



State of Wisconsin

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

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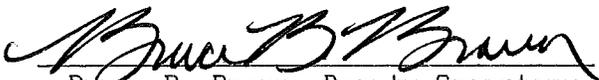
CR 88-151

STATE OF WISCONSIN)
)
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES)

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETINGS:

I, Bruce B. Braun, Deputy Secretary of the Department of Natural Resources and custodian of the official records of said Department, do hereby certify that the annexed copy of Natural Resources Board Order No. WW-38-88 was duly approved and adopted by this Department on December 15, 1988. I further certify that said copy has been compared by me with the original on file in this Department and that the same is a true copy thereof, and of the whole of such original.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have here-
unto set my hand and affixed the
official seal of the Department at
the Natural Resources Building in
the City of Madison, this 13th
day of February, 1989.


Bruce B. Braun, Deputy Secretary

(SEAL)

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ORDER OF THE STATE OF WISCONSIN
NATURAL RESOURCES BOARD
CREATING RULES

IN THE MATTER of creating ch. NR 263 .
of the Wisconsin Administrative Code .
pertaining to the effluent limitations . WW-38-88
and pretreatment standards for the .
coil coating and canmaking industry .
.

Analysis Prepared by Department of Natural Resources

Statutory authority: ss. 147.01, 147.035, 147.04, 147.06, 147.07, and 227.11(2)(a), Stats.

Statutes interpreted: ss. 147.035, 147.04, 147.06, and 147.07, Stats.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act amendments of 1972 established a comprehensive program to "restore and maintain the chemical, physical and biological integrity of the Nation's waters" (section 101(a)). To implement the act, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency issues effluent limitations, pretreatment standards, and new source performance standards for industrial wastewater discharges. The Clean Water Act of 1977 expanded the federal pollution control program by setting different types of effluent limitations: "best practicable technology" (BPT), "best available technology" (BAT), "best conventional technology" (BCT), "new source performance standards" (NSPS), "pretreatment standards for existing sources" (PSES), and "pretreatment standards for new sources" (PSNS). The Clean Water Act stressed control of toxic pollutants, including 65 "priority" pollutants and classes of pollutants in 21 major industries.

The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources instituted the Wisconsin pollutant discharge elimination system in 1976. This system included regulation of effluent discharges of various industries. The Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources is promulgating ch. NR 263, Wis. Adm. Code, to regulate the coil coating and canmaking industry. The provisions of this chapter are based upon the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's regulations in 40 C.F.R. Part 465.

The purpose of this rule is to specify effluent limitations for BPT, BAT, BCT, and NSPS for the direct discharge of waste to waters of the state and to establish pretreatment standards for the introduction of pollutants to publicly owned treatment works. The effect of the creation of ch. NR 263, Wis. Adm. Code, will be to adopt standards and limitations for industrial wastewater discharges from the coil coating and canmaking industry. The code will reflect changes made by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under the authority of sections 301, 304, 306, 307, 308, and 501 of the Clean Water Act.

The coil coating category has been divided into four subcategories. Three are defined as coil coating on: (1) steel, (2) galvanized steel (zinc-coated steel either hot dipped or electrolytically coated), copper, copper alloys such as brass and galvalum, a zinc-aluminum alloy, and (3) aluminum, including aluminum coated steel. The steel subcategory includes chromium, nickel and tin-coated steels. Canmaking, the fourth subcategory, is included in the coil coating category because of the substantial similarity of coil coating processes and wastewater generation.

Coil coating is the conversion of a coiled strip of metal into a coil of painted metal ready for further industrial use. Steel, galvanized steel, and aluminum are commonly used basis materials for coil coating. Three standard process steps are used in manufacturing coated coils: (1) cleaning to remove soil, oil, corrosion, and similar dirt; (2) chemical conversion coating in which a coating of chromate, phosphate or complex oxide materials is chemically formed on the surface of the metal; and (3) the application and drying of one or more coats of organic polymeric material such as paint.

Water is used throughout the coil coating processes. The cleaning processes for removing oil and dirt usually employ water-based alkaline cleaners. Acid pickling solutions are sometimes used to remove oxides and corrosion. Water is used to rinse the strip after it has been cleaned. Most of the chemical conversion coating processes are water based. Water is used to rinse excess and spent solutions from the strip. After painting, the strip is baked in an oven to dry the paint and then chilled with water to prevent burning or charring of the organic coating. The characteristics of the wastewater generated by coil coating vary according to the basis material and the process options selected for cleaning and chemical conversion coating.

Canmaking consists of the process used to manufacture shaped containers from a basis metal, such as aluminum and steel. Seamed cans and seamless cans are the two major types of manufactured cans. The manufacture of seamed cans, can ends and tops, and seamless cans from coated stock is excluded from regulation because no process wastewater is generated. Seamless cans consist of a can body formed from a single piece of metal and usually a top or two ends. Oil used as a lubricant during the forming of the seamless body is removed before further processing by washing the can body in a continuous canwasher using water-based cleaners. This step is followed by metal surfacing steps to prepare the can for painting.

The most important pollutants or pollutant parameters are: (1) toxic pollutants - chromium, zinc, nickel, lead, copper, cyanide, and toxic organics (TTO); (2) conventional pollutants - suspended solids, pH, and oil and grease; and (3) nonconventional pollutants - iron, aluminum, phosphorous, and fluoride, and manganese. The sludges generated during wastewater treatment generally contain substantial amounts of toxic metals.

Five major documents form the basis for 40 CFR Part 465 and this rule: (1) development document for effluent limitations guidelines, new source performance standards and pretreatment standards for the coil coating point source category (USEPA, Washington, D.C., October, 1982) (2) development document for effluent guidelines, new source performance standards and pretreatment standards for the canmaking subcategory of the coil coating point source category (USEPA, Washington, D.C., November 1983), (3) economic analysis of effluent standards and limitations for the coil coating industry (USEPA, Washington, D.C., November, 1982), (4) economic impact analysis of effluent limitations and standards for the canmaking industry, (USEPA, Washington, D.C., November, 1983), (5) sampling and analysis procedures for screening of industrial effluents for priority pollutants (USEPA, Cincinnati, Ohio, April 1977). Copies of these documents are available for inspection at the central office of the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, 101 south Webster street, Madison, and may be obtained from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161, (703) 487-4600.

This rule uses the format and text of 40 CFR Part 465 and is identical to the federal regulation for purposes of s. 227.14(1m)(a), Stats. However, changes have been made in the text of the federal regulation to make the rule useful to Wisconsin citizens, industry and regulating authorities. These changes are consistent with the current state regulatory framework and reflect as much as possible the conventions of state rule drafting.

As required by the administrative rules procedures manual, a purpose section has been added. In addition, revisions have been made to the numbering system, citation formats and definition formats. Where possible, Wisconsin Administrative Code References were substituted in the text for references to the Code of Federal Regulations. Citations in the text to the Code of Federal Regulations may be cross-referenced to corresponding sections of the Wisconsin Administrative Code in the table which has been added at the end of the rule. The authority section and subpart divisions in the federal regulation have been deleted. Definitions for "existing source" and "new source" have been added to the general definitions section in the state rule.

SECTION 1. Chapter NR 263 is created to read:

Chapter NR 263

COIL COATING

- NR 263.01 Purpose
- NR 263.015 Applicability
- NR 263.02 General definitions
- NR 263.03 Monitoring and reporting requirements
- NR 263.04 Compliance dates

Subchapter I - Steel basis material subcategory

- NR 263.10 Applicability; description of the steel basis material subcategory
- NR 263.11 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
- NR 263.12 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable
- NR 263.13 New source performance standards
- NR 263.14 Pretreatment standards for existing sources
- NR 263.15 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter II - Galvanized basis material subcategory

- NR 263.20 Applicability; description of the galvanized basis material subcategory
- NR 263.21 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
- NR 263.22 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable
- NR 263.23 New source performance standards
- NR 263.24 Pretreatment standards for existing sources
- NR 263.25 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter III - Aluminum basis material subcategory

- NR 263.30 Applicability; description of the aluminum basis material subcategory
- NR 263.31 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
- NR 263.32 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable
- NR 263.33 New source performance standards
- NR 263.34 Pretreatment standards for existing sources
- NR 263.35 Pretreatment standards for new sources

Subchapter IV - Canmaking subcategory

- NR 263.40 Applicability; description of the canmaking subcategory
- NR 263.41 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best practicable control technology currently available
- NR 263.42 Effluent limitations representing the degree of effluent reduction attainable by the application of the best available technology economically achievable
- NR 263.43 New source performance standards
- NR 263.44 Pretreatment standards for existing sources
- NR 263.45 Pretreatment standards for new sources

CHAPTER NR 263

COIL COATING

NR 263.01 PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to establish effluent limitations, standards of performance and pretreatment standards for discharges of process wastes from the coil coating category of point sources and its subcategories.

NR 263.015 APPLICABILITY. This chapter applies to any coil coating facility or to any canmaking facility that discharges or may discharge pollutants to waters of the state or into a publicly owned treatment works.

NR 263.02 GENERAL DEFINITIONS. The following definitions are applicable to terms used in this chapter. Definitions of other terms and the meanings of other abbreviations are set forth in ss. NR 205.03, 205.04 and 211.03.

(1) "Aluminum basis material" means aluminum, aluminum alloys and aluminum coated steels which are processed in coil coating.

(2) "Area processed" means the area actually exposed to process solutions, usually including both sides of the metal strip.

(3) "Basis material" means the coiled strip which is processed.

(4) "Can" means a container formed from sheet metal and consisting of a body and 2 ends, or a body and a top.

(5) "Canmaking" means the process or processes used to manufacture seamless can bodies, which are washed, from a basic metal.

(6) "Coil" means a strip of basis material which is rolled for handling.

(7) "Coil coating" means the process of converting basis material strip into coated stock using at least 2 of 3 process operations, namely cleaning, conversion coating or painting.

(8) "Existing source" means any point source, except a new source as defined in sub. (10), from which pollutants may be discharged either into the waters of the state or into a publicly owned treatment works.

(9) "Galvanized basis material" means zinc coated steel, galvalum, brass and other copper base strip which is processed in coil coating.

(10) "New source", as defined for new source performance standards and pretreatment standards for new sources, means any point source from which pollutants are or may be discharged directly into the waters of the state, or into a publicly owned treatment works, the construction of which commenced:

(a) After January 12, 1981 for any facility subject to provisions of the steel, galvanized or aluminum basis material subcategories, or

(b) After February 10, 1983 for any facility subject to provisions of the canmaking subcategory.

(11) "Steel basis material" means cold rolled steel, hot rolled steel, and chrome nickel and tin coated steel which are processed in coil coating.

(12) "TTO" and "total toxic organics" mean the sum of all quantifiable values greater than 0.010 mg/l of the following toxic organic compounds:

1,1,1-Trichloroethane

1,1-Dichloroethane
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane
Bis (2-chloroethyl) ether
Chloroform
1,1-Dichloroethylene
Methylene chloride (dichloromethane)
Pentachlorophenol
Bis (2-ethylhexyl) phthalate
Butyl benzyl-phthalate
Di-N-butyl phthalate
Phenanthrene
Tetrachloroethylene
Toluene

NR 263.03 MONITORING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS. The following special monitoring and reporting requirements apply to all facilities regulated by this chapter:

(1) CYANIDE. Periodic analyses for cyanide are not required when both of the following conditions are met:

(a) The first wastewater sample of each calendar year has been analyzed and found to contain less than 0.07 mg/l cyanide, and

(b) The owner or operator of the coil coating facility certifies in writing that cyanide is not used in the coil coating process.

1. If the facility is a direct discharger, certification shall be made to the department.

2. If the facility discharges to a POTW, certification shall be made to the control authority.

(2) MONTHLY DISCHARGE LIMIT. The monthly average regulatory values, listed in the tables within this chapter, shall be the basis for the monthly average discharge limits in direct discharge permits and for pretreatment standards. Compliance with the monthly discharge limits is required regardless of the number of samples analyzed and averaged.

(3) CANMAKING WITH ALUMINUM ALLOY CONTAINING LESS THAN 1.0% MANGANESE. The owner or operator of any canmaking facility subject to the provisions of the canmaking subcategory shall advise the department or control authority and the EPA Office of Water Regulations and Standards, Washington, D.C. 20460, whenever it has been decided that the plant will manufacture cans from an aluminum alloy containing less than 1.0% manganese. Notification shall be made in writing not less than 30 days in advance of the scheduled production and shall provide the chemical analysis of the alloy and the expected period of use.

(4) OIL AND GREASE ANALYSIS. The following analytical method, based on Methods 503A and 503E, Standard Methods, 15th Edition, shall be used to determine the oil and grease concentration in wastewater samples from all subcategories in this chapter. The following hydrocarbon oil and grease method screens out fatty material and the more polar hydrocarbon interferences peculiar to wastewaters in this category. The method measures total oil and grease based on the concentration of hydrocarbons of petroleum origin.

(a) Outline of method. This method uses a partition-gravimetric procedure to determine petroleum-based hydrocarbon oil and grease (O & G-E). Samples of the regulated wastewater discharge, preserved according to ch. NR 219, are mixed with trichlorotrifluoroethane, a solvent which extracts dissolved or emulsified oil and grease. Silica gel absorbs the fatty acids and polar hydrocarbons from the extract, distillation removes the solvent, and the resulting hydrocarbon residue is weighed to determine the petroleum-based hydrocarbon oil and grease concentration of the sample.

(b) Apparatus. The following apparatus is required for the oil and grease analysis:

1. Separatory funnel, 1 liter, with TFE (Teflon or equivalent) stopcock.
2. Glass stoppered flask, 125 ml.
3. Distilling flask, 125 ml.
4. Water bath.
5. Filter paper, 11 cm. diameter, Whatman No. 40 or equivalent.
6. Glass funnel.
7. Magnetic stirrer and Teflon coated stir bar.

(c) Reagents. The oil and grease analysis requires the following reagents:

1. Hydrochloric acid, HCl, 1+1.
2. Trichlorotrifluoroethane. (1,1,2-trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane), Freon or equivalent, boiling point 47°C. The solvent should leave no measurable residue on evaporation; distill if necessary. Do not use plastic tubing to transfer solvent between containers.

3. Sodium sulfate, Na_2SO_4 , anhydrous crystal.

4. Silica gel, 60 to 200 mesh, Davidson Grade 950 or equivalent. Dry at 110°C for 24 hours and store in a tightly sealed container.

(d) Procedure. To determine petroleum-based hydrocarbon oil and grease, collect about one liter of sample and mark sample level on bottle for later determination of sample volume. Acidify to pH 2 or lower; generally, adding 5 ml HCl is sufficient. Transfer to a separatory funnel. Carefully rinse sample bottle with 30 ml trichlorotrifluoroethane and add solvent washings to separatory funnel. Shake vigorously for 2 minutes; however, if formation of a stable emulsion is suspected, shake gently for 5 to 10 minutes. Let layers separate. Drain solvent layer through funnel containing solvent-moistened filter paper into a clean glass stoppered flask. If a clear solvent layer cannot be obtained, add 1.0 g Na_2SO_4 to the filter paper cone and slowly drain emulsified solvent onto the crystals; add more Na_2SO_4 if necessary. Extract sample in separatory funnel twice more with 30 ml solvent each, but first rinse sample container with each solvent portion. Combine filtered extracts in the glass stoppered flask and wash filter paper with an additional 10 to 20 ml solvent. Add 3.0 g silica gel to solvent extract, add stir bar, stopper flask, and stir on a magnetic stirrer for 5 minutes. Filter solution through clean filter paper into tared distilling flask. Wash silica gel and filter paper with 10 ml solvent and combine with filtrate in distilling flask. Distill solvent from distilling flask in a water bath at 70°C . Place flask on a water bath at 70°C for 15 minutes and draw air through it with an applied vacuum for the final one minute. Cool flask in desiccator for 30 minutes and weigh.

(e) Calculation of O & G-E. If the organic solvent is free of residue, the total gain in weight, E, of the tared distilling flask is due to the amount (mg) of petroleum-based hydrocarbon oil and grease (O & G-E) in the sample:

$$O \ \& \ G-E = \text{mg (hydrocarbon oil and grease)}/l = \frac{E \times 1000}{\text{ml of sample}}$$

(f) Use of O & G-E. The O & G-E value shall be used as the measure of compliance with the oil and grease limitations and standards set forth in this chapter.

NR 263.04 COMPLIANCE DATES. (1) Any existing source subject to this chapter which discharges to waters of the state shall achieve:

- (a) the effluent limitations representing BPT by July 1, 1977; and
- (b) the effluent limitations representing BAT by July 1, 1984.

(2) Any new source subject to this chapter which discharges to waters of the state shall achieve NSPS at the commencement of discharge.

(3) Any existing source subject to the steel basis material subcategory, the galvanized basis material subcategory, or the aluminum basis material subcategory which introduces process wastewater pollutants into a POTW shall achieve PSES by December 1, 1985.

(4) Any existing source subject to the canmaking subcategory which introduces process wastewater pollutants into a POTW shall achieve PSES by November 17, 1986.

(5) Any new source subject to this chapter which introduces process wastewater pollutants into a POTW shall achieve PSNS at the commencement of discharge.

SUBCHAPTER I - STEEL BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY

NR 263.10 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE STEEL BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY. This chapter applies to discharges to waters of the state and introductions of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works from coil coating of steel basis material coils.

NR 263.11 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following BPT effluent limitations:

STEEL BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY				
BPT Effluent Limitations				
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day		Maximum for monthly average	
	mg/m ² (pounds per 1 million ft ²) of area processed			
Chromium	1.16	(0.24)	0.47	(0.096)
Cyanide	0.80	(0.17)	0.33	(0.068)
Zinc	3.66	(0.75)	1.54	(0.32)
Iron	3.39	(0.70)	1.74	(0.36)
Oil and grease	55.1	(11.3)	33.1	(6.77)
TSS	113.0	(23.1)	55.1	(11.3)
pH	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

NR 263.12 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the

following BAT effluent limitations:

<u>STEEL BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY</u>				
<u>Pollutant or pollutant property</u>	<u>BAT Effluent Limitations</u>			
	<u>Maximum for any 1 day</u>		<u>Maximum for monthly average</u>	
	<u>mg/m² (pounds per 1 million ft²) of area processed</u>			
Chromium	0.50	(0.10)	0.20	(0.041)
Cyanide	0.34	(0.07)	0.14	(0.029)
Zinc	1.56	(0.32)	0.66	(0.14)
Iron	1.45	(0.30)	0.74	(0.15)

NR 263.13 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following NSPS:

<u>STEEL BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY</u>				
<u>Pollutant or pollutant property</u>	<u>NSPS</u>			
	<u>Maximum for any 1 day</u>		<u>Maximum for monthly average</u>	
	<u>mg/m² (pounds per 1 million ft²) of area processed</u>			
Chromium	0.12	(0.024)	0.047	(0.01)
Cyanide	0.063	(0.013)	0.025	(0.005)
Zinc	0.33	(0.066)	0.14	(0.027)
Iron	0.39	(0.086)	0.20	(0.041)
Oil and grease	3.16	(0.65)	3.16	(0.65)
TSS	4.74	(0.97)	3.79	(0.78)
pH	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

NR 263.14 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and 211.14, any existing source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not exceed the following pretreatment

standards for existing sources:

STEEL BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY				
Pollutant or pollutant property	PSES			
	Maximum for any 1 day		Maximum for monthly average	
	mg/m ² (pounds per 1 million ft ²) of area processed			
Chromium	0.50	(0.10)	0.20	(0.041)
Cyanide	0.34	(0.07)	0.14	(0.029)
Zinc	1.56	(0.32)	0.66	(0.14)

NR 263.15 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not exceed the following pretreatment standards for new sources:

STEEL BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY				
Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS			
	Maximum for any 1 day		Maximum for monthly average	
	mg/m ² (pounds per 1 million ft ²) of area processed			
Chromium	0.12	(0.024)	0.047	(0.01)
Cyanide	0.063	(0.013)	0.025	(0.005)
Zinc	0.33	(0.066)	0.14	(0.027)

SUBCHAPTER II - GALVANIZED BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY

NR 263.20 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE GALVANIZED BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to discharges to waters of the state and introductions of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works from coil coating of galvanized basis material coils.

NR 263.21 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve BPT the following effluent limitations:

<u>GALVANIZED BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY</u>				
<u>Pollutant or pollutant property</u>	<u>BPT effluent limitations</u>			
	<u>Maximum for any 1 day</u>		<u>Maximum for monthly average</u>	
	<u>mg/m² (pounds per 1 million ft²) of area processed</u>			
Chromium	1.10	(0.23)	0.45	(0.091)
Copper	4.96	(1.02)	2.61	(0.54)
Cyanide	0.76	(0.16)	0.32	(0.064)
Zinc	3.47	(0.71)	1.46	(0.30)
Iron	3.21	(0.66)	1.65	(0.34)
Oil and grease	52.2	(10.7)	31.3	(6.42)
TSS	107.0	(21.9)	52.2	(10.7)
pH	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

NR 263.22 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following BAT effluent limitations:

<u>GALVANIZED BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY</u>				
<u>Pollutant or pollutant property</u>	<u>BAT effluent limitations</u>			
	<u>Maximum for any 1 day</u>		<u>Maximum for monthly average</u>	
	<u>mg/m² (pounds per 1 million ft²) of area processed</u>			
Chromium	0.37	(0.077)	0.16	(0.031)
Copper	1.71	(0.35)	0.90	(0.19)
Cyanide	0.26	(0.053)	0.11	(0.022)
Zinc	1.20	(0.25)	0.51	(0.11)
Iron	1.10	(0.23)	0.57	(0.12)

NR 263.23 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following NSPS:

<u>GALVANIZED BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY</u>				
<u>Pollutant or pollutant property</u>	<u>NSPS</u>			
	<u>Maximum for any 1 day</u>		<u>Maximum for monthly average</u>	
	<u>mg/m² (pounds per 1 million ft²) of area processed</u>			
Chromium	0.13	(0.027)	0.052	(0.011)
Copper	0.44	(0.090)	0.21	(0.043)
Cyanide	0.07	(0.015)	0.028	(0.006)
Zinc	0.35	(0.08)	0.15	(0.030)
Iron	0.43	(0.09)	0.22	(0.045)
Oil and grease	3.43	(0.71)	3.43	(0.702)
TSS	5.15	(1.06)	4.12	(0.84)
pH	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

NR 263.24 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and 211.14, any existing source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not exceed the following pretreatment standards for existing sources:

Pollutant or pollutant property	GALVANIZED BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY			
	PSES			
	Maximum for any 1 day		Maximum for monthly average	
	mg/m ² (pounds per 1 million ft ²) of area processed			
Chromium	0.37	(0.077)	0.16	(0.031)
Copper	1.71	(0.35)	0.90	(0.19)
Cyanide	0.26	(0.053)	0.11	(0.022)
Zinc	1.20	(0.25)	0.51	(0.11)

NR 263.25 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not exceed the following pretreatment standards for new sources:

GALVANIZED BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY				
PSNS				
Pollutant or pollutant property	Maximum for any 1 day		Maximum for monthly average	
	mg/m ² (pounds per 1 million ft ²) of area processed			
Chromium	0.13	(0.027)	0.052	(0.011)
Copper	0.44	(0.090)	0.21	(0.043)
Cyanide	0.07	(0.015)	0.028	(0.006)
Zinc	0.35	(0.072)	0.15	(0.030)

SUBCHAPTER III - ALUMINUM BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY

NR 263.30 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE ALUMINUM BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to discharges to waters of the state and introductions of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works from coil coating of aluminum basis material coils.

NR 263.31 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following BPT effluent limitations:

<u>ALUMINUM BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY</u>				
<u>Pollutant or pollutant property</u>	<u>BPT Effluent Limitations</u>			
	<u>Maximum for any 1 day</u>		<u>Maximum for monthly average</u>	
	<u>mg/m² (pounds per 1 million ft²) of area processed</u>			
Chromium	1.42	(0.29)	0.58	(0.12)
Cyanide	0.98	(0.20)	0.41	(0.083)
Zinc	4.48	(0.92)	1.89	(0.39)
Aluminum	15.3	(3.14)	6.26	(1.28)
Oil and grease	67.3	(13.8)	40.4	(8.27)
TSS	138.0	(28.3)	67.3	(13.8)
pH	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

NR 263.32 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following BAT effluent limitations:

<u>ALUMINUM BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY</u>				
<u>Pollutant or pollutant property</u>	<u>BAT Effluent Limitations</u>			
	<u>Maximum for any 1 day</u>		<u>Maximum for monthly average</u>	
	<u>mg/m² (pounds per 1 million ft²) of area processed</u>			
Chromium	0.42	(0.085)	0.17	(0.034)
Cyanide	0.29	(0.059)	0.12	(0.024)
Zinc	1.32	(0.27)	0.56	(0.12)
Aluminum	4.49	(0.92)	1.84	(0.38)

NR 263.33 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following NSPS:

<u>ALUMINUM BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY</u>				
<u>Pollutant or pollutant property</u>	<u>NSPS</u>			
	<u>Maximum for any 1 day</u>		<u>Maximum for monthly average</u>	
	<u>mg/m² (pounds per 1 million ft²) of area processed</u>			
Chromium	0.18	(0.037)	0.072	(0.015)
Cyanide	0.095	(0.020)	0.038	(0.008)
Zinc	0.49	(0.10)	0.20	(0.041)
Aluminum	1.44	(0.30)	0.59	(0.121)
Oil and grease	4.75	(0.98)	4.75	(0.98)
TSS	7.13	(1.46)	5.70	(1.17)
pH	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

NR 263.34 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and 211.14, any existing source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not exceed the following pretreatment standards for existing sources:

<u>ALUMINUM BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY</u>				
<u>PSES</u>				
<u>Pollutant or pollutant property</u>	<u>Maximum for any 1 day</u>		<u>Maximum for monthly average</u>	
	<u>mg/m² (pounds per 1 million ft²) of area process</u>			
Chromium	0.42	(0.085)	0.17	(0.034)
Cyanide	0.29	(0.059)	0.12	(0.024)
Zinc	1.32	(0.27)	0.56	(0.12)

NR 263.35 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided in s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not exceed the following pretreatment standards for new sources:

<u>ALUMINUM BASIS MATERIAL SUBCATEGORY</u>				
<u>PSNS</u>				
<u>Pollutant or pollutant property</u>	<u>Maximum for any 1 day</u>		<u>Maximum for monthly average</u>	
	<u>mg/m² (pounds per 1 million ft²) of area processed</u>			
Chromium	0.18	(0.037)	0.072	(0.015)
Cyanide	0.095	(0.02)	0.038	(0.008)
Zinc	0.49	(0.10)	0.20	(0.041)

SUBCHAPTER IV - CANMAKING SUBCATEGORY

NR 263.40 APPLICABILITY; DESCRIPTION OF THE CANMAKING SUBCATEGORY. This subchapter applies to discharges to waters of the state and introductions of pollutants into publicly owned treatment works from canmaking processes.

NR 263.41 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST PRACTICABLE CONTROL OF TECHNOLOGY CURRENTLY AVAILABLE. Except as provide in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following BPT effluent limitations:

Pollutant or pollutant property	CANMAKING SUBCATEGORY			
	BPT Effluent Limitations			
	Maximum for any 1 day		Maximum for monthly average	
	g (lbs)/1,000,000 cans manufactured			
Chromium	94.60	(0.209)	38.70	(0.085)
Zinc	313.90	(0.692)	131.15	(0.289)
Aluminum	1382.45	(3.048)	688.00	(1.517)
Fluoride	12792.50	(28.203)	5676.00	(12.514)
Phosphorus	3590.50	(7.916)	1468.45	(3.237)
Oil and grease	4300.00	(9.480)	2580.00	(5.688)
TSS	8815.00	(19.434)	4192.50	(9.243)
pH	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 7.5 to 10.0 at all times.

NR. 263.42 EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS REPRESENTING THE DEGREE OF EFFLUENT REDUCTION ATTAINABLE BY THE APPLICATION OF THE BEST AVAILABLE TECHNOLOGY

ECONOMICALLY ACHIEVABLE. Except as provided in 40 C.F.R. ss. 125.30 to 125.32, any existing point source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following BAT limitations:

<u>CANMAKING SUBCATEGORY</u>				
<u>BAT Effluent Limitations</u>				
<u>Pollutant or pollutant property</u>	<u>Maximum for any 1 day</u>		<u>Maximum for monthly average</u>	
	<u>g (lbs)/1,000,000 cans manufactured</u>			
Chromium	36.92	(0.081)	15.10	(0.033)
Zinc	122.49	(0.270)	51.18	(0.113)
Aluminum	539.48	(1.189)	268.48	(0.592)
Fluoride	4992.05	(11.001)	2214.96	(4.883)
Phosphorus	1401.13	(3.089)	573.04	(1.263)

NR 263.43 NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS. Any new source subject to this subchapter shall achieve the following NSPS:

<u>CANMAKING SUBCATEGORY</u>				
<u>NSPS</u>				
<u>Pollutant or pollutant property</u>	<u>Maximum for any 1 day</u>		<u>Maximum for monthly average</u>	
	<u>g (lbs)/1,000,000 cans manufactured</u>			
Chromium	27.98	(0.062)	11.45	(0.025)
Zinc	92.86	(0.205)	38.80	(0.086)
Aluminum	408.95	(0.902)	203.52	(0.449)
Fluoride	3784.20	(8.343)	1679.04	(3.702)
Phosphorus	1062.12	(2.342)	434.39	(0.958)
Oil and grease	1272.00	(2.804)	763.20	(1.683)
TSS	2607.60	(5.749)	1240.20	(2.734)
pH	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

(1) Within the range of 7.0 to 10 at all times.

NR 263.44 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR EXISTING SOURCES. Except as provided in ss. NR 211.13 and 211.14, any existing source subject to this subchapter

which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not exceed the following pretreatment standards for existing sources:

Pollutant or pollutant property	CANMAKING SUBCATEGORY			
	PSES			
	Maximum for any 1 day		Maximum for monthly average	
	g (lbs)/1,000,000 cans manufactured			
Chromium	36.92	(0.081)	15.10	(0.033)
Copper	159.41	(0.351)	83.90	(0.185)
Zinc	122.49	(0.270)	51.18	(0.113)
Fluoride	4992.05	(11.001)	2214.96	(4.883)
Phosphorus	1401.13	(3.089)	573.04	(1.263)
Manganese	57.05	(0.126)	24.33	(0.053)
TTO	26.85	(0.059)	12.59	(0.028)
Oil and grease ¹	1678.00	(3.699)	1006.80	(2.220)

¹ Use as alternative to monitoring for TTO.

NR 263.45 PRETREATMENT STANDARDS FOR NEW SOURCES. Except as provided s. NR 211.13, any new source subject to this subchapter which introduces pollutants into a publicly owned treatment works shall comply with ch. NR 211 and may not exceed the following pretreatment standards for new sources:

CANMAKING SUBCATEGORY				
Pollutant or pollutant property	PSNS			
	Maximum for any 1 day		Maximum for monthly average	
	g (lbs)/1,000,000 cans manufactured			
Chromium	27.98	(0.0617)	11.45	(0.025)
Copper	120.84	(0.267)	63.60	(0.140)
Zinc	92.86	(0.205)	38.80	(0.086)
Fluoride	3784.20	(8.345)	1679.04	(3.702)
Phosphorus	1062.12	(2.342)	434.39	(0.958)
Manganese	43.25	(0.095)	18.44	(0.041)
TTO	20.35	(0.045)	9.54	(0.0210)
Oil and grease ¹	1272.00	(2.804)	763.20	(1.683)

¹ Use as alternative to monitoring for TTO.

NOTE: The citations of the Wisconsin administrative code correspond to provisions of the code of federal regulations as cross-referenced in the following table:

<u>State Code Section</u>	<u>Corresponding Federal Regulation</u>
ch. NR 263	40 C.F.R. Part 465
s. NR 205.03	40 C.F.R. s. 401.11
s. NR 205.04	40 C.F.R. s. 401.11
s. NR 211.03	40 C.F.R. s. 403.3
s. NR 211	40 C.F.R. Part 403
s. NR 211.13	40 C.F.R. s. 403.7
s. NR 211.14	40 C.F.R. s. 403.13

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The foregoing rules were approved and adopted by the State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board on December 15, 1988.

The rules shall take effect the first day of the month following publication in the Wisconsin administrative register, as provided in s. 227.22(2) (intro.), Stats.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, February 13, 1989.

STATE OF WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

SEAL

By Carroll D. Besadny
Carroll D. Besadny, Secretary



State of Wisconsin

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Carroll D. Besadny
Secretary

BOX 7921
MADISON, WISCONSIN 53707

February 13, 1989

1020

Mr. Orlan L. Prestegard
Revisor of Statutes
Suite 702
30 W. Mifflin Street

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FEB 20 1989

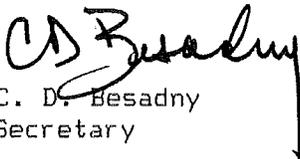
Revisor of Statutes
Bureau

Dear Mr. Prestegard:

Enclosed are two copies, including one certified copy, of State of Wisconsin Natural Resources Board Order No. WW-38-88. These rules were reviewed by the Assembly Committee on Natural Resources and the Senate Committee on Urban Affairs, Environmental Resources, Utilities and Elections pursuant to s. 227.19, Stats. A summary of the final regulatory flexibility analysis and comments of the legislative review committees is also enclosed.

You will note that this order takes effect following publication. Kindly publish it in the Administrative Code accordingly.

Sincerely,



C. D. Besadny
Secretary

Enc.