

ILLINOIS POLLUTION CONTROL BOARD
May 30, 1985

IN THE MATTER OF:)
)
VOLATILE ORGANIC MATERIAL) R82-14
EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY) Dockets A & B
SOURCES: RACT III)

PROPOSED ORDER: SECOND NOTICE. .

OPINION AND ORDER OF THE BOARD (by B. Forcade):

On August 10, 1984, the Board adopted for First Notice language amending 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215: Organic Emission Standards and Limitations. The proposed rules, which pertained to four industrial categories, appeared on August 31, 1984, in Volume 8, Issue 35 of the Illinois Register at page 15864. Since that time, thirteen public comments have been received by the Board. This Opinion for Second Notice will address those comments and explain the changes made in the proposed regulations as they appear in the attached Order.

With its original proposal in this matter (Ex. 1), the Agency sought to amend Section 215.205 as adopted in R78-3, 4: RACT I. That Section contains emission standards, based on capture and destruction efficiencies, as alternatives to the volatile organic material limitations for surface coating operations contained in Section 215.204. This amendment was not included at First Notice due to an improperly perceived nexus with the amendments proposed for Section 215.207, which are discussed below. However, the Agency's public comments submitted during First Notice served to distinguish the proposed amendments (P.C. 57). Because an entire rule, Section 215.205, was not included at first notice, it will be necessary to submit this rule to the Administrative Code Unit for first notice publication, in order to comply with Illinois rulemaking procedures. 1 Ill Adm. Code 100.110 defines "rule," in pertinent part, as "a Section of a Part." Since all "rules" must be published in the Illinois Register, the Board will, in a separate order, direct Section 215.205 to first notice.

The Agency also originally proposed amending Section 215.207, which contains the internal offset rule for surface coating operations achieving compliance pursuant to Section 215.204. The amendments proposed by the Agency were offered for purposes of clarification and to satisfy problems raised by the USEPA subsequent to SIP review (Ex. 1 and 15, R. 16, 289; 1018; 1025). At hearing, several participants argued that the amendments proposed would have substantive effects. The Agency agreed, and at this time, it is studying the effects the amendments as proposed might have on facilities currently using

the internal offset rule. Until that study is completed, the Agency requested that no action be taken on amending that rule (P.C. 52). The Board does not have sufficient information to amend the rule resolving federal problems, while satisfactorily addressing the participants' concern. Therefore, no action will be taken on Section 215.207.

Two commenters requested that the list of exempt compounds contained in the definition of volatile organic materials be expanded to include seven additional compounds (P.C. 33, 63). The basis for expanding the exemption list is that the seven compounds, all chlorofluorocarbons ("CFC") or fluorocarbons ("FC"), are not photochemically reactive and are recognized by USEPA as such. Accordingly, USEPA recommended on July 22, 1980, (45 FR 48981) that these seven compounds be exempted from emission control to attain or maintain ozone standards. The record indicates that the Agency, itself, believes that CFC's as a group are not photochemically reactive (R. 2516). The Agency contended at hearing, however, that these substances should be regulated because of their possible contribution to ozone depletion (R. 2463). This rationale is beyond the scope of RACT-III, a proceeding designed to control the formation of ozone as a criteria pollutant. Therefore, the following compounds will be added to the list of exempt substances within the definition of VOM: trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorodifluoromethane, chlorodifluoromethane, trifluoromethane, trichlorotrifluoroethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane and chloropentafluoroethane.

Several comments were submitted pertaining to Subpart K: Use of Organic Material. First, some commenters were concerned about the elimination of the viscose exemption (P.C. 53, 65). That exemption from the general rule, which was already adopted as final under this rulemaking on June 14, 1984, anticipated that amendments more stringent than the general rule would be adopted. Such amendments, commonly known as the Generic Rule, were not adopted. Therefore, at First Notice, the viscose exemption was proposed to be repealed as unnecessary, if the respective companies' positions remained unchanged. As was the situation before this rulemaking began, those Illinois companies manufacturing viscose casings using carbon disulfide are subject to the general rule contained in Subpart K. Nothing in this rulemaking, that is the adoption and subsequent repeal of the exemption, alters the regulation of these facilities as sources of air pollution.

Another group, the Chicago Paint and Coating Association (Association), requested that the exemption discussed at hearing and in its public comment submitted prior to First Notice be reconsidered (P.C. 19). The Association sought an exemption from Subpart K for portable open-top mixing tanks and processing equipment used to manufacture compliance coatings. At hearing, the exemption was considered from the terms of the proposed Generic Rule (R. 1532-1534; 1542; 1547-1550; 1560). The

Association asserted that the volatile organic materials emitted "are very small in amount - much less than the 8 lbs. per hour limitation in Rule 205(f)(a)" and that it would not be technically and economically feasible to constantly measure such emissions (P.C. 19). Since Subpart K was not amended to include the proposed Generic Rule, and according to the Association these sources already comply with Section 215.301, of the general rule contained in Subpart K, the Board finds no reason to adopt the exemption suggested.

Five comments were submitted pertaining to Subpart Q: Synthetic Organic Chemical and Polymer Manufacturing. The first commentator requested that hexadecyl alcohol be removed from the substances list in Appendix D, the manufacture of which subjects facilities to the Subpart Q requirements. In the alternative, the commentator requested an exemption from the regulations for those concerns manufacturing the substance from natural fatty acids or using no volatile organics, which is, in fact, the manufacturing method used by the commentator (P.C. 55). Given these circumstances, there appears to be no volatile organics to be detected under the leak inspection program. Therefore, such an exemption is inserted at Section 215.420. The exemption rather than the delisting of just one substance, will serve to exempt similar manufacturing processes.

Three other commenters requested that the applicability of Subpart Q be limited to sources located in counties designated as nonattainment for ozone (P.C. 58, 59 & 61). As one commentator reiterated, only an estimated 3,650 tons of emission reductions are anticipated annually if all facilities statewide are subject to regulations (P.C. 59). There is no way, unfortunately, to separate this figure into subtotals of emission reductions attributable to the 43 facilities located in nonattainment counties, the five facilities in counties contiguous thereto, and the 16 facilities in attainment counties but not contiguous. That commentator still asserts that it will cost approximately \$50 to \$75 million the first year and \$18-\$35 million each year after to comply, at a cost of \$5 to \$7 per component. This figure is much greater than the estimate of \$1.00 to \$1.50 per component presented at hearing (R. 1977). Notwithstanding the difficulty of estimating compliance costs, the rule proposed at first notice and directed to second notice today, eliminates many costly requirements contained in the original rule proposed by the Agency and analyzed in the EcIS. Double block sealing mechanisms on open-ended lines are not required and inspection and monitoring is geared towards the ozone season rather than on a quarterly basis. Additionally, compliance costs can be reduced through the increased use of ball and plug valves, which are exempt from the definition of component.

RACT III has developed as a statewide control program. Pollution control is rarely inexpensive but where there are unique circumstances and special hardships remedies are available through variances and site-specific regulation. These options

are, as always, available to the regulated community. The Board will retain the staged two compliance date application of these rules on a statewide basis.

Additionally, because the February 28, 1985, compliance date in Section 215.427 a) has passed, it will be extended to October 31, 1985.

The Agency, in its comments, pointed out that the Board's extrapolation of the use of ball or plug valves throughout the synthetic organic chemical industry rests on the testimony of one Monsanto Company employee (P.C. 57). While the 95 per cent usage rate of ball and plug valves experienced at Monsanto may not be typical throughout the industry, the rationale for excluding ball and plug valves is well supported. Ball and plug valves are utilized by the industry specifically because of their low leak rate, in order to comply with Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) regulations (R. 1806). The emission factors for ball valves are 200 times smaller than for gate and globe valves (R. 1215 - 1217). Also, by allowing their exclusion from the definition of component and consequently from the 1,500 component threshold, there will be an incentive for industry to increase the use of these low leak valves. However, the Board will subject the ball and plug valves to the identification provisions of Section 215.421(d) so that these exempted valves are obvious to the monitoring or inspecting personnel (P.C. 57).

A final note on Subpart Q; one commenter requested that four polymers be deleted from Appendix D. The commenter, however, provides no basis for this deletion and so no action will be taken at this time.

The steel groups submitted a public comment on Subpart U: Coke Manufacturing and By-Product Recovery (P.C. 56). The editorial corrections suggested at Sections 215.512 and 215.514 are added with this Second Notice. The steel group also asked that the inapplicability of Subpart K, given this new series of rules, be clarified. As previously worded, the general rules contained in that Subpart would have possibly been applicable to the industry's fugitive emission sources, such as its cooling towers. The Board agrees that this was not intended; Section 215.500 has been reworded accordingly.

Finally, the steel group requests that the compliance dates be extended to avoid expenditures by the steel industry to comply which may prove unnecessary subsequent to the adoption of benzene regulations currently under consideration by the USEPA. Likewise, it is argued that the proposed state regulations should terminate when the federal standards are adopted. In the event that the federal regulations are incompatible, a rulemaking to repeal those adopted in this rulemaking will be perfunctory since the state's scheme cannot be less stringent or incompatible. However, there is no way at this time to anticipate that the regulations adopted will be covered by the federal scheme or that

they will be incompatible. It may be that they are comparable, and no additional performance will be required by the industry. However, to insure that there are no unnecessary expenditures, the compliance date for reducing emissions at the four sources identified in Section 215.510 has been extended to December 31, 1986.

A number of comments were received regarding the Subpart P heatset web offset rules (P.C. 54, 57 & 62). It has become apparent, upon review of the record and comments, that the rules proposed at first notice need substantial revision. It is also apparent that the current record, in this area, is inadequate in several areas to develop satisfactory language. Therefore, the Board will withdraw the heatset web offset rules and resubmit them for first notice in a separate order. The record in this area will be reopened and a public hearing will be scheduled in order to supplement the existing record.

ORDER

In response to public comments received during first notice, the Board amends language in 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 215, Subparts Q, U and Appendix D. The Board also deletes proposed amendments to Subpart P and will repropose language regulating the heatset web offset printing industry for first notice in a separate order, as well as propose Section 215.205 of Subpart K. The following rules are directed to the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules for second notice:

PART 215 ORGANIC MATERIAL EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

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

SUBPART B: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM STORAGE AND LOADING OPERATIONS

Section
215.121 Storage Containers
215.122 Loading Operations
215.123 Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks
215.124 External Floating Roofs

215.125 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas
215.126 Compliance Plan

SUBPART C: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM
MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Section
215.141 Separation Operations
215.142 Pumps and Compressors
215.143 Vapor Blowdown
215.144 Safety Relief Valves

SUBPART E: SOLVENT CLEANING

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

SUBPART F: COATING OPERATIONS

Section
215.202 Compliance Schedules
215.204 Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Plants
215.205 Alternative Emission Limitations
215.206 Exemptions from Emission Limitations
215.207 Internal Offsets
215.208 Testing Methods for Solvent Content
215.209 Exemption from General Rule on Use of Organic Material
215.210 Alternative Compliance Schedule
215.211 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas
215.212 Compliance Plan
215.213 Special Requirements for Compliance Plan

SUBPART K: USE OF ORGANIC MATERIAL

Section
215.301 Use of Organic Material
215.302 Alternative Standard
215.303 Fuel Combustion Emission Sources
215.304 Operations with Compliance Program
215.305 Viscose Exemption (Repealed)

SUBPART N: VEGETABLE OIL PROCESSING

Section:
215.340 Hexane Extraction Soybean Crushing

215.342 Hexane Extraction Corn Oil Processing
215.344 Recordkeeping for Vegetable Oil Processes
215.345 Compliance Determination
215.346 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas
215.347 Compliance Plan

SUBPART P: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Section
215.401 Flexographic and Rotogravure Printing
215.402 Exemption
215.403 Application of Subpart K
215.404 Testing and Monitoring
215.405 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas
215.406 Alternative Compliance Plan
215.407 Compliance Plan

SUBPART Q: SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL AND POLYMER
MANUFACTURING

Section
215.420 General Requirements
215.421 Inspection Program Plan for Leaks
215.422 Inspection Program for Leaks
215.423 Repairing Leaks
215.424 Recordkeeping for Leaks
215.425 Reporting for Leaks
215.426 Alternative Program for Leaks
215.427 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas
215.428 Compliance Plan

SUBPART R: PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED
INDUSTRIES; ASPHALT MATERIALS

Section
215.441 Petroleum Refinery Waste Gas Disposal
215.442 Vacuum Producing Systems
215.443 Wastewater (Oil/Water) Separator
215.444 Process Unit Turnarounds
215.445 Leaks: General Requirements
215.446 Monitoring Program Plan for Leaks
215.447 Monitoring Program for Leaks
215.448 Recordkeeping for Leaks
215.449 Reporting for Leaks
215.450 Alternative Program for Leaks
215.451 Sealing System Requirements
215.452 Compliance Schedule for Leaks
215.453 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

SUBPART S: RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS
PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Section
215.461 Manufacture of Pneumatic Rubber Tires
215.462 Green Tire Spraying Operations
215.463 Alternative Emission Reduction Systems
215.464 Testing and Monitoring
215.465 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas
215.466 Compliance Plan

SUBPART U: COKE MANUFACTURE AND
BY-PRODUCT RECOVERY

Section
215.500 Exception
215.510 Coke By-Product Recovery Plants
215.512 Coke By-Product Recovery Plant Leaks
215.513 Inspection Program
215.514 Recordkeeping Requirements
215.515 Reporting Requirements
215.516 Compliance Dates
215.517 Compliance Plan

SUBPART W: AGRICULTURE

Section
215.541 Pesticide Exception

SUBPART X: CONSTRUCTION

Section
215.561 Architectural Coatings
215.562 Paving Operations
215.563 Cutback Asphalt

SUBPART Y: GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION

Section
215.581 Bulk Gasoline Plants
215.582 Bulk Gasoline Terminals
215.583 Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

SUBPART Z: DRY CLEANERS

Section
215.601 Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaners
215.602 Exemptions
215.603 Testing and Monitoring

215.604 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas
215.605 Compliance Plan
215.606 Exception to Compliance Plan

Appendix A Rule into Section Table
Appendix B Section into Rule Table
Appendix C Past Compliance Dates
Appendix D List of Chemicals Defining Synthetic Organic
Chemical and Polymer Manufacturing

AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1983, ch. 111^{1/2}, pars. 1010 and 1027).

SOURCE: Adopted as Chapter 2: Air Pollution, Rule 205: Organic Material Emission Standards and Limitations, R71-23, 4 PCB 191, filed and effective April 14, 1972; amended in R77-3, 33 PCB 357, at 3 Ill. Reg. 18, p. 41, effective May 3, 1979; amended in R78-3 and R78-4, 35 PCB 75, at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979; amended in R80-5 at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983; codified at 7 Ill. Reg. 13601; Notice of Corrections at 7 Ill. Reg. 14575; amended in R82-14 at 8 Ill. Reg. 13254, effective July 12, 1984; amended in R83-36 at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985; amended in R82-14 at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 215.104 Definitions

The definitions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and 211 apply to this Part, as well as the definition contained in this Section. Where the definition contained in this Section is more specific than that found in Parts 201 or 211, it shall take precedence in application of this Part.

"Binders": Organic materials and resins which do not include volatile organic materials.

"Clear Topcoat": The final coating which contains binders, but not opaque pigments and is specifically formulated to form a transparent or translucent solid protective film.

"Conventional Soybean Crushing Source": Any hexane extraction soybean crushing equipment that uses direct contact steam for desolventizing and producing toasted soya meals.

"Component": Any piece of 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. For purposes of Subpart Q, this definition also excludes ball and plug valves.

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

"Heatset": A class of web offset lithography which requires a heated dryer to solidify the printing inks.

"Heavy Liquid": Liquid with a true vapor pressure of less than 0.3 kPa (0.04 psi) at 294.3 K (70 F) established in a standard reference text; or as determined by ASTM method D-2879; or 0.1 Reid Vapor Pressure as determined by ASTM method D-323; or which when distilled requires a temperature of 300 or greater to recover 10% of the liquid as determined by ASTM method D-86.

"Light Liquid": Volatile organic material in the liquid state which is not defined as heavy liquid.

"Light Oil": A liquid condensed or absorbed from coke oven gas composed of benzene, toluene, and xylene.

"Offset": Use of a blanket cylinder to transfer ink from the plate cylinder to the surface to be printed.

"Opaque Stains": All stains containing pigments not classified as semi-transparent stains including stains, glazes and other opaque material to give character to wood.

"Pigments Coatings": Opaque coatings containing binders and colored pigments which are formulated to conceal the wood surface either as an undercoat or topcoat.

"Repair Coatings": Coatings to correct imperfections or damage to furniture surface.

"Sealer": Coating containing binders which seals the wood prior to application to subsequent coatings.

"Semi-transparent Stains": Stains containing dyes or semi-transparent pigments which are formulated to enhance wood grain and change the color of the surface but not to conceal the surface, including sap stain, toner, non-grain raising stains, pad stain, spatter stain, and other semi-transparent stains.

"Specialty Soybean Crushing Source": Any hexane extraction soybean crushing equipment using indirect steam heat in flash or vapor desolventizers as the primary method of desolventizing and producing specialty solvent extracted soy flakes, grits or flour.

"Volatile Organic Material": Any organic material which has a vapor pressure of 17.24 kPa (2.5 psia) or greater at 294.3 K (70 F). For purposes of 35 Fla. Adm. Code 215.442 through 215.444, volatile organic material means any organic material which has a vapor pressure of 10.34 kPa (1.5 psia) at 294.3-K (70-F). For purposes of 35 Fla. Adm. Code 215.181 through 215.184, 215.445 through 215.451, 215.204 through 215.209, 215.340 through 215.345, 215.401 through 215.404, 215.461 through 215.464 and 215.601 through 215.603 volatile organic material means any organic material which has a vapor pressure greater than 0.013 kPa (.0019 psia) at 294.3-K (70-F).

For purposes of this definition, the following are not volatile organic materials:

- Methane
- Ethane
- 1,1,1-trichloroethane
- Methylene chloride
- Trichlorofluoromethane
- Dichlorodifluoromethane
- Chlorodifluoromethane
- Trifluoromethane
- Trichlorotrifluoroethane
- Dichlorotetrafluoroethane
- Chloropentafluoroethane.

For purposes of the following Sections, volatile organic materials are any organic materials having the corresponding vapor pressures at 294.3 K (70 F):

<u>Sections</u>	<u>Vapor Pressure</u>
215.181 - 215.184	0.013 kPa (.0019 psia)
215.104 - 215.209	0.013 kPa (.0019 psia)
215.340 - 215.345	0.013 kPa (.0019 psia)
215.401 - 215.404 <u>215.408</u>	0.013 kPa (.0019 psia)
<u>215.420 - 215.428</u>	<u>0.013 kPa (.0019 psia)</u>
215.441 - 215.441	10.34 kPa (1.5 psia)
215.445 - 215.451	0.013 kPa (.0019 psia)
215.461 - 215.464	0.013 kPa (.0019 psia)
215.510 - 215.513	0.013 kPa (.0019 psia)
215.601 - 215.603	0.013 kPa (.0019 psia)

"Wash Coat": Coating containing binders which seals wood surfaces, prevents undesired staining and controls penetration.

"Web": A substrate which is printed in continuous roll-fed presses.

"Wood Furniture": Room furnishings including cabinets (kitchen, bath and vanity), tables, chairs, beds, sofas, shutters, art objects, wood paneling, wood flooring, and any other coated furnishings made of wood, wood composition or simulated wood materials.

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.105 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference:

- a) American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103:
 - 1) ASTM D 1633-59 Method A
 - 2) ASTM D 1475-60
 - 3) ASTM D 2369-73
 - 4) ASTM D 2879
 - 5) ASTM D 323
 - 6) ASTM D 86
 - 7) ASTM E 260, 168, 169
- b) Federal Standard 141a, Method 4082.1
- c) National Fire Codes, National Fire Protection Association, Battery March Park, Quincy, Massachusetts 02269 (1979)
- d) United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-77-026, Appendix A

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

SUBPART F: COATING OPERATIONS

Section 215.204 Emission Limitations for Manufacturing Plants

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:

a) Automobile or Light Duty Truck Manufacturing Plants

1)	In Cook County	kg/l	lb/gal
	Prime coat	0.14	(1.2)
	Prime surfacer coat	0.34	(2.8)

(Board Note: The prime surfacer coat limitation is based upon a transfer efficiency of 30 percent. The prime surfacer coat limitation shall not apply until December 31, 1982.)

Top coat	0.34	(2.8)
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(Board Note: The limitation is based upon a transfer efficiency of 30 percent. The top coat limitation shall not apply until December 31, 1985.)

Final repair coat	0.58	(4.8)
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(Board Note: The limitation shall not apply until December 31, 1985)

2)	In Boone County	<u>kg/l</u>	<u>lb/gal</u>
	Prime Coat	0.14	(1.2)
	Prime coat surfacer	0.34	(2.8)
	Top coat	0.34	(2.8)

(Board Note: The top coat 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 55 percent)

Final repair coat	0.58	(4.8)
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3)	In the remaining counties	<u>kg/l</u>	<u>lb/gal</u>
	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)

b) Can Coating

		<u>kg/l</u>	<u>lb/gal</u>
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1)	Sheet basecoat and Overvarnish	0.34	(2.8)
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2)	Exterior basecoat and overvarnish	0.34	(2.8)
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	<u>kg/l</u>	<u>lb/gal</u>
3) Interior body spray coat	0.51	(4.2)
4) Exterior end coat	0.51	(4.2)
5) Side seam spray coat	0.66	(5.5)
6) End sealing compound coat	0.44	(3.7)
c) Paper Coating	0.35	(2.9)

(Board Note: The limitation shall not apply to equipment used for both printing and paper coating)

	<u>kg/l</u>	<u>lb/gal</u>
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)

(Board Note: 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)

	<u>kg/l</u>	<u>lb/gal</u>
i) Magnet Wire Coating	0.20	(1.7)
j) Miscellaneous Metal Parts and Products Coating		
1) Clear coating	0.52	(4.3)
2) Air dries coating	0.42	(3.5)
3) Extreme performance coating	0.42	(3.5)
4) All other coatings	0.36	(3.0)

(Board Note: The least restrictive limitation shall apply if more than one limitation pertains to a specific coating)

k)	Heavy Off-highway Vehicle Products	<u>kg/l</u>	<u>lb/gal</u>
1)	Extreme performance prime coat	0.42	(3.5)
2)	Extreme performance top coat-air dried	0.52	(4.3)
3)	Final repair coat-air dried	0.58	(4.8)

<u>1)</u>	<u>Wood Furniture Coating</u>	<u>kg/l</u>	<u>lb/gal</u>
1)	<u>Clear topcoat</u>	<u>0.67</u>	<u>(5.6)</u>
2)	<u>Opaque stain</u>	<u>0.56</u>	<u>(4.7)</u>
3)	<u>Pigmented coat</u>	<u>0.60</u>	<u>(5.0)</u>
4)	<u>Repair coat</u>	<u>0.67</u>	<u>(5.6)</u>
5)	<u>Sealer</u>	<u>0.67</u>	<u>(5.6)</u>
6)	<u>Semi-transparent stain</u>	<u>0.79</u>	<u>(6.6)</u>
7)	<u>Wash coat</u>	<u>0.73</u>	<u>(6.1)</u>

(Board Note: The repair coat has overall transfer efficiency of 30 percent; all others have an overall transfer efficiency of 65 percent.)

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.211 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

- a) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (b), every owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.204(j), and (k) and (l) shall comply with those sections in accordance with the following dates:
 - 1) For Section 215.204(j) and (k), by December 31, 1983.
 - 2) For Section 215.204(k)(2), in accordance with Section 215.210.
 - 3) For Section 215.204(l), by December 31, 1985.

- b) 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 Section 215.204(j) ~~or~~, (k) or (l) no later than December 31, 1987:

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

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

- c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if any county is designated as nonattainment by the USEPA at any time subsequent to the effective date of this rule, the owner or operator of an emission source located in that county or any county contiguous to that county who would otherwise be subject to the compliance date in subsection (b) shall comply with the requirements of Section 215.204(j), ~~or~~ (k) or (l) within one year from the date of redesignation but in no case later than December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.212 Compliance Plan

- a) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.211(a) (1) or (2) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan ~~in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 2017, Subpart H,~~ including a project completion schedule where applicable, on or before August 19, 1983.
- b) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.211(a)(3) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan on or before December 31, 1984.

- b) c) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.211(b) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than December 31, 1986.
- e) d) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.211(c) 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.
- d) e) 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 subsections (a), (b) or (c) may operate the emission source according to the plan and schedule as submitted.

The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.211(c) shall not be required to submit a compliance plan if redesignation occurs after December 31, 1986.

- e) f) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.7 Subpart H including specific interim dates as required in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.242.

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

SUBPART K: USE OF ORGANIC MATERIAL

Section 215.305 Viscose Exemption (Repealed)

The provisions of Subpart K shall not apply to the manufacture of regenerated cellulose casing using carbon disulfide in the viscose process.

(Source: Repealed at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

SUBPART Q: SYNTHETIC ORGANIC CHEMICAL AND POLYMER MANUFACTURING

Section 215.420 General Requirements

The owner or operator of a plant which has more than 1,500 components in gas or light liquid service, which components are used to manufacture the synthetic organic chemicals or polymers listed in Appendix D, shall conduct leak inspection and repair programs in accordance with this Subpart for that equipment containing more than 10 percent volatile organic material as determined by ASTM method E-20, E-168, and E-169. A Component

shall be considered to be leaking if the volatile organic material concentration exceeds 10,000 ppm when measured at a distance of 0 cm from the component.

The provisions of this Subpart are not applicable if the products listed in Appendix D are made from natural fatty acids for the production of hexadecyl alcohol.

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.421 Inspection Program Plan for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 215.420 shall prepare an inspection program plan which contains, at a minimum:

- a) An identification of all components and the period in which each will be monitored pursuant to Section 215.422;
- b) The format for the monitoring log required by Section 215.423;
- c) A description of the monitoring equipment to be used pursuant to Section 215.422; and
- d) A description of the methods to be used to identify all pipeline valves, pressure relief valves in gaseous service, all leaking components, and the ball and plug valves and pumps exempted under Section 215.422(h) such that they are obvious to both plant personnel performing monitoring and Agency personnel performing inspections.

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.422 Inspection Program for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 215.420 shall, for the purposes of detecting leaks, conduct a component inspection program consistent with the following provisions.

- a) Test annually those components operated near extreme temperature or pressure, and those components located more than two meters above or away from permanent worker access structures or surfaces by methods and procedures approved by the Agency;
- b) Test all other pressure relief valves in gaseous service, pump seals, pipeline valves, process drains and compressor seals by methods and procedures approved by the Agency not earlier than March 1 or later than June 1 of each year;

- c) If more than 2 percent of the components tested pursuant to subsection (b) are found to leak, again test all pressure relief valves in gaseous service, pipeline valves in gaseous service and compressor seals by methods and procedures approved by the Agency not earlier than June 1 or later than September 1 of each year;
- d) Observe visually all pump seals weekly;
- e) Test immediately any pump seal from which liquids are observed dripping;
- f) Test any relief valve within 24 hours after it has vented to the atmosphere; and
- g) Test immediately after repair any component that was found leaking.
- h) Ball and plug valves, inaccessible valves, storage tank valves, pumps equipped with mechanical seals, pressure relief devices connected to an operating flare header or vapor recovery device are exempt from the monitoring requirements in this Section.

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.423 Repairing Leaks

All leaking components must be repaired and retested as soon as possible, but no later than 21 days after the leak is found unless the leaking component cannot be repaired until the process unit is shutdown or the repair part is received. Records of repairing and retesting must be maintained in accordance with Sections 215.424 and 215.425.

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.424 Recordkeeping for Leaks

- a) The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant shall maintain a leaking components monitoring log which shall contain, at a minimum, the following information:
 - 1) The name of the process unit where the component is located;
 - 2) The type of component (e.g., valve, seal);
 - 3) The identification number of the component;

- 4) The date on which a leaking component is discovered;
 - 5) The date on which a leaking component is repaired;
 - 6) The date and instrument reading of the recheck procedure after a leaking component is repaired;
 - 7) A record of the calibration of the monitoring instrument;
 - 8) The identification number of leaking components which cannot be repaired until process unit shutdown; and
 - 9) 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.

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.425 Report for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant shall:

- a) Submit a report to the Agency prior to the 1st day of July and October, if necessary, listing all leaking components identified pursuant to Section 215.422 but not repaired within 21 days, all leaking components awaiting process unit shutdown, 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 Sections 215.420 through 215.426.

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.426 Alternative Program for Leaks

The Agency may approve an alternative program of monitoring, recordkeeping, and/or reporting to that prescribed in Sections 215.420 through 215.425, upon a demonstration by the owner or operator of such plant that the alternative program will provide plant personnel 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 Section 215.421.

(Source: Added 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.427 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

- a) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (b), every owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Sections 215.420 through 215.426 shall comply with the standards and limitations of those Sections beginning October 31, 1985.
- b) If a plant is not located in one of the counties listed below, the owner or operator of the plant shall comply with the requirements of Sections 215.420 through 215.426 no later than December 31, 1987:

<u>Bond</u>	<u>Madison</u>
<u>Clinton</u>	<u>McHenry</u>
<u>Cook</u>	<u>Monroe</u>
<u>DeKalb</u>	<u>Montgomery</u>
<u>DuPage</u>	<u>Morgan</u>
<u>Franklin</u>	<u>Pope</u>
<u>Greene</u>	<u>Randolph</u>
<u>Jackson</u>	<u>Saline</u>
<u>Jersey</u>	<u>Sangamon</u>
<u>Johnson</u>	<u>St. Clair</u>
<u>Kane</u>	<u>Union</u>
<u>Lake</u>	<u>Will</u>
<u>Macoupin</u>	<u>Williamson</u>

(Board note: The USEPA noted in its redesignation rulemaking, that it will publish a rulemaking notice on Williamson County's attainment status. (45 Fed. Reg. 21949, May 16, 1983). Should Williamson County be redesignated as attainment prior to October 31, 1985, it and the counties contiguous to it will be considered deleted from the above list.)

- c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if any county is redesignated as nonattainment by the USEPA at any time subsequent to the effective date of this Section, the owner or operator of a plant located in that county who

would otherwise be subject to the compliance date in subsection (b) shall comply with the requirements of Sections 215.420 through 215.426 within one year from the date of redesignation but in no case later than December 31, 1987.

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.428 Compliance Plan

- a) The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 215.427(a) or (b) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, no later than December 31, 1985.
- b) The owner or operator of a plant subject to Section 215.427(c) shall submit a compliance plan within 90 days after the date of redesignation, but in no case later than December 31, 1986.
- c) The owner or operator of a plant subject to Section 215.427(c) shall not be required to submit a compliance plan if redesignation occurs after December 31, 1986.
- d) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

(Source: Amended at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

SUBPART U: COKE MANUFACTURE AND
BY-PRODUCT RECOVERY

Section 215.500 Exceptions

The provisions of Subpart K shall not apply to coke by-product recovery plant.

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.510 Coke By-Product Recovery Plants

The owner or operator of a coke by-product recovery plant shall reduce the uncontrolled emissions of volatile organic materials by at least 85 percent from the following sources, as defined:

- a) Tar decanter, which is a rectangular vessel used to separate tar and flushing liquor by means of gravity;

- b) Light oil sump, which receives wastewater from process equipment from the light oil recovery portion of a coke by-product recovery plant;
- c) Light oil condensor/separator, which is a device used to condense or separate light oil from which the non-condensable constituents are vented; and
- d) Tar condensate sump, which receives water condensate streams from the tar recovery process equipment.

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.51. Coke By-Product Recovery Plant Leaks

- a) The owner or operator of a coke by-product recovery plant shall conduct a visual inspection program designed to detect, identify, and facilitate repair of leaks from components in light oil liquid service. Components servicing coke oven gas lines, operating flare headers or vapor recovery devices (including pressure relief devices) are exempt from the inspection program.
- b) In conducting such a program, the owner or operator of a coke by-product recovery plant shall:
 - 1) Develop and conduct a weekly inspection program consistent with the provisions of Section 215.513.
 - 2) Record all visible leaking components in light oil liquid service and identify each component observed leaking consistent with the provisions of Section 215.513.
 - 3) Repair the leaking components as soon as practicable, but no later than 22 days after the leak is discovered unless the leaking component cannot be repaired until the unit is shut down or until parts needed to correct the leak are available.

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.513 Inspection Program

The owner or operator shall prepare and conduct an inspection program which, at a minimum, shall require the owner or operator to:

- a) Observe visually for leaks from all components subject to Section 215.512 on a weekly basis;

- b) Identify all leaking components so that they are obvious to plant personnel performing visual inspections and Agency personnel performing inspections; and
- c) Record in the monitoring log, the information for each leaking component as required by the provisions of Sections 215.514

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.514 Recordkeeping Requirements

- a) The owner or operator of a coke by-product recovery plant shall maintain a monitoring log that shall contain, as a minimum, the following information for each component found leaking:
 - 1) The name of the process unit where the observed leaking component is located;
 - 2) Identification of the type of component (e.g., valve seal);
 - 3) The date on which the leaking component is first observed;
 - 4) The date on which a leaking component is repaired;
 - 5) Identification of the type of leaking components which cannot be repaired until unit shutdown; and
 - 6) Identification of component leaks which are not repaired within 22 days after discovery because of the unavailability of replacement parts, including the date the repair part was ordered and the date the repair part was received.
- b) 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.
- c) Copies of the monitoring log shall be made available to the Agency, upon verbal or written request at a reasonable time.

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.515 Reporting Requirements

The owner or operator of a coke by-product recovery plant shall submit to the Agency a signed statement attesting that all monitoring and repairs were performed as required under Section

215.512 prior to the first day of May and August of each year.

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.516 Compliance Dates

The owner or operator of an emission source subject to:

- a) Section 215.510 shall comply with that Section by December 31, 1986;
- b) Sections 215.512 through 215.514 shall comply with those Sections by December 31, 1985

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

Section 215.517 Compliance Plan

The owner or operator of a facility or emission source subject to this Subpart shall submit to the Agency, a compliance plan and project completion schedule for:

- a) Section 215.510 by August 31, 1986;
- b) Section 215.514 by October 31, 1985.

(Source: Added at 9 Ill. Reg. _____, effective _____, 1985)

APPENDIX D

LIST OF CHEMICALS DEFINING SYNTHETIC
ORGANIC CHEMICAL AND POLYMER
MANUFACTURING

<u>OCPDB No.*</u>	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>OCPDB No.</u>	<u>Chemical</u>
20	Acetal	270	Amyl chloride
30	Acetaldehyde	280	Amyl mercaptans
40	Acetalidol	290	Amyl phenol
50	Acetamide	300	Aniline
65	Acetanilide	310	Aniline hydrochloride
70	Acetic acid	320	Anisidine
80	Acetic anhydride	330	Anisole
90	Acetone	340	Anthranilic acid
100	Acetone cyanohydrin	350	Anthraquinone
110	Acetonitrile	360	Benzaldehyde
120	Acenophenone	370	Benzamide
125	Acetyl chloride	380	Benzene
130	Acetylene	390	Benzenedi- sulfonic acid
140	Acrolein	400	Benzene- sulfonic acid
150	Acrylamide	410	Benzil
160	Acrylic acid & esters	420	Benzilic acid
170	Acrylonitrile	430	Benzoic acid
180	Adipic acid	440	Benzoin
185	Adiponitrile	450	Benzonitrile
190	Alkyl naphthalenes	460	Benzophenone
200	Allyl alcohol	480	Benzotrichloride
210	Allyl chloride	490	Benzoyl chloride
220	Aminobenzoic acid	500	Benzyl alcohol
230	Aminoethylethanolamine	510	Benzyl amine
235	p-aminophenol	520	Benzyl benzoate
240	Amyl acetates	530	Benzyl chloride
250	Amyl alcohols	540	Benzyl dichloride
260	Amyl amine	550	Biphenyl

*The OCPDB Numbers are reference indices assigned to the various chemicals in the Organic Chemical Producers Data Base developed by the USEPA

<u>OCPDB No.</u>	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>OCPDB No.</u>	<u>Chemical</u>
560	Bisphenol A	905	Chlorobenzo-trichloride
570	Bromobenzene	910	Chlorobenzoyl chloride
580	Bromonaphthalene	920	Chlorodifluoroethane
590	Butadiene	921	Chlorodifluoromethane
592	1-butene	930	Chloroform
600	n-butyl acetate	940	Chloronaphthalene
630	n-butyl acrylate	950	o-chloronitrobenzene
640	n-butyl alcohol	951	p-chloronitrobenzene
650	s-butyl alcohol	960	Chlorophenols
660	t-butyl alcohol	964	Chloroprene
670	n-butylamine	965	Chlorosulfonic acid
680	s-butylamine	970	m-chlorotoluene
690	t-butylamine	980	o-chlorotoluene
700	p-tert-butyl benzoic acid	990	p-chlorotoluene
710	1,3-butylene glycol	992	Chlorotrifluoromethane
750	n-butyraldehyde	1000	m-cresol
760	Butyric acid	1010	o-cresol
770	Butyric anhydride	1020	p-cresol
780	Butyronitrile	1021	Mixed cresols
785	Caprolactam	1030	Cresylic acid
790	Carbon disulfide	1040	Crotonaldehyde
800	Carbon tetrabromide	1050	Crontonic acid
810	Carbon tetrachloride	1060	Cumene
820	Cellulose acetate	1070	Cumene hydroperoxide
840	Chloroacetic acid	1080	Cyanoacetic acid
850	m-chloroaniline	1090	Cyanogen chloride
860	o-chloroaniline	1100	Cyanuric acid
870	p-chloroaniline	1110	Cyanuric chloride
880	Chlorobenzaldehyde	1120	Cyclohexane
890	Chlorobenzene	1130	Cyclohexanol
900	Chlorobenzoic acid	1140	Cyclohexanone

<u>OCPDB No.</u>	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>OCPDB No.</u>	<u>Chemical</u>
1150	Cyclohexene	1470	N,N-dimethyl-aniline
1160	Cyclohexylamine	1480	N,N-dimethyl ether
1170	Cyclooctadiene	1490	N,N-dimethyl-formamide
1180	Decanol	1495	Dimethyl-hydrazine
1190	Diacetone alcohol	1500	Dimethyl sulfate
1200	Diaminobenzoic acid	1510	Dimethyl sulfide
1210	Dichloroaniline	1520	Dimethyl sulfoxide
1215	m-dichlorobenzene	1530	Dimethyl terephthalate
1216	o-dichlorobenzene	1540	3,5-dinitrobenzoic acid
1220	p-dichlorobenzene	1545	Dinitrophenol
1221	Dichlorodifluoromethane	1550	Dinitrotoluene
1240	Dichloroethyl ether	1560	Dioxane
1244	1,2-dichloroethane (EDC)	1570	Dioxolane
1250	Dichlorohydrin	1580	Diphenylamine
1270	Dichloropropene	1590	Diphenyl oxide
1280	Dicyclohexylamine	1600	Diphenyl thiourea
1290	Diethylamine	1610	Dipropylene glycol
1300	Diethylene glycol	1620	Dodecene
1304	Diethylene glycol diethyl ether	1630	Dodecylaniline
1305	Diethylene glycol dimethyl ether	1640	Dodecylphenol
1310	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether	1650	Epichlorohydrin
1320	Diethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	1660	Ethanol
1330	Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether	1661	Ethanolamines
1340	Diethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	1670	Ethyl acetate
1360	Diethylene glycol monomethyl ether	1680	Ethyl acetoacetate
1420	Diethyl sulfate	1690	Ethyl acrylate
1430	Difluoroethane	1700	Ethylamine
1440	Diisobutylene	1710	Ethylbenzene
1442	Diisodecyl phthalate	1720	Ethyl bromide
1444	Diisooctyl phthalate	1730	Ethylcellulose
1450	Diketene	1740	Ethyl chloride
1460	Dimethylamine	1750	Ethyl chloroacetate

<u>OCPDB No.</u>	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>OCPDB No.</u>	<u>Chemical</u>
1760	Ethylcyanoacetate	2120	Glyoxal
1770	Ethylene	2145	Hexachloro- benzene
1780	Ethylene carbonate	2150	Hexachloroethane
1790	Ethylene Chlorohydrin	2160	Hexadecyl alcohol
1800	Ethylenediamine	2165	Hexamethylene- diamine
1810	Ethylene dibromide	2170	Hexamethylene glycol
1830	Ethylene glycol	2180	Hexamethylene- tetramine
1840	Ethylene glycol diacetate	2190	Hydrogen cyanide
1870	Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether	2200	Hydroquinone
1890	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether	2210	p-hydroxy- benzoic acid
1900	Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate	2240	Isoamylene
1910	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	2250	Isobutanol
1920	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether acetate	2260	Isobutyl acetate
1930	Ethylene glycol monoethyl ether	2261	Isobutylene
1940	Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate	2270	Isobutyraldehyde
1960	Ethylene glycol mono- phenyl ether	2280	Isobutyric acid
1970	Ethylene glycol monopropyl ether	2300	Isodecanol
1980	Ethylene oxide	2320	Isooctyl alcohol
1990	Ethyl ether	2321	Isopentane
2000	2-ethylhexanol	2330	Isophorone
2010	Ethyl orthoformate	2340	Isophthalic acid
2020	Ethyl oxalate	2350	Isoprene
2030	Ethyl sodium oxaloacetate	2360	Isopropanol
2040	Formaldehyde	2370	Isopropyl acetate
2050	Formamide	2380	Isopropylamine
2060	Formic acid	2390	Isopropyl chloride
2070	Fumaric acid	2400	Isopropylphenol
2073	Furfural	2410	Ketene
2090	Glycerol (Synthetic)	2414	Linear alkyl sulfonate
2091	Glycerol dichlorohydrin	2417	Linear alkylbenzene
2100	Glycerol triether	2420	Maleic acid
2110	Glycine	2430	Maleic anhydride

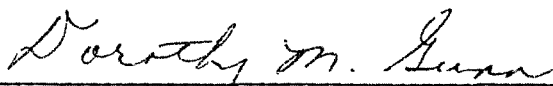
<u>OCPDB No.</u>	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>OCPDB No.</u>	<u>Chemical</u>
2440	Malic acid	2756	o-nitroaniline
2450	Mesityl oxide	2757	p-nitroaniline
2455	Metanilic acid	2760	o-nitroanisole
2460	Methacrylic acid	2762	p-nitroanisole
2490	Methallyl chloride	2770	Nitrobenzene
2500	Methanol	2780	Nitrobenzoic acid (o, m & p)
2510	Methyl acetate	2790	Nitroethane
2520	Methyl acetoacetate	2791	Nitromethane
2530	Methylamine	2792	Nitrophenol
2540	n-noschylaniline	2795	Nitropropane
2545	Methyl bromide	2800	Nitrotoluene
2550	Methyl butynol	2810	Nonene
2560	Methyl chloride	2820	Nonyl phenol
2570	Methyl cyclohexane	2830	Octyl phenol
2590	Methyl cyclohexanone	2840	Paraldehyde
2620	Methylene chloride	2850	Pentaerythritol
2630	Methylene dianiline	2851	n-pentane
2635	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate	2855	1-pentene
2640	Methyl ethyl ketone	2860	Perchloro-ethylene
2644	Methyl formate	2882	Perchloromethyl mercaptan
2650	Methyl isobutyl carbinol	2890	o-phenetidine
2660	Methyl isobutyl ketone	2900	p-phenetidine
2665	Methyl methacrylate	2910	Phenol
2670	Methyl pentynol	2920	Phenolsulfonic acids
2690	a-methylstyrene	2930	Phenyl anthranilic acid
2700	Morpholine	2940	Phenylenediamine
2710	a-naphthalene sulfonic acid	2950	Phosgene
2720	B-naphthalene sulfonic acid	2960	Phthalic anhydride
2730	a-naphthol	2970	Phthalimide
2740	B-naphthol	2973	s-picoline
2750	Neopentanoic acid	2976	Piperazine

<u>OCPDB No.</u>	<u>Chemical</u>	<u>OCPDB No.</u>	<u>Chemical</u>
3000	Polybutenes	3290 &	Tetrachloro-
3010	Polyethylene glycol	3291	ethanes
3025	Polypropylene glycol	3300	Tetrachloroph-
3063	Propionaldehyde		thalic anhydride
3066	Propionic acid	3310	Tetraethyllead
3070	n-propyl alcohol	3320	Tetrahydro-
3075	Propylamine		naphthalene
3080	Propyl chloride	3330	Tetrahydrophtha-
			lic anhydride
3090	Propylene	3335	Tetramethyllead
3100	Propylene chlorohydrin	3340	Tetramethylene-
3110	Propylene dichloride		diamine
		3341	Tetramethyl-
3111	Propylene glycol		ethylenediamine
		3349	Toluene
3120	Propylene oxide	3350	Toluene-2,4-
			diamine
3130	Pyridine	3354	Toluene-2,4-
			diisocyanate
3140	Quinone	3355	Toluene diiso-
			cyanates
3150	Resorcinol		(mixture)
3160	Resorcylic acid	3360	Toluene
			sulfonamide
3170	Salicylic acid	3370	Toluene
			sulfonic acids
3180	Sodium acetate	3380	Toluene sulfonyl
			chloride
3181	Sodium benzoate	3381	Toluidines
		3390	3391 &
3190	Sodium carboxymethyl	3393	Trichlorobenzenes
cellulose		3395	1,1,1-trichloro-
			ethane
3191	Sodium chloroacetate	3400	1,1,2-trichloro-
			ethane
3200	Sodium formate	3410	Trichloro-
			ethylene
3210	Sodium phenate	3411	Trichlorofluoro-
			methane
3220	Sorbic acid	3420	1,2,3-trichloro-
			propane
3230	Styrene	3430	1,1,2-trichloro-
			1,2,2-trifluoro-
3240	Succinic acid		ethane
		3450	Triethylamine
3250	Succinitrile	3460	Triethylene
3251	Sulfanilic acid		glycol
3260	Sulfolane	3470	Triethylene
3270	Tannic acid		glycol
3280	Terephthalic acid		dimethyl ether

<u>OCPDB No.</u>	<u>Chemical</u>
3480	Triisobutylene
3490	Trimethylamine
3510	Vinyl acetate
3520	Vinyl chloride
3530	Vinylidene chloride
3540	Vinyl toluene
3541	Xylene (mixed)
3560	o-xylene
3570	p-xylene
3580	Xylenol
3590	Xylidine
	methyl tertbutyl ether
	Polyethylene
	Polypropylene
	Polystyrene

IT IS SO ORDERED

I, Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk of the Illinois Pollution Control Board, hereby certify that the above Proposed Order/Second Notice was adopted on the 30th day of May, 1985, by a vote of 6-0.



Dorothy M. Gunn, Clerk
Illinois Pollution Control Board