

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

PART 219
ORGANIC MATERIAL EMISSION STANDARDS AND LIMITATIONS FOR
THE METRO EAST AREA

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AUTHORITY: Implementing Section 10 and authorized by Sections 27, 28 and 28.5 of the Environmental Protection Act [415 ILCS 5/10, 27, 28 and 28.5].

SOURCE: Adopted in R91-8 at 15 Ill. Reg. 12491, effective August 16, 1991; amended in R91-24 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13597, effective August 24, 1992; amended in R91-30 at 16 Ill. Reg. 13883, effective August 24, 1992; emergency amendment in R93-12 at 17 Ill. Reg. 8295, effective May 24, 1993, for a maximum of 150 days; amended in R93-9 at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993 and October 21, 1993; amended in R93-28 at 18 Ill. Reg. 4242, effective March 3, 1994; amended in R94-12 at 18 Ill. Reg. 14987, effective September 21, 1994; amended in R94-15 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16415, effective October 25, 1994; amended in R94-16 at 18 Ill. Reg. 16980, effective November 15, 1994; emergency amendment in R95-10 at 19 Ill. Reg. 3059, effective February 28, 1995, for a maximum of 150 days; amended in R94-21, R94-31 and R94-32 at 19 Ill. Reg. 6958, effective May 9, 1995; amended in R94-33 at 19 Ill. Reg. 7385, effective May 22, 1995; amended in R96-2 at 20 Ill. Reg. 3848, effective February 15, 1996; amended in R96-13 at 20 Ill. Reg. 14462, effective October 28, 1996; amended in R97-24 at 21 Ill. Reg. 7721, effective June 9, 1997; amended in R97-31 at 22 Ill. Reg. 3517, effective February 2, 1998; amended in R04-12/20 at 30 Ill. Reg. 9799, effective May 15, 2006; amended in R06-21 at 31 Ill. Reg. 7110, effective April 30, 2007; amended in R10-10 at 34 Ill. Reg. 5392, effective March 23, 2010; amended in R10-8 at 34 Ill. Reg. 9253, effective June 25, 2010; amended in R10-20 at 34 Ill. Reg. 14326, effective September 14, 2010; amended in R10-8(A) at 35 Ill. Reg. 496, effective December 21, 2010; amended in R11-23 at 35 Ill. Reg. 13676, effective July 27, 2011; amended in R11-23(A), at 35 Ill. Reg. 18830, effective October 25, 2011; amended in R12-24 at 37 Ill. Reg. 1722, effective January 28, 2013, amended in R13-18 at 38 Ill. Reg. 1061, effective December 23, 2013.

SUBPART A: GENERAL PROVISIONS

~~Section 219.100 — Introduction~~

- ~~a) — This Part contains standards and limitations for emissions of organic material and volatile organic material from stationary sources located in the Metro East area, which is comprised of Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.~~
- ~~b) — Sources subject to this Part may be subject to the following:
 - ~~1) — Permits required under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201 and~~
 - ~~2) — Air quality standards under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 243.~~~~
- ~~e) — This part is divided into Subparts which are grouped as follows:
 - ~~1) — Subpart A: General Provisions;~~
 - ~~2) — Subparts B-F: Emissions from equipment and operations in common to more than one industry;~~
 - ~~3) — Subpart G: Emissions from use of organic material;~~
 - ~~4) — Subparts H-RR: Rules for various industry groups.~~
 - ~~5) — Subpart TT: Rules for emission units not otherwise addressed.~~
 - ~~6) — Subpart UU: Recordkeeping and reporting for equipment and operation addressed by Subparts PP, QQ, RR and TT.~~~~

~~(Source: Amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)~~

~~Section 219.101 — Savings Clause~~

- ~~a) — Every owner or operator of an emission unit formerly subject to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215 shall have complied with its standards and limitations by the dates and schedules applicable to the emission unit in accordance with Part 215 or upon initial start-up. All compliance dates or schedules found in Part 215 are not superseded by this Part and remain in full force and effect.~~
- ~~b) — Nothing in this Part as it is amended from time to time shall relieve the owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of this Part of the obligation to have complied with applicable requirements by the compliance dates set forth in Section 219.106 of this Subpart or in specific Subparts of this Part even though those compliance dates have been superseded by subsequent amendments.~~

~~(Source: Amended at 18 Ill. Reg. 16415, effective October 25, 1994)~~

~~Section 219.102 — Abbreviations and Conversion Factors~~

~~The abbreviations and conversion factors of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211 apply to this Part.~~

~~(Source: Amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)~~

~~Section 219.103 — Applicability~~

~~The provisions of this Part shall apply to all sources located in Madison, Monroe, and St. Clair Counties.~~

~~Section 219.104 — Definitions~~

~~The definitions of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 211 apply to this Part.~~

~~(Source: Amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)~~

Section 219.105 Test Methods and Procedures

a) Coatings, Inks and Fountain Solutions

The following test methods and procedures shall be used to determine compliance of as applied coatings, inks, and fountain solutions with the limitations set forth in this Part.

- 1) Sampling: Samples collected for analyses shall be one-liter taken into a one-liter container at a location and time such that the sample will be representative of the coating as applied (i.e., the sample shall include any dilution solvent or other VOM added during the manufacturing process). The container must be tightly sealed immediately after the sample is taken. Any solvent or other VOM added after the sample is taken must be measured and accounted for in the calculations in subsection (a)(3) of this Section. For multiple package coatings, separate samples of each component shall be obtained. A mixed sample shall not be obtained as it will cure in the container. Sampling procedures shall follow the guidelines presented in:
 - A) ASTM D 3925-81 (1985) standard practice for sampling liquid paints and related pigment coating. This practice is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - B) ASTM E 300-86 standard practice for sampling industrial chemicals. This practice is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
- 2) Analyses: The applicable analytical methods specified below shall be used to determine the composition of coatings, inks, or fountain solutions

as applied.

- A) Method 24 of 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, shall be used to determine the VOM content and density of coatings. If it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Agency and the USEPA that plant coating formulation data are equivalent to Method 24 results, formulation data may be used. In the event of any inconsistency between a Method 24 test and a facility's formulation data, the Method 24 test will govern.
- B) Method 24A of 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112, shall be used to determine the VOM content and density of rotogravure printing inks and related coatings. If it is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Agency and USEPA that the plant coating formulation data are equivalent to Method 24A results, formulation data may be used. In the event of any inconsistency between a Method 24A test and formulation data, the Method 24A test will govern.
- C) The following ASTM methods are the analytical procedures for determining VOM:
 - i) ASTM D 1475-85: Standard test method for density of paint, varnish, lacquer and related products. This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - ii) ASTM D 2369-87: Standard test method for volatile content of a coating. This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - iii) ASTM D 3792-86: Standard test method for water content of water-reducible paints by direct injection into a gas chromatograph. This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - iv) ASTM D 4017-81 (1987): Standard test method for water content in paints and paint materials by the Karl Fischer method. This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - v) ASTM D 4457-85: Standard test method for determination of dichloromethane and 1,1,1, trichloroethane in paints and coatings by direct injection into a gas chromatograph. (The procedure delineated above can be used to develop

protocols for any compounds specifically exempted from the definition of VOM.) This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.

- vi) ASTM D 2697-86: Standard test method for volume non-volatile matter in clear or pigmented coatings. This test method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - vii) ASTM D 3980-87: Standard practice for interlaboratory testing of paint and related materials. This practice is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - viii) ASTM E 180-85: Standard practice for determining the precision of ASTM methods for analysis of and testing of industrial chemicals. This practice is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - ix) ASTM D 2372-85: Standard method of separation of vehicle from solvent-reducible paints. This method is incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
- D) Use of an adaptation to any of the analytical methods specified in (a)(2)(A), (B), and (C) of this Section may not be used unless approved by the Agency and USEPA. An owner or operator must submit sufficient documentation for the Agency and USEPA to find that the analytical methods specified in subsections (a)(2)(A), (B), and (C) of this Section will yield inaccurate results and that the proposed adaptation is appropriate.
- 3) Calculations: Calculations for determining the VOM content, water content and the content of any compounds which are specifically exempted from the definition of VOM of coatings, inks and fountain solutions as applied shall follow the guidance provided in the following documents:
- A) "A Guide for Surface Coating Calculation", EPA-340/1-86-016, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - B) "Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink and Other Coatings" (revised June 1986), EPA-450/3-84-019, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - C) "A Guide for Graphic Arts Calculations", August 1988, EPA-340/1-88-003, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this

Part.

- b) Automobile or Light-Duty Truck Test Protocol
 - 1) The protocol for testing, including determining the transfer efficiency of coating applicators, at primer surfacer operations and topcoat operations at an automobile or light-duty truck assembly source shall follow the procedures in the following:
 - A) Prior to May 1, 2012: "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations" ("topcoat protocol"), December 1988, EPA-450/3-88-018, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - B) On and after May 1, 2012: "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Primer-Surfacer and Topcoat Operations" (topcoat protocol), September 2008, EPA-453/R-08-002, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - 2) Prior to testing pursuant to the applicable topcoat protocol, the owner or operator of a coating operation subject to the topcoat or primer surfacer limit in Section 219.204(a)(1)(B), (a)(1)(C), (a)(2)(B), (a)(2)(C), or (a)(2)(E) shall submit a detailed testing proposal specifying the method by which testing will be conducted and how compliance will be demonstrated consistent with the applicable topcoat protocol. The proposal shall include, at a minimum, a comprehensive plan (including a rationale) for determining the transfer efficiency at each booth through the use of in-plant or pilot testing, the selection of coatings to be tested (for the purpose of determining transfer efficiency) including the rationale for coating groupings, the method for determining the analytic VOM content of as applied coatings and the formulation solvent content of as applied coatings, and a description of the records of coating VOM content as applied and coating's usage that will be kept to demonstrate compliance. Upon approval of the proposal by the Agency and USEPA, the compliance demonstration for a coating line may proceed.
- c) Capture System Efficiency Test Protocols
 - 1) Applicability

The requirements of subsection (c)(2) of this Section shall apply to all VOM emitting process emission units employing capture equipment (e.g., hoods, ducts), except those cases noted in this subsection (c)(1).

 - A) If an emission unit is equipped with (or uses) a permanent total enclosure (PTE) that meets Agency and USEPA specifications,

and which directs all VOM to a control device, then the emission unit is exempted from the requirements described in subsection (c)(2) of this Section. The Agency and USEPA specifications to determine whether a structure is considered a PTE are given in Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part. In this instance, the capture efficiency is assumed to be 100 percent and the emission unit is still required to measure control efficiency using appropriate test methods as specified in subsection (d) of this Section.

- B) If an emission unit is equipped with (or uses) a control device designed to collect and recover VOM (e.g., carbon adsorber), an explicit measurement of capture efficiency is not necessary provided that the conditions given below are met. The overall control of the system can be determined by directly comparing the input liquid VOM to the recovered liquid VOM. The general procedure for use in this situation is given in 40 CFR 60.433, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, with the following additional restrictions:
- i) The source owner or operator shall obtain data each operating day for the solvent usage and solvent recovery to permit the determination of the solvent recovery efficiency of the system each operating day using a 7-day rolling period. The recovery efficiency for each operating day is computed as the ratio of the total recovered solvent for that day and the most recent prior 6 operating days to the total solvent usage for the same 7-day period used for the recovered solvent, rather than a 30-day weighted average as given in 40 CFR 60.433 incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part. This ratio shall be expressed as a percentage. The ratio shall be computed within 72 hours following each 7-day period. A source that believes that the 7-day rolling period is not appropriate may use an alternative multi-day rolling period not to exceed 30 days, with the approval of the Agency and USEPA. In addition, the criteria in subsection (c)(1)(B)(ii) or (c)(1)(B)(iii) must be met.
 - ii) The solvent recovery system (i.e., capture and control system) must be dedicated to a single coating line, printing line, or other discrete activity that by itself is subject to an applicable VOM emission standard.
 - iii) However if the solvent recovery system controls more than

one coating line, printing line or other discrete activity that by itself is subject to an applicable VOM emission standard, the overall control (i.e., the total recovered VOM divided by the sum of liquid VOM input from all lines and other activities venting to the control system) must meet or exceed the most stringent standard applicable to any line or other discrete activity venting to the control system.

2) Capture Efficiency Protocols

The capture efficiency of an emission unit shall be measured using one of the protocols given below. Appropriate test methods to be utilized in each of the capture efficiency protocols are described in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part. Any error margin associated with a test method or protocol may not be incorporated into the results of a capture efficiency test. If these techniques are not suitable for a particular process, then an alternative capture efficiency protocol may be used, pursuant to the provisions of Section 219.108(b) of this Part.

- A) Gas/gas method using temporary total enclosure (TTE). The Agency and USEPA specifications to determine whether a temporary enclosure is considered a TTE are given in Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part. The capture efficiency equation to be used for this protocol is:

$$CE = \frac{G_w}{G_w + F_w}$$

where:

CE = capture efficiency, decimal fraction;

G_w = mass of VOM captured and delivered to control device using a TTE;

F_w = mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from a TTE.

Method 204B or 204C contained in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, is used to obtain G_w . Method 204D in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, is used to obtain F_w .

- B) Liquid/gas method using TTE. The Agency and USEPA

specifications to determine whether a temporary enclosure is considered a TTE are given in Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part. The capture efficiency equation to be used for this protocol is:

$$CE = \frac{L - F_w}{L}$$

where:

CE = capture efficiency, decimal fraction;

L = mass of liquid VOM input to process emission unit;

F_w = mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from a TTE.

Method 204A or 204F contained in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, is used to obtain L. Method 204 in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, is used to obtain F_w.

- C) Gas/gas method using the building or room (building or room enclosure), in which the affected coating line, printing line or other emission unit is located, as the enclosure, as determined by Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, and in which "F_B" and "G" are measured while operating only the affected line or emission unit. All fans and blowers in the building or room must be operated as they would under normal production. The capture efficiency equation to be used for this protocol is:

$$CE = \frac{G}{G + F_B}$$

where:

CE = capture efficiency, decimal fraction;

G = mass of VOM captured and delivered to control device;

F_B = mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from building enclosure.

Method 204B or 204C contained in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, is used

to obtain G. Method 204E in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, is used to obtain F_B .

- D) Liquid/gas method using the building or room (building or room enclosure), in which the affected coating line, printing line or other emission unit is located, as the enclosure as determined by Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, and in which " F_B " and " L " are measured while operating only the affected line emission unit. All fans and blowers in the building or room must be operated as they would under normal production. The capture efficiency equation to be used for this protocol is:

$$CE = \frac{L - F_B}{L}$$

where:

CE = capture efficiency, decimal fraction;

L = mass of liquid VOM input to process emission unit;

F_B = mass of uncaptured VOM that escapes from building enclosure.

Method 204A or 204F contained in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, is used to obtain L. Method 204E in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, is used to obtain F_B .

- E) Mass balance using Data Quality Objective (DQO) or Lower Confidence Limit (LCL) protocol. For a liquid/gas input where an owner or operator is using the DQO/LCL protocol and not using an enclosure as described in Method 204 of appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, the VOM content of the liquid input (L) must be determined using Method 204A or 204F in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part. The VOM content of the captured gas stream (G) to the control device must be determined using Method 204B or 204C in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part. The results of capture efficiency calculations (G/L) must satisfy the DQO or LCL statistical analysis methodology as described in Section 3 of USEPA's "Guidelines for Determining Capture

Efficiency", incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 of this Part. Where capture efficiency testing is done to determine emission reductions for the purpose of establishing emission credits for offsets, shutdowns, and trading, the LCL protocol cannot be used for these applications. In enforcement cases, the LCL protocol cannot confirm non-compliance; capture efficiency must be determined using a protocol under subsection (c)(2)(A), (B), (C) or (D) of this Section, the DQO protocol of this subsection (c)(2)(E), or an alternative protocol pursuant to Section 219.108(b) of this Part.

BOARD NOTE: Where LCL was used in testing emission units that are the subject of later requests for establishing emission credits for offsets, shutdowns, and trading, prior LCL results may not be relied upon to determine the appropriate amount of credits. Instead, to establish the appropriate amount of credits, additional testing may be required that would satisfy the protocol of Section 219.105(c)(2)(A), (B), (C) or (D), the DQO protocol of Section 219.105(c)(2)(E), or an alternative protocol pursuant to Section 219.108(b) of this Part.

- 3) Simultaneous testing of multiple lines or emission units with a common control device. If an owner or operator has multiple lines sharing a common control device, the capture efficiency of the lines may be tested simultaneously, subject to the following provisions:
 - A) Multiple line testing must meet the criteria of Section 4 of USEPA's "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency", incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 of this Part;
 - B) The most stringent capture efficiency required for any individual line or unit must be met by the aggregate of lines or units; and
 - C) Testing of all the lines of emission units must be performed with the same capture efficiency test protocol.

- 4) Recordkeeping and Reporting
 - A) All owners or operators affected by this subsection must maintain a copy of the capture efficiency protocol submitted to the Agency and the USEPA on file. All results of the appropriate test methods and capture efficiency protocols must be reported to the Agency within 60 days after the test date. A copy of the results must be kept on file with the source for a period of 3 years.
 - B) If any changes are made to capture or control equipment, then the

source is required to notify the Agency and the USEPA of these changes and a new test may be required by the Agency or the USEPA.

- C) The source must notify the Agency 30 days prior to performing any capture efficiency or control test. At that time, the source must notify the Agency which capture efficiency protocol and control device test methods will be used. Notification of the actual date and expected time of testing must be submitted a minimum of 5 working days prior to the actual date of the test. The Agency may at its discretion accept notification with shorter advance notice provided that such arrangements do not interfere with the Agency's ability to review the protocol and/or observe testing.
- D) Sources utilizing a PTE must demonstrate that this enclosure meets the requirement given in Method 204 in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, for a PTE during any testing of their control device.
- E) Sources utilizing a TTE must demonstrate that their TTE meets the requirements given in Method 204 in appendix M or 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, for a TTE during any testing of their control device. The source must also provide documentation that the quality assurance criteria for a TTE have been achieved.
- F) Any source utilizing the DQO or LCL protocol must submit the following information to the Agency with each test report:
 - i) A copy of all test methods, Quality Assurance/Quality Control procedures, and calibration procedures to be used from those described in appendix M of 40 CFR 51, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part;
 - ii) A table with information on each sample taken, including the sample identification and the VOM content of the sample;
 - iii) The quantity of material used for each test run;
 - iv) The quantity of captured VOM for each test run;
 - v) The capture efficiency calculations and results for each test run;
 - vi) The DQO and/or LCL calculations and results; and

- vii) The Quality Assurance/Quality Control results, including how often the instruments were calibrated, the calibration results, and the calibration gases used.

d) Control Device Efficiency Testing and Monitoring

- 1) The control device efficiency shall be determined by simultaneously measuring the inlet and outlet gas phase VOM concentrations and gas volumetric flow rates in accordance with the gas phase test methods specified in subsection (f) of this Section.
- 2) An owner or operator:
 - A) That uses an afterburner or carbon adsorber to comply with any Section of this Part shall use Agency and USEPA approved continuous monitoring equipment which is installed, calibrated, maintained, and operated according to vendor specifications at all times the control device is in use except as provided in subsection (d)(3) of this Section. The continuous monitoring equipment must monitor the following parameters:
 - i) For each afterburner which does not have a catalyst bed, the combustion chamber temperature of each afterburner.
 - ii) For each afterburner which has a catalyst bed, commonly known as a catalytic afterburner, the temperature rise across each catalytic afterburner bed or VOM concentration of exhaust.
 - iii) For each carbon adsorber, the VOM concentration of each carbon adsorption bed exhaust or the exhaust of the bed next in sequence to be desorbed.
 - B) Must install, calibrate, operate and maintain, in accordance with manufacturer's specifications, a continuous recorder on the temperature monitoring device, such as a strip chart, recorder or computer, having an accuracy of ± 1 percent of the temperature measured, expressed in degrees Celsius or $\pm 0.5^{\circ}$ C, whichever is greater.
 - C) Of an automobile or light-duty truck primer surfacer operation or topcoat operation subject to subsection (d)(2)(A) shall keep a separate record of the following data for the control devices, unless alternative provisions are set forth in a permit pursuant to Title V of the Clean Air Act:

- i) For thermal afterburners for which combustion chamber temperature is monitored, all 3-hour periods of operation in which the average combustion temperature was more than 28° C (50° F) below the average combustion temperature measured during the most recent performance test that demonstrated that the operation was in compliance.
 - ii) For catalytic afterburners for which temperature rise is monitored, all 3-hour periods of operation in which the average gas temperature before the catalyst bed is more than 28° C (50° F) below the average gas temperature immediately before the catalyst bed measured during the most recent performance test that demonstrated that the operation was in compliance.
 - iii) For catalytic afterburners and carbon adsorbers for which VOM concentration is monitored, all 3-hour periods of operation during which the average VOM concentration or the reading of organics in the exhaust gases is more than 20 percent greater than the average exhaust gas concentration or reading measured by the organic monitoring device during the most recent determination of the recovery efficiency of a carbon adsorber or performance test for a catalytic afterburner, which determination or test that demonstrated that the operation was in compliance.
- 3) An owner or operator that uses a carbon adsorber to comply with Section 219.401 of this Part may operate the adsorber during periods of monitoring equipment malfunction, provided that:
 - A) The owner or operator notifies in writing the Agency and USEPA, within 10 days after the conclusion of any 72 hour period during which the adsorber is operated and the associated monitoring equipment is not operational, of such monitoring equipment failure and provides the duration of the malfunction, a description of the repairs made to the equipment, and the total to date of all hours in the calendar year during which the adsorber was operated and the associated monitoring equipment was not operational;
 - B) During such period of malfunction the adsorber is operated using timed sequences as the basis for periodic regeneration of the adsorber;
 - C) The period of such adsorber operation does not exceed 360 hours in any calendar year without the approval of the Agency and

USEPA; and

- D) The total of all hours in the calendar year during which the adsorber was operated and the associated monitoring equipment was not operational shall be reported, in writing, to the Agency and USEPA by January 31 of the following calendar year.

e) Overall Efficiency

- 1) The overall efficiency of the emission control system shall be determined as the product of the capture system efficiency and the control device efficiency or by the liquid/liquid test protocol as specified in 40 CFR 60.433, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, (and revised by subsection (c)(1)(B) of this Section) for each solvent recovery system. In those cases in which the overall efficiency is being determined for an entire line, the capture efficiency used to calculate the product of the capture and control efficiency is the total capture efficiency over the entire line.
- 2) For coating lines which are both chosen by the owner or operator to comply with Section 219.207(a), (d), (e), (f), (g), (l), or (m) of this Part by the alternative in Section 219.207(b)(2) of this Part and meet the criteria allowing them to comply with Section 219.207 instead of Section 219.204 of this Part, the overall efficiency of the capture system and control device, as determined by the test methods and procedures specified in subsections (c), (d) and (e)(1) of this Section, shall be no less than the equivalent overall efficiency which shall be calculated by the following equation:

$$E = \frac{VOM_a - VOM_l}{VOM_a} \times 100$$

where:

E = Equivalent overall efficiency of the capture system and control device as a percentage;

VOM_a = Actual VOM content of a coating, or the daily-weighted average VOM content of two or more coatings (if more than one coating is used), as applied to the subject coating line as determined by the applicable test methods and procedures specified in subsection (a)(4)(i) of this Part in units of kg VOM/1 (lb VOM/gal) of coating solids as applied;

VOM₁ = The VOM emission limit specified in Sections 219.204 or 219.205 of this Part in units of kg VOM/1 (lb VOM/gal) of coating solids as applied.

- f) Volatile Organic Material Gas Phase Source Test Methods
The methods in 40 CFR 60, appendix A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part delineated below shall be used to determine control device efficiencies.
- 1) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 18, 25 or 25A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part 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 (f)(1)(A) and (B) below, the test shall consist of three separate runs, each lasting a minimum of 60 min, unless the Agency and the USEPA determine that process variables dictate shorter sampling times.
 - A) When the method is to be used to determine the efficiency of a 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 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 60, appendix A, Method 1 or 1A, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, shall be used for sample and velocity traverses.
 - 3) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 2, 2A, 2C or 2D, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, shall be used for velocity and volumetric flow rates.
 - 4) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 3, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, shall be used for gas analysis.
 - 5) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 4, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, shall be used for stack gas moisture.

- 6) 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Methods 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 3 and 4, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part, shall be performed, as applicable, at least twice during each test run.
 - 7) Use of an adaptation to any of the test methods specified in subsections (f)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of this Section may not be used unless approved by the Agency and the USEPA on a case by case basis. An owner or operator must submit sufficient documentation for the Agency and the USEPA to find that the test methods specified in subsections (f)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5) and (6) of this Section will yield inaccurate results and that the proposed adaptation is appropriate.
- g) Leak Detection Methods for Volatile Organic Material
Owners or operators required by this Part to carry out a leak detection monitoring program shall comply with the following requirements:
- 1) Leak Detection Monitoring
 - A) Monitoring shall comply with 40 CFR 60, appendix A, Method 21, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - B) The detection instrument shall meet the performance criteria of Method 21.
 - C) The instrument shall be calibrated before use on each day of its use by the methods specified in Method 21.
 - D) Calibration gases shall be:
 - i) Zero air (less than 10 ppm of hydrocarbon in air); and
 - ii) A mixture of methane or n-hexane and air at a concentration of approximately, but no less than, 10,000 ppm methane or n-hexane.
 - E) The instrument probe shall be traversed around all potential leak interfaces as close to the interface as possible as described in Method 21.
 - 2) When equipment is tested for compliance with no detectable emissions as required, the test shall comply with the following requirements:
 - A) The requirements of subsections (g)(1)(A) through (g)(1)(E) of this Section shall apply.

- B) The background level shall be determined as set forth in Method 21.
- 3) Leak detection tests shall be performed consistent with:
- A) "APTI Course SI 417 controlling Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Leaking Process Equipment", EPA-450/2-82-015, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - B) "Portable Instrument User's Manual for Monitoring VOM Sources", EPA-340/1-86-015, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - C) "Protocols for Generating Unit-Specific Emission Estimates for Equipment Leaks of VOM and VHAP", EPA-450/3-88-010, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - D) "Petroleum Refinery Enforcement Manual", EPA-340/1-80-008, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
- h) Bulk Gasoline Delivery System Test Protocol
- 1) The method for determining the emissions of gasoline from a vapor recovery system are delineated in 40 CFR 60, subpart XX, section 60.503, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - 2) Other tests shall be performed consistent with:
 - A) "Inspection Manual for Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Gasoline Marketing Operations: Appendix D", EPA-340/1-80-012, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
 - B) "Control of Hydrocarbons from Tank Truck Gasoline Loading Terminals: Appendix A", EPA-450/2-77-026, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part.
- i) Notwithstanding other requirements of this Part, upon request of the Agency where it is necessary to demonstrate compliance, an owner or operator of an emission unit which is subject to this Part shall, at his own expense, conduct tests in accordance with the applicable test methods and procedures specific in this Part. Nothing in this Section shall limit the authority of the USEPA pursuant to the Clean Air Act, as amended, to require testing.

(Source: Amended at 38 Ill. Reg. 1061, effective December 23, 2013)

Section 219.106 — Compliance Dates

- a) — Except as provided in subsection (b), (c), (d), or (e), compliance with the requirements of this Part is required by May 15, 1992, consistent with the provisions of Section 219.103 of this Part.
- b) — As this Part is amended from time to time, compliance dates included in the specific Subparts supersede the requirements of this Section, except as limited by Section 219.101(b) of this Subpart.
- c) — Any owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(c)(2), 219.204(g)(2), or 219.204(h)(2) of this Part shall comply with the applicable requirements in the applicable subsections, as well as all applicable requirements in Sections 219.205 through 219.214 and 219.218, by May 1, 2012.
- d) — Any owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(o) of this Part shall comply with the requirements in Section 219.204(o), as well as all applicable requirements in Sections 219.205 through 219.211, 219.214, and 219.217 by August 1, 2010.
- e) — Any owner or operator of a source subject to the requirements of Section 219.204(a)(2) or 219.204(q) of this Part shall comply with the applicable requirements in those Sections, as well as all applicable requirements in Sections 219.205 through 219.214 and 219.219, by May 1, 2011.

(Source: Amended at 34 Ill. Reg. 14326, effective September 14, 2010)

Section 219.107 — Operation of Afterburners

The operation of any natural gas fired afterburner and capture system used to comply with this Part is not required during the period of November 1 of any year to April 1 of the following year provided that the operation of such devices is not required for purposes of occupational safety or health, or for the control of toxic substances, odor nuisances, or other regulated pollutants.

- e) — If the VOM is in a mixture made up of only VOM compounds, the vapor pressure shall be determined by ASTM Method D2879-86 (incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part) or by the above equation.

(Source: Amended at 20 Ill. Reg. 14462, effective October 28, 1996)

Section 219.112 Incorporations by Reference

The following materials are incorporated by reference and do not contain any subsequent additions or amendments:

a) American Society for Testing and Materials, 100 Barr Harbor Drive, West
Conshohocken PA 19428-9555

- 1) ASTM D 2879-86
- 2) ASTM D 323-08
- 3) ASTM D 86-82
- 4) ASTM D 369-69 (1971)
- 5) ASTM D 396-69
- 6) ASTM D 2880-71
- 7) ASTM D 975-68
- 8) ASTM D 3925-81 (1985)
- 9) ASTM E 300-86
- 10) ASTM D 1475-85
- 11) ASTM D 2369-87
- 12) ASTM D 3792-86
- 13) ASTM D 4017-81 (1987)
- 14) ASTM D 4457-85
- 15) ASTM D 2697-86
- 16) ASTM D 3980-87
- 17) ASTM E 180-85
- 18) ASTM D 2372-85
- 19) ASTM D 97-66
- 20) ASTM E 168-87 (1977)
- 21) ASTM E 169-87

- 22) ASTM E 260-91
- 23) ASTM D 2504-83
- 24) ASTM D 2382-83
- b) Standard Industrial Classification Manual, published by Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C., 1987.
- c) American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, "Evaporation Loss From Floating Roof Tanks", Second ed., February 1980.
- d) 40 CFR 60 (July 1, 1991).
- e) 40 CFR 61 (July 1, 1991).
- f) 40 CFR 50 (July 1, 1991).
- g) 40 CFR 51 (July 1, 1991) and 40 CFR 51, appendix M, Methods 204-204F (July 1, 1999).
- h) 40 CFR 52 (July 1, 1991).
- i) "A Guide for Surface Coating Calculation", July 1986, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-86-016.
- j) "Procedures for Certifying Quantity of Volatile Organic Compounds Emitted by Paint, Ink and Other Coating" (revised June 1986), United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., EPA-450/3-84-019.
- k) "A Guide for Graphic Arts Calculations", August 1988, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., EPA-340/1-88-003.
- l) "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Topcoat Operations", December 1988, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington D.C., EPA-450/3-88-018.
- m) "Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Manufacturing of Synthesized Pharmaceutical Products", December 1978, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-78-029.
- n) "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Leaks from Gasoline Tank Trucks and Vapor Collection Systems", December 1978, Appendix B, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-78-051.

- o) "Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Large Petroleum Dry Cleaners", September 1982, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/3-82-009.
- p) "APTI Course SI417 Controlling Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Leaking Process Equipment", 1982, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-82-015.
- q) "Portable Instrument User's Manual for Monitoring VOM Sources", June 1986, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-86-015.
- r) "Protocols for Generating Unit-Specific Emission Estimates for Equipment Leaks of VOM and VHAP", October 1988, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/3-88-010.
- s) "Petroleum Refinery Enforcement Manual", March 1980, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-80-008.
- t) "Inspection Manual for Control of Volatile Organic Emissions from Gasoline Marketing Operations: Appendix D", 1980, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-340/1-80-012.
- u) "Control of Hydrocarbons from Tank Truck Gasoline Loading Terminals: Appendix A", December 1977, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-450/2-77-026.
- v) California Air Resources Board, Compliance Division. Compliance Assistance Program: Gasoline Marketing and Distribution: Gasoline Facilities Phase I & II (October 1988, rev. November 1993) (CARB Manual).
- w) "Guidelines for Determining Capture Efficiency", January 1995, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park NC.
- x) Memorandum "Revised Capture Efficiency Guidance for Control of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions", February 1995, John S. Seitz, Director, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, United States Environmental Protection Agency.
- y) "Protocol for Determining the Daily Volatile Organic Compound Emission Rate of Automobile and Light-Duty Truck Primer-Surfacer and Topcoat Operations", September 2008, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., EPA-453/R-08-002.
- z) 40 CFR 63 subpart P, appendix A (2008).

aa) 46 CFR subchapter Q (2007).

bb) 46 CFR subchapter T (2008).

(Source: Amended at 38 Ill. Reg. 1061, effective December 23, 2013)

~~Section 219.113 — Monitoring for Negligibly Reactive Compounds~~

~~The requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 215.109, which allows the Agency to require testing and monitoring for negligibly reactive compound as a precondition to their exemption from the definition of "volatile organic compound", shall apply to owners and operators of sources subject to this Part.~~

~~(Source: Added at 16 Ill. Reg. 13597, effective August 24, 1992)~~

~~SUBPART B: ORGANIC EMISSIONS FROM STORAGE AND LOADING OPERATIONS~~

~~Section 219.119 — Applicability for VOL~~

~~The limitations of Section 219.120 of this Subpart shall apply to all storage containers of volatile organic liquid (VOL) with a maximum true vapor pressure of 0.5 psia or greater in any stationary tank, reservoir, or other container of 151 cubic meters (40,000 gal) capacity or greater, except to vessels as provided below:~~

- ~~a) — Vessels with a capacity greater than or equal to 40,000 gallons storing a liquid with a maximum true pressure of less than 0.5 psia;~~
- ~~b) — Vessels of coke oven by product plants;~~

~~(Source: Amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)~~

~~Section 219.563 — Cutback Asphalt~~

- ~~a) — No person shall cause or allow the use or application of cutback asphalt for paving, resurfacing, reconditioning, repairing or otherwise maintaining a roadway unless:
 - ~~1) — The use or application of the cutback asphalt commences on or after October 1 of any year and such use or application is completed by April 30 of the following year; or~~
 - ~~2) — The cutback asphalt is a long-life stockpile material which remains in stock after April 30 of each year and as such it may be used until depleted for patching potholes and for other similar repair work; or~~~~

- 3) ~~The cutback asphalt is to be used solely as an asphalt prime coat.~~
- b) ~~Sources subject to this Section are not required to submit or obtain an Agency-approved compliance plan or project completion schedule under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201, Subpart H.~~

SUBPART Y: GASOLINE DISTRIBUTION

Section 219.581 ~~Bulk Gasoline Plants~~

- a) ~~Subject to subsection (e) of this Section, 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 subsection (d)(4) of this Section;~~
 - 2) ~~Each vapor collection system is operating;~~
 - 3) ~~The delivery vessel displays the appropriate sticker pursuant to the requirements of Sections 219.584 (b) or (d) of this Part;~~
 - 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~~
- b) ~~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, incorporated by reference in Section 219.112 of this Part; 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 Section 219.582(d)(1)(A) of this Part; 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 (c)(1)(A) or (B) of this Section.~~

~~(Source: Amended at 17 Ill. Reg. 16918, effective September 27, 1993)~~

Section 219.583 Gasoline Dispensing Operations - Storage Tank Filling Operations

- a) Subject to subsection (b) below, no person shall cause or allow the transfer of gasoline from any delivery vessel into any stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing operation 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) below; or
 - B) A refrigeration-condensation system or any other system approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision, 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 219.584(b) or (d) of this Part; and
 - 3) By March 15, 1995, all tank vent pipes are equipped with pressure/vacuum relief valves with the following design specifications:
 - A) The pressure/vacuum relief valve shall be set to resist a pressure of at least 3.5 inches water column and to resist a vacuum of no less than 6.0 inches water column; or
 - B) The pressure/vacuum relief valve shall meet the requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 218.586(c); and
 - 4) The owner or operator of a gasoline dispensing operation demonstrates compliance with subsection (a)(3) of this Section, by March 15, 1995 or 30 days after installation of each pressure/vacuum relief valve, whichever is later, and at least annually thereafter, by measuring and recording the

pressure indicated by a pressure/vacuum gauge at each tank vent pipe. The test shall be performed on each tank vent pipe within two hours after product delivery into the respective storage tank. For manifolded tank vent systems, observations at any point within the system shall be adequate. The owner or operator shall maintain any records required by this subsection for a period of three years.

- b) The requirements of subsections (a)(2) and (a)(3) above shall not apply to transfers of gasoline to a stationary storage tank at a gasoline dispensing operation if:
 - 1) The tank is equipped with a floating roof, or other system of equal or better emission control as approved by the Agency and approved by the USEPA as a SIP revision;
 - 2) The tank has a capacity of less than 2000 gallons and was in place and operating before January 1, 1979; or
 - 3) The tank has a capacity of less than 575 gallons.
- c) Subject to subsection (b) above, each owner of a gasoline dispensing operation shall:
 - 1) Install all control systems and make all process modifications required by subsection (a) above;
 - 2) Provide instructions to the operator of the gasoline dispensing operation 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) above, each operator of a gasoline dispensing operation 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 incorporated by reference at Section 219.112 of this Part, 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).

(Source: Amended at 38 Ill. Reg. 1061, effective December 23, 2013)

~~Section 219.584 — 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;~~