

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES 648-27  
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spection by a department representative for a minimum of 2 years. The records shall contain:

a) The vinyl chloride content found in all the samples required in sub-par. b.1) and 2), identified by the resin type and grade and the time and date of the sample, and

b) The corresponding quantity of polyvinyl chloride resin processed by the stripper or strippers identified by the resin type and grade and the time and date it represents.

c. The owner or operator shall include in the report a record of the emissions from each reactor opening for which an emission limit is prescribed in par. (f)1.b. Emissions shall be determined in accordance with par. (i)7.e., except that emissions for each reactor are to be determined. For a reactor that is also used as a stripper, the determination may be made immediately following the stripping operation.

(m) *Recordkeeping.* The owner or operator of any source subject to this subsection shall retain the information specified in this paragraph at the source and make it available for inspection by a department representative for a minimum of 2 years.

1. A record of the leaks detected by the vinyl chloride monitoring system, as required by par. (g) 2.h., including the concentrations of vinyl chloride measured, analyzed, and recorded by the vinyl chloride detector, the location of each measurement and the date and approximate time of each measurement.

2. A record of the leaks detected during routine monitoring with the portable hydrocarbon detector and the action taken to repair the leaks, as required by par. (g)2.h.

3. A record of emissions measured in accordance with par. (j).

4. A daily operating record for each polyvinyl chloride reactor, including pressure and temperatures.

(7) INCORPORATION BY REFERENCE. (a) *Code of federal regulations.* The federal regulations or appendix materials in effect on June 30, 1983 listed in this paragraph are incorporated by reference in the corresponding subsections of this section. Copies of these materials are available for inspection in the offices of the department of natural resources, secretary of state and revisor of statutes, Madison, Wisconsin or may be purchased for personal use from the superintendent of documents, U.S. government printing office, Washington D.C. 20402.

1. Appendix B of 40 C.F.R. pt. 61 for subs. (3), (4), (5) and (6).

2. Test Method 3, Appendix A of 40 C.F.R. pt. 60 for sub. (6) (i) 7.a.3).

3. Test Method 5, Appendix A of 40 C.F.R. pt. 60 for Test Method 101, Appendix B, 40 C.F.R. pt. 61.

4. 29 C.F.R. s. 1910.145 (d) (4) for sub. (4) (j) 2.b. and (l) 2.

5. 29 C.F.R. s. 1910.93a (g) (2) (ii) for sub. (4) (j) 3.a.3).

(b) *Other materials.* The materials listed in this paragraph are incorporated by reference in the corresponding subsections noted. Some of the materials are also incorporated in Appendix B of 40 C.F.R. pt. 61 as in effect on June 30, 1983. Since Appendix B is incorporated by reference in this subsection by par. (a), materials incorporated by reference in that Appendix are hereby also incorporated by reference and made a part of this subsection. The materials are available for inspection in the offices of the department of natural resources, secretary of state and revisor of statutes, Madison, Wisconsin or may be purchased for personal use at the corresponding address noted.

1. The following materials are available for purchase from at least one of the following addresses: American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM), 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19103, or the University Microfilms International, 300 North Zeeb Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan 48106.

a. ASTM D737-75, Standard Test Method for Air Permeability of Textile Fabrics, for sub. (4) (f) 1.

b. ASTM D1193-74, Standard Specifications for Type I Reagent Water, for 40 C.F.R. pt. 61, Appendix B, Method 101, par. 6.1.1.

c. ASTM D2986-71 (Reapproved 1978), Standard Method for Evaluation of Air, Assay Media by the Monodisperse DOP (Dioctyl Phthalate) Smoke Test, for 40 C.F.R. pt. 60, Appendix A, Method 5, par. 3.1.1.

## 2. [Reserved]

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72; cr. (3), Register, December, 1972, No. 204, eff. 1-1-73; cr. (4) and (5), Register, June, 1975, No. 234, eff. 7-1-75; am. (1), Register, April, 1983, No. 328, eff. 5-1-83; renum. (3) (intro.), (a) and (b) to be (a), 1, and 2., (5)(c) and (d) to be (5)(d) and (e), cr. (3)(a)3., (b) and (c), (5)(c) (f) and (g), (6) and (7), r. and recr. (4), Register, January 4, 1984, No. 337, eff. 2-1-84.

**NR 154.20 Emergency episode levels and emergency emission control action programs.** (1) **EMERGENCY EPISODE LEVELS.** (a) "Alert": The alert level is that concentration of pollutants at which first stage control actions are to begin. An alert will be declared when any pollutant reaches the alert level specified below at any monitoring site and meteorological conditions are such that the pollutant concentrations can be expected to remain at the alert level for 12 or more hours or increase or,

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in the case of oxidants, to recur the following day at the same or a higher level, unless control actions are taken.

1. The  $\text{SO}_2$  dose is equal to or greater than 2.8 ppm-hr. (7,500 ug-hr/ $\text{m}^3$ ) for any consecutive 8-hour period in the preceding 16 hours.
2. The particulates dose is equal to or greater than 2.8 COHs-hr. (3,500 ug-hr/ $\text{m}^3$ ) for any consecutive 8-hour period in the preceding 16 hours.
3.  $\text{SO}_2$  and particulate combined — product of  $\text{SO}_2$ , ppm, 24-hour average, and COHs, 24-hour average equal to 0.2 or product of  $\text{SO}_2$ , ug/ $\text{m}^3$ , 24-hour average, and particulate ug/ $\text{m}^3$ , 24-hour average equal to  $65 \times 10^3$ .
4. The CO dose is equal to or greater than 120 ppm-hr. (138 mg-hr/ $\text{m}^3$ ) for any consecutive 8-hour period in the preceding 16 hours.
5. The oxidant ( $\text{O}_3$ ) dose is equal to or greater than 0.4 ppm-hr. (800 ug-hr/ $\text{m}^3$ ) for any consecutive 4-hour period in the preceding 8 hours.
6. The  $\text{NO}_2$  dose is equal to or greater than 2.4 ppm-hr. (4,510 ug-hr/ $\text{m}^3$ ) for any consecutive 4-hour period in the preceding 8 hours.

(b) "Warning": The warning level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade and that additional control actions are necessary. A warning will be declared when any pollutant reaches the warning level specified below at any monitoring site and meteorological conditions are such that pollutant concentrations can be expected to remain at the warning level for 12 or more hours or increase or, in the case of oxidants, to recur the following day at the same or a higher level, unless control actions are taken.

1. The  $\text{SO}_2$  dose is equal to or greater than 5.6 ppm-hr. (15,000 ug-hr/ $\text{m}^3$ ) for any consecutive 8-hour period in the preceding 16 hours.
2. The particulates dose is equal to or greater than 56 COHs-hr. (7,000 ug-hr/ $\text{m}^3$ ) for any consecutive 8-hour period in the preceding 16 hours.
3.  $\text{SO}_2$  and particulate combined — product of  $\text{SO}_2$ , ppm, 24-hour average and COHs, 24-hour average equal to 0.8 or product of  $\text{SO}_2$ , ug/ $\text{m}^3$ , 24-hour average and particulate ug/ $\text{m}^3$ , 24-hour average equal to  $261 \times 10^3$ .
4. The CO dose is equal to or greater than 240 ppm-hr. (275 mg-hr/ $\text{m}^3$ ) for any consecutive 8-hour period in the preceding 16 hours.
5. The oxidant ( $\text{O}_3$ ) dose is equal to or greater than 1.2 ppm-hr. (2,000 ug-hr/ $\text{m}^3$ ) for any consecutive 4-hour period in the preceding 8 hours.
6. The  $\text{NO}_2$  dose is equal to or greater than 4.8 ppm-hr. (9,040 ug-hr/ $\text{m}^3$ ) for any consecutive 4-hour period in the preceding 8 hours.

(c) "Emergency": The emergency level indicates that air quality is continuing to degrade to a level that should never be reached and that the most stringent control actions are necessary. An emergency will be declared when any pollutant reaches the emergency level specified below at any monitoring site and meteorological conditions are such that this condition can be expected to continue for 12 or more hours, or, in the case of oxidants, to recur the following day.

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1. The SO<sub>2</sub> dose is equal to or greater than 8.0 ppm-hr. (21,500 ug-hr/m<sup>3</sup>) for any consecutive 8-hour period in the preceding 16 hours.
2. The particulates dose is equal to or greater than 72 COHs-hr. (9,000 ug-hr/m<sup>3</sup>) for any 8-hour period in the preceding 16 hours.
3. The SO<sub>2</sub> and particulate combined — product of SO<sub>2</sub> ppm, 24-hour average and COHs, 24-hour average equal to 1.2 or product of SO<sub>2</sub> ug/m<sup>3</sup>, 24-hour average and particulate ug/m<sup>3</sup>, 24-hour average equal to 393 x 10<sup>3</sup>.
4. The CO dose is equal to or greater than 320 ppm-hr. (368 mg-hr/m<sup>3</sup>) for any consecutive 8-hour period in the preceding 16 hours.
5. The oxidant (O<sub>3</sub>) dose is equal to or greater than 1.4 ppm-hr. (2,800 ug-hr/m<sup>3</sup>) for any consecutive 4-hour period in the preceding 8 hours.
6. The NO<sub>2</sub> dose is equal to or greater than 6.4 ppm-hr. (12,050 ug-hr/m<sup>3</sup>) for any consecutive 4-hour period in the preceding 8 hours.

(2) GENERAL PROGRAM. (a) Any person responsible for the operation of a direct source which emits 0.25 tons per day or more of any air contaminant for which air standards have been adopted shall prepare emission control action programs consistent with good industrial practice and safe operating procedures, for reducing the emission of the air contaminants into the outdoor atmosphere during periods of an AIR POLLUTION ALERT, AIR POLLUTION WARNING, or AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY. Emission control action programs shall be designed to reduce or eliminate emissions of air contaminants into the outdoor atmosphere in accordance with the objectives set forth in Tables 1-5 of section NR 154.20 (3) (e).

(b) Emission control action programs as required under section NR 154.20 (2) (a) shall be in writing and show the source of air contamination, the approximate amount of reduction of contaminants, the approximate time required to effect the program, a brief description of the manner in which the reduction will be achieved during each stage of an air pollution episode, and such other information as the department shall deem pertinent.

(c) During a condition of AIR POLLUTION ALERT, AIR POLLUTION WARNING, or AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY, emission control action programs as required by section NR 154.20 (2) (a) shall be made available on the premises to any person authorized to enforce the provisions of the department's episode procedure.

(d) Emission control action programs as required by section NR 154.20 (2) (a) shall be submitted to the department upon request within 60 days of the receipt of such request; such emission control action programs shall be subject to review and approval by the department. If, in the opinion of the department, such emission control action programs do not effectively carry out the objectives as set forth in Tables 1-5 of section NR 154.20 (3) (e), the department may disapprove said emission control action programs, state its reason for disapproval, and order the preparation of amended emission control action programs within the time period specified in the order. If the person responsible fails within the time period specified in the order to submit an amended emission control action program which, in the opinion of the department, meets

the said objectives, the department may revise the emission control action program to cause it to meet these objectives. Such revised program will thereafter be the emission control action program which the person responsible must put into effect upon declaration of an air pollution episode by the secretary.

(3) **EMERGENCY EPISODE ORDERS.** The following are orders which may be appropriate for use by the secretary under section 144.40, Wis. Stats., upon his declaration that an air pollution emergency episode exists for any air contaminants for which air standards have been adopted:

(a) Air pollution alert:

1. Any one or combination of air contaminants:

a. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contamination as set forth in section NR 154.20 (2) (a) shall take all AIR POLLUTION ALERT actions as required for such source of air contamination, and shall particularly put into effect the emission control action programs for an AIR POLLUTION ALERT.

2. Suspended particulate matter.

a. There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree wastes, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

b. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste shall be limited to the hours between 12:00 noon and 4:00 p.m.

c. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires intermittent boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations, to the maximum extent possible, between the hours of 12:00 noon and 4:00 p.m.

3. Nitrogen oxides:

a. There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

b. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste shall be limited to the hours between 12:00 noon and 4:00 p.m.

(b) Air pollution warning:

1. Any one or combination of air contaminants:

a. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contamination as set forth in section NR 154.20 (2) (a) shall take all AIR POLLUTION WARNING actions as required for such source of air contamination, and shall particularly put into effect the emission control action programs for an AIR POLLUTION WARNING.

2. Suspended particulate matter:

a. There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

b. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste or liquid waste shall be prohibited.

c. Persons operating fuel-burning equipment which requires intermittent boiler lancing or soot blowing shall perform such operations, to the maximum extent possible, between the hours of 12:00 noon and 4:00 p.m.

3. Nitrogen oxides:

a. There shall be no open burning by any persons of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

b. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid waste or liquid waste shall be prohibited.

(c) Air pollution emergency:

1. Any one or combination of contaminants:

a. Any person responsible for the operation of a source of air contamination as described in section NR 154.20 (2) (a) shall take all AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY actions as listed as required for such source of air contamination, and shall particularly put into effect the emission control action programs for an AIR POLLUTION EMERGENCY.

b. All manufacturing establishments except those included in section NR 154.20 (2) (a) will institute such action as will result in maximum reduction of air contaminants from their operations by ceasing, curtailing, or postponing operations which emit air contaminants to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.

c. All places of employment described below shall immediately cease operations:

i. Mining and quarrying of nonmetallic minerals.

ii. All contract construction work except that which must proceed to avoid physical harm.

iii. Wholesale trade establishments, i.e., places of business primarily engaged in selling merchandise to retailers, to industrial, commercial, institutional or professional users, or to other wholesalers, or acting as agents in buying merchandise for or selling merchandise to such persons or companies.

iv. All offices of local, county, and state government and any other public body; except those offices that must continue to operate in order to enforce the requirements of this order pursuant to statute.

v. All retail trade establishments except pharmacies and stores primarily engaged in the sale of food.

vi. Banks, credit agencies other than banks, securities and commodities brokers, dealers, exchanges and services, offices of insurance carriers, agents and brokers, and real estate offices.

vii. Wholesale and retail laundries, laundry services and cleaning and dyeing establishments, photographic studios, beauty shops, barber shops, shoe repair shops.

viii. Advertising offices, consumer credit reporting adjustment and collection agencies, duplicating, addressing, blueprinting, photocopying,

mailing, mailing list and stenographic services, equipment rental services, commercial testing laboratories.

ix. Automobile repair, automobile services, garages.

x. Establishments rendering amusement and recreation services, including motion picture theaters.

xi. Elementary and secondary schools, colleges, universities, professional schools, junior colleges, vocational schools, and public and private libraries.

d. There shall be no open burning by any person of tree waste, vegetation, refuse, or debris in any form.

e. The use of incinerators for the disposal of any form of solid or liquid waste shall be prohibited.

f. The use of motor vehicles is prohibited except in emergencies with the approval of local or state police.

(d) When the secretary determines that an air pollution episode condition exists at one or more monitoring sites solely because of emissions from a limited number of sources, he may order such source or sources to put into effect the emission control action programs which are applicable for each episode stage.

(e) Tables for emission reduction:

TABLE 1. EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR PARTICULATE MATTER

Source of Air Contamination	Air Pollution Alert	Air Pollution Warning	Air Pollution Emergency
1. Coal or oil-fired electric power generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.
	b. Maximum utilization of midday (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.	b. Maximum utilization of midday (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.	b. Maximum utilization of midday (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
2. Coal or oil-fired process steam generating facilities.	c. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area.	c. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area.	c. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency Area.
	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available ash content.	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.
3. Manufacturing, processing, and mining industries. OR Other persons required by the Department to prepare standby plans.	b. Maximum utilization of midday (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.	b. Maximum utilization of midday (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.	b. Maximum utilization of midday (12:00 Noon to 4:00 p.m.) atmospheric turbulence for boiler lancing and soot blowing.
	c. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Taking the action called for in the emergency plan.
4. Refuse disposal operations.	d. Making ready for use a plan of action to be taken if an emergency develops.	d. Making ready for use a plan of action to be taken if an emergency develops.	
	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.
	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.
	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.
	b. Substantial reduction by limiting burning of refuse in incinerators to the hours between 12:00 Noon and 4:00 p.m.	b. Complete elimination of the use of incinerators.	b. Complete elimination of the use of incinerators.

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**TABLE 2. EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR SULFUR OXIDES**

Source of Air Contamination	Air Pollution Alert	Air Pollution Warning	Air Pollution Emergency
1. Coal or oil-fired electric power generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.
	b. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area.	b. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area.	b. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency Area.
2. Coal or oil-fired process steam generating facilities.	a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuels having lowest available sulfur content.	a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels having the lowest available sulfur content.	a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.
	b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.	b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.	b. Taking the action called for in the emergency plan.
		c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	
3. Manufacturing and processing industries. OR Other persons required by the Department to prepare standby plans.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.	b. Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.
	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.	c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.

**TABLE 3. EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR NITROGEN OXIDES**

Source of Air Contamination	Air Pollution Alert	Air Pollution Warning	Air Pollution Emergency
1. Steam-electric power generating facilities.	<p>a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.</p> <p>b. Substantial reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Alert Area.</p>	<p>a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.</p> <p>b. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Warning Area.</p>	<p>a. Maximum reduction by diverting electric power generation to facilities outside of Emergency Area.</p>
2. Process steam generating facilities.	<p>a. Substantial reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.</p> <p>b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.</p>	<p>a. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuel which results in the formation of less air contaminant.</p> <p>b. Reduction of steam load demands consistent with continuing plant operations.</p> <p>c. Making ready for use a plan of action to be taken if an emergency develops.</p>	<p>a. Maximum reduction by reducing heat and steam demands to absolute necessities consistent with preventing equipment damage.</p>
3. Manufacturing and processing industries.  OR Other persons required by the Department to prepare standby plans.	<p>a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.</p> <p>b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.</p> <p>c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.</p>	<p>a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing, production and allied operations.</p> <p>b. Maximum reduction by deferring trade waste disposal operations which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.</p> <p>c. Reduction of heat load demands for processing consistent with continuing plant operations.</p>	<p>a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.</p> <p>b. Elimination of air contaminants from trade waste disposal processes which emit particles, gases, vapors or malodorous substances.</p> <p>c. Maximum reduction of heat load demands for processing.</p>
4. Stationary internal combustion engines.	<p>a. Reduction of power demands for pumping consistent with continuing operations.</p>	<p>a. Reduction of power demands for pumping consistent with continuing operations.</p> <p>b. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels or power source which results in the formation of less air contaminants.</p>	<p>a. Maximum reduction by reducing power demands to absolute necessities consistent with personnel safety and preventing equipment damage.</p> <p>b. Maximum reduction by utilization of fuels or power source which results in the formation of less air contaminants.</p>

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TABLE 4. EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR HYDROCARBONS

Source of Air Contamination	Air Pollution Alert	Air Pollution Warning	Air Pollution Emergency
1. Petroleum products storage and distribution.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants by curtailing, postponing, or deferring transfer operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants by assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing transfer operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants by curtailing, postponing, or deferring transfer operations to the extent possible without causing damage to equipment.
2. Surface coating and preparation.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants by curtailing, postponing, or deferring transfer operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants by assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing transfer operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants by curtailing, postponing, or deferring transfer operations to the extent possible without causing damage to equipment.
e. Manufacturing and processing industries. OR Other persons required by the Department to prepare standby plans.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing, production and allied operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.

TABLE 5. EMISSION REDUCTION OBJECTIVES FOR CARBON MONOXIDE

Source of Air Contamination	Air Pollution Alert	Air Pollution Warning	Air Pollution Emergency
1. Manufacturing industries OR Other persons required by the Department to prepare standby plans.	a. Substantial reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by curtailing, postponing, or deferring production and allied operations.	a. Maximum reduction of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by, if necessary, assuming reasonable economic hardship by postponing production and allied operations.	a. Elimination of air contaminants from manufacturing operations by ceasing, curtailing, postponing or deferring production and allied operations to the extent possible without causing injury to persons or damage to equipment.
2. Refuse disposal operations.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.	a. Maximum reduction by prevention of open burning.

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History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72; renum. (1) and (2) to be (2) and (3) and am., cr. (1), Register, June, 1975, No. 234, eff. 7-1-75.

**NR 154.21 Limitations on county, regional, or local regulations.** Nothing in these rules shall be construed to limit the provisions of any county, regional, or local ordinance, regulation, or resolution which is more stringent or restrictive.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72.

**NR 154.22 Severability.** Should any section, paragraph, phrase, sentence, or clause of this chapter be declared invalid or unconstitutional, the remainder of this chapter shall not be affected thereby.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72.

**NR 154.24 Procedures for noncontested case public hearings.** (1) **FORM AND SERVICE OF REQUEST.** (a) Any person, state or agency authorized to request a public hearing under s. 144.392 (7) (a), 144.3925 (5) (a) or 144.397 (4) (a), Stats., shall submit such request in a form which complies with the applicable statutory requirements. The following format is a suggested format for requesting a public hearing:

TO The Department of Natural Resources:

**REQUEST FOR NONCONTESTED CASE PUBLIC HEARING**

The undersigned hereby requests a noncontested case public hearing on the (air pollution control permit application submitted by \_\_\_\_\_ to the department on \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_ ) (operation permit issued by the department to \_\_\_\_\_ on \_\_\_\_\_, 19\_\_ ) under section 144.392 (7) (a), 144.3925 (5) (a) or 144.397 (4) (a), Stats., as appropriate.

The requestors' interest in filing the request is \_\_\_\_\_

The reasons why a public hearing is warranted are \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Request \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

Name and Address \_\_\_\_\_

(b) A request for a public hearing under this subsection shall be submitted to the department within 30 days after the publication of the class 1 notice under ch. 985, Stats., announcing the opportunity to request a public hearing on the permit or permit application. Requests for hearings shall be mailed or personally delivered to the department to the person and the address specified in the notice.

(2) **NOTICE OF HEARING.** (a) If the department receives a request for a hearing under sub. (1) and the department determines that there is a significant public interest in holding a hearing, the department may hold a public hearing and, if a hearing is held, shall close the record of the public hearing within 70 days after the deadline for requesting a hearing.