State of Illinois
Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Illinois Environmental Protection Agency

Does my business need an Air Pollution Control Permit?

Does My Business Need an Air Pollution Control Permit?

Introduction

This document is intended to provide a guide or roadmap to assist you in determining whether your business requires an air pollution control permit or registration from the Bureau of Air. Figuring out whether or not a permit or registration is needed has been confusing and frustrating to many small businesses. While this document is intended to help explain how to make this determination, it does not provide a definitive answer for every person or facility. Permit decisions can be complex matters and situations requiring interpretation and assistance can arise. You are encouraged to call the Agency's Bureau of Air Permit Section at 217.785.1705 if you have additional questions or concerns. Someone will be ready to assist you. If you have questions on the requirements for registration under the Registration of Smaller Sources, also known as the ROSS program, you should call the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program (SBEAP) at 800.252.3998. You may also wish to obtain assistance from an independent environmental professional of your choice.

There are two kinds of air pollution control permits, other than the registration program called ROSS, required by the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. Construction permits are required prior to beginning construction of an emission source or air pollution control equipment. Operating permits are required for operation of an emission source or air pollution control equipment subject to the permit requirements. Determining whether your business contains an emission unit may be a complicated question that requires interpretation. Similarly, questions requiring interpretation may arise in determining whether an "emission unit" falls within an exemption, how to calculate emissions, or what kind of permit you may need or if you fall under the ROSS program and need to register.

Your business may also need a water permit or a land permit or both, regardless of whether an air permit is required. Documents to assist you with these permits are also available from the Agency. If you have questions about land or water permits you can contact those offices at:

Illinois EPA Bureau of Land Permit Section	217.524.3300
Illinois EPA Bureau of Water Permit Section	217.782.0610
Illinois Small Business Environmental Assistance Program	800.252.3998

Does My Business Need a Construction Permit?

Generally, you can determine whether your business needs an air pollution control construction permit by going through the steps described below. For a new business or a new "source," you can determine whether your business needs a construction permit by going through Steps 1 and 2 below. For an existing source, you will also need to look at Step 3 below to determine whether your existing source has been modified so as to require a construction permit.

For an existing source, you should be aware that even if you did not obtain a construction permit prior to the construction of your source, you may be required to obtain an operating permit. The Agency recommends that you determine whether you need an operating permit (see the Operating Permit Section of this document) and apply for an operating permit or register under the ROSS program regardless of whether you obtained a construction permit.

Step 1: Does my business have an emission unit?

You should first ask whether your business has an emission unit or air pollution control equipment as defined in the state air pollution control regulations (the definitions of "emission source" and "emission unit" are very broad and can include almost any industrial or process equipment).

Air pollution control equipment is any equipment or facility of a type intended to eliminate, prevent, reduce or control the emission of specified air contaminants (see Appendix 1) to the atmosphere.

An emission source is any equipment or facility of a type capable of emitting specified air contaminants (see Appendix 1) to the atmosphere. An emission unit is any part or activity at a stationary source that emits or has the potential to emit any air pollutant.

Two important considerations:

- If your business has air pollution control equipment, it has an emission unit.
- If your business does not have an emission unit meeting this definition, you are not required to obtain an air pollution control construction permit or register under the ROSS program.

If your business does have an emission unit, you should go on to Step 2.

Step 2: Does my source or emission unit fit within any of the exemptions from the state permit requirements?

The environmental regulations for air pollution contain a list of emission units (and associated air pollution control equipment) for which you are not required to obtain a construction permit. Most of these are small emission sources, many of which are located at small businesses.

Appendix 2 contains a list of the exemptions to air permit requirements contained in the state air pollution control regulations. You should review Appendix 2 to determine whether your "emission unit" may fit within any of the exemptions to the permit requirement.

Important considerations:

- If any of your emission units do not fit within one of the permit exemptions, you are required to obtain an air pollution control construction permit or register under the ROSS program from the Bureau of Air prior to construction of the emission units that do not fall under any of the permit exemptions.
- If all of your emission units do fit within one of more of the exemptions, you are not required to obtain a state air pollution control construction permit or register under the ROSS program.
- It is important to remember that while your units may be exempt because they are listed in the exemptions the accumulation of emissions of regulated pollutants (NOx, CO, etc) or accumulation of HAPs from your units may cause you to need an air permit due to New Source Review (NSR). See the description below in Step four for more information on New Source Review and the Prevention of Serious Deterioration (PSD) programs.

You should be aware that even if you do not need a permit, there may be certification, control requirements or recordkeeping requirements with which you must comply. The same requirements may apply to those sources registered under the ROSS program.

Additionally, the federal USEPA has National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant (NESHAP) regulations that may apply to your facility's operation. There is a list of the existing NESHAP regulations at the back of this pamphlet in Appendix 3. The USEPA makes regular updates to its NESHAP regulations; you can get updated information about the NESHAP regulations at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/eparules.html. These NESHAP regulations cover a variety of smaller area sources. Area sources are those sources that emit less than 10 tons per year (tpy) of any single hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or less than 25 tpy of any combination of HAP. A full list of the HAP regulated by USEPA can be found in Appendix 1 or at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/orig189.html.

Step 3: For an existing emission source, have you made any modification that triggers the construction permit requirement?

You should ask whether your source or emission units will be modified in a manner that meets the definition of a modification as contained in the air pollution control regulations:

- A modification is any physical change in, or change in the method of operations, of an emission

source or of air pollution control equipment which increases the amount of any specified air contaminant emitted by such source or equipment or which results in the emission of any specified air contaminant not previously emitted. It shall be presumed that an increase in the use of raw materials, the time of operation or the rate of production will change the amount of any specified air contaminant emitted. Notwithstanding any other provisions of this definition, for purposes of permits issued pursuant to Subpart D, the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Agency) may specify conditions under which an emission source or air pollution control equipment may be operated without causing a modification as herein defined, and normal cyclical variations, before the date operating permits are required, shall not be considered modifications.

There is a significant amount of historical interpretation of this definition (35 Ill. Adm. Code §201.102). In some situations, the interpretation can be quite complex. However, under the air regulations, any physical change in an emission unit that increases emissions will generally require a construction permit unless the source is currently registered under the ROSS program and the modification does not change the levels of total emissions under the ROSS program.

You may wish to discuss these issues with someone from the Bureau of Air's Permit Section or obtain professional assistance or both in making this determination.

Step 4: If new equipment or modifications cause increased emissions, are any other regulations triggered?

You should ask yourself if your emissions from new construction or modifications are at a major source level (defined in this section).

If the emissions do exceed the major source threshold, then the new emission unit(s) or existing modified emission unit(s) may need to comply with 40 CFR 52.21, the federal regulations for the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) of air quality or 35 Ill. Adm. Code Part 203, Major Stationary Source Construction And Modification, also known as Nonattainment New Source Review (NNSR). Under the PSD rules, the owner or operator of the subject source will be required to apply the Best Available Control Technology (BACT) for the new or modified emission unit(s) for each pollutant for which the source triggers PSD for that pollutant, while under NNSR requirements, the owner or operator of the subject source is required to apply the Lowest Achievable Emission Rate (LAER) and obtain emission offsets.

If your emissions are close to or at a major source level, then a meeting with a permit analyst is strongly recommended before a construction permit application is submitted in order to determine applicability of these rules and discuss the permitting process. Because the applicability and requirements of PSD and NNSR are very complicated, the discussion below highlights the key aspects of these rules, but is not comprehensive. Again, if you suspect that your project may trigger PSD and/or NNSR, you are advised to speak with a permit analyst in the major source construction unit.

- A major source under PSD is defined as any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under common control of the same person or persons) belonging to a single major industrial grouping and is described in one of the following:
    - When the new or modified source is among a list of 28 specific categories (e.g., refinery, lime plant), the potential to emit is 100 tons per year or more of any air pollutant, i.e., particulate matter (PM-10), sulfur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (NOx), carbon monoxide (CO), or volatile organic material (VOM).
    - If the source category is not in that list, the potential to emit is 250 tons per year or more of any air pollutant, i.e., PM-10, SO2, NOx, CO, or VOM.
    - In a nonattainment area, when the new or modified source's potential to emit is 100 tons per year or more for a nonattainment area pollutant.

Note: Greenhouse gases are considered air pollutants and can trigger these requirements (definition of greenhouse gases can be found in Appendix 1).

There are other requirements that go beyond the scope of this document for purposes of PSD and nonattainment-NSR. Please contact the Permit Section or a professional consultant if your business is subject to either one of these requirements.

Does My Business Need An Operating Permit?

Determining whether your business needs an **air pollution control operating permit** is nearly identical to determining whether your business needs a construction permit. However, you should pay special attention to the explanation of the federal Clean Air Act Permit Program (CAAPP) requirements below, since they do not always follow the same steps. There are also different kinds of operating permits and a registration program of which you need to be aware.

1. Will you need an air pollution operating permit for your source or emission unit?

- If your source, emission unit, or air pollution control equipment does not need an air construction permit (as determined from Steps 1 and 2 of the earlier section of this document), it does not need an operating permit. (But see Note below.)
- If your source, emission unit, or air pollution control equipment does or will need a construction permit, it will also need an operating permit or may fall under the ROSS program.

Note: In a limited number of circumstances, the requirement for a CAAPP permit may still apply even if your emission source fits within one of the exemptions. For example, as is explained in the earlier section, certain businesses subject to the requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) are exempt from the state operating permit requirements (i.e., certain dry cleaners); however, they may emit a level of hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions that triggers a CAAPP permit requirement. A list of the 187 HAPs is found in Appendix 1. Similarly, certain engines exempt from the state operating permit requirement may emit enough nitrogen oxides to trigger the CAAPP permit requirement.

2. What Type of Operating Permit Is Required?

The most important thing to determine is whether your business needs to obtain an air pollution control operating permit or register under the ROSS program. Completing the steps mentioned earlier will help you answer that question.

However, if you have determined that you need an operating permit for your business, you will want to know the type of operating permit you need. This will determine the application requirements you must meet, the application forms you should use, and the permit you will receive. The Bureau of Air's Permit Section, at 217-785-1705, will help you if you need assistance.

A brief description of the different kinds of operating permits and the ROSS registration program follows below. As with the Steps above, determining what kind of permit you need to obtain may require interpretation for which you may want to obtain assistance from the Bureau of Air. You may also wish to obtain assistance from an environmental professional of your choice.

Registration of Smaller Sources (ROSS) program:

The ROSS program is intended to simplify air regulatory requirements by requiring sources with lower emissions to register with the agency rather than acquiring or maintaining an air permit. It is important to note that although the source may no longer be subject to permitting, the source must still comply with all applicable environmental requirements.

Sources meeting the following eligibility criteria must register under ROSS:

- Not required to get a Title V or Clean Air Permit Program (CAPP) permit
- Not required to get a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP)

- Not required to get a permit under the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) or under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) or by USEPA.
- Actual emissions from the source's emission units are less than the following limits for the prior calendar year*:
  - 5.0 Tons/yr of combined pollutants (particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide and volatile organic material)
  - 0.50 Tons/yr of combined Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)
  - 0.05 Tons/yr of mercury air emissions
  - 0.05 Tons/yr of lead air emissions

**Do not include emission units that are exempt from the permitting requirements-see Appendix 2*

- If a new source the sum of the anticipated estimated actual annual emissions from all non-exempt units associated with the source must meet the limits as stated above. If the source has been operating less than one calendar year, projected estimated emissions may be used for all of the remaining months in the prior calendar year.
- Emission units or source is not subject to maximum achievable control technology under 40 CFR Part 61 or the NESHAP under 40 CFR Part 63 unless it is categorized as an area source
- Emission units at the source are not used as thermal desorption systems pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 728 Table F or as an incinerator system.
- The source is not subject to local siting review under Section 39.2 of the Act

Lifetime State Operating Permit:

Sources subject to the requirement to obtain a state air pollution control operating permit were able to receive a lifetime permit for the emission source. This lifetime permit does not require renewal or reapplication unless requested by the Agency for certain defined reasons. After July 1, 1998, lifetime permits will be issued for all new sources not subject to CAAPP or FESOP permitting requirements (see below). All existing state operating permits were issued as lifetime permits at the time of their first renewal after July 1, 1998.

Is there a fee and is there a deadline to register?

Yes, the annual registration fee is $235 and there are registration deadlines. The annual fee payment will serve as the owner or operator's verification that the source continues to meet the eligibility criteria each year. The registration deadlines are as follows:

- Sources holding a permit must register no later than their annual fee payment date in state fiscal year 2013 (July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013). The registration fee is due by this date also.
- The owner or operator of an operating source not holding a permit shall register no later than July 1, 2012 and payment of the fee is due at the time of registration.
- The owner or operator of a new source shall register at least 10 days before commencing construction or operation and may commence construction or operation 10 days after submittal to the Agency. Fee payment is due at the time of registration.

What happens if I am in ROSS and I am no longer eligible?

If you had an existing operating permit, then you would notify the Permit Section that you are no longer eligible for ROSS and want to go back to your permit. If you had made any changes to your operation that would need a modification to your permit, these changes should be noted. If you made changes to your operation that included constructing an emission unit that put you over the applicability requirement, then you may need to get a construction permit for that specific emission unit that caused your source to fall out of ROSS. *(Previous construction for emission units that did not cause the exceedance of applicability while under ROSS will not require a construction permit.)*

If you were a new source under ROSS, then you will have to submit permit application forms within 90 days of your annual fee payment date.

Once your business meets the eligibility requirement for ROSS, then you can reenter into the ROSS program at that time.

There are many nuances to the ROSS program. For the complete regulation on ROSS, see Appendix 5

For more information on the ROSS program, check out the ROSS webpage at www.ienconnect.com/enviro or call the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program at 1-800-252-3998.

General Permits:
For True Minor Sources Only

Under Section 39.10 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (Act), the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency (Illinois EPA) is providing general permits for specific categories of true minor sources.

What is a General Permit?

A general permit is a permit that covers a specific category of facilities/ sources that have similar operations and types of emissions. Individual permits are unique to each facility based on the facility's operations, type and amount of emissions, equipment, and other factors. Because individual permits for some categories of sources can contain very similar or, in many cases, identical emission limitations and requirements, their standard contents have been compiled into one pre-approved permit that can be applied to certain categories of sources. This is a general permit.

What is a True Minor Source?

Air pollution sources whose potential to emit (PTE) is less than the major source annual emission thresholds are considered minor sources. Potential to Emit (PTE) is defined at Section 39.5 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act and is used to predict the release of air contaminants from an emission source operating at its maximum rate capacity, 24 hours per day, 365 days a year (8760 operating hours per year). A true minor air pollution source is one that, even operating at its maximum capacity and continuously, cannot exceed the major source annual emission threshold levels. A true minor source should not be confused with a synthetic minor source which is an air pollution source that has a Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP) (discussed later in this section) with conditions that legally restrict its PTE to below the major source threshold levels. (See Clean Air Act Permitting Program section below for major source thresholds.)

What Are the Benefits of the General Permit Program?

Once a source has a general operating permit they are able to add or modify emission units without having to obtain a construction permit or revised operating permit as long as they stay at or below the maximum number of emission units and material throughput and emission limits allowed by the general operating permit with which they are covered. This saves the source time and money in the preparation of construction and operating permit applications and construction permit application fees. In addition, the source will not have to wait for additions and modifications to be issued for their permit each time they want to add or modify an emission unit given they can comply with their general operating permit limits. This also increases efficiency for the Bureau of Air as it reduces the number of applications reviewed and permits issued for true minor sources of pollution so more resources can be allocated to reviewing and permitting larger sources of air emissions.

How Does a Source Become Covered by a General Permit?

In order to obtain coverage by the general operating permits provided pursuant to Section 39.10 of the Act, the source must complete and submit a Notice of Intent to be Covered Form and the appropriate construction permit application fee for a new stationary source or new or existing portable source requesting coverage by a joint general construction and lifetime operating permit. If the source is an existing non-portable source, then just the appropriate Notice of Intent to be Covered Form would need to be completed and submitted in order to obtain coverage by one of the lifetime general operating permits. (An existing source is one that has previously been issued a permit by the Illinois EPA Bureau of Air)

Upon review of the Notice of Intent to be Covered Form by the Bureau of Air Permit Section, the appropriate general permit would be issued and a copy sent to the applicant or the applicant would be notified of deficiencies with their Notice of Intent to be Covered Form. If the noted deficiencies are rectified then the appropriate permit would be issued and a copy sent to the applicant.

The Notice of Intent to be Covered forms for available General Permits can be found at: http://www.epa.state.il.us/air/forms/general-permits/index.html.

Clean Air Act Permit Program (CAAPP):

The CAAPP permit is the most extensive and demanding of the operating permits. The CAAPP program was mandated by the federal Clean Air Act and is contained in Section 39.5 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act. It generally covers larger or more significant emission sources from an air pollution perspective.

For sources that previously had a regular state operating permit, the CAAPP permit replaced the earlier operating permit.

The CAAPP application process is detailed and complex and will typically require professional assistance. A packet of information, including application forms, is available from the Bureau of Air's Permit Section. The requirements of a CAAPP permit are more extensive than the existing state operating permit program in a number of areas. Public notice and an opportunity for hearing are required. In addition, there is an opportunity for review of proposed permits by USEPA, the public and affected states. USEPA also has the ability to object to, terminate and reissue permits.

The CAAPP permit requirement applies to any source that meets one of the criteria below:

- Any major source,
  - A major source is defined as any stationary source (or any group of stationary sources that are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under common control of the same person or persons) belonging to a single major industrial grouping and is described in one of the following:
    - potential to emit 100 tons per year ("T/yr") or more of any air pollutant, i.e., particulate matter (PM-10), sulfur dioxide (SO2), nitrogen oxides (N0x), carbon monoxide (CO), or volatile organic material (VOM).
    - potential to emit 10 T/yr or more of any one of the 187 Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) listed pursuant to section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act, or
    - potential to emit 25 T/yr or more of any combination of HAPS
      {Potential to emit is the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit any air pollutant under its physical and operational design after any required reduction by air pollution control devices. Note that this is calculated considering the maximum capacity of the equipment (use 8760 operating hours per year).}
- Sources subject to requirements under New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS), if specifically required by USEPA, (See Appendices 3 and 4 for more information about the existing NESHAPs and NSPS)
- Coal-fired electric utilities subject to acid-rain control requirements.
  (See the Clean Air Act Permit Program, Section 39.5 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act).
- Any other sources subject under the Clean Air Act or applicable Board regulation.

In order to make a definitive interpretation for your business, you may wish to contact the **Bureau of Air's Permit Section** or obtain professional assistance through an outside consulting firm.

The owner or operator of a new CAAPP source must submit a complete CAAPP application within 12 months after commencing operation. A construction permit must be obtained prior to construction. The owner or operator of an existing source that becomes subject to CAAPP requirements solely due to a change in operation must submit a complete CAAPP application at least 180 days before the change in operation.

Federally Enforceable State Operating Permit (FESOP):

This type of permit is available on a voluntary basis for those sources subject to CAAPP because only their potential emissions, but not their actual emissions, exceed major source thresholds. A source with actual emissions below the major source thresholds may wish to avoid the CAAPP permit requirement. Not all persons who are subject to the CAAPP can obtain a FESOP in lieu of the CAAPP. Generally, a FESOP is only available for a source that can voluntarily limit its emissions by accepting limits on their production rates, material usage, or fuel usage so as to keep their emissions below the applicability provisions of the CAAPP program. Like the CAAPP permit, application for a FESOP involves public notice, federal review and other requirements. However, it typically is less costly to apply for a FESOP.

What is the purpose or value of a FESOP?

A FESOP allows certain sources to restrict their operations in a manner to avoid the requirement to obtain a CAAPP permit. In almost every case, it will be more expensive to obtain and comply with a CAAPP permit.

What is a FESOP?

A FESOP is a type of synthetic minor operating permit that has undergone public notice and contains conditions that can be enforced by USEPA. These conditions can contain limits on the operations of the plant (i.e., types and amounts of material used, production or throughput of emission units, hours of operation, etc.) and associated recordkeeping requirements, which effectively restrict and redefine the potential to emit (see page 3) of a source to be below major source levels thereby excluding the source from the CAAPP requirement.

What sources are eligible for a FESOP?

A source can apply for a FESOP if the potential to emit (see page 7) from the source triggers CAAPP requirements, but maximum actual emissions are consistently below the levels, and can be restricted to remain below major source thresholds.

How does someone apply for a FESOP?

Application is strictly on a voluntary basis. The applicant must formally request an operating permit containing federally enforceable limits restricting the "potential to emit" below major source levels to avoid CAAPP. The complete application must propose a set of enforceable limitations on emissions, operations and production, which constrain plant emissions below major source level.

Are there other benefits to applying for a FESOP?

Yes. The following is a brief summary of the benefits of applying for a FESOP

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): A source may want to be established as an "Area Source" so that the source is only subject to only those NESHAP provisions applicable to an area source. This must be done prior to the first compliance date of any applicable major source NESHAP under 40 CFR Part 63 or the source is subject to the NESHAP and Title V or CAAPP permitting requirements.

Emission Reduction Market System (ERMS): ERMS is applicable for sources in the Chicago nonattainment area with a PTE $\geq$ 25 **and** actual ozone seasonal (May 1st through September 30th) VOM emissions of 10 tons or more. A FESOP permit can be used to:

a. establish conditions for the source to participate in the ERMS in order to trade allotment trading units (ATUs).

b. establish 15 ton per ozone season (tps) limits to allow the source to be exempted from participating in ERMS.

c. establish a one time 18% reduction to allow the source to be exempted from participating in ERMS.

Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT): FESOPs can be used to establish VOM emission limits for a source to avoid an otherwise applicable RACT rule (e.g., 35 IAC Parts 218 or 219) where the rule is applicable to a source based on PTE or Maximum Theoretical Emissions (MTE) above a certain level.

New Source Review (NSR): FESOPs can be used to establish emission limits on a source to avoid triggering NSR (either Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD, see 40 CFR 52.21) or nonattainment-NSR (see 35 IAC Part 203)).

What fees should I expect to pay?

Permit fees are set by statute and are subject to change through legislative amendments. The following table, current as of January 2012, is a summary of the fees that are associated with the different types of permits described above. Generally speaking, air permit construction fees range from $500 - $30,000 plus a possible additional $25,000 if the permit application is complex and another $10,000 if a hearing is held. See Section 9.12 of the Illinois Environmental Protection Act (Act).

Operation fees range from $235- $4,112 per year for smaller sources. Major sources have a range of annual fees from $2,150 – up to $294,000 per year based on $21.50/ton of emissions, excluding greenhouse gases. See Sections 9.6 and 39.5(18) of the Act.

There is a new option for expediting a permit. This process costs four times the standard permit fee required and shall not exceed $100,000. Time frames for the expedited permit should be negotiated with the Permit Section.

Construction fee table

Major Source Fee Schedule

Base Fees	Amount Prior Jan1,2012/ On & after Jan 1,2012
First emission unit	New $4,000 Modified $2,000
Each additional new or modified emission unit • If any unit is new, the maximum total fee for any combination of new and/or modified units is $10,000 If only modified units are involved, the maximum fee is $5,000	$1,000 each
Supplemental Fees	**Amount**
New major source ("entry fee")	$5,000
New source or emission unit subject to local siting review (i.e., a new landfill), a commercial incinerator or other municipal waste, hazardous waste, or waste tire incinerator, a commercial power generator, or one or more other emission units designated as a complex source by Agency rulemaking.	$25,000
Netting for any pollutant, i.e., reliance on contemporaneous emission decrease(s)	$3,000 per pollutant
New major source subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)	$12,000
Major modification subject to PSD	$6,000
New major source subject to nonattainment New Source Review (NSR)	$20,000
Major modification subject to nonattainment NSR	$12,000
Determination of Maximum Achievable Control Technology for a pollutant, if the project is not subject to BACT or LAER for the related PSD or nonattainment NSR pollutant (e.g., volatile organic material or hazardous air pollutants)	$5,000 (per unit)
Public Hearing Fee *if unknown will be paid upon request of applicant or within 30 days of being informed hearing is required by the Agency.	$10,000*
Applications Subject Only To A Filing Fee If an application only involves the following activities, only a filing fee applies • Addition or replacement of control devices on permitted units • Pilot projects/trial burns by a permitted unit • Land remediation projects • Revisions related to methodology or timing for emission testing • Administrative-type modifications to a permit	$500

Non-Major Source Fee Schedule

Base Fees	Amount
Small project - No more than one new emission unit or no more than two modified emission units or no more than one new emission unit and one modified emission unit	$500
Other project - More than one new emission unit or more than two modified units	$1,000
Supplemental Fees	**Amount**
New State source ("entry fee")	$500
New source or emission unit subject to local siting review (i.e., a new landfill), a commercial incinerator or other municipal waste, hazardous waste, or waste tire incinerator, a commercial power generator, or one or more other emission units designated as a complex source by Agency rulemaking.	$15,000
Transition from Major Source to Non-Major Source	$4,000/$0
Public Hearing Fee/*if unknown will be paid upon request of applicant or within 30 days of being informed hearing is required by the Agency.	$10,000*
Types of Applications Subject Only To A Filing Fee If an application only involves the following, only a filing fee applies • Addition or replacement of control devices on permitted units • Pilot projects/trial burns by a permitted unit • Land remediation projects • Revisions related to methodology or timing for emission testing • Administrative-type modifications to a permit	$500

Non-Title V Operating Permit Fees

Who is covered?

This permit program covers sources in Illinois that are required by our federally approved State Implementation Plan to have operating permits but are not large enough to be required to obtain a permit under Title V of the federal Clean Air Act, known as the "Clean Air Act Permit Program" or "CAAPP" permit.

These sources typically include concrete batch plants, quarries, drycleaners, grain elevators and small printing and coating operations.

What is the fee?

The legislation sets the site fees based on the amount of emissions of any combination of regulated air pollutants excluding greenhouse gases as indicated below:

Allowable Emissions/Year	Fee
← 25 tons	$200/$235
25 tons to ←100 tons	$1,800/$2150
100 tons to 194 tons	$18/ton/$21.50/ton
→194 tons	$3,500/$4112

Clean Air Title V Fees

Who is covered?

Sources that are subject to Illinois' Title V permit program or CAPPP under Section 39.5 of the Environmental Protection Act.

What is the fee?

The site fees are based on the amount of emissions of any combination of regulated air pollutants excluding greenhouse gases as indicated below:

Allowable Emissions/Year	Fee
← 100 tons	$1,800/$2150
100 tons to ←13,888 tons	$18.00/ton/$21.50/ton
→ 13,888 tons	$250,000/$294,000

For Further Information

For questions you can contact the **Bureau of Air's Permit Section** at 217.785.1705, or you can write to:
Illinois EPA
Bureau of Air, Permit Section, #11
1021 North Grand Ave. E
P. O. Box 19506
Springfield, IL 62794-9506

Permit application forms are available on line at **www.epa.illinois.gov/topics/forms/air-forms/index** or through the permitting portal found on the main page at www.epa.state.il.us

A complete database of the Illinois environmental rules in Title 35 is available from the Pollution Control Board's web site at www.ipcb.state.il.us/SLR/IPCBandIEPAEnvironmentalRegulations-Title35.aspx

Or you can also contact the Small Business Environmental Assistance Program (SBEAP) at 1.800.252.3998, by email at dceo.sbeap@illinois.gov or by mail:

SBEAP
Dept. of Commerce and Economic Opportunity
500 East Monroe, 5th floor
Springfield, IL 62701

You can also check out the SBEAP website for factsheets, workshops and other assistance tools for small businesses at www.ILDCEO.net/enviro

Appendix 1

Specified Air Contaminant:

Any air contaminant as to which this Subtitle (Title 35: Environmental Protection, Subtitle B: Air Pollution) contains emission standards or other specific limitations and any contaminant regulated in Illinois pursuant to Section 9.1 of the Act.

Air contaminants that meet this definition include the following:

- carbon monoxide (CO)
- particulate matter (PM-10)
- nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
- sulfur dioxides (SO_2)
- lead
- volatile organic material *(including volatile organic compounds (VOCs))*
- total particulates
- organic material
- dioxins
- furans
- fluorides
- hydrogen chloride
- hydrogen sulfide
- sulfuric acid mist
- sulfur compounds

In addition, it includes most of the **187 hazardous air pollutants** (see list below) regulated under and listed in Section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Note: Because of the number of contaminants meeting this definition of "special air contaminant," you are very likely to be an emission source if you have emissions. *(The above definitions are taken from "Title 35: Environmental Protection, Subtitle B: Air Pollution, Chapter I: Pollution Control Board, State of Illinois Rules and Regulations," Section 201.102)*

In addition, it includes greenhouse gases or "GHG" as defined in 415 ILCS 5/3.207 means the air pollutant defined in 40 CFR 86.1818 12(a) as the aggregate group of 6 greenhouse gases: carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride.

Hazardous Air Pollutants

The following is a list of the 187 Hazardous Air Pollutants that are regulated by EPA under Section 112 of the Clean Air Act. This list is current as of January 13, 2012. You can check the USEPA web site for updates to this list and for an overview of the requirements of Section 112 of the Clean Air Act at http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/overview.html

CAS Number	Chemical Name
75070	Acetaldehyde
60355	Acetamide
75058	Acetonitrile
98862	Acetophenone
53963	2-Acetylaminofluorene
107028	Acrolein
79061	Acrylamide
79107	Acrylic acid
107131	Acrylonitrile
107051	Allyl chloride
92671	4-Aminobiphenyl
62533	Aniline
90040	o-Anisidine
1332214	Asbestos
71432	Benzene (including benzene from gasoline)
92875	Benzidine
98077	Benzotrichloride
100447	Benzyl chloride
92524	Biphenyl
117817	Bis(2-ethylhexyl)phthalate (DEHP)
542881	Bis(chloromethyl)ether
75252	Bromoform
106990	1,3-Butadiene
156627	Calcium cyanamide
133062	Captan
63252	Carbaryl
75150	Carbon disulfide
56235	Carbon tetrachloride
463581	Carbonyl sulfide
120809	Catechol
133904	Chloramben
57749	Chlordane
7782505	Chlorine
79118	Chloroacetic acid
532274	2-Chloroacetophenone
108907	Chlorobenzene
510156	Chlorobenzilate
67663	Chloroform
107302	Chloromethyl methyl ether
126998	Chloroprene
1319773	Cresols/Cresylic acid (isomers and mixture)
95487	o-Cresol
108394	m-Cresol
106445	p-Cresol
98828	Cumene
94757	2,4-D, salts and esters
3547044	DDE
334883	Diazomethane
132649	Dibenzofurans
96128	1,2-Dibromo-3-chloropropane
84742	Dibutylphthalate
106467	1,4-Dichlorobenzene(p)
91941	3,3-Dichlorobenzidene
111444	Dichloroethyl ether (Bis(2-chloroethyl)ether)
542756	1,3-Dichloropropene
62737	Dichlorvos
111422	Diethanolamine
121697	N,N-Diethyl aniline (N,N-Dimethylaniline)
64675	Diethyl sulfate
119904	3,3-Dimethoxybenzidine
60117	Dimethyl aminoazobenzene
119937	3,3'-Dimethyl benzidine
79447	Dimethyl carbamoyl chloride
68122	Dimethyl formamide
57147	1,1-Dimethyl hydrazine
131113	Dimethyl phthalate
77781	Dimethyl sulfate
534521	4,6-Dinitro-o-cresol, and salts
51285	2,4-Dinitrophenol
121142	2,4-Dinitrotoluene
123911	1,4-Dioxane (1,4-Diethyleneoxide)
122667	1,2-Diphenylhydrazine

CAS Number	Chemical Name
106898	Epichlorohydrin (l-Chloro-2,3-epoxypropane)
106887	1,2-Epoxybutane
140885	Ethyl acrylate
100414	Ethyl benzene
51796	Ethyl carbamate (Urethane)
75003	Ethyl chloride (Chloroethane)
106934	Ethylene dibromide (Dibromoethane)
107062	Ethylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloroethane)
107211	Ethylene glycol
151564	Ethylene imine (Aziridine)
75218	Ethylene oxide
96457	Ethylene thiourea
75343	Ethylidene dichloride (1,1-Dichloroethane)
50000	Formaldehyde
76448	Heptachlor
118741	Hexachlorobenzene
87683	Hexachlorobutadiene
77474	Hexachlorocyclopentadiene
67721	Hexachloroethane
822060	Hexamethylene-1,6-diisocyanate
680319	Hexamethylphosphoramide
110543	Hexane
302012	Hydrazine
7647010	Hydrochloric acid
7664393	Hydrogen fluoride (Hydrofluoric acid)
7783064	Hydrogen sulfide *(See Modification)*
123319	Hydroquinone
78591	Isophorone
58899	Lindane (all isomers)
108316	Maleic anhydride
67561	Methanol
72435	Methoxychlor
74839	Methyl bromide (Bromomethane)
74873	Methyl chloride (Chloromethane)
71556	Methyl chloroform (1,1,1-Trichloroethane)
78933	Methyl ethyl ketone (2-Butanone) *(See Modification)*

CAS Number	Chemical Name
60344	Methyl hydrazine
74884	Methyl iodide (Iodomethane)
108101	Methyl isobutyl ketone (Hexone)
624839	Methyl isocyanate
80626	Methyl methacrylate
1634044	Methyl tert butyl ether
101144	4,4-Methylene bis(2-chloroaniline)
75092	Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane)
101688	Methylene diphenyl diisocyanate (MDI)
101779	4,4'¬-Methylenedianiline
91203	Naphthalene
98953	Nitrobenzene
92933	4-Nitrobiphenyl
100027	4-Nitrophenol
79469	2-Nitropropane
684935	N-Nitroso-N-methylurea
62759	N-Nitrosodimethylamine
59892	N-Nitrosomorpholine
56382	Parathion
82688	Pentachloronitrobenzene (Quintobenzene)
87865	Pentachlorophenol
108952	Phenol
106503	p-Phenylenediamine
75445	Phosgene
7803512	Phosphine
7723140	Phosphorus
85449	Phthalic anhydride
1336363	Polychlorinated biphenyls (Aroclors)
1120714	1,3-Propane sultone
57578	beta-Propiolactone
123386	Propionaldehyde
114261	Propoxur (Baygon)
78875	Propylene dichloride (1,2-Dichloropropane)
75569	Propylene oxide
75558	1,2-Propylenimine (2-Methyl aziridine)
91225	Quinoline
106514	Quinone
100425	Styrene
96093	Styrene oxide
1746016	2,3,7,8-Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin

CAS Number	Chemical Name
79345	1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
127184	Tetrachloroethylene (Perchloroethylene)
7550450	Titanium tetrachloride
108883	Toluene
95807	2,4-Toluene diamine
584849	2,4-Toluene diisocyanate
95534	o-Toluidine
8001352	Toxaphene (chlorinated camphene)
120821	1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene
79005	1,1,2-Trichloroethane
79016	Trichloroethylene
95954	2,4,5-Trichlorophenol
88062	2,4,6-Trichlorophenol
121448	Triethylamine
1582098	Trifluralin
540841	2,2,4-Trimethylpentane
108054	Vinyl acetate
593602	Vinyl bromide
75014	Vinyl chloride
75354	Vinylidene chloride (1,1-Dichloroethylene)
1330207	Xylenes (isomers and mixture)
95476	o-Xylenes
108383	m-Xylenes
106423	p-Xylenes
0	Antimony Compounds
0	Arsenic Compounds (inorganic including arsine)
0	Beryllium Compounds
0	Cadmium Compounds
0	Chromium Compounds
0	Cobalt Compounds
0	Coke Oven Emissions
0	Cyanide Compounds1
0	Glycol ethers2
0	Lead Compounds
0	Manganese Compounds
0	Mercury Compounds
0	Fine mineral fibers3
0	Nickel Compounds
0	Polycylic Organic Matter4
0	Radionuclides (including radon)5
0	Selenium Compounds

NOTE: For all listings above which contain the word "compounds" and for glycol ethers, the following applies: Unless otherwise specified, these listings are defined as including any unique chemical substance that contains the named chemical (i.e., antimony, arsenic, etc.) as part of that chemical's infrastructure.

1 X'CN where X = H' or any other group where a formal dissociation may occur. For example KCN or Ca(CN)2

2 Includes mono- and di- ethers of ethylene glycol, diethylene glycol, and triethylene glycol R-(OCH2CH2)n -OR' where
n = 1, 2, or 3
R = alkyl or aryl groups
R' = R, H, or groups which, when removed, yield glycol ethers with the structure: R-(OCH2CH)n-OH. Polymers are excluded from the glycol category.(See Modification)

3 Includes mineral fiber emissions from facilities manufacturing or processing glass, rock, or slag fibers (or other mineral derived fibers) of average diameter 1 micrometer or less.

4 Includes organic compounds with more than one benzene ring, and which have a boiling point greater than or equal to 100 ° C.

5 A type of atom which spontaneously undergoes radioactive decay.

Appendix 2

Permit Exemptions

Construction or operating permits, pursuant to Sections 201.142, 201.143 and 201.144 of this Part, are not required for the classes of equipment and activities listed below in this Section. The permitting exemptions in this Section do not relieve the owner or operator of any source from any obligation to comply with any other applicable requirements, including the obligation to obtain a permit pursuant to Sections 9.1(d) and 39.5 of the Act, sections 165, 173 and 502 of the Clean Air Act or any other applicable permit or registration requirements.

a) Air contaminant detectors or recorders, combustion controllers or combustion shutoffs;

b) Air conditioning or ventilating equipment not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from associated equipment;

c) Each fuel burning emission unit for indirect systems and for heating and reheating furnace systems used exclusively for residential, or commercial establishments using gas and/or fuel oil exclusively with a design heat input capacity of less than 14.6 MW (50 mmbtu/hr), except that a permit shall be required for any such emission unit with a design heat input capacity of at least 10 mmbtu/hr that was constructed, reconstructed or modified after June 9, 1989 and that is subject to 40 CFR 60, subpart D;

d) Each fuel burning emission unit other than those listed in subsection (c) of this Section for direct systems used for comfort heating purposes and indirect heating systems with a design heat input capacity of less than 2930 kW (10 mmbtu/hr);

e) Internal combustion engines or boilers (including the fuel system) of motor vehicles, locomotives, air craft, watercraft, lifttrucks and other vehicles powered by nonroad engines;

f) Bench scale laboratory equipment and laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical and physical analysis, including associated laboratory fume hoods, vacuum producing devices and control devices installed primarily to address potential accidental releases;

g) Coating operations located at a source using not in excess of 18,925 1 (5,000 gal) of coating (including thinner) per year;

h) Any emission unit acquired exclusively for domestic use, except that a permit shall be required for any incinerator and for any fuel combustion emission unit using solid fuel with a design heat input capacity of 14.6 MW (50 mmbtu/hr) or more;

i) Any stationary internal combustion engine with a rated power output of less than 1118 kW (1500 bhp) or stationary turbine, except that a permit shall be required for the following:

   1) Any internal combustion engine with a rating at equal to or greater than 500 bhp output that is subject to the control requirements of 35 Ill. Adm. Code 217.388(a) or (b); or

   2) Any stationary gas turbine engine with a rated heat input at peak load of 10.7 gigajoules/hr (10 mmbtu/hr) or more that is constructed, reconstructed or modified after October 3, 1977 and that is subject to requirements of 40 CFR 60, subpart GG;

j) Rest room facilities and associated cleanup operations, and stacks or vents used to prevent the escape of sewer gases through plumbing traps;

k) Safety devices designed to protect life and limb, provided that a permit is not otherwise required for the emission unit with which the safety device is associated;

l) Storage tanks and fuel dispensing equipment that are both used for the dispensing of fuel to mobile sources, including on-road and off-road vehicles, for use in such mobile sources;

m) Printing operations with aggregate organic solvent usage that never exceeds 2,839 l (750 gal) per year from all printing lines at the source, including organic solvent from inks, dilutents, fountain solutions and cleaning materials;

n) Storage tanks of:

1) Organic liquids with a capacity of less than 37,850 l (10,000 gal), provided the storage tank is not used to store any amount of material or mixture of any material listed as a hazardous air pollutant pursuant to section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act;

2) Any size containing exclusively soaps, detergents, surfactants, waxes, glycerin, vegetable oils, greases, animal fats, sweetener, corn syrup, aqueous salt solutions or aqueous caustic solutions, provided an organic solvent has not been mixed with such materials; or

3) Any size containing virgin or re-refined distillate oil (including kerosene and diesel fuel), hydrocarbon condensate from natural gas pipeline or storage systems, lubricating oil or residual fuel oils;

o) Threaded pipe connections, vessel manways, flanges, valves, pump seals, pressure relief valves, pressure relief devices and pumps;

p) Sampling connections used exclusively to withdraw materials for testing and analyses;

q) All storage tanks of Illinois crude oil with capacity of less than 151,400 1 (40,000 gal) located on oil field sites;

r) All organic material-water single or multiple compartment effluent water separator facilities for Illinois crude oil of vapor pressure of less than 34.5 kPa absolute (5 psia);

s) Grain-handling operations, exclusive of grain-drying operations, with an annual grain through-put not exceeding 300,000 bushels;

t) Grain-drying operations with a total grain-drying capacity not exceeding 750 bushels per hour for 5% moisture extraction at manufacturer's rated capacity, using the American Society of Agricultural Engineers Standard 248.2, Section 9, Basis for Stating Drying Capacity of Batch and Continuous-Flow Grain Dryers;

u) Portable grain-handling equipment and one-turn storage space;

v) Cold cleaning degreasers that are not in-line cleaning machines, where the vapor pressure of the solvents used never exceeds 2 kPa (15 mmHg or 0.3 psi) measured at 38°C (100°F) or 0.7 kPa (5 mmHg or 0.1 psi) at 20°C (68°F);

w) Coin-operated dry cleaning operations;

x) Dry cleaning operations at a source that consume less than 30 gallons per month of perchloroethylene;

y) Brazing, soldering, wave soldering or welding equipment, including associated ventilation hoods;

z) Cafeterias, kitchens, and other similar facilities, including smokehouses, used for preparing food or beverages, but not including facilities used in the manufacturing and wholesale distribution of food, beverages, food or beverage products, or food or beverage components;

aa) Equipment for carving, cutting, routing, turning, drilling, machining, sawing, surface grinding, sanding, planing, buffing, sand blast cleaning, shot blasting, shot peening, or polishing ceramic artwork, leather, metals (other than beryllium), plastics, concrete, rubber, paper stock, wood or wood products, where such equipment is either:

1) Used for maintenance activity;

2) Manually operated;

3) Exhausted inside a building; or

4) Vented externally with emissions controlled by an appropriately operated cyclonic inertial separator (cyclone), filter, electro-static precipitor or a scrubber;

bb) Feed mills that produce no more than 10,000 tons of feed per calendar year, provided that a permit is not otherwise required for the source pursuant to Section 201.142, 201.143 or 201.144;

cc) Extruders used for the extrusion of metals, minerals, plastics, rubber or wood, excluding:

1) Extruders used in the manufacture of polymers;

2) Extruders using foaming agents or release agents that contain volatile organic materials or Class I or II substances subject to the requirements of Title VI of the Clean Air Act; and

3) Extruders processing scrap material that was produced using foaming agents containing volatile organic materials or Class I or II substances subject to the requirements of Title VI of the Clean Air Act;

dd) Furnaces used for melting metals, other than beryllium, with a brim full capacity of less than 450 cubic inches by volume;

ee) Equipment used for the melting or application of less than 22,767 kg/yr (50,000 lbs/yr) of wax to which no organic solvent has been added;

ff) Equipment used for filling drums, pails or other packaging containers, excluding aerosol cans, with soaps, detergents, surfactants, lubricating oils, waxes, vegetable oils, greases, animal fats, glycerin, sweeteners, corn syrup, aqueous salt solutions or aqueous caustic solutions, provided an organic solvent has not been mixed with such materials;

gg) Loading and unloading systems for railcars, tank trucks, or watercraft that handle only the following liquid materials: soaps, detergents, surfactants, lubricating oils, waxes, glycerin, vegetable oils, greases, animal fats, sweetener, corn syrup, aqueous salt solutions or aqueous caustic solutions, provided an organic solvent has not been mixed with such materials;

hh) Equipment used for the mixing and blending of materials at ambient temperatures to make water based adhesives, provided each material mixed or blended contains less than 5% organic solvent by weight;

ii) Die casting machines where a metal or plastic is formed under pressure in a die located at a source with a through-put of less than 2,000,000 lbs of metal or plastic per year, in the aggregate, from all die casting machines;

jj) Air pollution control devices used exclusively with other equipment that is exempt from permitting, as provided in this Section;

kk) (Reserved);

ll) Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy;

mm) Equipment used for hydraulic or hydrostatic testing;

nn) General vehicle maintenance and servicing activities conducted at a source, motor vehicle repair shops, and motor vehicle body shops, but not including motor vehicle refinishing;

oo) Equipment using water, water and soap or detergent, or a suspension of abrasives in water for purposes of cleaning or finishing, provided no organic solvent has been added to the water;

pp) Administrative activities including, but not limited to, paper shredding, copying, photographic activities and blueprinting machines. This does not include incinerators;

qq) Laundry dryers, extractors, and tumblers processing that have been cleaned with water solutions of bleach or detergents that are:

1) Located at a source and process clothing, bedding and other fabric items used at the source, provided that any organic solvent present in such items before processing that is retained from cleanup operations shall be addressed as part of the VOM emissions from use of cleaning materials;

2) Located at a commercial laundry; or

3) Coin operated;

rr) Housekeeping activities for cleaning purposes, including collecting spilled and accumulated materials, including operation of fixed vacuum cleaning systems specifically for such purposes, but not including use of cleaning materials that contain organic solvent;

ss) Refrigeration systems, including storage tanks used in refrigeration systems, but excluding any combustion equipment associated with such systems;

tt) Activities associated with the construction, on-site repair, maintenance or dismantlement of buildings, utility lines, pipelines, wells, excavations, earthworks and other structures that do not constitute emission units;

uu) Piping and storage systems for natural gas, propane and liquefied petroleum gas;

vv) Water treatment or storage systems, as follows:

1) Systems for potable water or boiler feedwater;

2) Systems, including cooling towers, for process water, provided that such water has not been in direct or indirect contact with process streams that contain volatile organic material or materials listed as hazardous air pollutants pursuant to section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act;

ww) Lawn care, landscape maintenance and grounds keeping activities;

xx) Containers, reservoirs or tanks used exclusively in dipping operations to coat objects with oils, waxes or greases, provided no organic solvent has been mixed with such materials;

yy) Use of consumer products, including hazardous substances as that term is defined in the Federal Hazardous Substances Act (15 USC 1261 et seq.), where the product is used at a source in the same manner as normal consumer use;

zz) Activities directly used in the diagnosis and treatment of disease, injury or other medical condition;

aaa) Activities associated with the construction, repair or maintenance of roads or other paved or open areas, including operation of street sweepers, vacuum trucks, spray trucks and other vehicles related to the control of fugitive emissions of such roads or other areas;

bbb) Storage and handling of drums or other transportable containers, where the containers are sealed during storage and handling;

ccc) Activities at a source associated with the maintenance, repair or dismantlement of an emission unit or other equipment installed at the source, not including the shutdown of the unit or equipment, including preparation for maintenance, repair or dismantlement, and preparation for subsequent startup, including preparation of a shutdown vessel for entry, replacement of insulation, welding and cutting, and steam purging of a vessel prior to startup;

ddd) Equipment used for corona arc discharge surface treatment of plastic with a power rating of 5 kW or less or equipped with an ozone destruction device;

eee) Equipment used to seal or cut plastic bags for commercial, industrial or domestic use;

fff) Each direct-fired gas dryer used for a washing, cleaning, coating or printing line, excluding:

1) Dryers with a rated heat input capacity of 2930 kW (10 mmbtu/hr) or more; and

2) Dryers for which emissions other than those attributable to combustion of fuel in the dryer, including emissions attributable to use or application of cleaning agents, washing materials, coatings or inks or other process materials that contain volatile organic material are not addressed as part of the permitting of such line, if a permit is otherwise required for the line;

ggg) Municipal solid waste landfills with a maximum total design capacity of less than 2.5 million Mg or 2.5 million m3 that are not required to install a gas collection and control system pursuant to 35 Ill. Adm. Code 220 or 800 through 849 or Section 9.1 of the Act;

hhh) Replacement or addition of air pollution control equipment for existing emission units in circumstances where:

1) The existing emission unit is permitted and has operated in compliance for the past year;

2) The new control equipment will provide equal or better control of the target pollutants;

3) The new control device will not be accompanied by a net increase in emissions of any non-targeted criteria air pollutant;

4) Different State or federal regulatory requirements or newly proposed regulatory requirements will not apply to the unit; and
BOARD NOTE: All sources must comply with underlying federal regulations and future State regulations.

5) Where the existing air pollution control equipment had required monitoring equipment, the new air pollution control equipment will be equipped with the instrumentation and monitoring devices that are typically installed on the new equipment of that type.
BOARD NOTE: For major sources subject to Section 39.5 of the Act, where the new air pollution control equipment will require a different compliance determination method in the facility's CAAPP permit, the facility may need a permit modification to address the changed compliance determination method;

iii) Replacement, addition, or modification of emission units at facilities with federally enforceable State operating permits limiting their potential to emit in circumstances where:

1) The potential to emit any regulated air pollutant in the absence of air pollution control equipment from the new emission unit, or the increase in the potential to emit resulting from the modification of any existing emission unit, is less than 0.1 pound per hour or 0.44 tons per year;

2) The raw materials and fuels used or present in the emission unit that cause or contribute to emissions, based on the information contained in Material Safety Data Sheets for those materials, do not contain equal to or greater than 0.01 percent by weight of any hazardous air pollutant as defined under section 112(b) of the federal Clean Air Act;

3) The emission unit or modification is not subject to an emission standard or other regulatory requirement pursuant to section 111 of the federal Clean Air Act;

4) Potential emissions of regulated air pollutants from the emission unit or modification will not, in combination with emissions from existing units or other proposed units, trigger permitting requirements under Section 39.5, permitting requirements under section 165 or 173 of the federal Clean Air Act, or the requirement to obtain a revised federally enforceable State operating permit limiting the source's potential to emit; and

5) The source is not currently the subject of a Non-compliance Advisory, Clean Air Act Section 114 Request, Violation Notice, Notice of Violation, Compliance Commitment Agreement, Administrative Order, or civil or criminal enforcement action, related to the air emissions of the source;

jjj) Replacement, addition, or modification of emission units at permitted sources that are not major sources subject to Section 39.5 of the Act and that do not have a federally enforceable State operating permit limiting their potential to emit, in circumstances where:

1) The potential to emit of any regulated air pollutant in the absence of air pollution control equipment from the new emission unit, or the increase in the potential to emit resulting from the modification of any existing emission unit is either:

A) Less than 0.1 pound per hour or 0.44 tons per year; or

B) Less than 0.5 pound per hour, and the permittee provides prior notification to the Agency of the intent to construct or install the unit. The unit may be constructed, installed or modified immediately after the notification is filed;

2) The emission unit or modification is not subject to an emission standard or other regulatory requirement under section 111 or 112 of the federal Clean Air Act;

3) Potential emissions of regulated air pollutants from the emission unit or modification will not, in combination with the emissions from existing units or other proposed units, trigger permitting requirements under Section 39.5 of the Act or the requirement to obtain a federally enforceable permit limiting the source's potential to emit; and

4) The source is not currently the subject of a Non-compliance Advisory, Clean Air Act Section 114 Request, Violation Notice, Notice of Violation, Compliance Commitment Agreement, Administrative Order, or civil or criminal enforcement action, related to the air emissions of the source;

kkk) The owner or operator of a CAAPP source is not required to obtain an air pollution control construction permit for the construction or modification of an emission unit or activity that is an insignificant activity as addressed by Section 201.210 or 201.211 of this Part. Section 201.212 of this Part must still be followed, as applicable. Other than excusing the owner or operator of a CAAPP source from the requirement to obtain an air pollution control construction permit for the emission units or activities, nothing in this subsection shall alter or affect the liability of the CAAPP source for compliance with emission standards and other requirements that apply to the emission units or activities, either individually or in conjunction with other emission units or activities constructed, modified or located at the source;

lll) Plastic injection molding equipment with an annual through-put not exceeding 5,000 tons of plastic resin in the aggregate from all plastic injection molding equipment at the source, and all associated plastic resin loading, unloading, conveying, mixing, storage, grinding, and drying equipment and associated mold release and mold cleaning agents.

Source: Amended at 38 Ill. Reg. 1005, effective December 23, 2013)

Appendix 3

The United States Environmental Protection Agency has National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) regulations that may affect your small business, even if you are not regulated under other state or federal regulations. Many of these regulations include notification, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements, so it is important to review the industries that are included in the following list to see if you may be covered by any NESHAP regulations. This list includes NESHAP regulations adopted through January 13, 2012. You can get a current list of final NESHAP standards from the USEPA at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/mactfnlalph.html

List of Existing NESHAP regulations under 40 CFR 63

Subpart A	General Provisions
Subpart B	Requirements For Control Technology Determinations For Major Sources In Accordance With Clean Air Act Sections, Sections 112(g) And 112(j)
Subpart C	List Of Hazardous Air Pollutants, Petition Process, Lesser Quantity Designations, Source Category List
Subpart D	Regulations Governing Compliance Extensions For Early Reductions Of Hazardous Air Pollutants
Subpart E	Approval Of State Programs And Delegation Of Federal Authorities
Subpart F	National Emission Standards For Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry
Subpart G	National Emission Standards For Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants From The Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry For Process Vents, Storage Vessels, Transfer Operations, And Wastewater
Subpart H	National Emission Standards For Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants For Equipment Leaks
Subpart I	National Emission Standards For Organic Hazardous Air Pollutants For Certain Processes Subject To The Negotiated Regulation For Equipment Leaks
Subpart J	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Polyvinyl Chloride And Copolymers Production
Subpart L	National Emission Standards For Coke Oven Batteries
Subpart M	National Perchloroethylene Air Emission Standards For Dry Cleaning Facilities
Subpart N	National Emission Standards For Chromium Emissions From Hard And Decorative Chromium Electroplating And Chromium Anodizing Tanks
Subpart O	Ethylene Oxide Emissions Standards For Sterilization Facilities
Subpart Q	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Industrial Process Cooling Towers
Subpart R	National Emission Standards For Gasoline Distribution Facilities (Bulk Gasoline Terminals And Pipeline Breakout Stations)
Subpart S	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants From The Pulp And Paper Industry
Subpart T	National Emission Standards For Halogenated Solvent Cleaning
Subpart U	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Group I Polymers And Resins
Subpart W	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Epoxy Resins Production And Non-Nylon Polyamides Production
Subpart X	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants From Secondary Lead Smelting
Subpart Y	National Emission Standards For Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations
Subpart AA	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants From Phosphoric Acid Manufacturing Plants
Subpart BB	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants From Phosphate Fertilizers Production Plants
Subpart CC	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants From Petroleum Refineries
Subpart DD	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants From Off-Site Waste And Recovery Operations
Subpart EE	National Emission Standards For Magnetic Tape Manufacturing Operations
Subpart GG	National Emission Standards For Aerospace Manufacturing And Rework Facilities
Subpart HH	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants From Oil And Natural Gas Production Facilities
Subpart II	National Emission Standards For Shipbuilding And Ship Repair (Surface Coating)
Subpart JJ	National Emission Standards For Wood Furniture Manufacturing Operations
Subpart KK	National Emission Standards For The Printing And Publishing Industry
Subpart LL	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants
Subpart MM	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Chemical Recovery Combustion Sources At Kraft, Soda, Sulfite, And Stand-Alone Semichemical Pulp Mills
Subpart OO	National Emission Standards For Tanks-Level 1
Subpart PP	National Emission Standards For Containers
Subpart QQ	National Emission Standards For Surface Impoundments
Subpart RR	National Emission Standards For Individual Drain Systems
Subpart SS	National Emission Standards For Closed Vent Systems, Control Devices, Recovery Devices And Routing To A Fuel Gas System Or A Process

Subpart TT	National Emission Standards For Equipment Leaks--Control Level 1
Subpart UU	National Emission Standards For Equipment Leaks--Control Level 2 Standards
Subpart VV	National Emission Standards For Oil-Water Separators And Organic-Water Separators
Subpart WW	National Emission Standards For Storage Vessels (Tanks)--Control Level 2
Subpart XX	National Emission Standards For Ethylene Manufacturing Process Units: Heat Exchange Systems And Waste Operations
Subpart YY	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Source Categories: Generic Maximum Achievable Control Technology Standards
Subpart CCC	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Steel Pickling--HCl Process Facilities And Hydrochloric Acid Regeneration Plants
Subpart DDD	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Mineral Wool Production
Subpart EEE	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants From Hazardous Waste Combustors
Subpart GGG	National Emission Standards For Pharmaceuticals Production
Subpart HHH	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants From Natural Gas Transmission And Storage Facilities
Subpart III	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production
Subpart JJJ	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Group IV Polymers And Resins
Subpart LLL	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants From The Portland Cement Manufacturing Industry
Subpart MMM	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Pesticide Active Ingredient Production
Subpart NNN	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Wool Fiberglass Manufacturing
Subpart OOO	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions: Manufacture Of Amino/Phenolic Resins
Subpart PPP	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions For Polyether Polyols Production
Subpart QQQ	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Primary Copper Smelting
Subpart RRR	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Secondary Aluminum Production
Subpart TTT	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Primary Lead Smelting
Subpart UUU	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Petroleum Refineries: Catalytic Cracking Units, Catalytic Reforming Units, And Sulfur Recovery Units
Subpart VVV	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Publicly Owned Treatment Works
Subpart XXX	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Ferroalloys Production: Ferromanganese And Silicomanganese
Subpart AAAA	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
Subpart CCCC	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Manufacturing Of Nutritional Yeast
Subpart DDDD	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Plywood And Composite Wood Products
Subpart EEEE	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Organic Liquids Distribution (Non-Gasoline)
Subpart FFFF	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Organic Chemical Manufacturing
Subpart GGGG	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Solvent Extraction For Vegetable Oil Production
Subpart HHHH	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Wet-Formed Fiberglass Mat Production
Subpart IIII	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating Of Automobiles And Light-Duty Trucks
Subpart JJJJ	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Paper And Other Web Coating
Subpart KKKK	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating Of Metal Cans
Subpart MMMM	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Surface Coating Of Miscellaneous Metal Parts And Products
Subpart NNNN	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating Of Large Appliances
Subpart OOOO	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Printing, Coating, And Dyeing Of Fabrics And Other Textiles
Subpart PPPP	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Surface Coating Of Plastic Parts And Products
Subpart QQQQ	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating Of Wood Building Products
Subpart RRRR	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating Of Metal Furniture
Subpart SSSS	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Surface Coating Of Metal Coil
Subpart TTTT	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Leather Finishing Operations
Subpart UUUU	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Cellulose Products Manufacturing
Subpart VVVV	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Boat Manufacturing
Subpart WWWW	National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Reinforced Plastic Composites Production
Subpart XXXX	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Rubber Tire Manufacturing
Subpart YYYY	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Combustion Turbines
Subpart ZZZZ	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
Subpart AAAAA	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Lime Manufacturing Plants
Subpart BBBBB	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Semiconductor Manufacturing
Subpart CCCCC	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Coke Ovens: Pushing, Quenching, And Battery Stacks
Subpart DDDDD	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Industrial, Commercial, And Institutional Boilers And Process Heaters
Subpart EEEEE	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Iron And Steel Foundries
Subpart FFFFF	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Integrated Iron And Steel Manufacturing Facilities

Subpart GGGGG	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Site Remediation
Subpart HHHHH	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Miscellaneous Coating Manufacturing
Subpart IIIII	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Mercury Emissions From Mercury Cell Chlor-Alkali Plants
Subpart JJJJJ	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Brick And Structural Clay Products Manufacturing
Subpart KKKKK	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Clay Ceramics Manufacturing
Subpart LLLLL	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Asphalt Processing And Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing
Subpart MMMMM	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Flexible Polyurethane Foam Fabrication Operations
Subpart NNNNN	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Hydrochloric Acid Production
Subpart PPPPP	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Engine Test Cells/Stands
Subpart QQQQQ	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Friction Materials Manufacturing Facilities
Subpart RRRRR	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Taconite Iron Ore Processing
Subpart SSSSS	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Refractory Products Manufacturing
Subpart TTTTT	National Emissions Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Primary Magnesium Refining
Subpart UUUUU	National Emmission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Coal-and Oil-Fired Electric Utility Steam Generating Units
Subpart WWWWW	National Emission Standards For Hospital Ethylene Oxide Sterilizers
Subpart YYYYY	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Area Sources: Electric Arc Furnace Steelmaking Facilities
Subpart ZZZZZ	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Iron And Steel Foundries Area Sources
Subpart BBBBBB	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Source Category: Gasoline Distribution Bulk Terminals, Bulk Plants, And Pipeline Facilities
Subpart CCCCCC	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Source Category: Gasoline Dispensing Facilities
Subpart DDDDDD	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Polyvinyl Chloride And Copolymers Production Area Sources
Subpart EEEEEE	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Primary Copper Smelting Area Sources
Subpart FFFFFF	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Secondary Copper Smelting Area Sources
Subpart GGGGGG	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Primary Nonferrous Metals Area Sources--Zinc, Cadmium, And Beryllium
Subpart HHHHHH	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Paint Stripping And Miscellaneous Surface Coating Operations At Area Sources
Subpart JJJJJJ	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources
Subpart LLLLLL	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Acrylic And Modacrylic Fibers Production Area Sources
Subpart MMMMMM	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Carbon Black Production Area Sources
Subpart NNNNNN	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources: Chromium Compounds
Subpart OOOOOO	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Flexible Polyurethane Foam Production And Fabrication Area Sources
Subpart PPPPPP	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Lead Acid Battery Manufacturing Area Sources
Subpart QQQQQQ	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Wood Preserving Area Sources
Subpart RRRRRR	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Clay Ceramics Manufacturing Area Sources
Subpart SSSSSS	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Glass Manufacturing Area Sources
Subpart TTTTTT	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants For Secondary Nonferrous Metals Processing Area Sources
Subpart VVVVVV	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Chemical Manufacturing Area Sources
Subpart WWWWWW	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Area Source Standards For Plating And Polishing Operations
Subpart XXXXXX	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants Area Source Standards For Nine Metal Fabrication And Finishing Source Categories
Subpart YYYYYY	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Source: Ferroalloys Production Facilities
Subpart ZZZZZZ	National Emission Standards For Hazardous Air Pollutants: Area Source Standards For Aluminum, Copper, and Other Nonferrous Foundries
Subpart AAAAAAA	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing
Subpart BBBBBBB	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Chemical Preparations Industry
Subpart CCCCCCC	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Paints and Allied Products Manufacturing
Subpart DDDDDDD	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Prepared Feeds Manufacturing
Subpart EEEEEEE	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Gold Mine Ore Processing and Production Area Source Category
Subpart HHHHHHH	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutant Emissions for Polyvinyl Chloride and Copolymers Production

List of National Emission Standards in 40 CFR 61

Subpart A—General Provisions
Subpart B—National Emission Standards For Radon Emissions From Underground Uranium Mines
Subpart C—National Emission Standard For Beryllium
Subpart D—National Emission Standard For Beryllium Rocket Motor Firing
Subpart E—National Emission Standard For Mercury
Subpart F—National Emission Standard For Vinyl Chloride
Subpart H—National Emission Standards For Emissions Of Radionuclides Other Than Radon From Department Of Energy Facilities
Subpart I—National Emission Standards For Radionuclide Emissions From Federal Facilities Other Than Nuclear Regulatory Commission Licensees And Not Covered By
Subpart J—National Emission Standard For Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources) Of Benzene
Subpart K—National Emission Standards For Radionuclide Emissions From Elemental Phosphorus Plants
Subpart L—National Emission Standard For Benzene Emissions From Coke By-Product Recovery Plants
Subpart M—National Emission Standard For Asbestos
Subpart N—National Emission Standard For Inorganic Arsenic Emissions From Gas Manufacturing Plants
Subpart O—National Emission Standard For Inorganic Arsenic Emissions From Primary Copper Smelters
Subpart P—National Emission Standard For Inorganic Arsenic Emissions From Arsenic Trioxide And Metallic Arsenic Production Facilities
Subpart Q—National Emission Standards For Radon Emissions From Department Of Energy Facilities
Subpart R—National Emission Standards For Radon Emissions From Phosphogypsum Stacks.
Subpart T—National Emission Standards For Radon Emissions From The Disposal Of Uranium Mill Tailings
Subpart V—National Emission Standard For Equipment Leaks (Fugitive Emission Sources)
Subpart W—National Emission Standards For Radon Emissions From Operating Mill Tailings
Subpart Y—National Emission Standard For Benzene Emissions From Benzene Storage Vessels
Subpart BB—National Emission Standard For Benzene Emissions From Benzene Transfer Operations
Subpart FF—National Emission Standard For Benzene Waste Operations

Appendix 4

STANDARDS OF PERFORMANCE FOR NEW STATIONARY SOURCES

New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) regulate the level of pollution that a new stationary source may produce. These standards are intended to promote use of the best air pollution control technologies, taking into account the cost of such technology and any other non-air quality, health, and environmental impact and energy requirements. The standards are authorized by Section 111 of the CAA and the regulations are published in 40 CFR Part 60. NSPS have been established for a number of individual industrial or source categories; the following is a listing of all of the NSPS regulations, current as of January 13, 2012, under 40 CFR 60.

Subpart A—General Provisions
Subpart B—Adoption and Submittal of State Plans for Designated Facilities
Subpart C—Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times
Subpart Ca—[Reserved]
Subpart Cb—Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors That Are Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994
Subpart Cc—Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
Subpart Cd—Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Sulfuric Acid Production Units
Subpart Ce—Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators
Subpart D—Standards of Performance for Fossil-Fuel-Fired Steam Generators for Which Construction Is Commenced After August 17, 1971
Subpart Da—Standards of Performance for Electric Utility Steam Generating Units for Which Construction is Commenced After September 18, 1978
Subpart Db—Standards of Performance for Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units
Subpart Dc—Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units
Subpart E—Standards of Performance for Incinerators
Subpart Ea—Standards of Performance for Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction Is Commenced After December 20, 1989 and on or Before September 20, 1994
Subpart Eb—Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction Is Commenced After September 20, 1994 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction Is Commenced After June 19, 1996
Subpart Ec—Standards of Performance for Hospital/ Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators for Which Construction Is Commenced After June 20, 1996
Subpart F—Standards of Performance for Portland Cement Plants
Subpart G—Standards of Performance for Nitric Acid Plants
Subpart Ga—Standards of Performance for Nitric Acid Plants for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After October 14, 2011
Subpart H—Standards of Performance for Sulfuric Acid Plants
Subpart I—Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities
Subpart J—Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries
Subpart Ja—Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 14, 2007
Subpart K—Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978
Subpart Ka—Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978, and Prior to July 23, 1984
Subpart Kb—Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984
Subpart L—Standards of Performance for Secondary Lead Smelters
Subpart M—Standards of Performance for Secondary Brass and Bronze Production Plants
Subpart N—Standards of Performance for Primary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Furnaces for Which Construction Is Commenced After June 11, 1973
Subpart Na—Standards of Performance for Secondary Emissions from Basic Oxygen Process Steelmaking Facilities for Which Construction Is Commenced After January 20, 1983
Subpart O—Standards of Performance for Sewage Treatment Plants
Subpart P—Standards of Performance for Primary Copper Smelters
Subpart Q—Standards of Performance for Primary Zinc Smelters
Subpart R—Standards of Performance for Primary Lead Smelters
Subpart S—Standards of Performance for Primary Aluminum Reduction Plants

Subpart T—Standards of Performance for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Wet-Process Phosphoric Acid Plants
Subpart U—Standards of Performance for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Superphosphoric Acid Plants
Subpart V—Standards of Performance for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Diammonium Phosphate Plants
Subpart W—Standards of Performance for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Triple Superphosphate Plants
Subpart X—Standards of Performance for the Phosphate Fertilizer Industry: Granular Triple Superphosphate Storage Facilities
Subpart Y—Standards of Performance for Coal Preparation Plants
Subpart Z—Standards of Performance for Ferroalloy Production Facilities
Subpart AA—Standards of Performance for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces Constructed After October 21, 1974, and on or Before August 17, 1983
Subpart AAa—Standards of Performance for Steel Plants: Electric Arc Furnaces and Argon-Oxygen Decarburization Vessels Constructed After August 17, 1983
Subpart BB—Standards of Performance for Kraft Pulp Mills
Subpart CC—Standards of Performance for Glass Manufacturing Plants
Subpart DD—Standards of Performance for Grain Elevators
Subpart EE—Standards of Performance for Surface Coating of Metal Furniture
Subpart GG—Standards of Performance for Stationary Gas Turbines
Subpart HH—Standards of Performance for Lime Manufacturing Plants
Subpart KK—Standards of Performance for Lead-Acid Battery Manufacturing Plants
Subpart LL—Standards of Performance for Metallic Mineral Processing Plants
Subpart MM—Standards of Performance for Automobile and Light Duty Truck Surface Coating Operations
Subpart NN—Standards of Performance for Phosphate Rock Plants
Subpart PP—Standards of Performance for Ammonium Sulfate Manufacture
Subpart QQ—Standards of Performance for the Graphic Arts Industry: Publication Rotogravure Printing
Subpart RR—Standards of Performance for Pressure Sensitive Tape and Label Surface Coating Operations
Subpart SS—Standards of Performance for Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances
Subpart TT—Standards of Performance for Metal Coil Surface Coating
Subpart UU—Standards of Performance for Asphalt Processing and Asphalt Roofing Manufacture
Subpart VV—Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 5, 1981, and on or Before November 7, 2006
Subpart VVa—Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in the Synthetic Organic Chemicals Manufacturing Industry for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006
Subpart WW—Standards of Performance for the Beverage Can Surface Coating Industry
Subpart XX—Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals
Subpart AAA—Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters
Subpart BBB—Standards of Performance for the Rubber Tire Manufacturing Industry
Subpart DDD—Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions from the Polymer Manufacturing Industry
Subpart FFF—Standards of Performance for Flexible Vinyl and Urethane Coating and Printing
Subpart GGG—Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After January 4, 1983, and on or Before November 7, 2006
Subpart GGGa—Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After November 7, 2006
Subpart HHH—Standards of Performance for Synthetic Fiber Production Facilities
Subpart III—Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Air Oxidation Unit Processes
Subpart JJJ—Standards of Performance for Petroleum Dry Cleaners
Subpart KKK—Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC From Onshore Natural Gas Processing Plants.
Subpart LLL—Standards of Performance for Onshore Natural Gas Processing: SO 2 Emissions
Subpart NNN—Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Compound (VOC) Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Distillation Operations
Subpart OOO—Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants
Subpart PPP—Standard of Performance for Wool Fiberglass Insulation Manufacturing Plants
Subpart QQQ—Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions From Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems
Subpart RRR—Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Compound Emissions From Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturing Industry (SOCMI) Reactor Processes
Subpart SSS—Standards of Performance for Magnetic Tape Coating Facilities
Subpart TTT—Standards of Performance for Industrial Surface Coating: Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines
Subpart UUU—Standards of Performance for Calciners and Dryers in Mineral Industries
Subpart VVV—Standards of Performance for Polymeric Coating of Supporting Substrates Facilities
Subpart WWW—Standards of Performance for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills
Subpart AAAA—Standards of Performance for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units for Which Construction Is Commenced After August 30, 1999 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction Is Commenced After June 6, 2001
Subpart BBBB—Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Small Municipal Waste Combustion Units Constructed on or Before August 30, 1999

Subpart CCCC—Standards of Performance for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction Is Commenced After November 30, 1999 or for Which Modification or Reconstruction Is Commenced on or After June 1, 2001.
Subpart DDDD—Emissions Guidelines and Compliance Times for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units that Commenced Construction On or Before November 30, 1999
Subpart EEEE—Standards of Performance for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units for Which Construction Is Commenced After December 9, 2004, or for Which Modification or Reconstruction Is Commenced on or After June 16, 2006
Subpart FFFF—Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Other Solid Waste Incineration Units That Commenced Construction on or Before December 9, 2004
Subpart IIII—Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
Subpart JJJJ—Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
Subpart KKKK—Standards of Performance for Stationary Combustion Turbines
Subpart LLLL—Standards of Performance for New Sewage Sludge Incineration Units
Subpart MMMM—Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Existing Sewage Sludge Incineration Units
Subpart OOOO—Standards of Performance for Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production, Transmission and Distribution

Appendix 5

REGISTRATION OF SMALLER SOURCES (ROSS)

Section 201.175 Registration of Smaller Sources (ROSS)

a) An owner or operator of an eligible source shall annually register with the Agency instead of complying with the requirement to obtain an air pollution construction or operating permit under the Act or complying with a permit issued under Section 201.169. The owner and operator of a ROSS source are still subject to all applicable environmental statutes and regulations. The source must meet all of the following criteria to be an eligible source:

1) Pursuant to Section 9.14 of the Act:

A) The source must not be required to obtain a permit pursuant to the Clean Air Act Permit Program, or federally enforceable State operating permit program, or under regulations promulgated pursuant to Section 111 or 112 of the Clean Air Act;

B) USEPA has not otherwise determined that a permit is required;

C) The source emits less than an actual 5 tons per year of combined particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and volatile organic material air pollutant emissions;

D) The source emits less than an actual 0.5 tons per year of combined hazardous air pollutant emissions;

E) The source emits less than an actual 0.05 tons per year of lead air emissions;

F) The source emits less than an actual 0.05 tons per year of mercury air emissions; and

G) The source does not have an emission unit or source subject to a standard pursuant to 40 CFR 61 (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) or 40 CFR 63 (National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants), other than those regulations that USEPA has categorized as "area source."

2) Emission units at the source are not used as thermal desorption systems pursuant to 35 Adm. Code 728.Table F or as incinerator systems.

3) The source or its emission units must not be subject to local siting under Section 39.2 of the Act.

b) For the purposes of determining whether the actual emissions from the source meet the criteria of subsections (a)(1)(C), (a)(1)(D), (a)(1)(E), and (a)(1)(F) of this Section, the owner or operator of a source shall only use emissions from units that are not exempt from the requirement to obtain a permit pursuant to Section 201.146, as follows:

1) Initial registration or reentry into ROSS: the owner or operator must sum the actual emissions from all units associated with the source for the prior calendar year. If the source is new, or has been operating less than one calendar year, projected estimated emissions may be used for all of the remaining months in the prior calendar year, respectively.

2) Annual renewal of registration:

A) For the purposes of determining compliance with subsection (a)(1)(C) of this Section, the owner or operator must:

i) Verify that the source still meets the eligibility criteria in subsection (a)(1)(C); or

ii) Calculate emissions by summing all actual emissions of combined particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and volatile organic material air pollutant emissions from all units associated with the source for the prior calendar year. The total sum of actual emissions of combined particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and volatile organic material air pollutant emissions for the prior calendar year must be less than or equal to 7 tons, or the total sum of actual emissions of combined particulate matter, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, sulfur dioxide, and volatile organic material air pollutant emissions from the prior two calendar years must be less than or equal to 10 tons.

B) For the purposes of determining compliance with subsections (a)(1)(D), (a)(1)(E) and (a)(1)(F) of this Section, the owner or operator must:

i) Verify that the source still meets the eligibility criteria in subsections (a)(1)(D), (a)(1)(E), and (a)(1)(F) of this Section; or

ii) Calculate emissions by summing all actual emissions from all units at the source for the prior calendar year. Summed emissions of HAPs, mercury or lead must be less than or equal to 0.5 tons per year, 0.05 tons per year, or 0.05 tons per year, for the prior calendar year, respectively.

c) The following must be included in each initial registration and each re-entry registration:

1) The name, address, and telephone number of the source and of the person responsible for submitting and retaining copies of the registration information and the records;

2) A statement that the source meets the requirements of this Section;

3) A certification that the information submitted in subsections (c)(1) and (c)(2) of this Section is correct or a correction of the information; and

4) The applicable fee pursuant to Section 9.14 of the Act.

d) The owner or operator of an eligible source shall submit the registration required by subsection (c) of this Section as follows:

1) Initial registration:

A) The owner or operator of a source holding a permit may register after the effective date of this Section and no later than their annual fee payment date in fiscal year 2013 (July 1, 2012 through June 30, 2013). The terms and conditions of a permit issued pursuant to Section 201.169 do not apply during the period the source is registered. The owner and operator of a ROSS source are still subject to all applicable environmental statutes and regulations.

B) The owner or operator of an operating source not holding a permit shall register no later than July 1, 2012.

C) The owner or operator of a new source shall register at least 10 days before commencing construction or operation and may commence construction or operation 10 days after submittal to the Agency.

2) Annual registration. The owner or operator of a ROSS source must pay an annual fee on or before their annual fee payment date. Annual payment of the fee is verification by the owner or operator that the source continues to meet the criteria in subsection (a), as determined by subsection (b)(2), as applicable.

3) Re-entry into ROSS under subsection (h). The owner or operator of a source that re-enters ROSS based on the criteria in subsection (a), as determined by subsection (b)(1), must register and pay an annual fee on or before their annual fee payment date.

e) The owner or operator shall keep the following records and make them available for inspection by the Agency:

1) A description of the emission units associated with the source and their associated control devices;

2) A description of control efficiency or emission rates of any control devices that are relied upon to meet the criteria for ROSS in subsection (a), as determined by subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2), as applicable;

3) Documentation of the source's actual emissions and calculations demonstrating that the source is eligible for ROSS pursuant to the criteria in subsections (a), as determined by subsection (b)(1) or (b)(2), as applicable. This documentation may include, but is not limited to, annual material usage or emission rates;

4) A copy of the source's initial registration; and

5) A copy of the owner's or operator's annual fee payment for at least the most recent 5 calendar years.

f) Changes to a ROSS source requiring notification: The owner or operator of the source must notify the Agency in writing within 45 days after the change to the source, if the information provided in subsection (c)(1) of this Section changes.

g) Changes requiring a new or modified construction or operating permit, or compliance with conditions in an existing permit issued pursuant to Section 201.169:

1) The owner or operator must apply for a permit by the date required by the new regulation or statute if there is a change in a regulation or statutory requirement or a new regulation or statutory requirement that makes a source ineligible for ROSS under the criteria in subsection (a), as determined in subsection (b)(2), as applicable.

2) If the source no longer meets the criteria in subsection (a), as determined by subsection (b)(2), as applicable:

A) The owner or operator of a source that did not have a permit under Section 201.169 prior to registration must apply and comply with the applicable requirements of the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 201 and 203, as follows:

i) If the source is eligible for a permit under Section 201.169, the owner or operator must apply for a permit within 90 days of the source's annual fee payment date.

ii) If the source is not eligible under Section 201.169, the owner or operator must apply for a permit as provided for under the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 201 and 203.

iii) If the source was not constructed or operated at the time of initial registration and has actual emissions in excess of the eligibility levels during the first or second year of operations as determined in subsection (b)(2), the owner or operator must apply for an operating permit and pay construction permit application fees.

B) The owner or operator of a source that had a permit under Section 201.169 prior to registration:

i) If the source is in compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit, the owner or operator shall notify the Agency no later than the source's annual fee payment date of the calendar year following the change in status from a ROSS eligible source to a permitted source.

ii) If the source is not in compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit, but is still eligible for a permit pursuant to Section 201.169, the owner or operator must apply for a new or revised permit within 90 days of the source's annual fee payment date.

iii) If the source is not eligible for a permit pursuant to Section 201.169, the owner or operator must comply with the applicable permitting requirements under the Act and 35 Ill. Adm. Code Parts 201 and 203.

h) Reentry into ROSS: the owner or operator of a source that changed status to become a permitted source pursuant to subsection (g) of this Section shall submit a registration for ROSS if the source meets the criteria in subsections (a), as determined in subsection (b)(1), in the prior calendar year.

(Source: 35 Ill. Reg. 19790, effective December 5, 2011)

Additional Assistance

You may obtain copies of this document, or other fact sheets, workbooks, etc., by contacting Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity (DCEO) Small Business Environmental Assistance Program or the Office of Small Business at the Illinois EPA or by contacting the appropriate permit section:

DCEO Small Business Environmental Assistance Program	800.252.3998
Illinois EPA Bureau of Air Permit Section	217.785.1708
Illinois EPA Bureau of Land Permit Section	217.524.3300
Illinois EPA Bureau of Water Permit Section	217.782.0610

You may also obtain information or assistance from these sections by calling the above numbers.

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