ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
December 30, 1982

IN THE MATTER OF:	)	
	)	
RACT II RULES,	)	R80-5
CHAPTER 2: AIR POLLUTION.	)	

Adopted Rule. Final Order.

ORDER OF THE BOARD (by I. G. Goodman):

It is the Order of the Illinois Pollution Control Board that the attached amendments to amend Chapter 2: Air Pollution Regulations be adopted and filed with the Secretary of State pursuant to the Illinois Environmental Protection Act, the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act and the Board's Procedural Rules and Regulations.

It is further ordered that the Opinion of the Board as adopted on October 5, 1982 for Second Notice be adopted as the Final Opinion in this proceeding.

Three technical amendments have been made to the rule as proposed for Second Notice pursuant to discussions with the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules. Briefly, these changes are as follows:

1. In Rule 104(h)(1), the column headings have been reworded to clarify the date by which a compliance plan must be submitted pursuant to that Section.

2. In Rule 104(h)(4) a typographical error has been corrected.

3. In Rule 205(n)(4)(A) a correction has been made to clarify the Board's intention that the "Internal Offset" mechanism be available for use by RACT II sources subject to Rule 205(n)(1).

IT IS SO ORDERED.

Chairman J.D. Dumelle and Board member N.Werner concurred.

I, Christan L. Moffett, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, hereby certify that the above Order was adopted on the 30th day of December, 1982 by a vote of 4.

Christan L. Moffett, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TEXT OF PROPOSED RULE

Rule 102: Prohibition of Air Pollution

No person shall cause or threaten or allow the discharge or emission of any contaminant into the environment in any State so as, either alone or in combination with contaminants from other sources, to cause or tend to cause air pollution in Illinois, or so as to violate the provisions of this Chapter, or so as to prevent the attainment or maintenance of any applicable ambient air quality standard.

Rule 103: Permits

(a) Contruction Permits

(1) Prohibition. No person shall cause or allow the construction of any new emission source or any new air pollution control equipment, or cause or allow the modification of any existing emission source or air pollution control equipment, without first obtaining a Construction Permit from the Agency, except as provided in paragraph (i) of this Rule 103.

(2) Application. An Application for a Construction Permit shall contain as a minimum, the following data and information: the nature of the emission source and air pollution control equipment, including the expected life and deterioration rate; information concerning processes to which the emission source or air pollution control equipment is related; the quantities and types of raw materials to be used in the emission source or air pollution control equipment; the nature, specific source, and quantities of uncontrolled and controlled air contaminant emissions at the facility which includes the emission source or air pollution control equipment; the type, size, efficiency and specifications (including engineering drawings, plans and specificiations certified to by a registered Illinois professional engineer) of the proposed emission source or air pollution control equipment; maps, statistics, and other data reasonably sufficient to describe the location of the emission source or air pollution control equipment. The Agency may waive the submission by the applicant of such engineering drawings, plans, specifications, or such other portions of the above data or information as it shall deem inappropriate or unnecessary to the Construction Permit application, provided that any such

waiver by the Agency shall be given in writing to the applicant. The Agency may adopt procedures which require data and information in addition to and in amplification of the matters specified in the first sentence of this paragraph (a)(2), which are reasonably designed to determine compliance with the Act, this Chapter, and ambient air quality standards, and which set forth the format by which all data and information shall be submitted.

(3) An application shall not be deemed to be filed until the applicant has submitted all information and completed all application forms required by paragraph (a)(2) of this Rule 103 and procedures adopted and effective pursuant thereto. Provided, however, that if the Agency fails to notify the applicant within 30 days after the filing of a purported application that the application is incomplete and of the reasons the Agency deems it incomplete, the application shall be deeded to have been filed as of the date of such purported filing. The applicant may treat the Agency's notification that an application is incomplete as a denial of the application for purposes of review.

(4) All applications and supplements thereto shall be signed by the owner and operator of the emission source or air pollution control equipment, or their authorized agent, and shall be accompanied by evidence of authority to sign the application.

(5) Standards for Issuance. No Construction Permit shall be granted unless the applicant submits proof to the Agency that:

(A) the emission source or air pollution control equipment will be constructed or modified to operate so as not to cause a violation of the Act or of this Chapter; and

(B) if subject to a future compliance date, the applicant has an approved Compliance Program and Project Completion Schedule in accordance with the provisions of Rule 104.

(6) Conditions. The Agency may impose such

conditions in a Construction Permit as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act, and as are not inconsistent with the regulations promulgated by the Board thereunder. Except as herein specified, nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to limit the power of the Agency in this regard. Such conditions may include conditions specifying any testing operations that may be conducted under the Construction Permit.

(b) Operating Permits.

(1) New Emission Sources and New Air Pollution Control Equipment:

Prohibition. No person shall cause or allow the operation of any new emission source or new air pollution control equipment of a type for which a Construction Permit is required by paragraph (a) of this Rule 103 without first obtaining an Operating Permit from the Agency, except for such testing operations as may be authorized by the Construction Permit. Applications for Operating Permits shall be made at such times and contain such information (in addition to the information required by paragraph (b)(3) of this Rule 103) as shall be specified in the Construction Permit.

(2) Existing Emission Sources:

Prohibition. No person shall cause or allow the operation of any existing emission source or any existing air pollution control equipment without first obtaining an Operating Permit from the Agency no later than the dates shown in the following schedule:

(A) Source Classification:

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TEXT OF PROPOSED RULE

SOURCE CLASSIFICATION	DATE OPERATING PERMIT REQUIRED
Primary Metal Industry Operations as defined by code 33 of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual"	By November 1, 1972
Rubber and Plastics Products Industry Operations as defined by code 30 of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual"	By November 1, 1972
Chemicals and Allied Products Industry Operations as defined by code 28 of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual"	By December 1, 1972
Food and Kindred Products Industry Operations as defined by code 20 and Printing and Publishing Industry Operations as defined by code 27 of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual"	By January 1, 1973
Stone, Clay and Glass products and Paper and Allied Products Industry Operations as defined by code 32 and 26 of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" and all painting operations using in excess of 5,000 gallons of paint (including thinner) per year	By February 1, 1973
Incinerators	By March 1, 1973
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services as defined by code 49 of the "Standard Industrial Classification Manual" and coal fired boilers	By April 1, 1973
Gas and Oil fired boilers and all other emission sources or air pollution control equipment not listed previously in this paragraph except equipment excluded under paragraph (i) of this Rule	By May 1, 1973
Grain-Handling and Conditioning Operations	By September 1, 1974
Grain-Handling and Grain-Drying Operations	By December 31, 1975

(B) All applications for Operating Permits shall be submitted to the Agency at least 90 days prior to the date on which an Operating Permit is required. Provided, however, the Agency may waive the 90 day requirement when appropriate. If necessary, to prevent an unmanageable workload as may be deemed appropriate, the Agency may extend the dates by which Operating Permits are required under Section 103(b)(2)(A) for a period not to exceed four months. The Agency shall notify the persons affected and the Board in writing of the extension at least four months before the dates set forth in Section 103(b)(2)(A).

(C) Nothing in this Rule shall preclude any person from applying for an Operating Permit earlier than the dates specified in part (b)(2)(A) of this Rule 103.

(3) Application. An application for an Operating Permit shall contain, as a minimum, the data and information specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this Rule 103. Each application shall list all individual emission sources for which a permit is sought. Any applicant may seek to obtain from the Agency a permit for each emission source, or such emission sources as are similar in design or principle of operation or function, or for all emission sources encompassed in an identifiable operating unit. To the extent that the above specified data and information has previously been submitted to the Agency pursuant to this Rule 103, the data and information need not be resubmitted; provided, however, that the applicant must certify that the data and information previously submitted remains true, correct and current. An application for an Operating Permit shall contain a description of the startup procedure for each emission source, the duration and frequency of startups, the types and quantities of emissions during startup, and the applicant's efforts to minimize any such startup emissions, duration of individual startups, and frequency of startups. The Agency may adopt procedures which require data and information in addition to and in amplification of the matters specified in the first sentence of this

paragraph (b)(3), which are reasonably designed to determine compliance with the Act, this Chapter, and ambient air quality standards, and which set forth the format by which all data and information shall be submitted.

(4) An application shall not be deemed to be filed until the applicant has submitted all information and completed application forms required by paragraph (b)(3) of this Rule 103 and procedures adopted and effective pursuant hereto. Provided, however, that if the Agency fails to notify the applicant within 30 days after the filing of a purported application that the application is incomplete and of the reasons the Agency deems it incomplete, the application shall be deemed to have been filed as of the date of such purported filing. The applicant may treat the Agency's notification that an application is incomplete as a denial of the application for purposes of review.

(5) All applications and supplements thereto shall be signed by the owner and operator of the emission source or air pollution control equipment, or their authorized agent, and shall be accompanied by evidence of authority to sign the application.

(6) Standards for Issuance. No operating Permit shall be granted unless the applicant submits proof to the Agency that:

(A) the emission source or air pollution control equipment has been constructed or modified to operate so as not to cause a violation of the Act or of this Chapter, or has been granted a variance therefrom by the Board and is in full compliance with such variance; and

(B) the emission source or air pollution control equipment has been constructed or modified in accordance with all conditions in the Construction Permit, where applicable; and

(C) the emission source or air pollution control equipment has been shown by tests in accordance with the provisions

of Rule 106 to operate in accordance with the emission limitations set forth in this Chapter, provided that the Agency may waive the requirement for actual tests where sufficient standard testing information is available; and

(D) the applicant has taken all technically feasible measures, including changes in work rules, to minimize the duration and frequency of startups and to reduce the quantity of emissions during startup; and

(E) if subject to a future compliance date, the applicant has an approved Compliance Program and Project Completion Schedule in accordance with the provisions of Rule 104; and

(F) if required, the applicant has an approved episode action plan in effect in accordance with the provision of Part IV of this Chapter; and

(G) if subject to a future compliance date, the applicant was, on the effective date of this Chapter, and is at the time of application for an Operating Permit pursuant to Rule 103(b)(2), in compliance with any applicable emission standards of the Rules and Regulations Governing the Control of Air Pollution of the former State of Illinois Air Pollution Control Board; or was, on the effective date of this Chapter, in full compliance with any variance from those regulations granted by the Pollution Control Board; or has been, since the effective date of this Chapter, granted a variance from those regulations, and is in full compliance with such variance.

(7) Conditions. The Agency may impose such conditions in an Operating Permit as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act, and as are not inconsistent with the regulations promulgated by the Board thereunder. Except as herein specified, nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to limit the power of the Agency in this regard. When deemed appropriate as a condition to the issuance of an Operating Permit, the Agency may require

that the permittee adequately maintain the air pollution control equipment covered by the permit. To assure that such a maintenance program is planned, the Agency may require that the permittee have a maintenance program and keep such maintenance records as are necessary to demonstrate compliance with this Rule; provided, however, the Agency shall not have the authority to approve the maintenance programs required thereunder.

(8) Duration of Permit. No Operating Permit shall be valid for longer than five years or such shorter period as the Agency may specify in the Operating Permit as necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act and this Chapter. Applications for renewal of an Operating Permit shall be submittted to the Agency at least 90 days prior to the expiration of the prior Permit, and shall conform to paragraphs (b)(3), (b)(4), and (b)(5) of this Rule 103. The Standards for issuance of Renewal Permits shall be as set forth in paragraph (b)(6) of this Rule.

(c) Joint Construction and Operating Permits. In cases where the Agency determines that an emission source or air pollution control equipment is sufficiently standard so as to obviate the need for separate Construction and Operating Permits, the Agency may issue a Joint Construction and Operating Permit. The Agency may adopt procedures which: set forth the circumstances under which Joint Construction and Operating Permits may be issued; require data and information designed to determine compliance with the Act, this Chapter, and ambient air quality standards; and which set forth the format by which all data and information shall be submitted. The standards for issuance of Joint Construction and Operating Permits shall be as set forth in paragraphs (a)(5) and (b)(6) of this Rule 103. The Agency may impose such conditions in a Joint Construction and Operating Permit as may be necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act, and as are not inconsistent with regulations promulgated thereunder. Except as herein provided, nothing in this Chapter shall be deemed to limit the power of the Agency in this regard. No Joint Construction and Operating Permit shall be valid for longer than five years or such shorter period as the Agency may specify in the Joint Construction and Operating Permit as necessary to accomplish the purposes of the Act and this Chapter. Appli-

cations for renewal of a Permit shall be submitted to the Agency at lease 90 days prior to the expiration of the prior Permit, and shall conform to such procedures as may have been adopted by the Agency; and the standards for issuance of Renewal Permits shall be as set forth in paragraphs (a)(5) and (b)(6) of this Rule 103. The term "Operating Permit" as used elsewhere in this Chapter shall be deemed to include a Joint Construction and Operating Permit.

(d) Design Criteria.

(1) The Agency may adopt procedures which set forth criteria for the design, operation or maintenance of emission sources and air pollution control equipment. These procedures shall be revised from time to time to reflect current engineering judgment and advances in the state of the art.

(2) Before adopting new criteria or making substantive changes to any criteria adopted by the Agency, the Agency shall:

(A) publish a summary of the proposed changes in the Environmental Register or a comparable publication at the Agency's expense; and

(B) provide a copy of the full text of the proposed changes to any person who in writing so requests; and

(C) defer adoption of the changes for 45 days from the date of publication to allow submission and consideration of written comments on the proposed changes.

(e) Hearings.

(1) The Agency may conduct hearings, prior to issuing a Permit pursuant to this Chapter, to determine whether an applicant has submitted proof that the emission source or air pollution control equipment is or will be in compliance with every Rule of this Chapter.

(2) The Agency shall adopt procedural regulations for the conduct of such hearings.

(f) Revocation. Violation of any of the conditions of a Permit, or the failure to comply with any rule

or regulations of this Chapter, shall be grounds for revocation of the Permit, as well as for other sanctions provided in the Act. Such sanctions shall be sought by filing a complaint with the Board.

(g) Revisions to Permits. The Agency may revise any Permit issued pursuant to this Rule 103, or any condition contained in such Permit, as follows:

(1) upon reapplication by the Permittee; or

(2) upon the revision of the Act or this Chapter.

(h) Existence of Permit No Defense. The existence of a Permit under this Rule 103 shall not constitute a defense to a violation of the Act or any rule or regulation of this Chapter, except for construction or operation without a permit.

(i) Exemptions. No Permit is required for the following classes of equipment:

(1) air contaminant detectors or recorders, combustion controllers, or combustion shutoffs;

(2) air conditioning or ventilating equipment not designed to remove air contaminants generated or released from associated equipment;

(3) fuel burning emission sources for indirect heating 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 50 million btu per hour input;

(4) fuel burning emission sources other than those listed in (3) above for indirect heating systems with a total capacity of less than one million btu per hour input;

(5) mobile internal combustion and jet engines, marine installation, and locomotives;

(6) laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analysis;

(7) painting operations using not in excess of 5,000 gallons of paint (including thinner) per year.

(8) 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 50 million btu per hour input or more;

(9) stationary internal combustion engines of less than 1500 horsepower;

(10) stacks or vents used to prevent the escape of sewer gases through plumbing traps;

(11) 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;

(12) storage tanks for liquids for retail dispensing except for storage tanks located at gasoline dispensing facilities that are subject to the requirements of Rule 205(p).

(13) all printing operations using less than 750 gallons of organic solvents per year;

(14) storage tanks of organic liquids with a capacity of less than 5000 gallons except for storage tanks located at gasoline dispensing facilities that are subject to the requirements of Rule 205(p).

(15) flanged and threaded pipe connections, vessel manways and process valves capable of discharging specified air contaminants to the atmosphere; and

(16) sampling connections used exclusively to withdraw materials for laboratory testing and analyses.

(17) all storage tanks of Illinois crude oil with capacity of less than 40,000 gallons located on oil field sites;

(18) all organic material - water single or multiple compartment effluent water separator facilities for Illinois crude oil of vapor pressure of less than 5 pounds per square inch absolute (psia).

(19) Grain-handling operations, exclusive of grain-drying operations, with an annual grain throughput not exceeding 300,000 bushels.

(20) 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 Continuos-Flow Grain Dryers.

(21) Portable Grain-handling equipment and one-turn storage space.

(22) Cold cleaning degreasers.

(23) Coin-operated dry cleaning operations.

(24) Dry cleaning facilities consuming less than 30 gallons per month (360 gallons per year) of perchloroethylene.

(j) Former Permits. Any Permit issued by the Agency, or any predecessor, is subject to the requirements of this Rule 103, and shall be revised or revoked as necessary to conform to this Rule.

(k) Appeals from Conditions in Permits. An applicant may consider any condition imposed by the Agency in a Permit as a refusal by the Agency to grant a Permit, which shall entitle the applicant to appeal the Agency's decision to the Board pursuant to Section 40 of the Act.

Rule 104: Compliance Programs and Project Completion Schedules.

(a) ~~Prohibition.~~ Applicability. ~~No person shall cause or allow the operation of an emission source which is not in compliance with the standards or limitations set forth in Part 2 of this Chapter, except for Rule 205(k)(q), (after the date by which such emission source is required to have an Operating Permit pursuant to Rule 103) without a Compliance Program and a Project Completion Schedule approved by the Agency.~~

(1) No person shall cause or allow the operation of an emission source which is not in compliance with the requirements of Rule 205(k)~~(p)~~ (u) ~~after the date by which a source is required to have a Compliance Program under Rule 104(g) without a Compliance Program approved by the Agency~~ unless such person is in compliance with a compliance program as provided for in Rule 104(g) or (h) or Rule 205(m).

(2) ~~Unless the source will achieve final compliance by July 1, 1980 or under a schedule set forth in Rule 205(m), no person shall cause or allow the operation of an emission source which is not in compliance with the requirements of Rule 205(k)-(p) after the date by which a source is required to have a Project Completion Schedule approved by the Agency. Cold cleaning degreasers and sources subject to Rule 205(q) are not required to submit or obtain an Agency approved Compliance Plan or Project Completion Schedule. Any Compliance Plan or Project Completion Schedule, where applicable, shall be a binding condition of the operating permit for the source.~~ Notwithstanding Rule 104(a)(1), cold cleaning degreasers, coin-operated dry cleaning operations, dry cleaning facilities consuming less than 30 gallons per month (360 gallons per year) of perchloroethylene, and sources subject to Rule 205(q) are not required to submit or obtain an Agency approved compliance plan or project completion schedule.

(3) Any compliance plan or project completion schedule, where applicable, shall be a binding condition of the operating permit for the source.

(b) Contents of Compliance Programs and Project Completion Schedules.

(1) A Compliance Program shall contain, as a minimum, the following data and information: the nature and/or type of the proposed air pollution control equipment or proposed air pollution control technique which has been chosen to achieve compliance; the cost, availability and technical reasonableness

of the proposed air pollution control equipment or proposed air pollution control technique, including detailed cost analyses and copies of engineering reports or studies sufficient to prove to the Agency that the compliance program will result in compliance with applicable standards and limitations of Part 2 of this Chapter. For sources subject to Rule 205(n), an approvable Compliance Plan should include: (1) a complete description of each coating line which is subject to an emission limitation in Rule 205(n); (2) quantification of the allowable emissions from the coating plant determined under Rule 205(n)(4) where applicable; and (3) a description of the procedures and methods used to determine the emissions of volatile organic material including a method of inventory, record keeping, and emission calculation or measurement which will be used to demonstrate compliance with the allowable plantwide emission limitation.

(2) A Project Completion Schedule shall contain, as a minimum, the following data and information a final compliance date, which date shall be no later than the applicable date prescribed in Part 2 of this Chapter; and reasonable interim dates by which various increments of the proposed compliance program shall be completed, such as dates when contracts will be awarded, dates for equipment delivery, and dates for construction of preliminary structural work.

(3) The Agency may adopt procedures which require data and information in addition to and in amplification of the matters specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this Rule 104, and which set forth the format by which all data and information shall be submitted.

(c) Standards for Approval. No Compliance Program or Project Completion Schedule shall be approved unless the applicant submits proof to the Agency that:

(1) the Compliance Program will result in timely compliance with applicable standards and limitations of Part 2 of this Chapter; and

(2) the owner or operator has provided adequate proof that it is committed to the Compliance Program or Project Completion Schedule, including, in the case of a corporation, certification by a duly authorized officer of such corporation that such corporation approves each and every provision of such program and of such schedule.

(d) Revisions. The owner or operator of an emission source of air pollution control equipment subject to an approved Compliance Program and Project Completion Schedule may request a revision of such Program or Schedule at any time. In addition, the Agency may require a revision upon any change in the Act or this Chapter. The Agency shall not approve any revision which contains a final compliance date later than the applicable date prescribed in Part 2 of this Chapter.

(e) Effects of Approval. The approval of a Compliance Program and Project Completion Schedule shall be a condition precedent to the issuance and effectiveness of a Permit pursuant to Rule 103. An approved Compliance Program and Project Completion Schedule, and full compliance therewith, and a current Operating Permit, shall be a prima facie defense to any enforcement action alleging a violation of the standards or limitations set forth in Part 2 of this Chapter with respect to any air contaminant included in such Program and Schedule during the period of the program. Failure to adhere to an approved compliance schedule shall constitute a violation of this Part for which appropriate sanctions may be sought in accordance with the Act.

(f) Records and Reports. Any person subject to this Rule shall maintain such records and make such reports as may be required in procedures adopted by the Agency pursuant to Rule 107.

(g) Submission and Approval Dates. ~~A source subject to the requirements of Rule 205(k)-(p)~~ The owner or operator of an emission source subject to the following rules shall have a Compliance Plan and a Project Completion Schedule, where applicable,

approved by the Agency by the following dates. A Compliance Plan and a Project Completion Schedule, where applicable, shall be submitted at least 90 days before the following dates.

(1) By February 1, 1980. Gasoline dispensing facilities subject to Rule 205(p) and degreasers subject to Rule 205(k) located in Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry and Will counties.

(2) By March 1, 1980. Petroleum refineries subject to Rule 205(l), except (l) (4)-(10). Gasoline dispensing facilities subject to Rule 205(p) in Boone, Madison, St. Clair, Peoria, Tazewell, Rock Island and Winnebago counties.

(3) By April 1, 1980. Degreasers subject to Rule 205(k) located in counties other than Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry or Will. Bulk gasoline plants, bulk gasoline terminals and petroleum liquid storage tanks subject to Rule 205(o), except (o)(3), located in Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, McHenry and Will counties.

(4) By ~~May~~ April 1, 1980. Coating lines subject to Rule 205(n), except (n)(1)(J), and (K). Bulk gasoline plants, bulk gasoline terminals and petroleum liquid storage tanks subject to Rule 205(o), except (o)(3), which are located in counties other than Cook, Lake, DuPage, Kane, McHenry or Will.

(h) RACT II Compliance Plan Submission and Approval.

(1) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Rule 205(j)(1) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than:

Applicable Substantive Rule		Days After Applicable Substantive Rule Filed with Secretary of State
(A)	Rules 205(o)(3), 205(s) and 205(t)	90
(B)	Rules 205(u)(1)(A) and (B)	90
(C)	Rule 205(n)(1)(J) and (K);	210

(2) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Rule 205(j)(2) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than December 31, 1986.

(3) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Rule 205(j)(3) shall submit a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule within 90 days after the date of redesignation, but in no case later than December 31, 1986.

(4) Unless the submitted compliance plan or schedule is disapproved by the Agency, the owner or operator of a facility or emission source subject to the rules specified in Rule 104(h)(1), (2), or (3) may operate the emission source according to the plan and schedule as submitted.

(5) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of Rule 104(b) including specific interim dates as required in Rule 104(b)(2).

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TEXT OF PROPOSED RULE

Rule 201: Definitions.

ALL TERMS DEFINED IN PART 1 OF THIS CHAPTER WHICH APPEAR IN PART 2 OF THIS CHAPTER HAVE THE DEFINITIONS SPECIFIED BY RULE 101 OF PART 1 OF THIS CHAPTER.

Accumulator: The reservoir of a condensing unit receiving the condensate from a surface condenser.

Actual Heat Input: The quantity of heat produced by the combustion of fuel using the gross heating value of the fuel.

Aeration: The practice of forcing air through bulk stored grain to maintain the condition of the grain.

Afterburner: A device in which materials in gaseous effluents are combusted.

Air Dried Coating: Coatings that dry by the use of air or forced air at temperatures up to 363.15°K (194°F).

Annual Grain Through-Put: Unless otherwise shown by the owner or operator, annual grain through-put for grain-handling operations, which have been in operation for three consecutive years prior to the effective date of Rule 203(d)(9), shall be determined by adding grain receipts and shipments for the three previous fiscal years and dividing the total by 6. The annual grain through-put for grain-handling operations in operation for less than three consecutive years prior to the effective date of Rule 203(d)(9) shall be determined by a reasonable three-year estimate; the owner or operator shall document the reasonableness of his three-year estimate.

Architectural Coating: Any coating used for residential or commercial buildings or their appurtenances, or for industrial buildings which is site applied.

Asphalt: The dark-brown to black cementitious material (solid, semi-solid, or liquid in consistency) of which the main constituents are bitumens which occur naturally or as a residue of petroleum refining.

Asphalt Prime Coat: A low-viscosity liquid asphalt applied to an absorbent surface as the first of more than one asphalt coat.

Automobile: Any first division motor vehicle as that term is defined in the Illinois Vehicle Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 95 1/2 §§1-100 et seq.).

Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Manufacturing Plant: A facility where parts are manufactured or finished for eventual inclusion into a finished automobile or light-duty truck ready for sale to vehicle dealers, but not including customizers, body shops and other repainters.

Batch Loading: The process of loading a number of individual parts at the same time for degreasing.

Bead-Dipping: The dipping of an assembled tire bead into a solvent-based cement.

British Thermal Unit: The quantity of heat required to raise one pound of water from 60°F to 61°F (abbreviated btu).

Bulk Gasoline Plant: Any gasoline storage and distribution facility that receives gasoline from bulk gasoline terminals by delivery vessels and distributes gasoline to gasoline dispensing facilities.

Bulk Gasoline Terminal: Any gasoline storage distribution facility that receives gasoline by pipeline, ship or barge, and distributes gasoline to bulk gasoline plants or gasoline dispensing facilities.

Can Coating: The application of a coating material to a single walled container that is manufactured from metal sheets thinner than 29 gauge (.0141 in.).

Certified Investigation: A report signed by Agency personnel certifying whether a grain-handling operation (or portion thereof) or grain-drying operation is causing or tending to cause air pollution. Such report must describe the signatory's investigation, including a summary of those facts on which he relies to certify whether the grain-handling or grain-drying operation is causing or threatening or allowing the discharge or emission of any contaminant into the environment so as to cause or tend to cause air pollution in Illinois, either alone or in combination with contaminants from other sources, or so as to violate regulations or standards adopted by the Board under the Act. The certified investigation shall be open to reasonable public inspection and may be copied upon payment of the actual cost of reproducing the original.

Choke Loading: That method of transferring grain from the grain-handling operation to any vehicle for shipment or delivery which precludes a free fall velocity of grain from a discharge spout into the receiving container.

Clear Coating: Coatings that lack color and opacity or are transparent using the undercoat as a reflectant base or undertone color.

Coal Refuse: Waste products of coal mining, cleaning and coal preparation operations containing coal, matrix material, clay and other organic and inorganic material.

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.

Coating Plant: Any building, structure or installation that contains a coating line and which is located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties and which is owned or operated by the same person (or by persons under common control).

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

Cold Cleaning: The process of cleaning and removing soils from surfaces by spraying, brushing, flushing or immersion while maintaining the organic solvent below its boiling point. Wipe cleaning is not included in this definition.

Complete Combustion: A process in which all carbon contained in a fuel or gas stream is converted to carbon dioxide.

Component: Any piece of petroleum refinery equipment which has the potential to leak volatile organic material including, but not limited to, pump seals, compressor seals, seal oil degassing vents, pipeline valves, pressure relief devices, process drains, and open ended pipes. This definition excludes valves which are not externally regulated, flanges, and equipment in heavy liquid service.

Concentrated Nitric Acid Manufacturing Process: Any acid producing facility manufacturing nitric acid with a concentration equal to or greater than 70 percent by weight.

Condensate: Hydrocarbon liquid separated from its associated gases which condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.

Conveyorized Degreasing: The continuous process of cleaning and removing soils from surfaces by utilizing either cold or vaporized solvents.

Crude Oil: A naturally occurring mixture which consists of hydrocarbons and sulfur, nitrogen or oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbons and which is a liquid at standard conditions.

Crude Oil Gathering: The transportation of crude oil or condensate after custody transfer between a production facility and a reception point.

Custody Transfer: The transfer of produced petroleum and/or condensate after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

Cutback Asphalt: Any asphalt which has been liquified by blending with petroleum solvents other than residual fuel oil and has not been emulsified with water.

Degreaser: Any equipment or system used in solvent cleaning.

Delivery Vessel: Any tank truck or trailer equipped with a storage tank that is used for the transport of gasoline to a stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing facility, bulk gasoline plant or bulk gasoline terminal.

Distillate Fuel Oil: Fuel oils of grade No. 1 or 2 as specified in detailed requirements for fuel oil ASTM D369-69 (1971).

Dry Cleaning Facility: A facility engaged in the cleaning of fabrics using an essentially nonaqueous solvent by means of one or more solvent washes, extraction of excess solvent by spinning, and drying by tumbling in an airstream. The facility includes, but is not limited to, washers, dryers, filter and purification systems, waste disposal systems, holding tanks, pumps, and attendant piping and valves.

Dump-Pit Area: Any area where grain is received at a grain-handling or grain-drying operation.

Effective Grate Area: That area of a dump-pit grate through which air passes, or would pass, when aspirated.

Effluent Water Separator: Any tank, box, sump, or other apparatus in which any organic material floating on or entrained or contained in water entering such tank, box, sump, or other apparatus is physically separated and removed from such water prior to outfall, drainage, or recovery of such water.

Emission Rate: Total quantity of any air contaminant discharge into the atmosphere in any one-hour period.

End Sealing Compound Coat: A compound applied to can ends which functions as a gasket when the end is assembled on the can.

Excess Air: Air supplied in addition to the theoretical quantity necessary for complete combustion of all fuel and/or combustible waste material.

Excessive Release: A discharge of more than 0.65 pounds of mercaptans and/or hydrogen sulfide into the atmosphere in any five minute period.

Existing Grain-Drying Operation: Any grain-drying operation the construction or modification of which was commenced prior to the effective date of Rule 203(d)(9).

Existing Grain-Handling Operation: Any grain-handling operation the construction or modification of which was commenced prior to the effective date of Rule 203(d)(9).

Exterior Base Coat: An initial coating applied to the exterior of a can after the can body has been formed.

Exterior End Coat: An coating applied by rollers or spraying to the exterior end of a can.

External Floating Roof: A storage vessel cover in an open top tank consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck which is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained and is equipped with a closure seal between the deck edge and tank wall.

Extreme Performance Coating: Coatings designed for exposure to any of the following: the ambient weather conditions, temperatures above 368.15°K (203°F), detergents, abrasive and scouring agents, solvents, corrosive atmospheres, or other similar extreme environmental conditions.

Fabric Coating: The coating of a textile substrate.

Final Repair Coat: The repainting of any coating which is damaged during vehicle assembly.

Firebox: The chamber or compartment of a boiler or furnace in which materials are burned, but not the combustion chamber or afterburner of an incinerator.

Flexographic Printing: The application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which the pattern to be applied is raised above the printing roll and the image carrier is made of elastomeric materials.

Floating Roof: A roof on a stationary tank, reservoir or other container which moves vertically upon change in volume of the stored material.

Freeboard Height: For open top vapor degreasers, the distance from the top of the vapor zone to the top of the degreaser tank. For cold cleaning degreasers, the distance from the solvent to the top of the degreaser tank.

Fuel Combustion Emission Source: Any furnace, boiler, or similar equipment used for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

Fuel Gas System: A system for collection of refinery fuel gas including, but not limited to, piping for collecting tail gas from various process units, mixing drums and controls, and distribution piping.

Fugitive Particulate Matter: Any particulate matter emitted into the atmosphere other than through a stack, provided that nothing in this definition or in Rule 203(f) shall exempt any source from compliance with other provisions of Rule 203 otherwise applicable merely because of the absence of a stack.

Gasoline: Any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 4 pounds or greater.

Gasoline Dispensing Facility: Any site where gasoline is transferred from a stationary storage tank to a motor vehicle gasoline tank used to provide fuel to the engine of that motor vehicle.

Gas Service: Equipment which processes, transfers, or contains a volatile organic material or mixture of volatile organic materials in a gaseous phase.

Grain: The whole kernel or seed of corn, wheat, oats, soybeans, and any other cereal or oil seed plant; and the normal fines, dust, and foreign matter which results from harvesting, handling, or conditioning. The grain shall be unaltered by grinding or processing.

Grain-Drying Operations: Any operation, excluding aeration, by which moisture is removed from grain and which typically uses forced ventilation with the addition of heat.

Grain-Handling and Conditioning Operation: A grain storage facility and its associate grain transfer, cleaning, drying, grinding, and mixing operations.

Grain-Handling Operations: Any operation where one or more of the following grain-related processes (other than grain-drying operations, portable grain-handling equipment, one-turn storage space, and excluding flour mills and feed mills) are performed: receiving, shipping, transferring, storing, mixing or treating of grain or other processes pursuant to normal grain operations.

Green Tire Spraying: The spraying of green tires, both inside and outside, with release compounds which help remove air from the tire during molding and prevent the tire from sticking to the mold after curing.

Green Tires: Assembled tires before molding and curing have occurred.

Gross Heating Value: Amount of heat produced when a unit quantity of fuel is burned to carbon dioxide and water vapor, and the water vapor condensed as described in ASTM D 2015-66, D 900-55, D 1826-64, and D 240-64.

Heavy Liquid: Liquid with a true vapor pressure of less than 0.3 kPa (0.04 psi) at 294.3°K (70°F) or 0.1 Reid Vapor Pressure as determined by ASTM method D-323; or which when distilled requires a temperature of 300°F or greater to recover 10% of the liquid as determined by ASTM method D-86.

Heavy, Off-Highway Vehicle Products: For the purposes of Rule 205(n)(1)(K), heavy off-highway vehicle products shall include: heavy construction, mining, farming, or material handling equipment; heavy industrial engines; diesel-electric locomotives and associated power generation equipment; and the components of such equipment or engines.

Hot Well: The reservoir of a condensing unit receiving the condensate from a barometric condenser.

Housekeeping Practices: Those activities specifically defined in the list of Housekeeping Practices developed by the Joint EPA-Industry Task Force and included herein under Rule 203(d)(9)(A).

Incinerator: Combustion apparatus in which refuse is burned.

Indirect Heat Transfer: Transfer of heat in such a way that the source of heat does not come into direct contact with process materials.

Interior Body Spray Coat: A coating applied by spray to the interior of a can after the can body has been formed.

Internal Transferring Area: Areas and associated equipment used for conveying grain among the various grain operations.

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.

Light-duty Truck: Any second division motor vehicle, as that term is defined in the Illinois Vehicle Code (Ill. Rev. Stat. Ch. 95 1/2 §§1-100 et seq.), weighing less than 3864 kilograms (8500 pounds) gross.

Liquid-Mounted Seal: A primary seal mounted in continuous contact with the liquid between the tank wall and the floating roof edge around the circumference of the roof.

Liquid Service: Equipment which processes, transfers or contains a volatile organic material or mixture of volatile organic materials in a liquid phase.

Load-Out Area: Any area where grain is transferred from the grain-handling operation to any vehicle for shipment or delivery.

Low Solvent Coating: A coating which contains less organic solvent than the conventional coatings used by the industry. Low solvent coatings include water-borne, higher solids, electro-deposition and powder coatings.

Magnet Wire Coating: The application of a coating of electrically insulating varnish or enamel to conducting wire to be used in electrical machinery.

Major Dump Pit: Any dump pit with an annual grain through-put of more than 300,000 bushels, or which receives more than 40% of the annual grain through-put of the grain-handling operation.

Major Metropolitan Area (MMA): Any county or group of counties which is defined by Table A.

TABLE A
MAJOR METROPOLITAN AREAS IN ILLINOIS (MMA's)

	MMA	COUNTIES INCLUDED IN MMA
(1)	Champaign-Urbana	Champaign
(2)	Chicago	Cook, Lake, Will, DuPage, McHenry, Kane, Grundy, Kendall, Kankakee
(3)	Decatur	Macon
(4)	Peoria	Peoria, Tazewell
(5)	Rockford	Winnebago
(6)	Rock Island - Moline	Rock Island
(7)	Springfield	Sangamon
(8)	St. Louis (Illinois)	St. Clair, Madison
(9)	Bloomington - Normal	McLean

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TEXT OF PROPOSED RULE

Major Population Area (MPA): Areas of major population concentration in Illinois, as described below:

The area within the counties of Cook, Lake, DuPage, Will; the townships of Burton, Richmond, McHenry, Greenwood, Nunda, Door, Algonquin, Grafton, and the municipality of Woodstock, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundary of said municipality located in McHenry County; the townships of Dundee, Rutland, Elgin, Plato, St. Charles, Campton, Geneva, Blackberry, Batavia, Sugar Creek, and Aurora located in Kane County; and the municipalities of Kankakee, Bradley, and Bourbonnais, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said municipalities in Kankakee County.

The area within the municipalities of Rockford and Loves Park, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Rock Island, Moline, East Moline, Carbon Cliff, Milan, Oak Grove, Silvis, Hampton, Greenwood, and Coal Valley, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Galesburg and East Galesburg, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Bartonville, Peoria, Peoria Heights, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Pekin, North Pekin, Marquette Heights, Creve Coeur, and East Peoria, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Bloomington and Normal, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Champaign, Urbana, and Savoy, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Decatur, Mt. Zion, Harristown, and Forsyth, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said municipalities.

The area within the municipalities of Springfield, Leland Grove, Jerome, Southern View, Grandview, Sherman, and Chatham, plus a zone extending two miles beyond the boundaries of said municipalities.

The area within the townships of Godfrey, Foster, Wood River, Fort Russell, Chouteau, Edwardsville, Venice, Nameoki, Alton, Granite City, and Collinsville located in Madison County; and the townships of Stites, Canteen, Centreville, Caseyville, St. Clair, Sugar Loaf, and Stookey located in St. Clair County.

Metal Furniture Coating: The application of a coating material to any furniture piece made of metal or any metal part which is or will be assembled with other metal, wood, fabric, plastic or glass parts to form a furniture piece including, but not limited to, tables, chairs, wastebaskets, beds, desks, lockers, benches, shelving, file cabinets, lamps and room dividers. This definition shall not apply to any coating line coating metal parts or products that is identified under the Standard Industrial Classification Code for Major Groups, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, or 41.

Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products: For the purposes of Rule 205(n)(1)(J), miscellaneous metal parts and products shall include farm machinery, garden machinery, small appliances, commercial machinery, industrial machinery, fabricated metal products, and any other industrial category which coats metal parts or products under the Standard Industrial Classification Code for Major Groups 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, or 39 with the exception of the following: coating lines subject to Rules 205(n)(1)(A)-(I) and (K), the exterior of airplanes, automobile or light-duty truck refinishing, the exterior of marine vessels including marine propulsion equipment, and the customized top coating of automobiles and trucks if production is less than thirty-five vehicles per day.

Mixing Operation: The operation of combining two or more ingredients, of which at least one is a grain.

New Grain-Drying Operation: Any grain-drying operation the construction or modification of which is commenced on or after the effective date of Rule 203(d)(9).

New Grain-Handling Operation: Any grain-handling operation the construction or modification of which is commenced on or after the effective date of Rule 203(d)(9).

One Hundred Percent Acid: Acid with a specific gravity of 1.8205 at 30°C in the case of sulfuric acid and 1.4952 at 30°C in the case of nitric acid.

One-Turn Storage Space: That space used to store grain with a total annual through-put not in excess of the total bushel storage of that space.

Opacity: A condition which renders material partially or wholly impervious to transmittance of light and causes obstruction of an observer's view. For the purposes of these regulations, the following equivalence between opacity and Ringelmann shall be employed:

Opacity Percent	Ringlemann
10	0.5
20	1.
30	1.5
40	2.
60	3.
80	4.
100	5.

Open Top Vapor Degreasing: The batch process of cleaning and removing soils from surfaces by condensing hot solvent vapor on the colder parts.

Operator of Gasoline Dispensing Facility: Any person who is the lessee of or operates, controls or supervises a gasoline dispensing facility.

Organic Material: Any chemical compound of carbon including dilutents and thinners which are liquids at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents, but excluding methane, carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbonic acid, metallic carbide, metallic carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

Organic Vapor: Gaseous phase of an organic material or a mixture of organic materials present in the atmosphere.

Overvarnish: A coating applied directly over ink or printing.

Owner of Gasoline Dispensing Facility: Any person who has legal or equitable title to a stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing facility.

Packaging Rotogravure Printing: Rotogravure printing upon paper, paper board, metal foil, plastic film and other substrates, which are, in subsequent operations, formed into packaging products or labels for articles to be sold.

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.

Particulate Matter: Any solid or liquid material, other than water, which exists in finely divided form.

Petroleum Liquid: Crude oil, condensate or any finished or intermediate product manufactured at a petroleum refinery, but not including Number 2 through Number 6 fuel oils as specified in ASTM D396-69, gas turbine fuel oils Numbers 2-GT through 4-GT as specified in ASTM D2880-71, or diesel fuel oils Numbers 2-D and 4-D as specified in ASTM D975-68.

Petroleum Refinery: Any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants, or other products through distillation, cracking, extraction, or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

Photochemically Reactive Material: Any organic material with an aggregate of more than 20 percent of its total volume composed of the chemical compounds classified below or the composition of which exceeds any of the following individual percentage composition limitations:

(1) A combination of hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, ethers, or ketones having an olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type of unsaturation: 5 percent. This definition does not apply to perchlorethylene or trichloroethylene.

(2) A combination of aromatic compounds with eight or more carbon atoms to the molecule except ethylbenzene: 8 percent.

(3) A combination of ethylbenzene, ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures or toluene: 20 percent.

Whenever any photochemically reactive material or any constituent of any organic material may be classified from its chemical structure into more than one of the above groups of organic materials numbered (1), (2), (3), it shall be considered as a member of the most reactive group, that is, the group having the least allowable percent of the total organic materials.

Pneumatic Rubber Tire Manufacture: The production of pneumatic rubber tires with a bead diameter up to but not including 20.0 inches and cross section dimension up to 12.8 inches, but not including specialty tires for antique or other vehicles when produced on equipment separate from normal production lines for passenger or truck type tires.

Polybasic Organic Acid Partial Oxidation Manufacturing Process: Any process involving partial oxidation of hydrocarbons with air to manufacture polybasic acids or their anhydrides, such as maleic anhydride, phthalic anhydride, terephthalic acid, isophthalic acid, trimelletic anhydride.

Portable Grain-Handling Equipment: Any equipment (excluding portable grain dryers) that is designed and maintained to be movable primarily for use in a non-continuous operation for loading and unloading one-turn storage space, and is not physically connected to the grain elevator, provided that the manufacturer's rated capacity of the equipment does not exceed 10,000 bushels per hour.

Portland Cement Process: Any facility manufacturing portland cement by either the wet or dry process.

PPM (Vol) - (Parts per Million)(Volume): A volume/volume ratio which expresses the volumetric concentration of gaseous air containment in a million unit volumes of gas.

Pressure Tank: A tank in which fluids are stored at a pressure greater than atmospheric pressure.

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.

Process: Any stationary emission source other than a fuel combustion emission source or an incinerator.

Process Weight Rate: The actual rate or engineering approximation thereof of all materials except liquid and gaseous fuels and combustion air, introduced into any process per hour. For a cyclical or batch operation, the process weight rate shall be determined by dividing such actual weight or engineering approximation thereof by the number of hours of operation excluding any time during which the equipment is idle. For continuous processes, the process weight rate shall be determined by dividing such actual weight or engineering approximation thereof by the number of hours in one complete operation, excluding any time during which the equipment is idle.

Publication Rotogravure Printing: Rotogravure printing upon paper which is subsequently formed into books, magazines, catalogues, brochures, directories, newspaper supplements or other types of non-packaging printed materials.

Refinery Fuel Gas: Any gas which is generated by a petroleum refinery process unit and which is combusted at the refinery, including any gaseous mixture of natural gas and fuel gas.

Refinery Unit, Process Unit or Unit: A set of components which are a part of a basic process operation such as distillation, hydrotreating, cracking or reforming of hydrocarbons.

Residual Fuel Oil: Fuel oils of grade No. 4, 5 and 6 as specified in detailed requirements for fuel oils ASTM D396-69 (1971).

Restricted Area: The area within the boundaries of any "municipality" as defined in the Illinois Municipal Code, plus a zone extending one mile beyond the boundaries of any such municipality having a population of 1000 or more according to the latest federal census.

Ringelmann Chart: The chart published and described in the Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of Interior, Information Circular 8333 (Revision of IC7718) May 1, 1967, or any adaptation thereof which has been approved by the Agency.

Roadway: Any street, highway, road, alley, sidewalk, parking lot, airport, rail bed or terminal, bikeway, pedestrian mall or other structure used for transportation purposes.

Roll Printing: The application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate usually by means of a series of hard rubber or metal rolls each with only partial coverage.

Rotogravure Printing: The application of words, designs and pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique in which the pattern to be applied is recessed relative to the non-image area.

Safety Relief Valve: A valve which is normally closed and which is designed to open in order to relieve excessive pressures within a vessel or pipe.

Sandblasting: The use of a mixture of sand and air at high pressures for cleaning and/or polishing any type of surface.

Set of Safety Relief Valves: One or more safety relief valves designed to open in order to relieve excessive pressures in the same vessel or pipe.

Sheet Basecoat: A coating applied to metal when the metal is in sheet form to serve as either the exterior or interior of a can for either two-piece or three-piece cans.

Shotblasting: The use of a mixture of any metallic or non-metallic substance and air at high pressures for cleaning and/or polishing any type of surface.

Side-Seam Spray Coat: A coating applied to the seam of a three-piece can.

Smoke: Small gas-borne particles resulting from incomplete combustion, consisting predominantly but not exclusively of carbon, ash and other combustible material, that form a visible plume in the air.

Smokeless Flare: A combustion unit and the stack to which it is affixed in which organic material achieves combustion by burning in the atmosphere such that the smoke or other particulate matter emitted to the atmosphere from such combustion does not have an appearance, density, or shade darker than No. 1 of the Ringlemann Chart.

Solvent Cleaning: The process of cleaning soils from surfaces by cold cleaning, open top vapor degreasing or conveyorized degreasing.

Splash Loading: A method of loading a tank, railroad tank car, tank truck or trailer by use of other than a submerged loading pipe.

Stack: A flue or conduit, free-standing or with exhaust port above the roof of the building on which it is mounted, by which air contaminants are emitted into the atmosphere.

Standard Conditions: A temperature of 70°F and a pressure of 14.7 pounds per square inch absolute (psia).

Standard Cubic Foot (SCF): The volume of one cubic foot of gas at standard conditions.

Startup: The setting in operation of an emission source for any purpose.

Stationary Emission Source: An emission source which is not self-propelled.

Stationary Storage Tank: Any container of liquid or gas which is designed and constructed to remain at one site.

Submerged Loading Pipe: Any loading pipe the discharge opening of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 6 inches above the bottom of the tank. When applied to a tank which is loaded from the side, any loading pipe the discharge of which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 18 inches or two times the loading pipe diameter, whichever is greater, above the bottom of the tank. The definition shall also apply to any loading pipe which is continuously submerged during loading operations.

Sulfuric Acid Mist: Sulfuric acid mist as measured according to the method specified in Rule 204(g)(2).

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

Transfer Efficiency: The weight or volume of coating adhering

to the ~~coated-material~~ material being coated divided by the weight or volume of coating delivered to the coating applicator and multiplied by 100 to equal a percentage.

Tread End Cementing: The application of a solvent-based cement to the tire tread ends.

True Vapor Pressure: The equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss From Floating Roof Tanks" (1962).

Turnaround: The procedure of shutting down an operating refinery unit, emptying gaseous and liquid contents to do inspection, maintenance and repair work, and putting the unit back into production.

Undertread Cementing: The application of a solvent-based cement to the underside of a tire tread.

Unregulated Safety Relief Valve: A safety relief valve which cannot be actuated by a means other than high pressure in the pipe or vessel which it protects.

Vacuum Producing System: Any reciprocating, rotary, or centrifugal blower or compressor, or any jet ejector or device that creates suction from a pressure below atmospheric and discharges against a greater pressure.

Valves Not Externally Regulated: Valves that have no external controls, such as in-line check valves.

Vapor Balance System: Any combination of pipes or hoses which create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading tank and a receiving tank such that vapors displaced from the receiving tank are transferred to the tank being unloaded.

Vapor Control System: Any system that prevents release to the atmosphere of organic material in the vapors displaced from a tank during the transfer of gasoline.

Vapor-Mounted Primary Seal: A primary seal mounted with an air space bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

Vinyl Coating: The application of a topcoat or printing to vinyl coated fabric or vinyl sheets.

Volatile Organic Material: Any organic material which has a vapor pressure of ~~2.5-pounds-per-square-inch-absolute-(psia) (130-millimeters-of-mercury)-or-greater-at-70°F~~ 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) or greater at 294.3°K (70°F). For purposes of Rule 205(l), (l-3), Volatile Organic Material means any organic material which has a vapor pressure of ~~1.5-pounds-per-square-inch absolute-(psia)-(78-millimeters-of-mercury)-or-greater-at-70°F~~ 10.34 kPa (1.5 psia) at 294.3°K (70°F). For purposes of Rules 205(k), ~~and-(n),~~ 205(l)(4)-(10), 205(n), 205(s), 205(t), 205(u) and 205(v) Volatile Organic Material means any organic material which has a vapor pressure greater than ~~.0019-pounds-per-square inch-absolute-(psia)-(0.1-millimeters-of-mercury)-at-70°F~~ 0.013 kPa (.0019 psia) at 294.3°K (70°F). For purposes of this definition, the following are not Volatile Organic Material:

1. Methane
2. Ethane
3. 1,1,1-Trichloroethane
4. Methylene Chloride

Volatile Petroleum Liquid: Any petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure that is greater than 1.5 psia (78 millimeters of mercury) at standard conditions.

Wastewater (Oil/Water) Separator: Any device or piece of equipment which utilizes the difference in density between oil and water to remove oil and associated chemicals from water, or any device, such as a flocculation tank or a clarifier, which removes petroleum derived compounds from waste water.

Weak Nitric Acid Manufacturing Process: Any acid producing facility manufacturing nitric acid with a concentration of less than 70 percent by weight.

Woodworking: The shaping, sawing, grinding, smoothing, polishing and making into products of any form or shape of wood.

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD

TEXT OF PROPOSED RULE

Rule 205: Organic Material Emission Standards and Limitations

(a) Storage. No person shall cause or allow the storage of any volatile organic material in any stationary tank, reservoir or other container of more than 40,000 gallons capacity unless such tank, reservoir or other container:

(1) is a pressure tank capable of withstanding the vapor pressure of such materials, so as to prevent vapor or gas loss to the atmosphere at all times; or

(2) is designed and equipped with one of the following vapor loss control devices:

(A) A floating roof which rests on the surface of the volatile organic materials and is equipped with a closure seal or seals ~~to close the space~~ between the roof edge and the tank wall. Such floating roof shall not be permitted if the volatile organic material has a vapor pressure of ~~12.5 pounds per square inch absolute~~ 86.19 kPa (12.5 psia) or greater at 294.3°K (70°F). No person shall cause or allow the emission of air contaminants into the atmosphere from any gauging or sampling devices attached to such tanks, except during sampling~~.~~ or maintenance operations.

(B) A vapor recovery system consisting of:

(i) A vapor gathering system capable of collecting 85% or more of the uncontrolled volatile organic material that would be otherwise emitted to the atmosphere; and,

(ii) a vapor disposal system capable of processing such volatile organic material so as to prevent their emission to the atmosphere. No person shall cause or allow the emission of air contaminants into the atmosphere

from any gauging or sampling devices attached to such tank, reservoir or other container except during sampling.

(C) Other equipment or means of equal efficiency approved by the Agency according to the provisions of Part 1 of this Chapter 2~~,~~ ~~or~~,

~~(3) is an existing cone roof tank used exclusively for the storage of Illinois crude oil, if all the following conditions are met:~~

~~(A) The vapor pressure of such crude oil is less than 5 pounds per square inch absolute (psia), and~~

~~(B) the location of such tank is outside a major metropolitan area, and~~

~~(C) such tank is equipped with positive pressure tank vent valves and vacuum breakers.~~

(b) Loading.

(1) No person shall cause or allow the discharge of more than 8 pounds per hour of organic material into the atmosphere during the loading of any organic material from the aggregate loading pipes of any loading facility having a throughput of greater than 40,000 gallons per 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 Part 1 of this Chapter.

(2) No person shall cause or allow the loading of any organic material into any stationary tank having a storage capacity of greater than 250 gallons, unless such tank is equipped with a permanent submerged loading pipe or an equivalent device approved by the Agency according to the provisions of Part 1 of this Chapter, or unless

such tank is a pressure tank as described in Rule 205(a)(1) or is fitted with a recovery system as described in Rule 205(a)(2)(B).

(3) Exception: If no odor nuisance exists the limitations of subparagraph (b) of this Rule 205 shall only apply to volatile organic material.

(c) Organic Material-Water Separation.

(1) No person shall use any single or multiple compartment effluent water separator which receives effluent water containing 200 gallons a day or more of organic material from any equipment processing, refining, treating, storing, or handling organic material unless such effluent water separator is equipped with air pollution control equipment capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material emitted to the atmosphere.

Exception: If no odor nuisance exists the limitations of this Rule 205(c)(1) shall only apply to volatile organic material.

(2) Rule 205(c)(1) shall not apply to water and crude oil separation in the production of Illinois crude oil, if the following condition is met:

The vapor pressure of such crude oil is less than 5 pounds per square inch absolute (psia).

(d) Pumps and Compressors. No person shall cause or allow the discharge of more than two cubic inches of liquid volatile organic material into the atmosphere from any pump or compressor in any 15 minute period at standard conditions.

(e) Architectural Coatings. No person shall cause or allow the sale or use in the Chicago or St. Louis (Illinois) Major Metropolitan Areas of any architectural coating containing more than 20 percent by volume of photo-chemically reactive material in containers having a capacity of more than one gallon.

(f) Use of Organic Material. No person shall cause or allow the discharge of more than 8 pounds per hour of organic material into the atmosphere from any emission source, except as provided in paragraphs (f)(1) and (f)(2) of this Rule 205 and the following:

Exception: If no odor nuisance exists the limitation of this Rule 205(f) shall apply only to photochemically reactive material.

(1) Alternative Standard. Emissions of organic material in excess of those permitted by Rule 205(f) 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 absorbs 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 capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material that would be otherwise emitted to the atmosphere.

(2) Exceptions: The provisions of Rule 205(f) shall not apply to:

(A) the spraying or use of insecticides, herbicides, or other pesticides;

(B) fuel combustion emission sources;

(C) the application of paving asphalt and pavement marking paint from sunrise to sunset;

(D) any owner, operator, user or manufacturer of paint, varnish, lacquer, coatings or printing ink whose Compliance Program and Project Completion schedule, as required by Part 1 of this Chapter, provides for the reduction of organic material used in such process to 20 percent or less of total volume by May 30, 1975.

(g) Waste Gas Disposal.

(1) Petroleum Refinery and Petrochemical Manufacturing Process Emissions.

(A) Except as provided in Rule 205(g)(1)(B) or Rule 205(g)(1)(C), no person shall cause or allow the discharge of organic materials into the atmosphere from:

(i) any catalyst regenerator of a petroleum cracking system; or,

(ii) any petroleum fluid coker; or,

(iii) any other waste gas stream from any petroleum or petrochemical manufacturing process;

in excess of 100 ppm equivalent methane (molecular weight 16.0).

(B) Exception. Existing sources subject to Rule 205(g)(1)(A)(iii) may, alternatively, at their election, comply with the organic material emission limitations imposed by Rule 205(f) provided, however, that there shall be no increase in emissions from such sources above the level of emissions in existence on the effective date of this Rule 205(g)(1)(B).

(C) New Sources. Sources subject to Rule 205(g)(1)(A)(iii), construction of which commenced on or after January 1, 1977, may, at their election, comply with the following emission limitation:

(i) a maximum of eight pounds per hour of organic material; or

(ii) emission of organic material in excess of the limitation of subparagraph (i) of this paragraph is allowable if such emissions are controlled by air pollution control methods or equipment approved by the Agency capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere.

(2) Vapor Blowdown. No person shall cause or allow the emission of organic material into the atmosphere from any vapor blowdown system or any safety relief valve, except such safety relief valves not capable of causing an excessive release, unless such emission is controlled:

(A) to 10 ppm equivalent methane (molecular weight 16.0) or less; or,

(B) by combustion in a smokeless flare; or,

(C) by other air pollution control equipment approved by the Agency according to the provisions of Part 1 of this Chapter.

(3) Sets of Unregulated Safety Relief Valves Capable of Causing Excessive Releases. Rule 205(g)(2) shall not apply to any set of unregulated safety relief valves capable of causing excessive releases, provided that the owner or operator thereof, by October 1, 1972, provides the Agency with the following:

(A) an historical record of each such set (or if such records are unavailable, of similar sets which, by virtue of operation under similar circumstances, may reasonably be presumed to have the same or greater frequency of excessive releases) for a three-year period immediately preceding October 1, 1972, indicating:

(i) dates on which excessive releases occurred from each such set; and,

(ii) duration in minutes of each such excessive release; and,

(iii) quantities (in pounds) of mercaptans and/or hydrogen sulfide emitted into the atmosphere during each such excessive release.

(B) proof, using such three-year historical records, that no such excessive release is likely to occur from any such set either alone or in combination with such excessive releases from other sets owned or operated by the same person and located within a ten-mile radius from the center point of any such set, more frequently than 3 times in any 12 month period; and,

(C) accurate maintenance records pursuant to the requirements of paragraph (g)(3)(A) of this Rule 205 of this chapter; and,

(D) proof, at three-year intervals, using such three-year historical records, that such set conforms to the requirement of paragraph (g)(3)(C) of this Rule 205.

(h) Emissions During Clean-up Operations and Organic Material Disposal. Emissions of organic material released during clean-up operations and disposal shall be included with other emissions of organic material from the related emission source or air pollution control equipment in determining total emissions.

(i) Testing Method for Determination of Emissions of Organic Material. The total organic material concentrations in an effluent stream shall be measured by a Flame Ionization Detector, or by other methods approved by the Agency according to the provisions of Part 1 of this Chapter.

(j) Compliance Dates

(1) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (2), ~~E~~every owner or operator of an emission source shall comply with the standards and limitations of Rule 205 in accordance with the dates shown in the following table:

Rule	Type of Source	Compliance Date
Rule 205(a) through (i)	New Emission Sources	April 14, 1972
Rule 205(a) through (i)	Existing Emission Sources	December 31, 1973
Rule 205(k)	All Emission Sources	July 1, 1980
Rule 205(l)(1)-(3)	All Emission Sources	July 1, 1980
Rule 205(l)(4)-(10)	All Emission Sources	See Rule 205(m)(4)
Rule 205(n)	All Emission Sources	December 31, 1982*
205(n)(1)(J) and (K)	All Emission Sources	December 31, 1983
205(n)(1)(K)(ii)	All Emission Sources	See Rule 205(m)(5)
Rule 205(o)(1) and (2)	All Emission Sources	July 1, 1981
(o)(3)	All Emission Sources	December 31, 1983
Rule 205(p)	All Emission Sources	See Rule 205(m)
Rule 205(q)	All Emission Sources	December 31, 1980
Rule 205(s) and (t)	All Emission Sources	December 31, 1983
Rule 205(u)(1)(A)-(C)	All Emission Sources	December 31, 1983
(u)(1)(D)-(G)	All Emission Sources	May 1, 1983

* Except for automobile and light-duty truck manufacturing plants achieving final compliance under a footnote to Rule 205(n)(1).

(2) If an emission source is not located in one of the counties listed below** and is also not located in any county contiguous thereto, the owner or operator of the emission source shall comply with the requirements of Rule 205(l)(4)-(10), (n)(1)(J) or (K), (o)(3), (s), (t), or (u) no later than December 31, 1987:

Cook	Macoupin
DuPage	Madison
Kane	Monroe
Lake	Saint Clair

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) above, if any county is designated as non-attainment by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 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 otherwise be subject to the compliance date in subsection (2) shall comply with the requirements of Rule 205(l)(4)-(10), (n)(1)(J) or (K), (o)(3), (s), (t), or (u) within one year from the date of redesignation but in no case later than December 31, 1987.

** These counties are proposed to be designated as non-attainment by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Federal Register, Volume 47, page 31588 (July 21, 1982).

(k) Solvent Cleaning

(1) The requirements of Rules 205(k)(2) and (3) shall not apply:

(A) to sources whose emissions of volatile organic material do not exceed 6.8 kilograms (15 pounds) in any one day, nor 1.4 kilograms (3 pounds) 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:

(i) the operation of the source is not an integral part of the production process;

(ii) the emissions from the source do not exceed 363 kilograms (800 pounds) in any calendar month; and,

(iii) the exemption is approved in writing by the Agency.

(2) Operating Procedures

(A) Cold Cleaning

No person shall operate a cold cleaning degreaser unless:

(i) waste solvent is stored in covered containers only and not disposed of in such a manner that more than 20% of the waste solvent (by weight) is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere;

(ii) the cover of the degreaser is closed when parts are not being handled; and

(iii) parts are drained until dripping ceases.

(B) Open Top Vapor Degreasing

No person shall operate an open top vapor degreaser unless:

(i) the cover of the degreaser is closed when workloads are not

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(ii) the cover of the degreaser is closed when parts are not being handled; and

(iii) parts are drained until dripping ceases.

(B) Open Top Vapor Degreasing

No person shall operate an open top vapor degreaser unless:

(i) the cover of the degreaser is closed when workloads are not

being processed through the degreaser;

(ii) solvent carryout emissions are minimized by:

(a) racking parts to allow complete drainage;

(b) moving parts in and out of the degreaser at less than 3.3 meters per minute (11 feet per minute);

(c) holding the parts in the vapor zone until condensation ceases;

(d) tipping out any pools of solvent on the cleaned parts before removal from the vapor zone; and

(e) allowing parts to dry within the degreaser until visually dry;

(iii) porous or absorbant materials, such as cloth, leather, wood, or rope are not degreased;

(iv) less than half or the degreaser's open top area is occupied with a workload;

(v) the degreaser is not loaded to the point where the vapor level would drop more than 10 centimeters (4 inches) when the workload is removed from the vapor zone;

(vi) spraying is done below the vapor level only;

(vii) solvent leaks are repaired immediately;

(viii) waste solvent is stored in covered containers only and not disposed of in such a manner that more than 20% of the waste solvent (by weight) is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere;

(ix) water is not visually detectable in solvent exiting from the water separator; and

(x) exhaust ventilation exceeding 20 cubic meters per minute per square meter (65 cubic feet per minute per square foot) of degreaser open area is not used, unless necessary to meet the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 U.S.C. §§651 et seq.)

(C) Conveyorized Degreasing. No person shall operate a conveyorized degreaser unless:

(i) exhaust ventilation exceeding 20 cubic meters per minute per square meter (65 cubic feet per minute per square foot) of area of loading and unloading opening is not used, unless necessary to meet the requirements of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (29 U.S.C. §§651 et seq.)

(ii) solvent carryout emissions are minimized by:

(a) racking parts for best drainage; and

(b) maintaining the vertical conveyor speed at less than 3.3 meters per minute (11 feet per minute);

(iii) waste solvent is stored in covered containers only and not disposed of in such a manner that more than 20% of the waste solvent (by weight) is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere;

(iv) solvent leaks are repaired immediately;

(v) water is not visually detectable in solvent exiting from the water separator; and

(vi) downtime covers are placed over

entrances and exits of conveyorized degreasers immediately after the conveyors and exhausts are shut down and not removed until just before start-up.

(3) Equipment Requirements

(A) Cold Cleaning. No person shall operate a cold cleaning degreaser unless:

(i) the degreaser is equipped with a cover which is closed whenever parts are not being handled in the cleaner. The cover shall be designed to be easily operated with one hand or with the mechanical assistance of springs, counterweights, or a powered system if

(a) the solvent vapor pressure is greater than 2 kilopascals (15 millimeters of mercury or 0.3 pounds per square inch) measured at 38°C (100°F);

(b) the solvent is agitated; or

(c) the solvent is heated above ambient room temperature;

(ii) the degreaser is equipped with a facility for draining cleaned parts. The drainage facility shall be constructed so that parts are enclosed under the cover while draining unless

(a) the solvent vapor pressure is less than 4.3 kilopascals (32 millimeters of mercury or .6 pounds per square inch) measured at 38°C (100°F); or

(b) an internal drainage facility cannot be fitted into the cleaning system, in which case the drainage facility may be external;

(iii) the degreaser is equipped with one of the following control devices if the vapor pressure of the solvent

is greater than 4.3 kilopascals (32 millimeters of mercury or 0.6 pounds per square inch) measured at 38°C (100°F) or if the solvent is heated above 50°C (120°F) or its boiling point:

(a) a freeboard height of 7/10 of the inside width of the tank or 36 inches, whichever is less; or

(b) any other equipment or system of equivalent emission control as approved by the Agency. Such a system may include a water cover, refrigerated chiller, or carbon adsorber;

(iv) a permanent conspicuous label summarizing the operating procedure is affixed to the degreaser; and

(v) if a solvent spray is used, the degreaser is equipped with a solid fluid stream spray, rather than a fine, atomized, or shower spray.

(B) Open Top Vapor Degreasing. No person shall operate an open top vapor degreaser unless:

(i) the degreaser is equipped with a cover designed to open and close easily without disturbing the vapor zone;

(ii) the degreaser is equipped with the following switches:

(a) a device which shuts off the sump heat source if the amount of condenser coolant is not sufficient to maintain the designed vapor level; and

(b) a device which shuts off the spray pump if the vapor level drops more than 10 centimeters (4 inches) below the bottom condenser coil; and

(c) a device which shuts off the

sump heat source when the vapor level exceeds the design level;

(iii) a permanent conspicuous label summarizing the operating procedure is affixed to the degreaser;

(iv) the degreaser is equipped with one of the following devices:

(a) a freeboard height of 3/4 the inside width of the degreaser tank or 36 inches, whichever is less, and if the degreaser opening is greater than 1 m^2 (10.8 $ft.^2$), a powered or mechanically assisted cover; or

(b) any other equipment or system of equivalent emission control as approved by the Agency. Such equipment or system may include a refrigerated chiller, an enclosed design, or a carbon adsorption system.

(C) Conveyorized Degreasing. No person shall operate a conveyorized degreaser unless:

(i) the degreaser is equipped with a drying tunnel, rotating (tumbling) basket or other equipment sufficient to prevent cleaned parts from carrying out solvent liquid or vapor;

(ii) the degreaser is equipped with the following switches:

(a) a device which shuts off the sump heat source if the amount of condenser coolant is not sufficient to maintain the designed vapor level;

(b) a device which shuts off the spray pump or the conveyor if the vapor level drops more than 10 centimeters (4 inches) below the bottom condenser coil; and,

(c) a device which shuts off the sump heat source when the vapor level exceeds the design level;

(iii) the degreaser is equipped with openings for entrances and exits that silhouette workloads so that the average clearance between the parts and the edge of the degreaser opening is less than 10 centimeters (4 inches) or less than 10 percent of the width of the opening;

(iv) the degreaser is equipped with downtime covers for closing off entrances and exits when the degreaser is shut down; and

(v) the degreaser is equipped with one of the following control devices, if the air/vapor interface is larger than 2.0 m^2 (21.6 square feet):

(a) a carbon adsorption system with ventilation greater than or equal to 15 m^3/min. per m^2 (50 cfm/$ft.^2$) of air/vapor area (when downtime covers are open), and exhausting less than 25 ppm of solvent by volume averaged over a complete adsorption cycle; or

(b) any other equipment or system of equivalent emission control as approved by the Agency. Such equipment or system may include a refrigerated chiller.

(l) Petroleum Refineries

(1) Vacuum Producing Systems

No owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall cause or allow the operation of any vacuum producing system unless the condensers, hot wells, and accumulators of any such system are equipped with vapor loss control equipment including, but not limited to,

piping, valves, flame arrestors and hot well covers to vent any volatile organic material to a heater, fire box, flare, refinery fuel gas system, or other equipment or system of equal emission control as approved by the Agency. This rule shall not apply to vacuum producing systems on lube units.

(2) Wastewater (Oil/Water) Separator

No owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall operate any wastewater (oil/water) separator at a petroleum refinery unless the separator is equipped with air pollution control equipment capable of reducing by 85 percent or more the uncontrolled organic material emitted to the atmosphere. If no odor nuisance exists, the limitation of this Rule 205(l)(2) shall only apply to volatile organic material.

(3) Process Unit Turnarounds

(A) No owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall cause or allow a refinery process unit turnaround except in compliance with an operating procedure as approved by the Agency.

(B) Unless a procedure is already on file with the Agency as part of an approved operating permit no later than November 1, 1979, the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall submit to the Agency for approval a detailed procedure for reducing emissions of volatile organic material during refinery process unit turnarounds. The Agency shall not approve the procedure unless it provides for:

(i) depressurization of the refinery process unit or vessel to a flare, refinery fuel gas system or other equipment or system of equal emission control, as approved by the Agency, until the internal pressure from the vessel or unit is less than 5.0 pounds per square inch gauge before allowing the vessel to be vented to the atmosphere;

(ii) recordkeeping of the following items:

(a) each date that a refinery unit or vessel is shut down; and

(b) the total estimated quantity of volatile organic material emitted to the atmosphere and the duration of the emission in hours.

(4) Petroleum Refinery Leaks: General Requirements

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall:

(A) Develop a monitoring program plan consistent with the provisions of Rule 205(1)(5);

(B) Conduct a monitoring program consistent with the provisions of Rule 205(1)(6);

(C) Record all leaking components which have a volatile organic material concentration exceeding 10,000 ppm consistent with the provisions of Rule 205(1)(7);

(D) Identify each component consistent with the monitoring program plan submitted pursuant to Rule 205(1)(5);

(E) 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 Rule 205(1)(6)(A)(i), unless the leaking components cannot be repaired until the unit is shut down for turnaround; and

(F) Report to the Agency consistent with the provisions of Rule 205(1)(8).

(5) Monitoring Program Plan for Refinery Leaks

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall prepare a monitoring program plan which contains, at a minimum:

(A) An identification of all refinery components and the period in which each will be monitored pursuant to Rule 205(l)(6);

(B) The format for the monitoring log required by Rule 205(l)(7);

(C) A description of the monitoring equipment to be used pursuant to Rule 205(l)(6); and

(D) A description of the methods to be used to identify all pipeline valves, pressure relief valves in gaseous service, and all leaking components such that they are obvious to both refinery personnel performing monitoring and Agency personnel performing inspections.

(6) Monitoring Program for Refinery Leaks

(A) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery subject to Rule 205(l)(4) shall, for the purpose of detecting leaks, conduct a component monitoring program consistent with the following provisions:

(i) 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 1st or later than June 1st of each year;

(ii) 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 1st or later than August 1st of each year.

(iii) Observe visually all pump seals weekly;

(iv) Test immediately any pump seal from which liquids are observed dripping;

(v) Test any relief valve within 24 hours after it has vented to the atmosphere; and

(vi) Test immediately after repair any component that was found leaking.

(B) 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 Rule 205(l)(5)(A).

(C) The Agency may require more frequent monitoring than would otherwise be required by Rule 205(l)(A) for components which are demonstrated to have a history of leaking.

(7) Recordkeeping for Refinery Leaks

(A) The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall maintain a leaking components monitoring log which shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:

(i) The name of the process unit where the component is located;

(ii) The type of component (e.g., valve, seal);

(iii) The identification number of the component;

(iv) The date on which a leaking component is discovered;

(v) The date on which a leaking component is repaired;

(vi) The date and instrument reading of the recheck procedure after a leaking component is repaired;

(vii) A record of the calibration of the monitoring instrument;

(viii) The identification number of leaking components which cannot be repaired until turnaround; and

(ix) The total number of components inspected and the total number of components found leaking during that monitoring period.

(B) Copies of the monitoring log shall be retained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which the record was made or the report prepared.

(C) Copies of the monitoring log shall be made available to the Agency, upon verbal or written request, at any reasonable time.

(8) Reporting for Refinery Leaks

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall:

(A) Submit a report to the Agency prior to the 1st day of both July and September listing all leaking components identified pursuant to Rule 205 (1)(6) but not repaired within 22 days, all leaking components awaiting unit turnaround, the total number of components inspected, and the total number of components found leaking;

(B) Submit a signed statement with the report attesting that all monitoring and repairs were performed as required under Rules 205 (1)(4)-(7).

(9) Alternative Program For Refinery Leaks

The Agency may approve an alternative program of monitoring, recordkeeping, and/or reporting to that prescribed in Rule 205(1)(5-8), upon a demonstration by the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery that the alternative program will provide refinery and Agency personnel with an equivalent ability to identify and repair leaking components. The owner or operator utilizing an alternative monitoring program shall submit to the Agency an alternative

monitoring program plan consistent with the provisions of Rule 205(l)(5).

(10) Sealing Device Requirement

Except for safety pressure relief valves, no owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall install or operate a valve at the end of a pipe or line containing volatile organic materials unless the pipe or line is sealed with a second valve, blind flange, plug, cap or other sealing device. The sealing device may be removed only when a sample is being taken or during maintenance operations.

(m) Compliance Schedules

The requirements of this section shall not apply to any source for which a Project Completion Schedule has been submitted to and approved by the Agency under Rule 104. The owner of any emission source subject to the requirements of this section shall certify to the Agency by January 15 of each year beginning January 15, 1980, whether increments of progress required to be met in the previous year have been met.

(1) Coating Lines

The owner or operator of coating lines subject to the requirements of Rule 205(n), except (n)(1)(J) and (K), shall take the following actions:

(A) Submit to the Agency a Compliance Program that meets the requirements of Rule 104(b)(1) by January 1, 1980.

(B) For sources that, under the approved Compliance Plan, will comply with Rule 205(n) by use of low solvent coating technology the following increments of progress shall be met:

(i) Submit to the Agency by July 1, 1980 and every six months thereafter a report describing in detail the progress in the

previous six months in the development, application testing, product quality, customer acceptance and FDA or other government agency approval of the low solvent coating technology.

(ii) Initiate process modifications to allow use of low solvent coatings by April 1, 1982.

(iii) Complete process modifications to allow use of low solvent coatings by October 1, 1982.

(C) For sources that, under the approved Compliance Plan, will comply with Rule 205(n) by installing emission control equipment, the following increments of progress shall be met:

(i) Award contracts for the emission control equipment or issue orders for the purchase of component parts by July 1, 1980.

(ii) Initiate on-site construction or installation of the emission control equipment by July 1, 1982.

(iii) Complete on-site construction or installation of the emission control equipment by October 1, 1982.

(2) Bulk Gasoline Plants, Bulk Gasoline Terminals, Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks

The owner of an emission source subject to the requirements of Rule 205(o), except (o)(3), shall take the following actions:

(A) Submit to the Agency a Compliance Program that meets the requirements of Rule 104(b)(1) by the date specified in Rule 104(g);

(B) Award contracts for emission control systems or issue orders for the purchase of component parts by July 1, 1980.

(C) Initiate on-site construction or installation of the emission control system by January 1, 1981.

(D) Complete on-site contruction or installation of the emission control system and achieve final compliance by July 1, 1981.

(3) Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

Owners of gasoline dispensing facilities subject to the requirements of Rule 205(p) shall take the following actions:

(A) Submit to the Agency a Compliance Program that meets the requirements of Rule 104(b)(1) by the date specified in Rule 104(g);

(B) Achieve final compliance for 33 percent of all gasoline dispensing facilities owned by the owner by July 1, 1980.

(C) Achieve final compliance for 66 percent of all gasoline dispensing facilities owned by the owner by July 1, 1981.

(D) Achieve final compliance for 100 percent of all gasoline dispensing facilities owned by the owner by July 1, 1982.

(4) Petroleum Refinery Leaks

The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall adhere to the increments of progress contained in the following schedule:

(A) Submit to the Agency a monitoring program plan consistent with Rule 205(1)(5) prior to June 1, 1983.

(B) Submit the first monitoring report pursuant to Rule 205(l)(6)(A)(i) to the Agency prior to July 1, 1983.

(5) Coating Lines Subject to Rule 205(n)(l)(K)(ii)

The owner or operator of coating lines subject to Rule 205(n)(1)(K)(ii) may in lieu of compliance with Rule 205(j)(1) demonstrate compliance through the use of a low solvent coating technology by taking the following actions:

(A) Submit to the Agency a Compliance Plan, including a project completion schedule, that meets the requirements of Rule 104(b)(1) within 210 days after the effective date of this rule; and

(B) Meet the following increments of progress:

(i) Submit to the Agency by July 1, 1984 and every six months thereafter a report describing in detail the progress made in the development, application testing, product quality, customer acceptance, and FDA or government agency approval of the low solvent coating technology;

(ii) Initiate process modifications to allow the use of low solvent coatings as soon as coatings meeting Board requirements become commercially available for production use; and

(iii) Achieve final compliance as expeditiously as possible but no later than December 31, 1986.

(6) Rotogravure and Flexography Low Solvent Ink Alternative Compliance Plan

The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Rule 205(s) may in lieu of compliance

with Rules 104(h)(1)(A) and 205(j) demonstrate compliance through the use of a low solvent ink program by taking the following actions:

(A) Submit to the Agency a Compliance Plan, including a compliance completion schedule, by December 31, 1983 which demonstrates:

(i) substantial emission reductions early in the compliance schedule;

(ii) greater reductions in emissions than would have occurred without a low solvent ink program; and

(iii) final compliance as expeditiously as possible but no later than December 31, 1987; and

(B) Certify to the Agency that:

(i) a low solvent ink compliance strategy is not technically available which would enable the emission source to achieve compliance by the date specified in Rule 205(j); and

(ii) an unreasonable economic burden would be incurred if the owner or operator were required to demonstrate compliance by the date specified in Rule 205(j); and

(C) Agree to install one of the control alternatives specified in Rule 205(s)(1)(C) by June 31, 1986 if the specified low-solvent ink strategy fails to achieve scheduled reductions by December 31, 1985.

(n) Surface Coating

(1) No owner or operator of a coating line shall cause or allow the emission of volatile organic material to exceed the following limitations on

coating materials, excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator:

		kg/l	(lb/gal)
(A)	Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Manufacturing Plants		
(i)	in Cook County		
	Prime Coat	0.14	(1.2)
	Prime Surfacer Coat	0.34	(2.8)[1]
	Top Coat	0.34	(2.8)[2]
	Final Repair Coat	0.58	(4.8)[3]
(ii)	in Boone County		
	Prime Coat	0.14	(1.2)
	Prime Surfacer Coat	0.34	(2.8)[4]
	Top Coat	0.34	(2.8)
	Final Repair Coat	0.58	(4.8)
(iii)	in the remaining counties		
	Prime Coat	0.14	(1.2)
	Prime Surfacer Coat	0.34	(2.8)
	Top Coat	0.34	(2.8)
	Final Repair Coat	0.58	(4.8)

[1] The limitation shall not apply if by December 31, 1982 a limitation of 0.38 kg/l (3.2 lb/gal) is achieved and the prime surfacer coat is applied with a transfer efficiency of not less than 55 percent.

[2] The limitation shall not apply if by December 31, 1985 a limitation of 0.43 kg/l (3.6 lb/gal) is achieved and the top coat is applied with a transfer efficiency of not less than 65 percent.

[3] The limitation shall not apply until December 31, 1985.

[4] The limitation shall not apply if by December 31, 1984 a limitation of 0.43 kg/l (3.6 lb/gal) is achieved and the top coat is applied with a transfer efficiency of not less than 55 percent and by December 31, 1986, the top coat is applied with a transfer efficiency of not less than 65 percent.

(B)	Can Coating		
(i)	Sheet Basecoat and Overvarnish	0.34	(2.8)
(ii)	Exterior Basecoat and Overvarnish	0.34	(2.8)
(iii)	Interior Body Spray Coat	0.51	(4.2)
(iv)	Exterior End Coat	0.51	(4.2)
(v)	Side Seam Spray Coat	0.66	(5.5)
(vi)	End Sealing Compound Coat	0.44	(3.7)
(C)	Paper Coating	0.35	(2.9)[5]
(D)	Coil Coating	0.31	(2.6)
(E)	Fabric Coating	0.35	(2.9)
(F)	Vinyl Coating	0.45	(3.8)
(G)	Metal Furniture Coating	0.36	(3.0)
(H)	Large Appliance Coating	0.34	(2.8)[6]
(I)	Magnet Wire Coating	0.20	(1.7)

[5] The limitation shall not apply to equipment used for both printing and paper coating.

[6] The limitation shall not apply to the use of quick-drying lacquers for repair of scratches and nicks that occur during assembly, provided that the volume of coating does not exceed 0.95 liters (1 quart) in any one eight-hour period.

(J)	Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating[7]		
(i)	clear coating	0.52	(4.3)
(ii)	air dried coating	0.42	(3.5)
(iii)	extreme performance coating	0.42	(3.5)
(iv)	all other coatings	0.36	(3.0)
(K)	Heavy Off-highway Vehicle Products		
(i)	Extreme performance prime coat	0.42	(3.5)
(ii)	Extreme performance top coat-air dried	0.52	(4.3)
(iii)	Final repair coat-air dried	0.58	(4.8)

[7] The least restrictive limitation shall apply if more than one limitation pertains to a specific coating.

(2) Alternative Compliance

Owners or operators of coating lines subject to Rule 205(n)(1) may comply with this sub-paragraph (n)(2), rather than with Rule 205(n)(1). The methods or procedures used to determine emissions of organic material under this subsection shall be approved by the Agency. Emissions of volatile organic material from sources subject to Rule 205(n)(1), are allowable, notwithstanding the limitations in Rule 205(n)(1), if such emissions are controlled by one of the following methods:

(A) an afterburner system, provided that 75 percent of the emissions from the coating line and 90 percent of the nonmethane volatile organic material (measured as total combustible carbon) which enters the afterburner are oxidized to carbon dioxide and water; or

(B) a system demonstrated to have control efficiency equivalent to or greater than that provided under the applicable provision of Rule 205(n)(1) or Rule 205(n)(2)(A), as approved by the Agency.

(3) Exemptions

The limitations of Rule 205(n) shall not apply to:

(A) Coating plants whose emissions of volatile organic material as limited by the operating permit will not exceed 25 tons per year in the absence of air pollution control equipment, or

(B) sources used exclusively for chemical or physical analysis or determination of product quality and commercial acceptance provided that:

(i) the operation of the source is not an integral part of the production process;

(ii) the emissions from the source do not exceed 363 kilograms (800 pounds) in any calendar month; and,

(iii) the exemption is approved in writing by the Agency.

(4) Internal Offset

(A) ~~After December 31, 1982, no~~ No person shall cause or allow the emission of volatile organic material from any coating line to exceed any limitation contained in Rule 205(n)(1) after the applicable compliance date specified in Rule 205(j), unless the combined actual emission rate (E_{ACT}) from all coating lines at the coating plant, but not including coating lines or other sources constructed or modified after July 1, 1979, is less than or equal to the combined allowable emission rate (E_{ALL}) as determined by the following equations:

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

$$E_{ACT} = \sum_{j=1}^{m} \sum_{i=1}^{n} (C_i B_i (1-D_i))_j$$

where

E_{ALL} = the allowable emission rate from the coating plant in kilograms per day (pounds per day).

A_i = the allowable emission rate for each coating pursuant to Rule 205(n)(1) in kilograms per liter (pounds per gallon) of coating, excluding water, delivered to the coating applicator.

B_i = the volume of each coating in liters per day (gallons per day), excluding water, delivered to the

coating applicator.

m = the number of coating lines included in the combined emission rate.

n = the number of types of coatings delivered to the coating applicator.

E_{ACT} = the actual emission rate from the coating plant in kilograms per day (pounds per day)

C_i = the weight of volatile organic material per volume of coating in kg/l (lb/gal) for each coating applied

D_i = the control efficiency by which emissions of volatile organic material from the coating are reduced through the use of control equipment.

(B) The owner or operator of the coating plant shall maintain records of the quantity and solvent content of each coating applied and the line to which it is applied in such a manner so as to assure compliance with E_{ALL}.

(C) Except for sources subject to Rule 205(f), credits for offsets from sources at the coating plant that are subject to Rule 205, other than coating lines may be given, but only to the extent that they represent reductions from the allowable emission limits for such sources contained in either Rule 205, or any existing operating permit, whichever limit is less.

(5) Testing Methods

(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:

(i) ASTM D 1644-59 Method A
(ii) ASTM D 1475-60
(iii) ASTM D 2369-73
(iv) Federal Standard 141a, Method 4082.1

(B) Transfer efficiency shall be determined by a method, procedure or standard approved by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (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.

(6) No coating line subject to the limitations of Rule 205(n)(1) is required to meet Rule 205(f) after the date by which the coating line is required to meet Rule 205(n)(1).

(o) Bulk Gasoline Plants, Bulk Gasoline Terminals, and Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks

(1) Bulk Gasoline Plants

(A) Subject to Rule 205(o)(1)(F), 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 balance system that meets the requirements of Rule 205(o)(1)(C);

(2) each vapor balance system is operating;

(3) delivery vessel hatches are closed at all times during loading operations, unless a top loading vapor recovery system is used;

(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 Rule 205(o)(1)(G), 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 Rule 205(o)(1)(A) (1)-(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) A vapor balance system shall include the following components:

(1) a vapor space connection on the stationary storage tank that is equipped with fittings which are vapor tight;

(2) a connecting pipe or hose that is equipped with fittings which are vapor tight; and

(3) a vapor space connection on the delivery vessel that is equipped with fittings which are vapor tight.

(D) Subject to Rule 205(o)(1)(F), 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 Rule 205(o)(1)(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.

(E) Subject to Rule 205(o)(1)(F), 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.

(F) The requirements of Rule 205(o)(1)(A), (D) and (E) shall not apply to:

(1) any stationary storage tank with a capacity of less than 575 gallons; or

(2) any bulk gasoline plant whose annual gasoline throughput is less than 350,000 gallons as averaged over the preceding 3 calendar years.

(G) The requirements of Rule 205(o)(1)(B) shall only apply to bulk gasoline plants.

(1) that have an annual gasoline throughput greater than or equal to 1,000,000 gallons, as averaged over the preceeding 3 calendar years; and

(2) that either distribute gasoline to gasoline dispensing facilities subject to the requirements of Rule 205(p)(1)(B) or that are located in the following counties: Boone, Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Madison, McHenry, Peoria, Rock Island, St. Clair, Tazewell, Will or Winnebago.

(2) Bulk Gasoline Terminals

(A) No person may 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 milligrams per liter

(0.00067 pounds per gallon) 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; and

(4) all loading and vapor return lines are equipped with fittings which are vapor tight.

(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.

(3) Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks

(A) The requirements of Rule 205(o)(3)(B) shall not apply to any stationary storage tank:

~~(1)~~ (i) eEquipped before January 1, 1979 with one of the vapor loss control devices specified in Rule 205(a)(2) except Rule 205(a)(2)(A);

~~(2)~~ (ii) wWith a capacity of less than ~~40,000 gallons~~ 151.42 m^3;

~~(3)~~ (iii) wWith a capacity of less than ~~422,675 gallons (1,600,000 liters)~~ 1,600 m^3 (422,400 gallons) and used to store produced crude oil and condensate prior to custody transfer;

~~(4)~~ (iv) wWith a capacity of less than ~~9,000 barrels~~ 1,430 m^3 (378,000 gallons) ~~if~~ and used to store produced oil or condensate in crude oil gathering;

~~(5)~~ (v) ~~a~~Subject to new source performance standards for storage vessels of petroleum liquid ~~(40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart K)~~ (Rule 909 of Chapter 2); or

~~(6)~~ (vi) ~~i~~In which volatile petroleum liquid is not stored~~.~~; or

(vii) Which is a pressure tank as described in Rule 205(a)(1).

(B) Subject to Rule 205(o)(3)(A) no owner or operator of a stationary storage tank shall cause or allow the storage of any volatile petroleum liquid in the tank unless:

(i) the tank is equipped with one of the vapor loss control devices specified in Rule 205(a)(2);

(ii) there are no visible holes, tears, or other defects in the seal or any seal fabric or material of any floating roof;

(iii) all openings of any floating roof deck, except stub drains, are equipped with covers, lids, or seals such that:

(aa) the cover, lid or seal is in the closed position at all times except when petroleum liquid is transferred to or from the tank;

(bb) automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; and

(cc) rim vents, if provided, are set to open when the roof is being floated off the roof leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting;

(iv) routine inspections of floating roof seals are conducted through roof hatches once every 6 months;

(v) a complete inspection of the cover and seal of any floating roof tank is made whenever the tank is emptied for reasons other than the transfer of petroleum liquid during the normal operation of the tank, or whenever repairs are made as a result of any semi-annual inspection or incidence of roof damage or defect; and

(vi) a record of the results of each inspection conducted under paragraph (B)(4) or (B)(5) of this subsection is maintained.

(C) In addition to meeting the requirements of Rule 205(o)(3)(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:

(i) 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;

(ii) Each seal closure device meets the following requirements:

(aa) The seal is intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and tank wall; and

(bb) The accumulated area of gaps exceeding 0.32 cm (1/8 inch) in width between the secondary seal and the tank wall shall not exceed $21.2 cm^2$ per meter of tank diameter ($1.0 in^2$ per foot of tank diameter),

as determined by methods or procedures approved by the Agency;

(iii) Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers across at least 90 percent of the area of the opening;

(iv) Openings are equipped with projections into the tank which remain below the liquid surface at all times;

(v) Inspections are conducted prior to May 1st of each year to insure compliance with Rule 205(o)(3)(C);

(vi) The secondary seal gap is measured prior to May 1st of each year in accordance with methods or procedures approved by the Agency;

(vii) 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;

(viii) Upon a reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material source required to comply with Rule 205(o)(3)(C), at his own expense, demonstrates compliance by methods or procedures approved by the Agency; and

(ix) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emission test to demonstrate compliance with Rule 205(o)(3) notifies the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned

initiation of the tests so the Agency may observe the test.

(D) The requirements of Rule 205(o)(3)(C) shall not apply to any stationary storage tank equipped with an external floating roof:

(i) Exempted under Rule 205(o)(3)(A)(ii)-(vi);

(ii) 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);

(iii) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic-type shoe seal, a liquid-mounted foam seal, 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

(iv) Used to store crude oil.

(p) Gasoline Dispensing Facility

(1) Subject to Rule 205(p)(2), no person shall cause or allow the transfer of gasoline from any delivery vessel into any stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing facility unless:

(A) the tank is equipped with a submerged loading pipe; and

(B) the vapors displaced from the storage tank during filling are processed by a vapor control system that includes one or more of the following:

(1) a vapor balance system that meets the requirements of Rule 205(p)(6); or

(2) a refrigeration-condensation system or any other system approved by the Agency that recovers at least 90 percent by weight of all vaporized organic material from the equipment being controlled.

(2) The requirements of Rule 205(p)(1)(B) shall not apply to transfers of gasoline to a stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing facility if:

(A) the tank is equipped with a floating roof or other system of equal or better emission control as approved by the Agency;

(B) the tank has a capacity of less than 2000 gallons and is in place and operating before January 1, 1979;

(C) the tank has a capacity of less than 575 gallons; or

(D) the tank is not located in any of the following counties: Boone, Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Madison, McHenry, Peoria, Rock Island, St. Clair, Tazewell, Will, or Winnebago.

(3) Subject to Rule 205(p)(2), each owner of a gasoline dispensing facility shall;

(A) install all control systems and make all process modifications required by Rule 205(p)(1);

(B) provide instructions to the operator of the gasoline dispensing facility describing necessary maintenance operations and procedures for prompt notification of the owner in case of any malfunction of a vapor control system; and

(C) repair, replace or modify any worn out or malfunctioning component or element of design.

(4) Subject to Rule 205(p)(2), each operator of a gasoline dispensing facility shall:

(A) maintain and operate each vapor control system in accordance with the owner's instructions;

(B) promptly notify the owner of any scheduled maintenance or malfunction requiring replacement or repair of a major component of a vapor control system; and

(C) maintain gauges, meters, or other specified testing devices in proper working order.

(5) Any delivery vessel equipped for vapor recovery by use of a vapor control system shall be designed and maintained to be vapor tight at all times during normal operation and shall not be refilled in Illinois at other than:

(A) a bulk gasoline terminal that complies with the requirements of Rule 205(o)(2); or

(B) a bulk gasoline plant that complies with the requirements of Rule 205(o)(1)(B).

(6) A vapor balance system shall include the following components:

(A) a vapor space connection on the stationary storage tank that is equipped with fittings which are vapor tight;

(B) a connecting pipe or hose that is equipped with fittings which are vapor tight and equipment that ensures that the pipe or

hose is connected before gasoline can be transferred; and

(C) a vapor space connection on the delivery vessel that is equipped with fittings which are vapor tight.

(q) Cutback Asphalt. After December 31, 1980, no person shall cause or allow the use or application of cutback asphalt for paving, resurfacing, reconditioning, repairing, or otherwise maintaining a roadway unless:

(1) the use or application of the cutback asphalt commences on or after October 1st of any year and such use or application is completed by April 30th of the following year; or

(2) the cutback asphalt is a long-life stockpile material which remains in stock after April 30th of each year and as such it may be used until depleted for patching potholes and for other similar repair work; or

(3) the cutback asphalt is to be used solely as an asphalt prime coat.

(r) Operation of Oil Fired and Natural Gas Fired Afterburners. The operation of any oil fired or natural gas fired afterburner and capture system used to comply with Rule 205 or any section thereof is not required during the period of November 1 of any year to April 1 of the following year provided that:

(1) the operation of such devices is not required for purposes of occupational safety or health, or for the control of toxic substances, odor nuisances or other regulated pollutants; and

(2) such devices are operated for the duration of any period for which an Ozone Advisory, Alert or Emergency has been declared pursuant to Part IV: Episodes of the Air Pollution Control Regulations.

(s) Flexographic and Rotogravure Printing

(1) No owner or operator of a packaging rotogravure, publication rotogravure or flexographic printing press subject to this rule and employing solvent-containing ink may cause or allow the operation of such press unless:

(A) The volatile fraction of ink as it is applied to the substrate contains 25 or less percent by volume of organic solvent and 75 percent or more by volume of water; or

(B) The volatile fraction of an ink as it is applied to the substrate, less water, is 40 percent or less by volume; or

(C) The owner or operator installs and operates:

(i) A carbon adsorption system which reduces the volatile organic emissions from the capture system by at least 90 percent by weight; or

(ii) An afterburning system which oxidizes at least 90 percent of the captured nonmethane volatile organic materials (measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water; or

(iii) An alternative volatile organic material emission reduction system demonstrated to have at least a 90 percent overall reduction efficiency and approved by the Agency; and

(D) A capture system is used in conjunction with any of the emission control systems in Rule 205(s)(1)(C)(i)-(iii). The design and operation of the capture system must be consistent with good engineering practice and shall provide, in combination with the control equipment, an overall reduction in volatile organic material emissions of at least:

(i) 75 percent where a publication rotogravure process is employed; or

(ii) 65 percent or the maximum reduction achievable using good engineering design where a packaging rotogravure process is employed; or

(iii) 60 percent where a flexographic printing process is employed.

(2) Exemptions

The limitations of Rule 205(s) shall not apply to any facility whose aggregate uncontrolled rotogravure and/or flexographic printing press emissions of volatile organic material are limited by operating permit conditions to 907 Mg (1000 tons) per year or less in the absence of air pollution control equipment or whose actual emissions in the absence of air pollution control equipment would be less than or equal to 907 Mg (1000 tons) per year when averaged over the preceding three calendar years.

(3) Applicability of Rule 205(f)

Upon achieving compliance with Rule 205(s), the emission source is not required to meet Rule 205(f). Emission sources exempted from Rule 205(s) are subject to Rule 205(f). Rotogravure or flexographic equipment used for both roll printing and paper coating are subject to 205(s).

(4) Testing and Monitoring

(A) Upon a reasonable request of the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material source subject to 205(s) 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 Rule 205(s) 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.

(t) Manufacture of Pneumatic Rubber Tires

(1) The owner or operator of an undertread cementing, tread end cementing, or bead dipping operation at a pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing facility shall install and operate:

(A) A capture system, with minimum capture efficiency of 65 percent by weight of volatile organic material for treadend cementing or bead dipping operations and a capture system with a minimum capture efficiency of 55.5 percent by weight of volatile organic material for undertread cementing; and

(B) A control device that meets the requirements of one of the following:

(i) A carbon adsorption system designed and operated in a manner such that there is at least a 90 percent removal of volatile organic material by weight from the gases ducted to the control device;

(ii) An afterburning system that oxidizes at least 90 percent of the captured nonmethane volatile organic materials (VOM measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water; or

(iii) An alternative volatile organic material emission reduction system demonstrated to have at least a 90 percent overall reduction efficiency and approved by the Agency.

(2) The owner or operator of a green tire spraying operation at a pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing facility shall:

(A) Install and operate:

(i) A capture system with a minimum capture efficiency of 90 percent by weight of volatile organic material; and

(ii) A control device that meets the requirements of one of the following:

(aa) A carbon adsorption system designed and operated in a manner such that there is at least 90 percent removal of volatile organic material by weight from the bases ducted to the control device;

(bb) An afterburning system that oxidizes at least 90 percent of the captured nonmethane

volatile organic material (measured as total combustible carbon) to carbon dioxide and water; or

(cc) An alternative volatile organic material emission reduction system demonstrated to have at least a 90 percent overall reduction efficiency and approved by the Agency.

(B) Substitute for the normal solvent-based mold release compound water-based sprays containing:

(i) No more than five percent by volume of volatile organic material as applied for the inside of tires.

(ii) No more than ten percent by volume of volatile organic material as applied for the outside of tires; or

(3) In lieu of complying with Rule 205(t)(1) or (2), the owner or operator of an emission source may utilize an alternative volatile organic emission reduction system, including an alternative production process, which is demonstrated to be equivalent to 205(t)(1) or (2) on the basis of emissions of volatile organic matter. A treadend cementing operation shall be considered equivalent to 205(t)(1) and (2) for the purposes of this subsection if the total volatile organic emission from such operation is 10 grams or less per tire.

(4) Testing and Monitoring

(A) Upon a request of the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material source required to comply with Rule 205(t) 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.

(u) Dry Cleaning

(1) 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 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.

(2) The provisions of Rules 205(u)(1) are not applicable to perchloroethylene dry cleaning operations which are coin-operated or to dry cleaning facilities consuming less than 30 gallons per month (360 gallons per year) of perchloroethylene.

(3) Testing and Monitoring

(A) Compliance with Rule 205(u)(1)(A), (F) and (G) shall be determined by a visual inspection;

(B) Compliance with Rule 205(u)(1)(C) shall be determined 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

(C) Compliance with Rule 205(u)(1)(B), (D) and (E) shall be determined by methods or procedures approved by the Agency.