

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

PART 215
ORGANIC MATERIAL EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS

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AUTHORITY: Implementing Sections 9.1 and 10 and authorized by Section 27 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/9.1, 10 and 27].

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 Corrected 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. 9114, effective May 30, 1985; amended in R82-14 at 9 Ill. Reg. 13960, effective August 28, 1985; amended in R85-28 at 11 Ill. Reg. 3127, effective February 3, 1987; amended in R82-14 at 11 Ill. Reg. 7296, effective April 3, 1987; amended in R85-21(A) at 11 Ill. Reg. 11770, effective June 29, 1987; recodified in R86-39 at 11 Ill. Reg. 13541; amended in R82-14 and R86-12 at 11 Ill. Reg. 16706, effective September 30, 1987; amended in R85-21(B) at 11 Ill. Reg. 19117, effective November 9, 1987; amended in R86-36, R86-39, R86-40 at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987; amended in R82-14 and R86-37 at 12 Ill. Reg. 815, effective December 24, 1987; amended in R86-18 at 12 Ill. Reg. 7311, effective April 8, 1988; amended

in R86-10 at 12 Ill. Reg. 7650, effective April 11, 1988; amended in R88-23 at 13 Ill. Reg. 10893, effective June 27, 1989; amended in R88-30(A) at 14 Ill. Reg. 3555, effective February 27, 1990; emergency amendments in R88-30A at 14 Ill. Reg. 6421, effective April 11, 1990, for a maximum of 150 days; amended in R88-19 at 14 Ill. Reg. 7596, effective May 8, 1990; amended in R89-16(A) at 14 Ill. Reg. 9173, effective May 23, 1990; amended in R88-30(B) at 15 Ill. Reg. 3309, effective February 15, 1991; amended in R88-14 at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991; amended in R91-7 at 15 Ill. Reg. 12217, effective August 19, 1991; amended in R91-10 at 15 Ill. Reg. 15595, effective October 11, 1991; amended in R89-7(B) at 15 Ill. Reg. 17687, effective November 26, 1991; amended in R91-9 at 16 Ill. Reg. 3132, effective February 18, 1992; amended in R91-24 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13555, effective August 24, 1992; amended in R91-30 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13849, effective August 24, 1992; amended in R98-15 at 22 Ill. Reg. 11427, effective June 19, 1998; amended in R12-24 at 37 Ill. Reg. 1683, effective January 28, 2013; expedited correction at 37 Ill. Reg. 16858, effective January 28, 2013.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section 215.101 Clean-up and Disposal Operations

Emission 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.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.102 Testing Methods

Volatile organic material or organic material concentrations in a stream is measured by Method 18, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, Measurement of Gaseous Organic Compounds incorporated by reference in 215.105 except as follows. ASTM D-4457, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, may be used for halogenated organic compounds. Method 25, 25A or 25B, 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in 215.105 may be substituted for Method 18 provided the source owner or operator submits calibration data and other proof that this method provides the information in the emission units of the applicable standard. The volumetric flow rate and gas velocity is determined in accordance with Methods 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 3 and 4, 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in 215.105. Any other alternate test method must be approved by the Agency, which shall consider data comparing the performance of the proposed alternative to the performance of the approved test method(s). If the Agency determines that such data demonstrates that the proposed alternative will achieve results equivalent to the approved test method(s), the Agency shall approve the proposed alternative.

(Source: Amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991)

Section 215.104 Definitions

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

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

"In Vacuum Service": For the purposes of Subpart Q, Sections 215.430 through 215.438 equipment that is operating at an internal pressure that is at least 5 kPa (0.73 psia) below ambient pressure.

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

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. 1683, effective January 28, 2013)

Section 215.105 Incorporation by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference:

- a) American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West Conshohocken PA 19428-9555:
 - 1) ASTM D 1644-59 Method A
 - 2) ASTM D 1475-60
 - 3) ASTM D 2369-81
 - 4) ASTM D 2879-83 (Approved 1983); ASTM D 2879-86 (Approved 1986)
 - 5) ASTM D 86-82 (Approved 1982)
 - 6) ASTM E 260-73 (Approved 1973), E 168 - 67 (Reapproved 1977), E 169 - 63 (Reapproved 1981), E 20 (Approved 1985)
 - 7) ASTM D 97-66
 - 8) ASTM D 1946-67
 - 9) ASTM D 2382-76
 - 10) ASTM D 2504-83
 - 11) ASTM D 2382-83
 - 12) ASTM D-4953-89
 - 13) ASTM D-4457-85

- 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.
- e) United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-78-051 Appendix A and Appendix B (December 1978).
- f) Standards Industrial Classification Manual, published by Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1972.
- g) 40 CFR 60 (1989).
- h) United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., EPA-450/2-78-041.
- i) Elsevier Scientific Publishing Co., New York, "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances" (1973), Boublik, T., V. Fried and E. Hala.
- j) McGraw-Hill Book Company, "Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook" (1984).
- k) Chemical Rubber Publishing Company, "CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics" (1968-87).
- l) McGraw-Hill Book Company, "Lange's Handbook of Chemistry" (1985) John A. Dean, editor.
- m) United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacture of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products", (EPA-450/2-78-029).

BOARD NOTE: The incorporations by reference listed in this Section contain no later amendments or editions.

(Source: Amended at 37 Ill. Reg. 1683, effective January 28, 2013)

Section 215.108 Measurement of Vapor Pressures

- a) Vapor Pressure of Volatile Organic Liquids
 - 1) If the volatile organic liquid consists of only a single compound, the vapor pressure shall be determined by ASTM Method D 2879-86, or the vapor pressure may be obtained from a published source such as "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," "Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook," "CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics," or "Lange's Handbook of

Chemistry," each source incorporated by reference at Section 215.105.

- 2) If the volatile organic liquid is a mixture, the vapor pressure shall be determined by ASTM Method D 2879-86 or by the following equation:

$$P_{vol} = \sum_{i=1}^n P_i X_i$$

where:

P_{vol} = Total vapor pressure of the mixture.

n = Number of components in the mixture.

i = Subscript denoting an individual component.

P_i = Vapor pressure of a component determined in accordance with subsection (a)(1).

X_i = Mole fraction of the component in the total mixture.

b) Vapor Pressure of Organic Material or Solvent

- 1) If the organic material or solvent consists of only a single compound, the vapor pressure shall be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, or the vapor pressure may be obtained from a published source such as "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," "Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook," "CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics," or "Lange's Handbook of Chemistry," each source incorporated by reference at Section 215.105.
- 2) If the organic material or solvent is a mixture made up of both organic material compounds and compounds which are not organic material, the vapor pressure shall be determined by the following equation:

$$P_{om} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}$$

where:

P_{om} = Total vapor pressure of the portion of the mixture which is composed of organic material.

n = Number of organic material components in the mixture.

i = Subscript denoting an individual component.

P_i = Vapor pressure of an organic material component determined in accordance with subsection (b)(1).

X_i = Mole fraction of the organic material component of the total mixture.

- 3) If the organic material or solvent is a mixture made up of only organic material compounds, the vapor pressure shall be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86 or by the above equation.

c) Vapor Pressure of Volatile Organic Material

- 1) If the volatile organic material consists of only a single compound, the vapor pressure shall be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86, or the vapor pressure may be obtained from a published source such as "The Vapor Pressure of Pure Substances," "Perry's Chemical Engineer's Handbook," "CRC Handbook of Chemistry and Physics," or "Lange's Handbook of Chemistry," each source incorporated by reference at Section 215.105.
- 2) If the volatile organic material is a mixture made up of both volatile organic material compounds and compounds which are not volatile organic material, the vapor pressure shall be determined by the following equation:

$$P_{vom} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n P_i X_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n X_i}$$

where:

P_{vom} = Total vapor pressure of the portion of the mixture which is composed of volatile organic material.

n = Number of volatile organic material components in the mixture.

i = Subscript denoting an individual component.

P_i = Vapor pressure of a volatile organic material component determined in accordance with subsection (c)(1).

X_i = Mole fraction of the volatile organic material component of the total mixture.

- 3) If the volatile organic material is a mixture made up of only volatile organic material compounds, the vapor pressure shall be determined by ASTM D2879-86 or by the above equation.

(Source: Added at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991)

Section 215.109 Monitoring for Negligibly-Reactive Compounds

Any provision of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211 notwithstanding, the Agency may require an owner or operator to submit monitoring or testing methods and results for any of the compounds listed at 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.7150 as exempted from the definition of “volatile organic material” demonstrating the amount of exempted compounds in the source's emissions, as a precondition to such exemption, where direct quantification of volatile organic material emissions is not possible due to any of the following circumstances which make it necessary to quantify the exempt compound emissions in order to quantify volatile organic material emissions:

- a) VOMs and exempted compounds are mixed together in the same emissions;
- b) There are a large number of exempted compounds in the same emissions; or
- c) The chemical composition of the exempted compounds in the emissions is not known.

Board Note: Derived from the USEPA “Recommended Policy on the Control of Volatile Organic Compounds”, as amended at 56 Fed. Reg. 11418, March 18, 1991, and subsequently codified as 40 CFR 51.100(s), as added at 57 Fed. Reg. 3941 (Feb. 3, 1992). See also 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211.7150 for the basic definition of “volatile organic material.” USEPA is not bound by any state determination as to monitoring. 40 CFR 51.100(s)(4).

(Source: Amended at 22 Ill. Reg. 11427, effective June 19, 1998)

SUBPART B: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM STORAGE AND LOADING OPERATIONS

Section 215.121 Storage Containers

- (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 liquid or the pressure of the gas, 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 material

and is equipped with a closure seal or seals between the roof edge and the tank wall. Such floating roof shall not be permitted if the volatile organic liquid has a vapor pressure of 12.5 pounds per square inch or greater at 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 its 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 [35 Ill. Adm. Code 201]; or,
- (3) is an existing cone roof tank used exclusively for the storage of Illinois crude oil, if all of 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.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.122 Loading Operations

- (a) No person shall cause or allow the discharge of more than 3.6 kg/hr (8 lbs/hr) of organic material into the atmosphere during the loading of any organic material from the aggregate loading pipes of any loading facility having through-put of greater than day 151 cubic meters per day (40,000 gal/day) into any railroad tank car, tank truck or trailer unless such loading facility is equipped with submerged loading pipes, or a device that is equally effective in controlling emissions and is approved by the Agency according to the provisions of Part 1 of this Chapter [35 Ill. Adm. Code 201].
- (b) No person shall cause or allow the loading of any organic material into any stationary tank having a storage capacity of greater than 946 l (250 gal), unless such tank is

equipped with a permanent submerged loading pipe or an equivalent device approved by the Agency according to the provisions of Part 1 of this Chapter [35 Ill. Adm. Code 201], or unless such tank is a pressure tank as described in Rule 205(a)(1) [Section 215.121(a)] or is fitted with a recovery system as described in Rule 205(a)(2)(B) [Section 215.121(b)(2)].

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

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.123 Petroleum Liquid Storage Tanks

- (a) The requirements of Rule 205(o)(3)(B) [subsection (b)] shall not apply to any stationary storage tank:
- (1) equipped before January 1, 1979 with one of the vapor loss control devices specified in Rule 205(a)(2)[Section 215.121(b), except Section 215.121(b)(1)];
 - (2) with a capacity of less than 151.42 cubic meters;
 - (3) with a capacity of less than 1,600 cubic meters (422,400 gallons) and used to store produced crude oil and condensate prior to custody transfer;
 - (4) with a capacity of less than 1,430 cubic meters (378,000 gallons) and used to store produced oil or condensate in crude oil gathering;
 - (5) Subject to new source performance standards for storage vessels of petroleum liquid 35 Ill. Adm. Code 230;
 - (6) in which volatile petroleum liquid is not stored; or
 - (7) Which is a peak pressure tank as described in Rule 205(a)(1) [Section 215.121(a)]
- (b) Subject to Rule 205(o)(3)(A) [subsection (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:
- (1) the tank is equipped with one of the vapor loss control devices specified in Rule 205(a)(2) [Section 215.121(b) of this Part];
 - (2) there are no visible holes, tears or other defects in the seal or any seal fabric or material of any floating roof;
 - (3) All openings of any floating roof deck, except stub drains, are equipped with covers, lids or seals such that:
 - (A) The cover, lid or seal is in the closed position at all times except when petroleum liquid is transferred to or from the tank;

- (B) Automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; and
 - (C) 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;
- (4) routine inspections of floating roof seals are conducted through roof hatches once every six months;
 - (5) 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
 - (6) a record of the results of each inspection conducted under paragraph (B)(4) or (B)(5) [subsection (b)(4) or (b)(5) above] is maintained.
- (c) Owners and operators of petroleum liquid storage tanks were required to have compliance schedules as summarized in Appendix C.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.124 External Floating Roofs

- a) In addition to meeting the requirements of Section 215.123(b), no owner or operator of a stationary storage tank equipped with an external floating roof shall cause or allow the storage of any volatile petroleum liquid in the tank unless:
 - 1) The tank has been fitted with a continuous secondary seal extending from the floating roof to the tank wall (rim mounted secondary seal) or any other device which controls volatile organic material emissions with an effectiveness equal to or greater than a rim-mounted secondary seal;
 - 2) Each seal closure device meets the following requirements:
 - A) The seal is intact and uniformly in place around the circumference of the floating roof between the floating roof and tank wall; and
 - B) The accumulated area of gaps exceeding 0.32 centimeter (1/8 inch) in width between the secondary seal and the tank wall shall not exceed 21.2 square centimeters per meter of tank diameter (1.0 square inches per foot of tank diameter), as determined by methods or procedures approved by the Agency;
 - 3) Emergency roof drains are provided with slotted membrane fabric covers or equivalent covers across at least 90 percent of the area of the opening;
 - 4) Openings are equipped with projections into the tank which remain below the liquid surface at all times;

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

(Source: Amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

Section 215.125 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

- a) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (b), every owner or operator of an emission source subject to Sections 215.123 or 215.124 shall comply with its standards and limitations by December 31, 1983.
- 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 Sections 215.123 and 215.124 no later than December 31, 1987:

Cook	Macoupin
DuPage	Madison
Kane	Monroe
Lake	Saint Clair

(BOARD NOTE: These counties are proposed to be designated as nonattainment by the United States Environmental Protection Agency at 47 Fed. Reg. 31588, July 21, 1982).

- c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if any county is designated as nonattainment by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) at any time subsequent to the effective date of this Section, 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 Sections 215.123 and 215.124 within one year from the date of redesignation but in no case later than December 31, 1987.

(Source: Adopted at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

Section 215.126 Compliance Plan

- a) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.125(a) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.241, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than April 21, 1983.
- b) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.125(b) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than December 31, 1986.
- c) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.125(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) 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.
- e) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.241 including specific interim dates as required in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.242.

(Source: Adopted at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

SUBPART C: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM MISCELLANEOUS EQUIPMENT

Section 215.141 Separation Operations

- a) No person shall use any single or multiple compartment effluent water separator which receives effluent water containing 757 l/day (200 gal/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 subparagraph shall only apply to volatile organic material.

- b) Subsection (a) shall not apply to water and crude oil separation in the production of Illinois crude oil, if the vapor pressure of such crude oil is less than 34.5 kPa (5 psia).

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.142 Pumps and Compressors

No person shall cause or allow the discharge of more than 32.8 ml (2 cu in) of liquid volatile organic material into the atmosphere from any pump or compressor in any 15 minute period at standard conditions.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.143 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 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

Section 215.144 Safety Relief Valves

Section 215.143 shall not apply to any set of unregulated safety relief valves capable of causing excessive releases, provided the owner or operator thereof, by October 1, 1972, provides the Agency with the following:

- a) A 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:
 - 1) Dates on which excessive releases occurred from each such set; and,
 - 2) Duration in minutes of each such excessive release; and,
 - 3) 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 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 subsection (a); and,
- d) Proof, at three-year intervals, using such three-year historical records, that such set conforms to the requirements of subsection (c).

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

SUBPART E: SOLVENT CLEANING

Section 215.181 Solvent Cleaning in General

The requirements of Sections 215.182 through 215.184 shall not apply:

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

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.182 Cold Cleaning

- a) Operating Procedures: No person shall operate a cold cleaning degreaser unless:
 - 1) Waste solvent is stored in covered containers only and not disposed of in such a manner that more than 20 percent of the waste solvent (by weight) is allowed to evaporate into the atmosphere;
 - 2) The cover of the degreaser is closed when parts are not being handled; and
 - 3) Parts are drained until dripping ceases.
- b) Equipment Requirements: No person shall operate a cold cleaning degreaser unless:

- 1) 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 kPa (15 mmHg or 0.3 psi) measured at 38° C (100° F);
 - B) The solvent is agitated; or
 - C) The solvent is heated above ambient room temperature;
- 2) 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 kPa (32 mmHg or 0.6 psi) 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.
- 3) The degreaser is equipped with one of the following control devices if the vapor pressure of the solvent is greater than 4.3 kPa (32 mmHg or 0.6 psi) measured at 38 C (100 1/4 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 91 cm (36 in), 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.
- 4) A permanent conspicuous label summarizing the operating procedure is affixed to the degreaser; and
- 5) If a solvent spray is used, the degreaser is equipped with a solid fluid stream spray, rather than a fine, atomized or shower spray.

Section 215.183 Open Top Vapor Degreasing

- a) Operating Requirements: No person shall operate an open top vapor degreaser unless:
 - 1) The cover of the degreaser is closed when workloads are not being processed through the degreaser;

- 2) 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 m/min (11 ft/min);
 - 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.
 - 3) Porous or absorbent materials, such as cloth, leather, wood or rope are not degreased;
 - 4) Less than half of the degreaser's open top area is occupied with a workload;
 - 5) The degreaser is not loaded to the point where the vapor level would drop more than 10 cm (4 in) when the workload is removed from the vapor zone;
 - 6) Spraying is done below the vapor level only;
 - 7) Solvent leaks are repaired immediately;
 - 8) 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;
 - 9) Water is not visually detectable in solvent exiting from the water separator; and
 - 10) 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. Section 651 et seq.)
- b) Equipment Requirements: No person shall operate an open top vapor degreaser unless:
- 1) The degreaser is equipped with a cover designed to open and close easily without disturbing the vapor zone;
 - 2) 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 cm (4 in) below the bottom condenser coil; and
 - C) A device which shuts off the sump heat source when the vapor level exceeds the design level.
- 3) A permanent conspicuous label summarizing the operating procedure is affixed to the degreaser;
 - 4) The degreaser is equipped with one of the following devices:
 - A) A freeboard height of 3/4 of the inside width of the degreaser tank or 91 cm (36 in), whichever is less; and if the degreaser opening is greater than 1 square meter (10.8 square feet), 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.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.184 Conveyorized Degreasing

- a) Operating Requirements: No person shall operate a conveyorized degreaser unless:
 - 1) 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. Section 651 et seq.)
 - 2) Solvent carryout emissions are minimized by:
 - A) Racking parts for best drainage; and
 - B) Maintaining the vertical conveyor speed at less than 3.3 m/min (11 ft/min);
 - 3) 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;
 - 4) Solvent leaks are repaired immediately;

- 5) Water is not visually detectable in solvent exiting from the water separator; and
 - 6) 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 startup.
- b) Equipment Requirements: No person shall operate a conveyORIZED degreaser unless:
- 1) 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;
 - 2) 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 cm (4 in) below the bottom condenser coil; and
 - C) A device which shuts off the sump heat source when the vapor level exceeds the design level;
 - 3) 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 cm (4 in) or less than 10 percent of the width of the opening;
 - 4) The degreaser is equipped with downtime covers for closing off entrances and exits when the degreaser is shut down; and
 - 5) The degreaser is equipped with one of the following control devices, if the air/vapor interface is larger than 2.0 square meters (21.6 square feet):
 - A) A carbon adsorption system with ventilation greater than or equal to 15 cubic meters per minute per square meter (50 cubic feet per minute per square foot) 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.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

SUBPART F: COATING OPERATIONS

Section 215.202 Compliance Schedules

Owners or operators of coating lines were required to take certain actions to achieve compliance which are set forth in Appendix C.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

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 and any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of volatile organic material pursuant to this Part, delivered to the coating applicator:

a) Automobile or Light Duty Truck Manufacturing Plants

		<u>kg/l</u>	<u>lb/gal</u>
1)	In Boone County		
	Prime coat	0.14	(1.2)
	Prime surfacer coat	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 65 percent)

	Final repair coat	0.58	(4.8)
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2)	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)

b)	Can Coating	<u>kg/l</u>	<u>lb/gal</u>
1)	Sheet basecoat and Overvarnish	0.34	(2.8)
2)	Exterior basecoat and overvarnish	0.34	(2.8)
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	<u>kg/l</u>	<u>lb/gal</u>
	1) All paper coating except as provided in subsection (c)(2)	0.35	(2.9)
	2) Specialty High Gloss Catalyzed Coating	0.42	(3.5)

(BOARD NOTE: These limitations shall not apply to equipment used for both printing and paper coating)

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 dried coating	0.42	(3.5)
	3) Extreme performance coating	0.42	(3.5)
	4) Power driven fastener coating		
	A) Nail Coating	Refer to limits in (j) (1), (2), (3) and (5)	
	B) Staple, brad and finish nail unit	0.64	(5.3)

fabrication bonding coating

C)	Staple, brad and finish nail incremental fabrication lubricity coating	0.64	(5.3)
D)	Staple, brad and finish nail incremental fabrication withdrawal resistance coating	0.60	(5.0)
E)	Staple, brad and finish nail unit fabrication coating	0.64	(5.3)
5)	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)	In Macoupin County		
	Extreme performance prime coat	0.42	(3.5)
	Extreme performance top coat-air dried	0.42	(3.5)
	Final repair coat-air dried	0.42	(3.5)
	High-temperature aluminum coating used at existing diesel-electric locomotive manufacturing plants	0.72	(6.0)
2)	In the remaining counties		
	Extreme performance prime coat	0.42	(3.5)
	Extreme performance top coat-air dried	0.52	(4.3)
	Final repair coat- air dried	0.58	(4.8)
l)	Wood Furniture Coating	<u>kg/l</u>	<u>lb/gal</u>
1)	Clear topcoat	0.67	(5.6)
2)	Opaque stain	0.56	(4.7)
3)	Pigmented coat	0.60	(5.0)
4)	Repair coat	0.67	(5.6)
5)	Sealer	0.67	(5.6)
6)	Semi-transparent stain	0.79	(6.6)
7)	Wash coat	0.73	(6.1)

(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 22 Ill. Reg. 11427, effective June 19, 1998)

Section 215.205 Alternative Emission Limitations

Owners or operators of coating lines subject to Section 215.204 may comply with this Section, rather than with Section 215.204. The methods or procedures used to determine emissions of organic material under this Section shall be approved by the Agency. Emissions of volatile organic material from emission units subject to Section 215.204, are allowable, notwithstanding the limitations in Section 215.204, if:

- a) For those emission units subject to Section 215.204(b), the emissions are controlled by an afterburner system which provides:
 - 1) 75% reduction in the overall emissions of volatile organic material from the coating line, and
 - 2) Oxidation to carbon dioxide and water of 90% of the nonmethane volatile organic material (measured as total combustible carbon) which enters the afterburner.
- b) For all other emission units subject to Section 215.204, the emissions are controlled by an afterburner system which provides:
 - 1) 81% reduction in the overall emissions of volatile organic material from the coating line, and
 - 2) Oxidation to carbon dioxide and water of 90% of the nonmethane volatile organic material (measured at total combustible carbon) which enters the afterburner.
- c) The system used to control such emissions is demonstrated to have control efficiency equivalent to or greater than that provided under the applicable provision of Section 215.204 or subsection (a) or (b).

(Source: Amended at 22 Ill. Reg. 11427, effective June 19, 1998)

Section 215.206 Exemptions from Emission Limitations

- a) The limitations of this Subpart shall not apply to:
 - 1) Coating plants in which emissions of volatile organic material as limited by the operating permit will not exceed 22.7 Mg/year (25 T/year), in the absence of air pollution control equipment; or
 - 2) Coating plants in which the total coating usage does not exceed 9,463 l/yr (2,500 gal/yr); or

- 3) Sources used exclusively for chemical or physical analysis or determination of product quality and commercial acceptance provided that:
 - A) The operation of the source is not an integral part of the production process;
 - B) The emissions from the source do not exceed 363 kg (800 lbs) in any calendar month; and
 - C) The exemption is approved in writing by the Agency.
- b) The limitations of this Subpart shall not apply to touch-up and repair coatings used by a coating source described in Sections 215.204(b), (d), (f), (g), (i), and (j) of this Subpart; provided that the source-wide volume of such coatings does not exceed 0.95 l (1 quart) per eight-hour period or exceed 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling twelve-month period. Recordkeeping and reporting for touch-up and repair coatings shall be consistent with subsection (c) of this Section.
- c) The owner or operator of a coating line or a group of coating lines using touch-up and repair coatings that are exempted from the limitations of Sections 215.204(b), (d), (f), (g), (i), and (j) of this Subpart because of the provisions of subsection (b) of this Section shall:
 - 1) Collect and record the name, identification number, and volume of each touch-up and repair coating, as applied on each coating line, per eight-hour period and per month;
 - 2) Perform calculations on a daily basis, and maintain at the source, records of such calculations of the combined volume of touch-up and repair coatings used source-wide for each eight-hour period;
 - 3) Perform calculations on a monthly basis, and maintain at the source, records of such calculations of the combined volume of touch-up and repair coatings used source-wide for the month and the rolling twelve-month period;
 - 4) Prepare and maintain at the source an annual summary of the information required to be compiled pursuant to subsection (b) of this Section on or before January 31 of the following year;
 - 5) Maintain at the source for a minimum of three years all records required to be kept under this subsection (c) and make such records available to the Agency upon request; and
 - 6) Notify the Agency in writing if the use of touch-up and repair coatings at the source ever exceeds a volume of 0.95 l (1 quart) per eight-hour period or exceeds 209 l/yr (55 gal/yr) for any rolling twelve-month period within 30 days after any such exceedence. Such notification shall include a copy

of any records of such exceedence.

- d) “Touch-up and repair coatings” means, for purposes of this Section, any coating used to cover minor scratches and nicks that occur during manufacturing and assembly processes.
- e) Notwithstanding the limitations of Section 215.204(k)(2), the John Deere Harvester-Moline Works of Deere & Company, Moline, Illinois, shall not cause or permit the emission of volatile organic material from its existing green and yellow floccating operations to exceed a weekly average of 6.2 lb/gal.

(Source: Amended at 22 Ill. Reg. 11427, effective June 19, 1998)

Section 215.207 Compliance by Aggregation of Emission Units

- a) Owners or operators of coating lines subject to Section 215.204 may comply with this Section rather than with Section 215.204. The methods or procedures used to determine emissions of volatile organic material under this Section shall be approved by the Agency in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201. Emissions of volatile organic material from sources subject to Section 215.204 are allowable, notwithstanding the limitations in Section 215.204, if the combined actual emissions from selected coating lines at the coating plant, but not including coating lines or other emission sources constructed or modified after July 1, 1979, is less than or equal to the combined allowable emissions as determined by the following equations:

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

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

- b) A_i shall be determined by the following formula:

$$A_i = \frac{R_i}{1 - \frac{R_i}{S_i}}$$

- c) As used in subsection (a) and (b), symbols mean the following:

E_{ALL} = the allowable volatile organic material emissions from the coating plant in kg/day (lb/day).

A_i = the allowable emission limit for a coating pursuant to Section 215.204 expressed in kg/l (lbs/gal) of coating solids.

B_i = the volume of coating solids in l/day (gal/day) in a coating as delivered to

the coating line.

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

n = the number of different coatings delivered to a coating line.

E_{ACT} = the actual volatile organic material emissions from the coating plant in kg/day (lbs/day).

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

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

R_i = the applicable volatile organic material emission limit pursuant to Section 215.204, for a coating in kg/l (lb/gal).

S_i = the density of the volatile organic material in a coating in kg/l (lb/gal).

- d) The owner or operator of the coating plant shall maintain records of the density of the volatile organic material in each coating, the quantity and volatile organic material and solids content of each coating applied and the line to which coating is applied, in such a manner so as to demonstrate continuing compliance with the combined allowable emissions.
- e) Except for emission units subject to Section 215.301 or 215.302, credits from emission units at the coating plant that are subject to this Part, other than coating lines, may be given to the extent that emissions are reduced from the allowable emission limits for such emission units contained in either this Part or any existing operating permit, whichever limit is less.

(Source: Amended at 22 Ill. Reg. 11427, effective June 19, 1998)

Section 215.208 Testing Methods for Volatile Organic Material Content

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

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.209 Exemption from General Rule on Use of Organic Material

No coating line subject to the limitations of Section 215.204 is required to meet Sections 215.301 or 215.302 after the date by which the coating line is required to meet Section 215.204.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.211 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

- a) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (b), every owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Section 215.204(j), (k), (l), or (m) shall comply with those subsections in accordance with the following dates:
- 1) For Section 215.204(j) and (k)(2) Extreme performance prime coat and Final repair coat - air dried, by December 31, 1983.
 - 2) For Section 215.204(k)(l) and (m), by December 31, 1987.
 - 3) For Section 215.204(k)(2) Extreme performance top coat - air dried, in accordance with Section 215.210.
 - 4) For Section 215.204(l), by December 31, 1985.
- b) If an emission unit is not located in one of the nonattainment counties or counties contiguous to nonattainment counties listed below, the owner or operator of the emission unit shall comply with the requirements of Section 215.204(j), (k) or (l) no later than December 31, 1987:

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

(BOARD NOTE: Counties are designated as attainment or nonattainment for ozone by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA). The USEPA noted in its redesignation rulemaking, that it will publish a rulemaking notice on Williamson County's attainment status. (45 Fed. Reg. 21949, May 16, 1983.) Should Williamson 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), (k) or (l) within one year from the date of redesignation but in no case later than December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 22 Ill. Reg. 11427, effective June 19, 1998)

Section 215.212 Compliance Plan

- a) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Section 215.211(a) (1) or (3) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan on or before August 19, 1983.
- b) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Section 215.211(a)(4) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan on or before October 31, 1985.
- c) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Section 215.211(b) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, no later than December 31, 1986.
- d) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Section 215.211(c) shall submit a compliance plan within 90 days after the date of redesignation, but in no case later than December 31, 1986.
- e) The owner or operator of an emission unit subject to Section 215.211(c) shall not be required to submit a compliance plan if redesignation occurs after December 31, 1986.
- f) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

(Source: Amended at 22 Ill. Reg. 11427, effective June 19, 1998)

Section 215.213 Special Requirements for Compliance Plan

For sources subject to Sections 215.204 through 215.209, an approvable compliance plan shall include:

- a) A complete description of each coating line which is subject to an emission limitation in Sections 215.204 through 215.209;

- b) Quantification of the allowable emissions from the coating plant determined under Section 215.207 where applicable; and,
- c) 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.

(Source: Adopted at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.215 DMI Emissions Limitations

Notwithstanding the limitation of Section 215.204(j)(3), the DMI, Inc., Goodfield, Illinois plant shall not cause or permit the emission of volatile organic material from its existing dip tank and bake oven as part of the paint deck operations, to exceed a daily average of 4.2 lb/gal in the dip top coat application tank, and a 30-day rolling-average of 61 lb/day for the dip tank make-up solvent addition; DMI, Inc. shall fulfill all of the following conditions:

- a) DMI, Inc. shall contact at least three (3) paint vendors each year in a continuing search for a compliant coating that it can successfully use in its existing paint deck operations, including any paint vendors suggested by the Agency in a writing delivered to DMI, Inc. by certified mail;
- b) If any vendor provides DMI, Inc. with laboratory test results which demonstrate that DMI, Inc. may be able to use the vendor's paint in its existing paint deck operations as a substitute for the existing paint, DMI, Inc. will conduct production tests of that paint;
- c) DMI, Inc. will submit a report to the Agency by March 1 of each year that includes a summary of its efforts during the preceding calendar year, as those efforts relate to DMI, Inc.'s compliance with the foregoing conditions contained in subsections (a) and (b), above;
- d) If DMI, Inc. locates a compliant paint that it can successfully use in its existing paint deck operations, and the net annual expense of using the compliant paint is not more than ten percent (10%) greater than the then current net annual expense incurred in the existing painting process, DMI, Inc. shall convert its present paint deck operations to the use of that paint within 180 days after the final successful testing of such a paint; and
- e) This Section shall expire within 180 days after final successful testing of a compliant paint in accordance with subsection (d) above, or on January 1, 2000, whichever is earlier, at which time DMI, Inc. shall comply with the provisions that generally apply to VOM emissions.

(Source: Added at 16 Ill. Reg. 3132, effective February 18, 1992)

SUBPART H: SPECIAL LIMITATIONS FOR SOURCES IN MAJOR URBANIZED AREAS WHICH ARE NONATTAINMENT FOR OZONE**Section 215.240 Applicability**

Notwithstanding any other limitations or exceptions in this Part 215, the special requirements of this Subpart shall apply to the affected sources in the following counties; Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Monroe, St. Clair, and Will.

(Source: Added in R85-21(A) at 11 Ill. Reg. 11770, effective June 29, 1987)

Section 215.241 External Floating Roofs

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

- a) Exempted under Section 215.123(a)(2) through (a)(6);
- b) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic-type shoe seal having a secondary seal from the top of the shoe seal to the tank wall (shoe-mounted secondary seal);
- c) Of welded construction equipped with a metallic type shoe seal, a liquid-mounted foam seal, a liquid-mounted liquid-filled-type seal, or other closure device of equivalent control efficiency approved by the Agency in which a petroleum liquid with a true vapor pressure less than 27.6 kPa (4.0 psia) at 294.3° K (70° F) is stored; or
- d) Used to store crude oil with a pour point of 50° F or higher as determined by ASTM Standard D97-66.

(Source: Added in R85-21(A) at 11 Ill. Reg. 11770, effective June 29, 1987)

Section 215.249 Compliance Dates

Sources subject to this Subpart H shall comply with the applicable limitations within one year of the effective date of the subpart or by December 31, 1987, whichever is sooner.

(Source: Added in R85-21(A) at 11 Ill. Reg. 11770, effective June 29, 1987)

SUBPART K: USE OF ORGANIC MATERIAL**Section 215.301 Use of Organic Material**

No person shall cause or allow the discharge of more than 3.6 kg/hr (8 lbs/hr) of organic material into the atmosphere from any emission source, except as provided in Sections 215.302, 215.303, 215.304 and the following exception: If no odor nuisance exists the limitation of this Subpart shall apply only to photochemically reactive material.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.302 Alternative Standard

Emissions of organic material in excess of those permitted by Section 215.301 are allowable if such emissions are controlled by one of the following methods:

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

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.303 Fuel Combustion Emission Sources

The provisions of Sections 215.301 and 215.302 shall not apply to fuel combustion emission sources.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.304 Operations with Compliance Program

The provisions of Section 215.301 and 215.302 shall not apply to any owner, operator, user or manufacturer of paint, varnish, lacquer, coatings or printing ink whose compliance program and project completion schedule, as required by 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, provides for the reduction of organic material used in such process to 20 percent or less of total volume by May 30, 1975.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

SUBPART P: PRINTING AND PUBLISHING

Section 215.408 Heatset Web Offset Lithographic Printing

- a) No owner or operator of a heatset web offset lithographic printing facility, located in Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Monroe, St. Clair or Will County, emitting over 100 tons/year of organic material, in the absence of pollution control equipment, may cause or allow the operation of a heatset web offset press unless:
 - 1) An incinerator system is installed and operated that oxidizes at least 90 percent of the organic materials (measured as total combustible carbon) in

the dryer exhaust airstream to carbon dioxide and water; or

- 2) The fountain solution contains no more than eight (8) percent, by weight, of volatile organic material and a condensation recovery system is installed and operated that removes at least 75 percent of the non-isopropyl alcohol organic materials from the dryer exhaust airstream.
- b) No owner or operator of a heatset web offset lithographic printing facility, located in a county other than Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Macoupin, Madison, McHenry, Monroe, St. Clair or Will County, emitting over 100 tons/year of organic material, in the absence of pollution control equipment, may cause or allow the operation of a heatset web offset press unless the fountain solution contains no more than eight (8) percent, by weight, of volatile organic material.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 16706, effective September 30, 1987)

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

Section 215.420 Applicability

The provisions of Sections 215.421 through 215.429 of this subpart shall apply to all plants in the State of Illinois which manufacture synthetic organic chemicals and polymers, except those located in any of the following counties: Will, McHenry, Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, Madison, St. Clair, Macoupin, and Monroe. The provisions of Section 215.430 through 215.438 shall apply to the counties specifically enumerated above. In addition, if any county is redesignated as non-attainment by the USEPA subsequent to December 31, 1987, the owner or operator of a plant located in that county shall comply with the requirements of Sections 215.430 through 215.438 upon the effective date of the redesignation.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

Section 215.421 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-260, E-168, and E-169, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105. A component shall be considered to be leaking if the volatile organic material concentration exceeds 10,000 ppm when measured at a distance of 0 cm from the component. The provisions of this Subpart are not applicable if the products listed in Appendix D are made from natural fatty acids for the production of hexadecyl alcohol.

(Source: Adopted at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

Section 215.422 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 and can be located by both plant personnel performing monitoring and Agency personnel performing inspections.

(Source: Adopted at 9 Ill. Reg. 13960, effective August 28, 1985)

Section 215.423 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 such that they would be unsafe to routinely monitor, and those components located more than two meters above or away from permanent worker access structures or surfaces;
- b) Test all other pressure relief valves in gaseous service, pump seals, pipeline valves, process drains and compressor seals 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: Adopted at 9 Ill. Reg. 13960, effective August 28, 1985)

Section 215.424 Repairing Leaks

All leaking components must be repaired and retested as soon as practicable 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: Adopted at 9 Ill. Reg. 13960, effective August 28, 1985)

Section 215.425 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: Adopted at 9 Ill. Reg. 13960, effective August 28, 1985)

Section 215.426 Report for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 215.420 shall:

- a) Submit a report to the Agency prior to the 1st day of July and October 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: Adopted at 9 Ill. Reg. 13960, effective August 28, 1985)

Section 215.427 Alternative Program for Leaks

The Agency shall 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: Adopted at 9 Ill. Reg. 13960, effective August 28, 1985)

Section 215.428 Compliance Dates

Every owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Sections 215.421 through 215.427 shall comply with the standards and limitations of those Sections beginning December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

Section 215.429 Compliance Plan

- a) The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 215.428 shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, no later than December 31, 1987.
- b) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

(Source: Amended at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

Section 215.430 General Requirements

The owner or operator of a plant which processes more than 3660 mg/yr (4033 tons/year) gaseous and light liquid volatile organic material, and whose components are used to manufacture the synthetic organic chemicals or polymers listed in Appendix D, shall comply with Sections 215.430 to 215.439. The provisions of Sections 215.430 to 215.439 are applicable to components containing 10 percent or more by weight volatile organic material as determined by ASTM method E-168, E-169 and E-260, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105. Those components that are not process unit components are exempt from Sections 215.430 to 215.439. A component shall be considered to be leaking if the volatile organic material is equal to, or is greater than 10,000 ppmv as methane or hexane as determined by USEPA Reference Method 21, as specified at 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 215.105, indication of liquids dripping, or indication by a sensor that a seal or barrier fluid system has failed. The provisions of this Subpart are not applicable if the equipment components are used to produce heavy liquid chemicals only from heavy liquid feed or raw materials.

(Source: Amended at 13 Ill. Reg. 10893, effective June 27, 1989)

Section 215.431 Inspection Program Plan for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 215.430 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 215.432.
- b) The format for the monitoring log required by Section 215.434.
- c) A description of the monitoring equipment to be used when complying with Section 215.432, 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 components exempted under Section 215.432(i) such that they are obvious and can be located by both plant personnel performing monitoring and Agency personnel performing inspections.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

Section 215.433 Repairing Leaks

All leaking components must be repaired and retested as soon as practicable but no later than 15 days after the leak is found unless the leaking component cannot be repaired until the process unit is shut down. Records of repairing and retesting must be maintained in accordance with Section 215.434 and 215.435.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

Section 215.434 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 valves in light liquid service and in gas service inspected; the total number and the percentage of these valves found leaking during the 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 was prepared.
- c) Copies of the monitoring log shall be made available to the Agency upon verbal or written request prior to or at the time of inspection pursuant to Section 4(d) of the Environmental Protection Act (Act) (Ill. Rev. Stat. 1985, ch. 111 1/2, pars. 1001 et seq., at any reasonable time.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

Section 215.435 Report for Leaks

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Section 215.430 through 215.438 shall:

- a) Submit quarterly reports to the Agency on or before March 31, June 30, September 30, and December 31 of each year, listing all leaking components identified pursuant to Section 215.432 but not repaired within 15 days, all leaking components awaiting process unit shutdown, the total number of components inspected, the type of components inspected, and the total number of components found leaking, the total number of valves inspected and the number and percentage of valves found leaking.

- b) Submit a signed statement with the report attesting that all monitoring and repairs were performed as required under Section 215.430 through 215.436.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

Section 215.437 Open-Ended Valves

- a) Each open-ended valve shall be equipped with a cap, blind flange, plug, or a second valve, except during operations requiring fluid flow through the open-ended valve.
- b) Each open-ended valve equipped with a second valve shall be operated in a manner such that the valve on the process fluid end is closed before the second valve is closed.
- c) Open-ended valves which serve as a sampling connection shall be equipped with a closed purge system or closed vent system such that:
 - 1) Purged process fluid shall be returned to the process line with zero VOM emissions to atmosphere, or
 - 2) Purged process fluid shall be collected and recycled to the process line with zero volatile organic material emissions to atmosphere.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

Section 215.438 Compliance Date

The owner or operator of a synthetic organic chemical or polymer manufacturing plant subject to Sections 215.430 through 215.438 shall comply with the standards and limitations of those Sections no later than December 31, 1987.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

SUBPART R: PETROLEUM REFINING AND RELATED INDUSTRIES; ASPHALT MATERIALS

Section 215.441 Petroleum Refinery Waste Gas Disposal

- a) Except as provided in subsections (b) or (c), no person shall cause or allow the discharge of organic materials in excess of 100 ppm equivalent methane (molecular weight 16.0) into the atmosphere from:
 - 1) Any catalyst regenerator of a petroleum cracking system; or
 - 2) Any petroleum fluid coker; or
 - 3) Any other waste gas stream from any petroleum or petrochemical manufacturing process.

- b) Exception. Existing sources subject to subsection (a)(3) may, alternatively, at their election, comply with the organic material emission limitations imposed by Section 215.301 or 215.302; provided, however, that there shall be no increase in emissions from such sources above the level of emissions in existence on May 3, 1979.
- c) New Sources. Sources subject to subsection (a)(3), construction of which commenced on or after January 1, 1977, may, at their election, comply with the following emission limitations:
 - 1) A maximum of eight pounds per hour of organic material; or
 - 2) Emission of organic material in excess of the limitation of subsection (c)(1) 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.

(Source: Amended 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.442 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 equivalent emission control as approved by the Agency. This Section shall not apply to vacuum producing systems on lube units.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.443 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(1)(2) [Section] shall only apply to volatile organic material.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.444 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. The Agency shall not approve the procedure unless it provides for:

- 1) 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 psig before allowing the vessel to be vented to the atmosphere;
- 2) 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.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.445 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) [Section 215.446];
- (b) Conduct a monitoring program consistent with the provisions of Rule 205(1)(6) [Section 215.447];
- (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) [Section 215.448];
- (d) Identify each component consistent with the monitoring program plan submitted pursuant to Rule 205(1)(5) [Section 215.446];
- (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) [Section 215.447(a)(1)], 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) [Section 215.449].

(Source: Amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

Section 215.446 Monitoring Program Plan for 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 Section 215.447;
- b) The format for the monitoring log required by Section 215.448;
- c) A description of the monitoring equipment to be used pursuant to Section 215.447; 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.

(Source: Amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

Section 215.447 Monitoring Program for Leaks

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

required by Subsection (a) for components which are demonstrated to have a history of leaking.

(Source: Amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

Section 215.448 Recordkeeping for 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:
 - 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 turn-around; 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: Amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

Section 215.449 Reporting for 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 Section 215.447 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 Sections 215.445 through 215.448.

(Source: Amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

Section 215.450 Alternative Program for Leaks

The Agency may approve an alternative program of monitoring, recordkeeping, and/or reporting to that prescribed in Sections 215.446 through 215.449, 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 Section 215.446.

(Source: Amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

Section 215.451 Sealing Device Requirements

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.

(Source: Amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

Section 215.453 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

- a) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (b), every owner or operator of an emission source subject to Sections 215.445 through 215.451 shall comply with those standards and limitations in accordance with Section 215.452.
- 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 Sections 215.445 through 215.451 no later than December 31, 1987:
- | | |
|--------|-------------|
| Cook | Macoupin |
| DuPage | Madison |
| Kane | Monroe |
| Lake | Saint Clair |

(BOARD NOTE: These counties are proposed to be designated as nonattainment by the USEPA, at 47 Fed. Reg. 31588, July 21, 1982)

- c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if any county is designated as nonattainment by the USEPA at any time subsequent to the effective date of this Section, 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 Sections 215.445 through 215.451 within one year from the date of redesignation but in no case later than

December 31, 1987.

(Source: Amended at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

SUBPART S: RUBBER AND MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PRODUCTS

Section 215.461 Manufacture of Pneumatic Rubber Tires

The owner or operator of an undertread cementing, treadend 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:
 - 1) 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;
 - 2) 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; and
 - 3) An alternative volatile organic material emission reduction system demonstrated to have at least a 90 percent overall reduction efficiency and approved by the Agency.

(Source: Added at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

Section 215.462 Green Tire Spraying Operations

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

- a) Install and operate:
 - 1) A capture system with a minimum capture efficiency of 90 percent by weight of volatile organic material; and
 - 2) A control device that meets the requirements of one of the following:
 - A) 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;
 - B) An afterburning system that oxidizes at least 90 percent of the

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

- C) 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:
 - 1) No more than five percent by volume of volatile organic material as applied for the inside of tires;
 - 2) No more than ten percent by volume of volatile organic material as applied for the outside of tires.

(Source: Added at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

Section 215.463 Alternative Emission Reduction Systems

In lieu of complying with Section 215.461 or 215.462, 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 Section 215.461 or 215.462 on the basis of emissions of volatile organic matter. A treadend cementing operation shall be considered equivalent to Section 215.461 or 215.462 for the purposes of this Section if the total volatile organic emission from such operation is 10 grams or less per tire.

(Source: Added at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

Section 215.464 Emissions Testing

- a) Upon a request of the Agency, the owner or operator of a volatile organic material source required to comply with Sections 215.461 through 215.464 shall, at his own expense, demonstrate compliance by methods or procedures approved by the Agency.
- b) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emission test shall notify the Agency of the intent to test not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the test so the Agency may at its option observe the test.

(Source: Adopted at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

Section 215.465 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

- a) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (b), every owner or operator of an emission source subject to Sections 215.461 through 215.464 shall comply with the standards and limitations of this Part by December 31, 1983.
- 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 Sections 215.461 through 215.464 no later than December 31, 1987:

Cook	Macoupin
DuPage	Madison
Kane	Monroe
Lake	Saint Clair

(BOARD NOTE: These counties are proposed to be designated as nonattainment by the USEPA at 47 Fed. Reg. 31588, July 21, 1982)

- c) Notwithstanding subsection (b), if any county is designated as nonattainment by the USEPA at any time subsequent to the effective date of this Section, 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 Sections 215.461 through 215.464 within one year from the date of redesignation but in no case later than December 31, 1987.

(Source: Added at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

Section 215.466 Compliance Plan

- a) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.465(a) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, Subpart H, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than April 21, 1983.
- b) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.465(b) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule where applicable, no later than December 31, 1986.
- c) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.465(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) 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.
- e) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, Subpart H, including specific interim dates as required in 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.242.

(Source: Added at 7 Ill. Reg. 1244, effective January 21, 1983)

SUBPART T: PHARMACEUTICAL MANUFACTURING

Section 215.480 Applicability of Subpart T

- a) The rules of this Subpart, except for Sections 215.483 through 215.485, apply to

all emission sources of volatile organic material, including but not limited to reactors, distillation units, dryers, storage tanks for volatile organic liquids, equipment for the transfer of volatile organic liquids, filters, crystallizers, washers, laboratory hoods, pharmaceutical coating operations, mixing operations and centrifuges used in manufacturing, including packaging, of pharmaceuticals, and emitting more than 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) of volatile organic material and more than 2268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year) of volatile organic material. If an emission source emits less than 2,268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year) of volatile organic material, the requirements of this Subpart, except for Sections 215.483 through 215.485, still apply to the emission source if volatile organic material emissions from the emission source exceed 45.4 kg/day (100 lbs/day).

- b) Notwithstanding subsection (a), the air suspension coater/dryer, fluid bed dryers, tunnel dryers and Accelacotas located in Libertyville Township, Lake County, Illinois shall be exempt from the rules of this Subpart, except for Sections 215.483 through 215.485, if emissions of volatile organic material not vented to air pollution control equipment do not exceed the following levels: for the air suspension coater/dryer: 2268 kg/year (2.5 tons per year); for each fluid bed dryer: 4535 kg per year (5.0 tons per year); and for each tunnel driver: 6803 kg per year (7.5 tons per year); and for each Accelacota: 6803 kg per year (7.5 tons per year).
- c) Sections 215.483 through 215.485 apply to a plant having one or more emission sources that:
 - 1) are used to manufacture pharmaceuticals; and
 - 2) emit more than 6.8 kg/day (15 lbs/day) of volatile organic material and more than 2268 kg/year (2.5 tons/year) of volatile organic material, or, if less than 2.5 tons/year, these sections still apply if emissions from one or more emission sources exceed 45.4 kg/day (100 lbs/day).
- d) No person shall violate any condition in a permit when the condition results in exclusion of an emission source from this Subpart.
- e) Emissions subject to this Subpart shall be controlled at all times, consistent with the requirements set forth in this Subpart.
- f) Control devices required pursuant to Section 215.483 shall be operated at all times.
- g) If a pharmaceutical manufacturing emission source becomes subject to the provisions of Section 215.481, 215.482 or 215.486 on or after the compliance date specified in Section 215.490(a), the requirements of such section shall continue to apply to the emission source even if there is a reduction in emissions as to be below the applicability criteria of this Section.
- h) Determinations of daily and/or annual emissions
 - 1) Determinations of daily and/or annual emissions for purposes of this Section shall be made using:

- A) data on the hourly emission rate or the emission per unit of throughput, and
 - B) appropriate daily and annual data from records of emission source operation or material throughput, or material consumption.
- 2) In the absence of representative test data pursuant to Section 215.487 for the hourly emission rate or emission rate per unit of throughput, such items shall be determined using engineering calculations, including the methods described in Appendix B of "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacture of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products", incorporated by reference at Section 215.105.
 - 3) This subsection shall not affect the Agency's authority to require emissions tests to be performed pursuant to Section 215.487.

(Source: Amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991)

Section 215.481 Control of Reactors, Distillation Units, Crystallizers, Centrifuges and Vacuum Dryers

- a) The owner or operator shall equip all reactors, distillation units, crystallizers, centrifuges and vacuum dryers that are used to manufacture pharmaceuticals with surface condensers or other air pollution control equipment listed in subsection (a)(2).
 - 1) If a surface condenser is used, it shall be operated such that the condenser outlet gas temperature does not exceed:
 - A) 248.2 K (-13 F) when condensing volatile organic material of vapor pressure greater than 40.0 kPa (5.8 psi) at 294.3 K (70 F); or
 - B) 258.2 K (5 F) when condensing volatile organic material of vapor pressure greater than 20.0 kPa (2.9 psi) at 294.3 K (70 F); or
 - C) 273.2 K (32 F) when condensing volatile organic material of vapor pressure greater than 10.0 kPa (1.5 psi) at 294.3 K (70 F); or
 - D) 283.2 K (50 F) when condensing volatile organic material of vapor pressure greater than 7.0 kPa (1.0 psi) at 294.3 K (70 F); or
 - E) 298.2 K (77 F) when condensing volatile organic material of vapor pressure greater than 3.45 kPa (0.5 psi) at 294.3 K (70 F).
 - 2) If a scrubber, carbon adsorber, thermal incinerator, catalytic incinerator or other air pollution control equipment other than a surface condenser is used, such equipment shall provide a reduction in the emissions of volatile organic material of 90 percent or more.

- b) The owner or operator shall enclose all centrifuges used to manufacture pharmaceuticals and that have an exposed volatile organic liquid surface, where the volatile organic material in the volatile organic liquid has a vapor pressure of 3.45 kPa (0.5 psi) or more at 294.3 K (70 F), except as production, sampling, maintenance or inspection procedures require operator access.

(Source: Amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991)

Section 215.482 Control of Air Dryers, Production Equipment Exhaust Systems and Filters

- a) The owner or operator of an air dryer or production equipment exhaust system used to manufacture pharmaceuticals shall control the emissions of volatile organic material from such emission sources by air pollution control equipment which reduces by 90 percent or more the volatile organic material that would otherwise be emitted into the atmosphere.
- b) The owner or operator shall enclose all rotary vacuum filters and other filters used to manufacture pharmaceuticals and that have an exposed volatile organic liquid surface, where the volatile organic material in the volatile organic liquid has a vapor pressure of 3.45 kPa (0.5 psi) or more at 294.3 K (70 F), except as production, sampling, maintenance or inspection procedures require operator access.

(Source: Amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991)

Section 215.483 Material Storage and Transfer

The owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing plant shall:

- a) Provide a vapor balance system that is at least 90.0 percent effective in reducing volatile organic material emissions from truck or railcar deliveries to storage tanks with capacities equal to or greater than 7.57m (2,000 gallons) that store volatile organic liquids with vapor pressures greater than 28.0 kPa (4.1 psi) at 294.3 K (70 F); and
- b) Install, operate and maintain pressure/vacuum conservation vents set at 0.2 kPa (0.03 psi) or greater on all storage tanks that store volatile organic liquids with vapor pressures greater than 10 kPa (1.5 psi) at 294.3 K (70 F).

(Source: Amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991)

Section 215.484 In-Process Tanks

The owner or operator shall install covers on all in-process tanks used to manufacture pharmaceuticals and containing a volatile organic liquid at any time. These covers must remain closed, except as production, sampling, maintenance, or inspection procedures require operator access.

(Source: Amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991)

Section 215.485 Leaks

The owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing plant shall repair any component from which a leak of volatile organic liquid can be observed. The repair shall be completed as soon as practicable but no later than 15 days after the leak is found unless the leaking component cannot be repaired until the process unit is shut down, and the leaking component must then be repaired before the unit is restarted.

(Source: Added at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991)

Section 215.486 Other Emission Sources

The owner or operator of a washer, laboratory hood, tablet coating operation, mixing operation, or any other process emission source not subject to Section 215.481 through 215.485 of this Subpart, and used to manufacture pharmaceuticals shall control the emissions of volatile organic material from such emission sources by:

- a) Air pollution control equipment which reduces by 81 percent or more the volatile organic material that would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere, or
- b) A surface condenser which captures all the volatile organic material which would otherwise be emitted to the atmosphere and which meets the requirements of Section 215.481(a) of this Subpart.

(Source: Amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991)

Section 215.487 Testing

- a) Upon reasonable request by the Agency, the owner or operator of any volatile organic material emission source subject to this Subpart or exempted from this Subpart by provisions of Section 215.480(a), (b) or (c) shall, at his own expense, demonstrate compliance to the Agency by methods or procedures listed in Section 215.487(c); and
- b) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emissions test to demonstrate compliance with or determine applicability of provisions of this Subpart shall notify the Agency of that intent to test not less than 30 calendar days prior to the planned initiation of the test.
- c) Test procedures to determine compliance with and applicability of this Subpart are in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, incorporated by reference at Section 215.105, and shall be used as delineated below:
 - 1) 40 CFR 60, Appendix A, Methods 18, 25 or 25A, as appropriate to the conditions at the site, shall be used to determine VOM concentration. Method selection shall be based on consideration of the diversity of

organic species present and their total concentration and on consideration of the potential presence of interfering gases. Except as indicated in subsections (c)(1)(A) and (c)(1)(B), the test shall consist of three separate runs, each lasting a minimum of 60 minutes, unless the Agency determines that process variables dictate shorter sampling times.

- A) When the method is to be used to determine the efficiency of a fixed-bed carbon adsorption system with a common exhaust stack for all the individual adsorber vessels, the test shall consist of three separate runs, each coinciding with one or more complete sequences through the adsorption cycles of all the individual adsorber vessels.
 - B) When the method is to be used to determine the efficiency of a fixed-bed carbon adsorption system with individual exhaust stacks for each adsorber vessel, each adsorber vessel shall be tested individually. The test for each adsorber vessel shall consist of three separate runs. Each run shall coincide with one or more complete adsorption cycles.
- 2) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 1 or 1A shall be used for sample and velocity traverses.
 - 3) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 2, 2A, 2C or 2D shall be used for velocity and volumetric flow rates.
 - 4) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 3 shall be used for gas analysis.
 - 5) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 4 shall be used for stack gas moisture.
 - 6) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 3 and 4 shall be performed, as applicable, at least twice during each test run.
- d) This section shall not affect the authority of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 114 of the Clean Air Act.

(Source: Amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991)

Section 215.488 Monitors for Air Pollution Control Equipment

- a) At a minimum, continuous monitors for the following parameters shall be installed on air pollution control equipment subject to this Subpart:
 - 1) Destruction device combustion temperature;
 - 2) Temperature rise across a catalytic afterburner bed;
 - 3) Breakthrough of volatile organic material on a carbon adsorption unit;

- 4) Outlet gas temperature of a refrigerated condenser;
 - 5) Temperature of a non-refrigerated condenser coolant supply system.
- b) Each monitor shall be equipped with a recording device.
 - c) Each monitor shall be calibrated quarterly.
 - d) Each monitor shall operate at all times while the associated control equipment is operating.

(Source: Amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991)

Section 215.489 Recordkeeping (Renumbered)

- a) The owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing plant shall maintain the following records:
 - 1) The parameters listed in Section 215.488 shall be recorded.
 - 2) For sources subject to Section 215.482, the vapor pressure of the volatile organic material being controlled shall be recorded for every process.
- b) For any leak subject to Section 215.485 which cannot be readily repaired within one hour after detection, the following records shall be kept:
 - 1) The name of the leaking equipment.
 - 2) The date and time the leak is detected.
 - 3) The action taken to repair the leak.
 - 4) The date and time the leak is repaired.
- c) The following records shall be kept for emission sources subject to Section 215.484 which contain volatile organic liquid:
 - 1) For maintenance and inspection:
 - A) The date and time each cover is opened.
 - B) The length of time the cover remains open.
 - C) The reason why the cover is opened.
 - 2) For production and sampling, written procedures or manufacturing directions specifying the circumstances under which covers may be opened and the procedures for opening covers.

- d) For each emission source used in manufacture of pharmaceuticals for which the owner or operator of a pharmaceutical manufacturing plant claims emission standards are not applicable because the emissions are below the applicability cutoff in Section 215.480(a) or (b), the owner or operator shall:
- 1) Maintain a demonstration, including detailed engineering calculations, of the maximum daily and annual emissions for each such emission source showing that the emissions are below the applicability cutoffs in Section 215.480(a) or (b), as appropriate, for the current and prior calendar years;
 - 2) Maintain operating records for each emission source to identify whether the cutoffs in Section 215.480(a) or (b), as appropriate, are ever exceeded; and
 - 3) Provide written notification to the Agency within 30 days of a determination that such an emissions source has exceeded the applicability cutoff of Section 215.480(a) or (b), as appropriate.
- e) Records required under this section shall be maintained by the owner or operator for a minimum of two years after the date on which they are made.
- f) Copies of the records shall be made available to the Agency upon verbal or written request.

(Source: Renumbered to Section 215.490, and added at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991)

Section 215.490 Compliance Schedule (Renumbered)

- a) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to this Subpart, the construction or modification of which has commenced prior to (the effective date of these amendments), must complete on-site construction, modification or installation of the emission control and/or process equipment or complete any necessary production process changes so as to operate in compliance with this Subpart by April 30, 1991.
- b) The owner and operator of any emission source subject to this Subpart, the construction or modification of which has not commenced prior to (the effective date of these amendments), shall construct such source so that it will operate in compliance with this Subpart.

(Source: Renumbered from Section 215.489 and amended at 15 Ill. Reg. 8018, effective May 14, 1991)

SUBPART V: AIR OXIDATION PROCESSES

Section 215.520 Applicability

This Subpart applies to plants using air oxidation processes which are located in any of the following counties: Will, McHenry, Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, Madison, St. Clair, Macoupin and Monroe.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

Section 215.521 Definitions

In addition to the definitions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211, the following definitions apply to this Subpart:

"Air Oxidation Process": any unit process including ammoxidation and oxychlorination which uses air or a combination of air and oxygen as an oxidant in combination with one or more organic reactants to produce one or more organic compounds.

"Cost Effectiveness": the annual expense for cost of control of a given process stream divided by the reduction in emissions of organic material of that stream.

"Flow (F)": Vent stream flowrate (scm/min) at a standard temperature of 20 C.

"Full Operating Flowrate": Maximum operating capacity of the facility.

"Hourly Emissions (E)": Hourly emissions reported in kg/hr measured at full operating flowrate.

"Net Heating Value (H)": Vent stream net heating value (MJ/scm), where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at 25 C and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20 C, as in the definition of "Flow."

"Process vent Stream": an emission stream resulting from an air oxidation process.

"Total Resource Effectiveness Index (TRE)": Cost effectiveness in dollars per megagram of controlling any gaseous stream vented to the atmosphere from an air oxidation process divided by \$1600/Mg, using the criteria and methods set forth in this Subpart and Appendices E and F.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

Section 215.525 Emission Limitations for Air Oxidation Processes

- a) No person shall cause or allow the emission of volatile organic material (VOM) from any process vent stream unless the process vent stream is vented to a combustion device which is designed and operated either:
 - 1) To reduce the volatile organic emissions vented to it with an efficiency of at least ninety eight percent (98%) by weight; or

- 2) To emit volatile organic material at a concentration less than twenty parts per million by volume, dry basis.
- b) Air oxidation facilities for which an existing combustion device is employed to control process VOM emissions are not required to meet the 98 percent emissions limit until the combustion device is replaced for other reasons, which shall be considered to include, but not be limited to, normal maintenance, malfunction, accident, and obsolescence. The combustion device is considered to be replaced when:
- 1) All of the device is replaced; or
 - 2) When the cost of the repair of the device or the cost of replacement of part of the device exceeds 50% of the cost of replacing the entire device with a device which complies.
- c) The limitations of subsection (a) do not apply to any process vent stream or combination of process vent streams which has a Total Resource Effectiveness Index (TRE) greater than 1.0, as determined by the following methods:
- 1) If an air oxidation process has more than one process vent stream, TRE shall be based upon a combination of the process vent stream.
 - 2) TRE of a process vent stream shall be determined according to the following equation:

$$TRE = E^{-1}[a + bF^n + cF + dFH + e(FH)^n + fF^{0.5}]$$

where:

$$n = 0.88$$

TRE = Total resource effectiveness index.

F = Vent stream flowrate (scm/min), at a standard temperature of 20 C.

E = Hourly measured emissions in kg/hr.

H = Net heating value of the vent stream (MJ/scm), where the net enthalpy per mole of offgas is based on combustion at 25 C and 760 mm Hg, but the standard temperature for determining the volume corresponding to one mole is 20 C, as in the definition of "Flow".

a,b,c,d,

e and f = Coefficients obtained by use of Appendix F

- 3) For nonchlorinated process vent streams, if the net heating value, H, is greater than 3.6 MJ/scm, F shall be replaced by F' for purposes of

calculating TRE. F' is computed as follows:

$$F' = FH / 3.6$$

where f and H are as defined in subsection (c)(2).

- 4) The actual numerical values used in the equation described in subsection (c)(2) shall be determined as follows:
 - A) All reference methods and procedures for determining the flow, (F), hourly emissions, (E), and net heating, (H), value shall be in accordance with Appendix E.
 - B) All coefficients described in subsection (c)(2) shall be in accordance with Appendix F.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

Section 215.526 Testing and Monitoring

- a) Upon request by the Agency during the permitting process under Section 39 of the Act, the owner or operator of an air oxidation process shall demonstrate compliance with this Subpart by use of the methods specified in Appendix E. This Section does not limit the USEPA's authority, under the Clear Air Act, to require demonstrations of compliance.
- b) A person planning to conduct a volatile organic material emissions test to demonstrate compliance with this Subpart shall notify the Agency of that intent not less than 30 days before the planned initiation of the tests so that the Agency may observe the test.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

Section 215.527 Compliance Date

Each owner or operator of an emission source subject to this Subpart shall comply with the standards and limitations of this Subpart by December 31, 1987.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 20829, effective December 14, 1987)

SUBPART W: AGRICULTURE

Section 215.541 Pesticide Exception

The provisions of Sections 215.301 and 215.302 shall not apply to the spraying or use of insecticides, herbicides or other pesticides.

(Source: Added at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

SUBPART X: CONSTRUCTION**Section 215.561 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 photochemically reactive material in containers having a capacity of more than one gallon.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.562 Paving Operations

The provisions of Sections 215.301 and 215.302 shall not apply to the application of paving asphalt and pavement marking paint from sunrise to sunset.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.563 Cutback Asphalt

- (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 collection system that meets the requirements of Rule 205(o)(1)(C) [subsection (d)(4)];
 - (2) each vapor collection 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) [subsection (f)], no person may cause or allow the transfer of gasoline from a stationary storage tank located at a bulk gasoline plant into a delivery vessel unless:
- (1) the requirements set forth in Rule 205(o)(1)(A)(1)-(4) [subsections (a)(1) through (a)(4)] are met; and
 - (2) equipment is available at the bulk gasoline plant to provide for the submerged filling of the delivery vessel or the delivery vessel is equipped for bottom loading.
- (C) 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) [subsection (e)], each owner of a stationary storage tank located at a bulk gasoline plant shall:
- (1) equip each stationary storage tank with a vapor control system that meets the requirements of subsection Rulec205(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) [subsection (e)], each operator of a bulk gasoline plant shall:
- (1) maintain and operate each vapor control system in accordance with the owner's instructions;
 - (2) promptly notify the owner of any scheduled maintenance or malfunction requiring replacement or repair of a major component of a vapor control system; and
 - (3) maintain gauges, meters or other specified testing devices in proper working order.
- (F) The requirements of Rule 205(o)(1)(A), (D) and (E) [subsections (a),(c) and (d)] 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) [subsection (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 preceding 3 calendar years; and
 - (2) that either distribute gasoline to gasoline dispensing facilities subject to the requirements of Rule 205(p)(1)(B) [Section 215.583(a)(2), 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.583(b)(2) or Ill. Adm. Code 219.583(a)(2)] or that are located in the following counties: Boone, Cook, DuPage, Kane, Lake, Madison, McHenry, Peoria, Rock Island, St. Clair, Tazewell, Will, or Winnebago.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)

SUBPART Y: GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION

Section 215.581 Bulk Gasoline Plants

(Source: , effective July 28, 1979)

Section 215.582 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 mg/1 (0.00067 lbs/gal) of gasoline loaded;
 - 2) The vapor control system is operating and all vapors displaced in the loading of gasoline to the delivery vessel are vented only to the vapor control system;
 - 3) There is no liquid drainage from the loading device when it is not in use;
 - 4) All loading and vapor return lines are equipped with fittings which are vapor tight; and
 - 5) The delivery vessel displays the appropriate sticker pursuant to the requirements of Section 215.584(b) or (d); or, if the terminal is driver-loaded, the terminal owner or operator shall be deemed to be in compliance with this section when terminal access authorization is limited to those owners and/or operators of delivery vessels who have provided a current certification as required by Section 215.584(c)(3).
- b) Emissions of organic material from bulk gasoline terminals shall be determined by the procedure described in EPA-450/2-77-026, Appendix A, as revised from time to time, or by any other equivalent procedure approved by the Agency.
- c) Bulk gasoline terminals were required to take certain actions to achieve compliance which are summarized in Appendix c.
- d) The operator of a bulk gasoline terminal shall:
 - 1) Operate the terminal vapor collection system and gasoline loading equipment in a manner that prevents:

- A) Gauge pressure from exceeding 18 inches of water and vacuum from exceeding 6 inches of water as measured as close as possible to the vapor hose connection; and
 - B) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL measured as propane) when tested in accordance with the procedure described in EPA 450/2-78-051 Appendix B; and
 - C) Avoidable leaks of liquid during loading or unloading operations.
- 2) Provide a pressure tap or equivalent on the terminal vapor collection system in order to allow the determination of compliance with 215.582(d)(1)(A); and
 - 3) Within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, repair and retest a vapor collection system which exceeds the limits of subsection (d)(1)(A) or (B).

(Source: Amended in R85-21(A) at 11 Ill. Reg. 11770, effective June 29, 1987.

Section 215.583 Gasoline Dispensing Facilities

- a) Subject to subsection (b), 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:
 - 1) The tank is equipped with a submerged loading pipe; and
 - 2) The vapors displaced from the storage tank during filling are processed by a vapor control system that includes one or more of the following:
 - A) A vapor collection system that meets the requirements of subsection (d) (4); or
 - B) 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; and.
 - C) The delivery vessel displays the appropriate sticker pursuant to the requirements of Section 215.584(b) or (d).
- b) The requirements of subsection (a)(2) shall not apply to transfers of gasoline to a stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing facility if:
 - 1) The tank is equipped with a floating roof or other system of equal or better emission control as approved by the Agency;

- 2) The tank has a capacity of less than 2000 gallons and is in place and operating before January 1, 1979;
 - 3) The tank has a capacity of less than 575 gallons; or
 - 4) 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.
- c) Subject to subsection (b), each owner of a gasoline dispensing facility shall:
- 1) Install all control systems and make all process modifications required by subsection (a);
 - 2) 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
 - 3) Repair, replace or modify any worn out or malfunctioning component or element of design.
- d) Subject to subsection (b), each operator of a gasoline dispensing facility 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;
 - 3) Maintain gauges, meters or other specified testing devices in proper working order;
 - 4) Operate the vapor collection system and delivery vessel unloading points in a manner that prevents:
 - A) A reading equal to or greater than 100 percent of the lower explosive limit (LEL measured as propane) when tested in accordance with the procedure described in EPA 450/2-78-051 Appendix B, and
 - B) Avoidable leaks of liquid during the filling of storage tanks; and
 - 5) Within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, repair and retest a vapor collection system which exceeds the limits of subsection (d)(4)(A).
- e) Gasoline dispensing facilities were required to take certain actions to achieve compliance which are summarized in Appendix c.

(Source: Amended in R85-21(A) at 11 Ill. Reg. 11770, effective June 29, 1987)

Section 215.584 Gasoline Delivery Vessels

- a) Any delivery vessel equipped for vapor control by use of vapor collection equipment:
 - 1) Shall have a vapor space connection that is equipped with fittings which are vapor tight;
 - 2) Shall have its hatches closed at all times during loading or unloading operations unless a top loading vapor recovery system is used;
 - 3) Shall not internally exceed a gauge pressure of 18 inches of water or a vacuum of 6 inches of water;
 - 4) Shall be designed and maintained to be vapor tight at all times during normal operations;
 - 5) Shall not be refilled in Illinois at other than:
 - A) A bulk gasoline terminal that complies with the requirements of Section 215.582 or
 - B) A bulk gasoline plant that complies with the requirements of Section 215.581(b)(1) and (2).
 - 6) Shall be tested annually in accordance with the pressure-vacuum test procedure described in EPA 450/2-78-051 Appendix A. Each vessel must be repaired and retested within 15 business days after discovery of the leak by the owner, operator, or the Agency, when it fails to sustain:
 - A) A pressure drop of no more than three inches of water in five minutes; and
 - B) A vacuum drop of no more than three inches of water in five minutes.
- b) Any delivery vessel meeting the requirements of Subsection (a) shall have a sticker affixed to the tank adjacent to the tank manufacturer's data plate which contains the tester's name, the tank identification number and the date of the test. The sticker shall be in a form prescribed by the Agency, and shall be displayed no later than December 31, 1987.
- c) The owner or operator of a delivery vessel shall:
 - 1) Maintain copies of any test required under Subsection (a)(6) for a period of 3 years;

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

(Source: Added in R85-21(A) at 11 Ill. Reg. 11770, effective June 29, 1987)

SUBPART Z: DRY CLEANERS

Section 215.607 Standards for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners

- a) The owner or operator of a petroleum solvent dry cleaning dryer shall either:
 - 1) Limit emissions of volatile organic material to the atmosphere to an average of 3.5 kilograms of volatile organic material per 100 kilograms dry weight of articles dry cleaned, or
 - 2) Install and operate a solvent recovery dryer in a manner such that the dryer remains closed and the recovery phase continues until a final solvent flow rate of 50 milliliters per minute is attained.
- b) The owner or operator of a petroleum solvent filtration system shall either:
 - 1) Reduce the volatile organic material content in all filtration wastes to 1.0 kilogram or less per 100 kilograms dry weight of articles dry cleaned, before disposal, and exposure to the atmosphere, or
 - 2) Install and operate a cartridge filtration system, and drain the filter cartridges in their sealed housings for 8 hours or more before their removal.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 7296, effective April 3, 1987)

Section 215.608 Operating Practices for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners

In order to minimize fugitive solvent emissions, the owner or operator of a petroleum solvent dry cleaning facility shall employ good housekeeping practices including the following:

- a) General Housekeeping Requirements
 - 1) Equipment containing solvent (washers, dryers, extractors and filters) shall remain closed at all times except during load transfer and maintenance.

Lint filter and button trap covers shall remain closed except when solvent-laden material is being removed.

- 2) Cans, buckets, barrels and other containers of solvent or of solvent-laden material shall be covered except when in use.
 - 3) Solvent-laden material shall be exposed to the atmosphere only for the minimum time necessary for load transfer.
- b) Installation and operation of equipment
- 1) All cartridge filters shall be installed and operated in accordance with the procedures and specifications recommended by the manufacturer for the cartridge filter. After installation, the cartridges shall be inspected, monitored and maintained in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations; and
 - 2) Vents on containers for new solvent and for solvent-containing waste shall be constructed and maintained so as to minimize solvent vapor emissions. Criteria for the minimization of solvent vapor emissions include the elimination of solvent buckets and barrels standing open to the atmosphere, and the repair of gaskets and seals that expose solvent-rich environments to the atmosphere, to be determined through visual inspection.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 7296, effective April 3, 1987)

Section 215.609 Program for Inspection and Repair of Leaks

- a) The owner or operator of a petroleum solvent dry cleaning facility shall conduct the following visual inspections on a weekly basis:
 - 1) Washers, dryers, solvent filters, settling tanks, vacuum stills and containers and conveyors of petroleum solvent shall be inspected for visible leaks of solvent liquid.
 - 2) Pipes, hoses and fittings shall be inspected for active dripping or dampness.
 - 3) Pumps and filters shall be inspected for leaks around seals and access covers.
 - 4) Gaskets and seals shall be inspected for wear and defects.
- b) Leaks of petroleum solvent liquid and vapors shall be repaired within three working days of detection, unless necessary replacement parts are not on site.
 - 1) If necessary, repair parts shall be ordered within three working days of detection of the leak.

- 2) The leak shall be repaired within three days of delivery of necessary parts.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 7296, effective April 3, 1987)

Section 215.610 Testing and Monitoring

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

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 7296, effective April 3, 1987)

Section 215.611 Exemption for Petroleum Solvent Dry Cleaners

The provisions of Sections 215.607 through 215.610 shall not apply to petroleum solvent dry cleaning facilities whose emissions of volatile organic material do not exceed 91 megagrams (100 tons) per year in the absence of pollution control equipment or whose emissions of volatile organic material, as limited by the operating permit, will not exceed 91 megagrams (100 tons) per year in the absence of pollution control equipment.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 7296, effective April 3, 1987)

Section 215.612 Compliance Dates and Geographical Areas

Owners and operators of emission sources located in the counties listed below shall comply with the requirements of Sections 215.607 through 215.609 as expeditiously as practicable but no later than December 31, 1987:

Cook	Madison
DuPage	McHenry
Kane	Monroe
Lake	St. Clair
Macoupin	Will

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 7296, effective April 3, 1987)

Section 215.613 Compliance Plan

- a) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to Section 215.610(a) shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan, including a project completion schedule

where applicable, no later than May 31, 1987.

- b) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 7296, effective April 3, 1987)

SUBPART BB: POLYSTYRENE PLANTS

Section 215.875 Applicability of Subpart BB

The provisions of this Subpart shall apply to polystyrene plants:

- a) Which are located in any of the following counties: Will, McHenry, Cook, DuPage, Lake, Kane, Madison, St. Claire, Monroe and Macoupin;
- b) Which use continuous processes to manufacture polystyrene - polybutadiene copolymer; and
- c) Which fall within Standard Industrial Classification Group No. 282, Industry No. 2821, except that the manufacture of polystyrene resins need not be the primary manufacturing process at the plant.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 16706, effective September 30, 1987)

Section 215.877 Emissions Limitation at Polystyrene Plants

No person shall cause or allow the emissions of volatile organic material from the material recovery section to exceed 0.12 kg of Volatile Organic Material per 1000 kg of polystyrene resin produced.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 16706, effective September 30, 1987)

Section 215.879 Compliance Date

Every owner and operator of an emission source subject to this Subpart shall comply with its standards and limitations by December 31, 1987.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 16706, effective September 30, 1987)

Section 215.881 Compliance Plan

- a) The owner or operator of an emission source subject to the requirements of this Subpart shall submit to the Agency a compliance plan in accordance with 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201. Subpart H, including a project completion schedule on or before December 1, 1987.
- b) Unless the submitted compliance plan or schedule is disapproved by the Agency, the owner or operator of a facility or emission source subject to this Subpart may operate the emission source according to the plan and schedule as submitted.

- c) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201. Subpart H and Section 215.883.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 16706, effective September 30, 1987)

Section 215.883 Special Requirements for Compliance Plan

For sources subject to this Subpart, an approvable compliance plan shall include:

- a) A description of each process which is subject to an emissions limitation;
- b) Quantification of the emissions from each process;
- c) A description of the procedures and methods used to determine the emissions of volatile organic material;
- d) A description of the methods which will be used to demonstrate compliance with the allowable plantwide emission limitation (Section 215.877), including a method of inventory, recordkeeping and emission calculation or measurement.

(Source: Added at 11 Ill. Reg. 16706, effective September 30, 1987)

Section 215.886 Emission Testing

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

(Source: Amended at 14 Ill. Reg. 9173, effective May 23, 1990)

Appendix C Past Compliance Dates

Prior to codification, compliance programs, project completion schedules, compliance dates and compliance schedules for all sources were regulated by Rules 104(a), 104(g), 109(h), 205(j) and 205(m). Past compliance date rules have been deleted from the text of the codified rules; future compliance date rules have been grouped with the rules governing the type of source. As an aid to the public, the old text of the compliance date rules are set out at length in this Appendix.

Rule 104(a)

Compliance Programs and Project Completion Schedules -- Applicability

- 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) unless such person is in compliance with a compliance program as provided for in Rule 104(g) or (h) or Rule 205(m).
- 2) 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(g) 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.

Rule 104(g)

Compliance Programs and Project Completion Schedules --
Submission and Approval Dates

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(1), except (1) (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 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.

Rule 104(h)

Compliance Programs and Project Completion Schedules --
RACT II Compliance Plan Submission and Approval

- 1) The owner or operator on 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:

- | Rule | Days After Promulgation |
|--|-------------------------|
| (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) 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.
- 4) The plan and schedule shall meet the requirements of Rule 104(b) including specific interim dates as required in Rule 104(b)(2).

Rule 205(j)
Compliance Dates

- 1) Except as otherwise stated in subsection (2), 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
205(a) - (i)	New Emission Sources	April 14, 1972
205(a) - (i)	Existing Emission Sources	December 31, 1973
205(k)	All Emission Sources	July 1, 1980
205(l) (1) - (3)	All Emission Sources Sources	July 1, 1980
205(l) (4) - (10)	All Emission Sources	See Rule (m)
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)
205(o)(1) and (2) (o)(3)	All Emission Sources	July 1, 1981
205(p)	All Emission Sources	See rule 205(m)

205(q)	All Emission Sources	December 31, 1980
205(s) and (t)	All Emission Sources	December 31, 1983
205(u)(1) (A) - (3)	All Emission Sources	December 31, 1983
205(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(1)(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(1)(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 nonattainment by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency in Federal Register, Volume 47, page 31588 (July 21, 1982).

Rule 205(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 construction 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(1)(6)(A)(i) to the Agency prior to July 1, 1983.

5) Coating Lines Subject to Rule 205(n)(1)(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 Poan, including 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 by no later than December 31, 1984.

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 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 not 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.

(Source: Amended at 3 Ill. Reg. 30, p. 124, effective July 28, 1979)