**Section 216.361 Petroleum and Petrochemical Processes**

a) A person must not cause or allow the emission of a carbon monoxide waste gas stream into the atmosphere from a petroleum or petrochemical process unless the waste gas stream is burned in a direct flame afterburner or carbon monoxide boiler so that the resulting concentration of carbon monoxide in the waste gas stream is less than or equal to 200 ppm corrected to 50 percent excess air, or the waste gas stream is controlled by other equivalent air pollution control equipment approved by the Agency under 35 Ill. Adm. Code 201.

b) Regardless of subsection (a), any existing petroleum or petrochemical process using catalyst regenerators of fluidized catalytic converters equipped for in situ combustion of carbon monoxide may emit a carbon monoxide waste gas stream into the atmosphere if the carbon monoxide concentration of the waste gas stream is less than or equal to 750 ppm corrected to 50 percent excess air.

c) Regardless of subsection (a), any new petroleum or petrochemical process using catalyst regenerators of fluidized catalytic converters equipped for in situ combustion of carbon monoxide may emit a carbon monoxide waste gas stream into the atmosphere if the carbon monoxide concentration of the waste gas stream is less than or equal to 350 ppm corrected to 50 percent excess air.

d) For the petroleum refinery facilities located in Channahon, Lemont, and Robinson Illinois, regardless of subsections (a) through (c), during startup and hot standby, petroleum catalytic cracking units must comply either with subsections (a) through (c) or the non-numerical standards for these operating modes in 40 CFR 63 Subpart UUU Tables 9, 10, 14, and 41, 40 CFR 63.1565(a)(5), 40 CFR 63.1570(c) and (f), 40 CFR 63.1572(c), and 40 CFR 63.1576(a)(2) and (d), incorporated by reference in Section 216.104.

(Source: Amended at 48 Ill. Reg. 13742, effective August 30, 2024)