

(13m) "Ambient air increment" or "air increment" means the maximum allowable increase in concentration of an air contaminant above the base line concentration of the air contaminant.

(14) "API" means American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

(15) "Application area" means the area where a coating is applied by spraying, dipping or flowcoating techniques.

(16) "Approved" means approved by the department of natural resources.

(17) "AQCR" means air quality control region. Air quality control regions all or part of which lie in Wisconsin are delineated in s. NR 155.02 (2).

(18) "Areawide air quality analysis" means a macroscale analysis utilizing a modeling technique approved by the department.

(19) "Asbestos" means any of the 6 naturally occurring hydrated mineral silicates: actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, and temolite.

(b) "Asbestos mill" means any facility engaged in the conversion or any intermediate step in the conversion of asbestos ore into commercial asbestos. Outside storage of asbestos materials is not considered a part of such a facility.

(c) "Asbestos tailings" means any solid waste products of asbestos minings or milling operations which contain asbestos.

(20) "ASME" means American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 345 E. 47th Street, New York, New York 10017.

(21) "Asphalt" means a dark-brown to black cementitious material (solid, semisolid, or liquid in consistency) in which the predominating constituents are bitumens which occur in nature as such or which are obtained as residue in refining petroleum.

(22) "Associated parking area" means a parking facility owned or operated in conjunction with an indirect source.

(23) "ASTM" means American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103.

(24) "Automobile" means all passenger cars or passenger car derivatives capable of seating 12 or fewer passengers.

(25) "'Average daily traffic' or 'ADT'" means the total traffic volume during a given time period in whole days greater than one day and less than one year divided by the number of days in that time period.

(26) "Average monthly storage temperature" means an arithmetic average calculated for each calendar month, or portion thereof if storage is for less than a month, from bulk petroleum liquid storage temperatures determined at least once every 7 days.

(27) "Baseline transfer efficiency" means the typical transfer efficiency, as defined by the department, for a specific operation in an industry.

(27m) "Basic emissions unit" means the smallest collection of equipment which in combination emits or is capable of emitting any air contaminant.

(28) "Bead dipping" means the dipping of an assembled tire bead into a solvent based cement.

(29) "Blade coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of drawing the substrate beneath a straight-edged blade that spreads the coating evenly over the full width of the substrate.

(30) "Boiler" means any device with an enclosed combustion chamber in which fuel is burned to heat a liquid for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

(31) "Bottom filling" means the filling of a tank truck or stationary storage tank through an opening that is flush with or near the tank bottom.

(32) "Breakdown" means a sudden failure of emission control or emission monitoring equipment to function as a result of wear, failure to repair, breakage, unavoidable damage, or other unintentional causes.

(33) "BTU" means British thermal unit.

(34) "Bulk gasoline plant" means a gasoline storage and distribution facility which receives gasoline from bulk terminals, stores it in stationary storage tanks, and subsequently distributes it to gasoline dispensing facilities.

(35) "Bulk gasoline terminal" means a gasoline storage facility which receives gasoline from refineries primarily by pipeline, ship, or barge, and delivers gasoline to bulk gasoline plants or to commercial or retail accounts primarily by tank truck.

(36) "Capture efficiency" means the weight per unit time of an air contaminant entering a capture system and delivered to a control device divided by the weight per unit time of the air contaminant generated by the source, expressed as a percentage.

(37) "Capture system" means the equipment (including hoods, ducts, fans, etc.) used to contain, capture, or transport an air contaminant to a control device.

(38) "Carbon bed breakthrough" means a concentration of VOC in the exhaust from a carbon adsorption device that exceeds 10% weight of the inlet VOC concentration.

(38m) "Cartridge filter" means a perforated canister containing filtration paper or activated carbon, or both, that is used to remove solid particles and fugitive dyes from soil-laden solvent.

(39) "Class II hardboard paneling finish" means finishes which meet the specifications of Voluntary Product Standard PS-59-73 as approved by the American National Standards Institute.

Note: See National Bureau of Standards, Voluntary Product PS-59-73, "Prefinished Hardwood Paneling." Copies of this document are available for inspection in the offices of the department of natural resources, secretary of state and revisor of statutes, Madison, Wisconsin and may be obtained from National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234.

(40) "Clear coat" means a coating which lacks color and opacity or is transparent and uses the undercoat as a reflectant base or undertone color.

(41) "Coating applicator" means a device or devices used at a single location in a coating line to apply a surface coating of a particular material.

(42) "Coating line" means one or more apparatus or operations, which may include a coating applicator, flash-off area, and oven, wherein a surface coating is applied, dried, or cured.

(43) "Coil coating" means the coating of any flat metal sheet or strip that comes in rolls or coils.

(44) "Cold cleaning" means the batch process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by spraying, brushing, flushing or immersion while maintaining the solvent below its boiling point. Wipe cleaning is not included in this definition.

(45) "Commence construction" means to engage in a program of on-site construction, including site clearance, grading, dredging or landfilling specifically designed for a stationary source in preparation for the fabrication, erection or installation of the building components of the stationary source.

(46) "Commence modification" means to engage in a program of on-site modification which may include site clearance, grading, dredging or landfilling in preparation for a specific modification of a stationary source.

(47) "Commercial asbestos" means any variety of asbestos which is produced by extracting asbestos from asbestos ore.

(48) "Component" means, for purposes of petroleum refineries, any piece of equipment at a refinery which has the potential to leak VOCs. These pieces of equipment include, but are not limited to, pumping seals, compressor seals, seal oil degassing vents, pipeline valves, flanges and other connections, pressure relief devices, process drains, and open ended pipes. Excluded from these pieces of equipment are valves which have no external controls, such as in-line check valves.

(49) "Condensate" means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in the temperature or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.

(50) "Condenser" means any heat transfer device used to liquefy vapors by removing their latent heats of vaporization. Such devices include, but are not limited to, shell and tube, coil, surface, or contact condensers.

(51) "Continuous vapor control system" means a vapor control system that destroys or removes vapors, such as those displaced from tanks during filling, on a demand basis without intermediate accumulation.

(52) "Control device" means equipment used to destroy or remove air contaminant in a gas stream prior to emission.

(53) "Control system" means any number of control devices, including condensers, which are designed and operated to reduce the quantity of air contaminants emitted to the atmosphere.

(54) "Conveyorized degreasing" means the continuous process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by operating with either cold or vaporized solvents.

(55) "Crude petroleum" means a naturally occurring mixture which consists of hydrocarbons; or sulfur, nitrogen and oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbons, and which is liquid at standard conditions.

(56) "Custody transfer" means the transfer of produced crude petroleum or condensate, after processing or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

(57) "Cutback asphalt" means asphalt cement which has been liquefied by blending with petroleum solvents (diluent) other than residual oils. Upon exposure to atmospheric conditions the diluents evaporate, leaving the asphalt cement to perform its function. Asphalt which contains less than 5% by weight petroleum solvents (disregarding any residual oils added) is not included in this definition.

(58) "Day" means a 24-hour period beginning at midnight.

(59) "Delivery vessel" means a tank truck or trailer or a railroad tank car equipped with a storage tank used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to stationary storage tanks of bulk gasoline plants or gasoline dispensing facilities.

(60) "Department" means the department of natural resources, state of Wisconsin.

(61) "Direct source" means any stationary source which may directly result in the emission of any air contaminant at a fixed location (e.g., building demolition, foundry, grain elevator, gravel or stone quarry, paper mill, power plant, etc.).

(62) "Dose" means the total exposure to a pollutant over a specified time period.

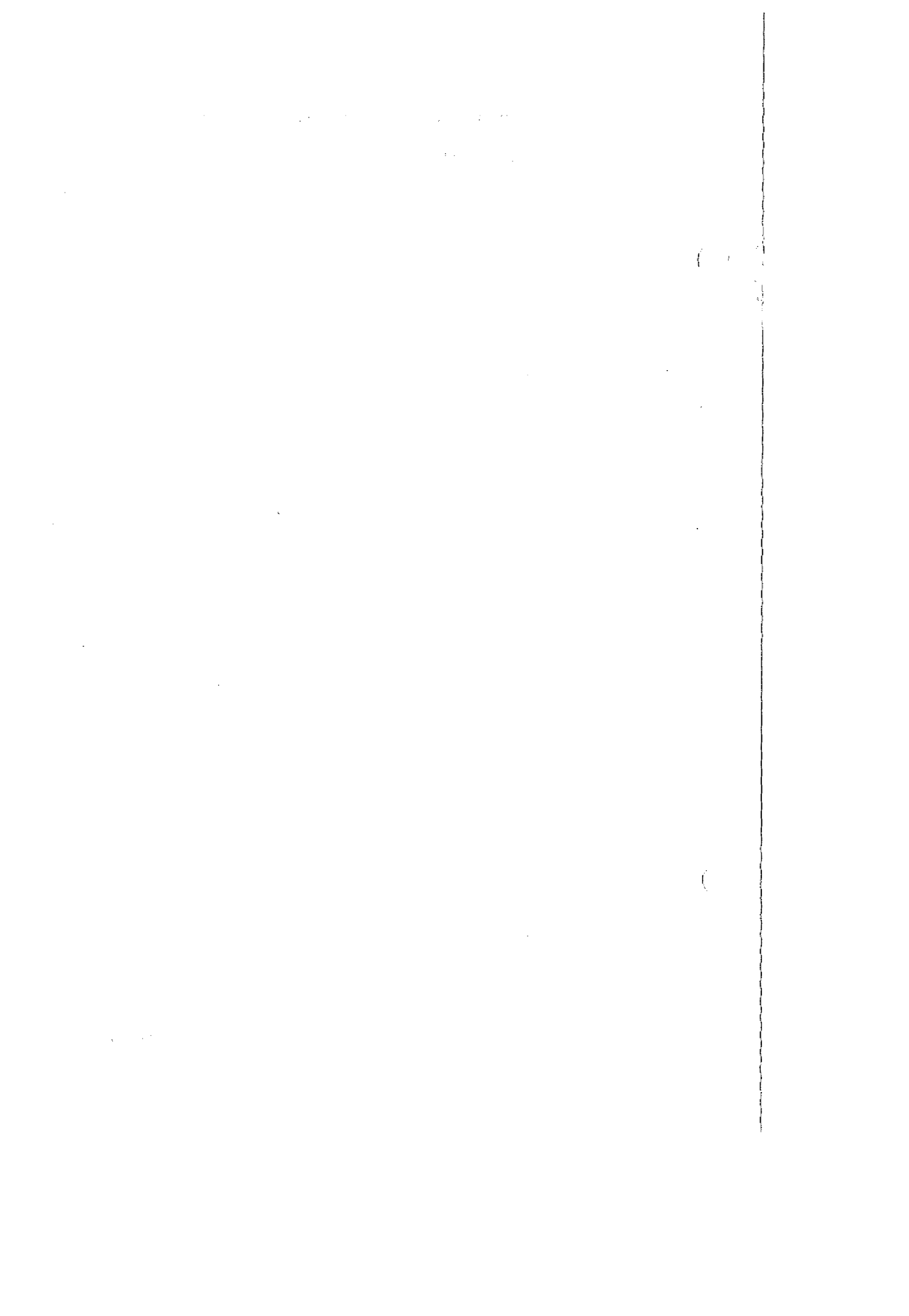
$$\text{Dose} = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C dt$$

where T_1 is the starting time, T_2 the end of the time period and C is the pollutant concentration which varies with time, $C = f(T)$.

(63) "Dry cleaning facility" means any facility engaged in the cleaning of fabrics or leather in an essentially nonaqueous solvent by means of one or more washes in solvent, extraction of excess solvent by spinning, and drying by tumbling in an airstream. The facility includes but is not limited to any washer, dryer, filter and purification systems, waste

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disposal systems, holding tanks, pumps, and attendant piping and valves.



to construct a comparable entirely new stationary source. The term "reconstruction" does not apply to minor sources.

(163) "Refinery process unit" means any segment of a petroleum refinery in which a specific processing operation is conducted.

(164) "Reid vapor pressure" means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude petroleum and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids except liquefied petroleum gases as determined by ASTM-D-232-72 (reapproved 1977).

(164g) "Relocation" means the removal of a stationary source from one location and the siting of the stationary source at a different location.

(164m) "Replacement" means the physical dismantling of a stationary source and the substitution of that source with a stationary source which is similar in operating capacity and function.

(165) "Ringlemann Chart" means the chart published by the U.S. bureau of mines in which are illustrated graduated shades of grey to black for use in estimating the shade or density of smoke. (One unit on the Ringlemann Chart equals 20% opacity).

Note: See Ringlemann Chart published December, 1950, by the U.S. bureau of mines. Copies of "Fundamentals of Smoke Abatement," December, 1950, Ringlemann Chart, Information Circular 7588, are available for inspection at the offices of the department of natural resources, secretary of state and revisor of statutes, Madison, Wisconsin, and may be obtained for personal use from the U.S. department of interior, Washington, D.C.

(165m) "Roadway" has the meaning given it in s. 340.01 (54), Stats.

(166) "Roll coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of hard rubber or steel rolls.

(167) "Roll printing" means the application of words, designs or pictures to a substrate, usually by means of a series of hard rubber or steel rolls each with only partial coverage.

(168) "Rotogravure coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of a roll coating technique in which the pattern to be applied is etched on the coating roll. The coating material is transferred to the substrate from the recessed areas on the coating roll.

(169) "Rotogravure printing" means the application of words, designs or pictures to a substrate by means of a roll printing technique which involves an intaglio or recessed image areas in the form of cells.

(170) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of natural resources, state of Wisconsin.

(171) "Semistationary source" means any facility, operation or equipment that has the capability of emitting any air contaminant while moving, but generally does not emit while moving (e.g., diesel cranes, air compressors, and electric generators such as those used at construction sites, etc.).

(172) "Separation operation" means a process that separates a mixture of compounds and solvents into 2 or more components. Specific mechanisms include extraction, centrifugation, filtration, and crystallization.

(173) "Shutdown" means the cessation of operation of a direct or portable source or of emission control equipment.

(174) "Silt content" means that portion by weight of a particulate material which will pass through a no. 200 (75 micron) wire sieve as determined by the dry method in ASTM C136-76 or other method approved by the department.

(175) "Single coat" means a single film of coating applied directly to a metal substrate, omitting the primer application.

(176) "Smoke" means all products of combustion of sufficient density to be observable, including but not limited to carbon, dust, fly ash, and other particles, but not including uncombined water.

(177) "Solvent" means organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used as solvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

(178) "Solvent metal cleaning" means the process of cleaning soils from metal surfaces by cold cleaning or open top vapor degreasing or conveyorized degreasing.

(178m) "Solvent recovery dryer" means a dry cleaning dryer that employs a condenser to liquefy and recover solvent vapors evaporated in a closed-loop, recirculating stream of heated air.

(179) "Splash filling" means the filling of a tank truck or stationary storage tank through a pipe or hose whose discharge opening is more than 15.2 centimeters (6 inches) above the bottom of the tank being filled.

(180) "Stack" means any device or opening designed or used to emit air contaminants to the ambient air.

(181) "Standard conditions" means a temperature of 20°C (68°F) and a pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury (29.92 inches of mercury).

(182) "'Standard metropolitan statistical area' or 'SMSA'" means such area as designated by the U.S. bureau of budget in the following publication: *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, issued in 1967, with subsequent amendments. The following Wisconsin counties are included in SMSA's:

(a) Appleton-Oshkosh, Wisconsin SMSA:

1. Calumet county
2. Outagamie county
3. Winnebago county

(b) Duluth-Superior, Minnesota-Wisconsin SMSA: Douglas county

(c) Eau Claire, Wisconsin SMSA:

1. Eau Claire county
2. Chippewa county

(d) Green Bay, Wisconsin SMSA: Brown county

(e) Kenosha, Wisconsin SMSA: Kenosha county

(f) La Crosse, Wisconsin SMSA: La Crosse county

(g) Madison, Wisconsin SMSA: Dane county

(h) Milwaukee, Wisconsin SMSA:

1. Milwaukee county

2. Ozaukee county

3. Washington county

4. Waukesha county

(i) Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota-Wisconsin SMSA: St. Croix county

(j) Racine, Wisconsin SMSA: Racine county

Note: See *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, Revised Edition, 1975, executive office of the President, office of management and budget. Copies of this publication 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 obtained for personal use from the superintendent of documents, U.S. government printing office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

(183) "Startup" means the setting in operation of an affected facility or its emission control equipment for any purpose which produces emissions.

(184) "Stationary source" means any facility, building, structure, installation, or action, or combination thereof which may directly or indirectly result in the emission of any air contaminant at a fixed location.

(185) "Submerged fill pipe" means any fill pipe with a discharge opening which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 15.2 centimeters (6 inches) above the tank bottom.

(186) "Surface coating" means the application of a coating to a product in a coating line.

(187) "Synthesized pharmaceutical manufacturing" means manufacture of pharmaceutical products by chemical synthesis.

(188) "Technological infeasibility" means incapable of being accomplished or carried out as a matter of practicality; i.e., technically impracticable rather than technically impossible.

(189) "Thin particleboard" means a manufactured board 0.64 centimeters (1/4 inch) or less in thickness made of individual wood particles which have been coated with a binder and formed into flat sheets by pressure.

(190) "Three-piece can side-seam spray" means a coating sprayed on the exterior and interior of a welded, cemented or soldered seam to protect the exposed metal.

(191) "Tileboard" means paneling that has a colored waterproof surface coating.

(192) "Topcoat" means the final film of coating applied in a multiple coat operation.

(193) "Total reduced sulfur" or "TRS" means any sulfur containing compound in which the oxidation state of sulfur is less than zero. Common examples of such compounds are hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, and dimethyl disulfide.

(193m) "Trafficable area" means any area, including but not limited to a parking lot or storage area, which is external to a building or structure, is reasonably capable of being traveled by a motor vehicle, and is accessible to a motor vehicle.

(194) "Traffic volume" means the number of vehicles that pass a particular point on the roadway during a specific time period. Volume can be expressed in terms of daily traffic or annual traffic as well as on an hourly basis.

(195) "Transfer efficiency" means the portion of coating solids which adheres to the surface being coated during the application process, expressed as a percentage of the total volume of coating solids delivered to the applicator.

(196) "Tread end cementing" means the application of a solvent based cement to tire tread ends.

(197) "True vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, *Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks*, 1962.

(198) "Turnaround" means the procedure of shutting a refinery unit down after a run to do necessary maintenance and repair work and putting the unit back on stream.

(199) "Two-piece can exterior end coating" means a coating applied by roller coating or spraying to the exterior end of a can to provide protection to the metal.

(200) "Uncombined water" means water not chemically or physically bound to another materials.

(201) "Undertread cementing" means the application of a solvent based cement to the underside of a tire tread.

(202) "Vacuum producing system" means any reciprocating, rotary, or centrifugal blower or compressor, or any jet ejector or device that takes suction from a pressure below atmospheric and discharges against atmospheric pressure.

(203) "Vapor balance system" means a combination of pipes or hoses which create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading tank and a receiving tank such that vapors displaced from the receiving tank are transferred to the tank being unloaded.

(204) "Vapor collection system" means, for the purpose of liquid organic compound transfer operations, a vapor transport system which uses direct displacement by the liquid loaded to force vapors from the tank into a vapor control system or vapor holding tank.

(205) "Vapor-mounted seal" means any primary floating roof seal mounted so that there is an annular vapor space underneath the seal.

The annular vapor space is bounded by the bottom of the primary seal, the tank wall, the liquid surface, and the floating roof.

(206) "Vapor recovery or control system" means a system that gathers organic compound vapors released during the operation of any transfer, storage, or process equipment and processes the vapors so as to prevent their emission into the ambient air.

(207) "Vinyl coating" means applying a decorative or protective topcoat or printing on vinyl coated fabric or vinyl sheets.

(208) "Volatile organic compound" or "VOC" means any compound of carbon that has a vapor pressure greater than 0.1 millimeter of mercury (0.0019 psia) at standard conditions, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

(209) "Wastewater (oil-water) separator" means any device or piece of equipment which utilizes the difference in density between oil and water to remove oil and associated chemicals from water. This includes any device, such as a flocculation tank, clarifier, etc., which removes petroleum derived compounds from wastewater.

(210) "Water based sprays" means release compounds, sprayed on the inside and outside of green tires, in which solids, water, and emulsifiers have been substituted for all organic solvents.

(211) "Waxy, heavy pour crude petroleum" means a crude petroleum with a pour point of 10°C (50°F) or higher as determined by the ASTM standard D97-66, "Test For Pour Point of Petroleum Oils."

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72, renum. (41) (a) 6 to be (41) (c); am. (41)(c) 3. and 4., Register, December, 1972, No. 204, eff. 1-1-73; r. and recr., Register, June, 1975, No. 234, eff. 7-1-75; renum. (3)(b) and (c) to be (3)(c) and (d), renum. (3)(a) 3. to be (3)(b) and am., am. (38) (intro.), Register, April, 1977, No. 256, eff. 5-1-77; r. and recr., Register, July, 1979, No. 283, eff. 8-1-79; am. Register, March, 1981, No. 303, eff. 4-1-81; cr. (118m) and (193m), Register, March, 1982, No. 315, eff. 4-1-82; cr. (94m), (118n), (159m) and (165m), Register, October, 1982, No. 322, eff. 11-1-82; cr. (intro.), (13m), (27m), (66m), (75m), (106m), (118s), (162m), (164g) and (164m), r. and recr. (118), Register, April, 1983, No. 328, eff. 5-1-83; cr. (68m), Register, July, 1983, No. 331, eff. 8-1-83; cr. (38m) and (178m) and am. (63), Register, November, 1983, No. 335, eff. 12-1-83.

NR 154.02 Applicability, delayed compliance, variances. (1) APPLICABILITY. The provisions of this chapter govern the release of air contaminants to the ambient air and the regulation of air contaminant sources by the department.

(2) DELAYED COMPLIANCE ORDERS. The department may, by order issued under s. 144.35 (1) (b), [144.423 (1) (b)] Stats., authorize a source not in compliance with an emission limitation prescribed in this chapter to achieve compliance as expeditiously as practicable but not later than 3 years after such requirement became applicable. The department shall hold a public hearing in accordance with its rules prior to authorizing any period of delayed compliance which exceeds 30 days in duration. No such order shall be issued unless:

(a) The cause of the violation was a malfunction, equipment failure, act of God, or some other condition beyond the entity's control, when using all prudent planning;

(b) The air contaminant source is located so that it will not delay attainment or affect maintenance of an ambient air quality standard at any point beyond the property line of the entity;

(c) Good faith efforts have been made to comply with this chapter;

(d) If the violation was caused by a malfunction or equipment failure, any plan required to be prepared by s. NR 154.06 (9) was complied with;

(e) The air contaminant for which a deferral is sought is not a hazardous pollutant for which an emission standard has been established by the administrator of the U.S. environmental protection agency.

(f) The conditions listed in s. NR 154.09 (1), if applicable, are met;

(g) The order contains:

1. An express provision whereby the order recipient consents to its issuance;

2. A requirement that the order recipient employ reasonable emission monitoring techniques to assess compliance with any interim requirements imposed by the order;

3. A requirement for submittal of reports showing whether any interim requirements, increments of progress, and final compliance have been achieved;

4. A provision prohibiting the reduction of employe wages where supplemental, intermittent or other dispersion-dependent control methods are to be used;

5. In the case of a major stationary source, a notice that it may be required to pay administrative noncompliance penalties for failure to comply with the order and that no order issued under this subsection shall be effective until it is approved by the administrator of the U.S. environmental protection agency or designee.

(h) All reasonably available alternative operating procedures and interim control measures to minimize emissions shall be utilized by the air contaminant source during the period of delayed compliance.

(3) RACT VARIANCES. (a) The department may grant source-specific revisions to the state implementation plan setting alternate compliance schedules or alternate emission limitations, or both, where compliance with general RACT requirements of this chapter are shown to be technologically or economically infeasible, provided that:

1. The revision will not delay attainment or prevent maintenance of any ambient air quality standard, as determined by methods acceptable to the department.

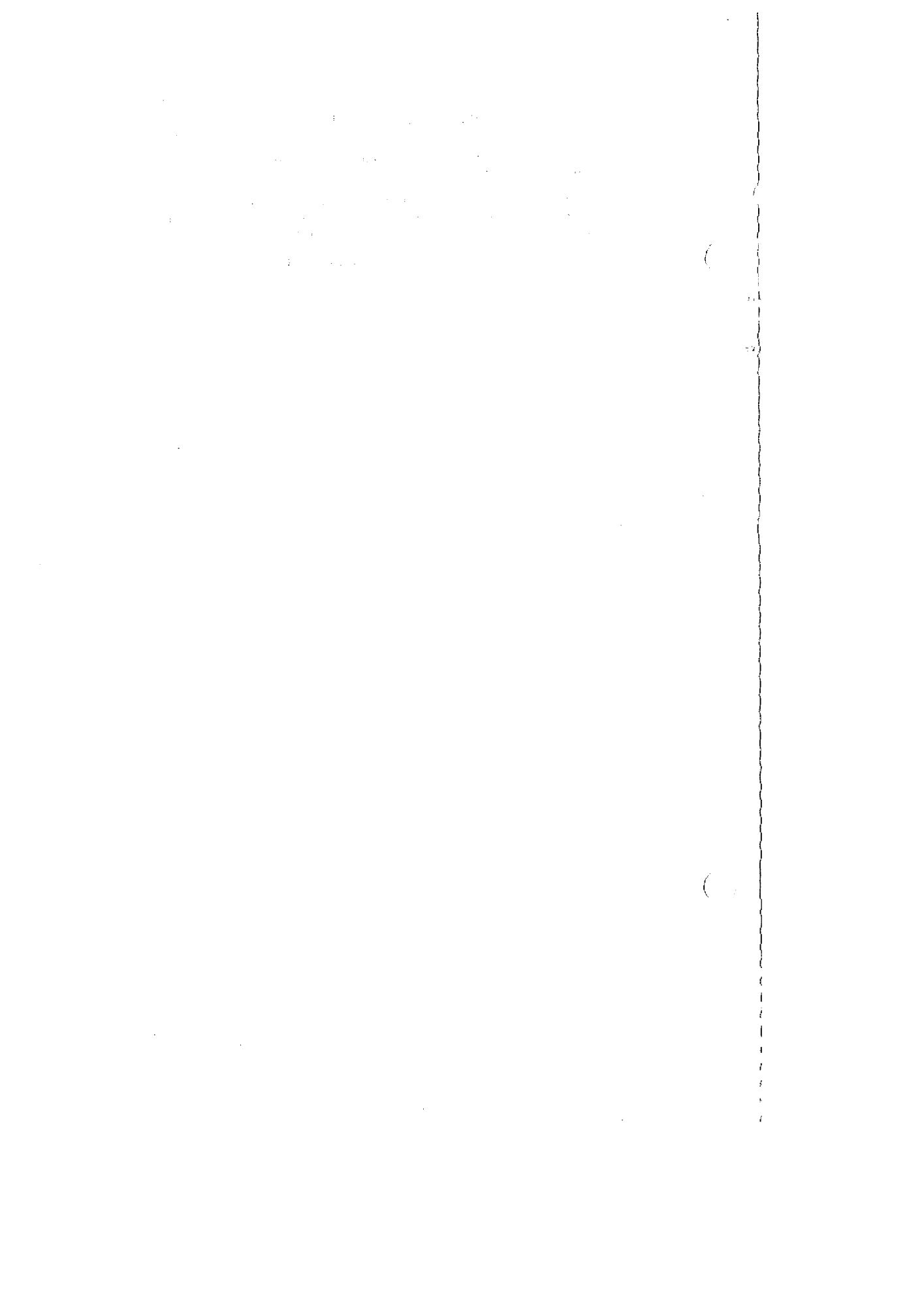
2. Construction or modification of the air contaminant source for which a revision is requested was commenced on or before October 1, 1979.

3. The owner or operator of the air contaminant source for which a revision is requested demonstrates that all direct or portable sources owned or operated in the state by such person are in compliance with all

applicable requirements of this chapter or are on a schedule for compliance with such requirements.

4. The owner or operator submits to the department information concerning the conditions or special circumstances which demonstrates, to the department's satisfaction, that the applicable general RACT re-

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any direct source on which construction or modification was commenced prior to November 1, 1979 in amounts greater than:

1. Any fossil fuel fired steam generating boiler rated at more than 25 million BTU heat input per hour but less than 100 million BTU heat input per hour firing solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel in combination with solid, liquid or gaseous fuels: 7.0 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input.

2. Any fossil fuel fired steam generating boiler rated at equal to or greater than 100 million BTU heat input per hour firing solid fossil fuel or solid fossil fuel in combination with solid, liquid or gaseous fuels:

a. Any electrical utility boiler: 4.25 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input.

b. Any other boiler:

1) Height above ground of emission point of less than 180 feet: 2.5 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input.

2) Height above ground of emission point of 180 to 220 feet: X pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input, where $X = 10 [0.0089 (\text{Emission Point Height}) - 1.18]$.

3) Height above ground of emission point of more than 220 feet: 5.8 pounds of sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input.

3. Any fossil fuel fired steam generating boiler rated at more than 25 million BTU heat input per hour firing liquid fossil fuel or liquid fossil fuel in combination with liquid or gaseous fuels:

a. Distillate fuel oil; that occurring from firing a distillate fuel oil with a sulfur content equal to or less than 0.5% by weight.

b. Residual fuel oil; that occurring from firing a residual fuel oil with a sulfur content equal to or less than 1.1% sulfur by weight.

(b) When a source is subject to the emission limitations of par. (a), the owner or operator shall not exceed the following increments of progress in achieving compliance, commencing with the nonattainment determination under s. NR 154.03 (1):

1. Submit plans for achieving compliance within 6 months.

2. Award any necessary contracts within 9 months.

3. Where physical alteration of the source is necessary to achieve compliance, commence construction within 12 months and complete construction within 30 months.

4. Where only fuel modification or switching is necessary to achieve compliance, commence operation using new fuel within 21 months.

5. Achieve final compliance with the applicable emission limitations and so certify to the department within 3 months of completion of construction or commencement of operation using new fuel.

6. Notwithstanding the increments of progress specified in this paragraph, all boilers to which par. (a) applies shall achieve final compliance and so certify to the department on or before December 31, 1982.

(6) MILWAUKEE RACT SULFUR LIMITATIONS. (a) No person may cause, allow or permit sulfur dioxide to be emitted to the ambient air within the corporate boundaries of the city of Milwaukee, Milwaukee county, from any direct source on which construction or modification was commenced prior to December 1, 1983, averaged over any 24-hour period in amounts greater than specified in this paragraph.

1. Any electrical utility installation rated at more than 250 million BTU heat input per hour:

a. 3.28 pounds sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input to any stack for solid fossil fuel, 1.60 pounds sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input to any stack for residual fuel oil and 0.50 pounds sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input to any stack for all other fuels, or

b. Q, when different fuels are burned in combination. Q is determined by the following equation:

$$Q = \frac{X(3.28) + Y(1.60) + Z(0.5)}{X + Y + Z}$$

where Q is the sulfur dioxide emission limit expressed in pounds sulfur dioxide per million BTU heat input to any stack, X is the percent of total heat input to any stack derived from solid fossil fuel, Y is the percent of total heat input to any stack derived from residual fuel oil, and Z is the percent of total heat input to any stack derived from all other fuels.

(b) When a source is subject to the emission limitations of par. (a), the owner or operator may not exceed the following increments of progress in achieving compliance, commencing on December 1, 1983:

1. Submit plans for achieving compliance within 6 months.
2. Award any necessary contracts within 9 months.
3. Where physical alteration of the source is necessary to achieve compliance, commence construction within 12 months and complete construction by November 9, 1985.
4. Where only fuel modification or switching is necessary to achieve compliance, commence operation using new fuel by August 9, 1985.
5. Achieve final compliance with the applicable emission limitations and so certify to the department by November 9, 1985.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72; cr. (3), Register, June, 1975, No. 234, eff. 7-1-75; cr. (2) (c), Register, April, 1976, No. 244, eff. 5-1-76; cr. (5), Register, November, 1979, No. 287, eff. 12-1-79; cr. (4), Register, January, 1980, No. 289, eff. 2-1-80; am. (4) (a), Register, December, 1982, No. 324, eff. 1-1-83; cr. (6), Register, November, 1983, No. 335, eff. 12-1-83.

NR 154.13 Control of organic compound emissions. (1) GENERAL LIMITATIONS. (a) No person shall cause, allow or permit organic compound emissions into the ambient air which substantially contribute to the exceeding of an air standard or cause air pollution.

(b) No person shall cause, allow or permit organic compounds to be used or handled without using good operating practices and taking reasonable precautions to prevent the spillage, escape or emission of organic compounds, solvents or mixtures. Such precautions shall include, but are not limited to:

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1. Use of caution to prevent spillage or leakage when filling tanks, trucks or trailers.

2. Use of caution when filling automobile tanks to prevent spillage.

(c) Disposal of VOC wastes. 1. Effective August 1, 1979, no person shall cause, allow, or permit the disposal of more than 5.7 liters (1.5 gallons) of any liquid VOC waste, or of any liquid, semisolid or solid waste materials containing more than 5.7 liters (1.5 gallons) of any VOC, in any one day from a facility in a manner that would permit their evaporation into the ambient air during the ozone season. This includes, but is not limited to, the disposal of VOC which must be removed from VOC control devices so as to maintain the control devices at their required operating efficiency.

2. Disposal during the ozone season shall be by methods approved by the department, such as incineration, recovery for reuse, or transfer in closed containers to an acceptable disposal facility, such that the quantity of VOC which evaporates into the ambient air does not exceed 15% (by weight) or 5.7 liters (1.5 gallons) in any one day, whichever is larger.

(2) STORAGE OF ORGANIC COMPOUNDS. (a) Storage of petroleum liquids. 1. Applicability. a. The storage, monitoring and maintenance requirements of subds. 2., 3. and 4. apply to all storage vessels for petroleum liquids of more than 151,412 liter (40,000 gallon) capacity on which construction or modification is commenced after July 1, 1975, with the exception of:

1) Storage vessels being used for number 2 through number 6 fuel oils as specified in ASTM-D-396-73, gas turbine fuel oils numbers 2-GT through 4-GT as specified in ASTM-D-2880-71, or diesel fuel oils numbers 2-D and 4-D as specified in ASTM-D975-73.

Note: See American Society for Testing and Materials, Part 17, 1973. Copies of applicable standards from Part 17; Petroleum Products - Fuels, Solvents, Burner Fuel Oils, Lubricating Oils, Cutting Oils, Lubricating Greases, Hydraulic Fluids; are available for inspection at the offices of the department of natural resources, secretary of state and revisor of statutes, Madison, Wisconsin, and may be obtained for personal use from ASTM, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

2) Storage vessels for the crude petroleum or condensate stored, processed or treated at a drilling and production facility outside a standard metropolitan statistical area prior to custody transfer.

3) Pressure vessels which are designed to operate at pressures in excess of 104 kPa (15 psig) without emissions except under emergency conditions.

4) Subsurface caverns or porous rock reservoirs.

5) Underground tanks if the total volume of petroleum liquids added to and taken from a tank annually does not exceed twice the volume of the tank.

b. Effective July 1, 1980, the maintenance requirements of subd. 4. apply to all storage vessels for petroleum liquids of more than 7,571 liter (2,000 gallon) capacity.

c. Effective August 1, 1979, subd. 5. applies, subject to the provisions of sub. (12), to all fixed roof storage vessels with capacities greater than

151,412 liters (40,000 gallons) with the exception of those having capacities less than 1,600,000 liters (416,000 gallons) used to store crude petroleum and condensate prior to custody transfer.

d. Effective April 1, 1981, subd. 6. applies, subject to the provisions of sub. (12) (d) or (e), to all storage vessels equipped with external floating roofs having capacities greater than 151,412 liters (40,000 gallons) with the exception of:

1) Storage vessels having capacities less than 1,500,000 liters (396,270 gallons) used to store crude petroleum and condensate prior to custody transfer.

2) Storage vessels used to store waxy, heavy pour crude petroleum.

3) Storage vessels used solely for petroleum liquids with a true vapor pressure of less than 10.5 kPa (1.52 psia).

4) Storage vessels used solely for petroleum liquids with a true vapor pressure of less than 27.6 kPa (4.0 psia), and which are of welded construction, and presently possess a metallic-type shoe seal, a liquid-mounted foam seal, a liquid-mounted liquid filled type seal, or equally effective alternative control, approved by the department.

5) Storage vessels of welded construction, equipped with metallic-type shoe primary seal which has a secondary seal from the top of the shoe seal to the tank wall.

e. Effective April 1, 1981, subd. 7. applies to all storage vessels with capacities greater than 151,412 liters (40,000 gallons) equipped with external floating roofs without secondary seals or their approved equivalent.

2. Storage requirements. The owner or operator of any storage vessel to which this subdivision applies shall store petroleum liquids as follows:

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4. Conveyorized degreasers. Except as provided under subd. 1.b., c. and f., the owner or operator of a conveyorized degreaser shall:

a. Minimize entrance and exit openings during operations so that no opening dimension exceeds the smallest physically possible by more than 20 centimeters (8 inches) or by more than 20% of the opening dimension, whichever is smaller; and

b. Provide the following safety switches:

1) A condenser flow switch or other switching system which shuts off the sump heat if the condenser coolant is either not circulating or too warm; and

2) A thermostatically activated control switch which shuts off the sump heat when the vapor level rises above the upper boundary of the normal range; and

3) A spray safety switch which shuts off the spray pump or the conveyor if the vapor level does not stay within the normal range; and

c. Install one of the following control devices:

1) Refrigerated chiller; or

2) Carbon adsorption system, with ventilation greater than or equal to 15 cubic meters per minute per square meter (50 cubic feet per minute per square foot) of air-vapor area (when downtime covers are open), and exhausting less than 25 parts per million of solvent by volume averaged over a complete adsorption cycle; or

3) A system, demonstrated to have a control efficiency equivalent to or greater than 1) or 2), and approved by the department; and

d. Provide downtime covers for closing off the entrance and exit during shutdown hours; and

e. Place downtime covers over entrances and exits of conveyorized degreasers immediately after the conveyors and exhausts are shut down and not remove them until just before start-up; and

f. Minimize carryout emissions by:

1) Using a drying tunnel, rotating (tumbling) basket or their equivalent; and

2) Racking parts for best drainage; and

3) Maintaining the vertical conveyor speed at less than 3.3 meters per minute (11 feet per minute); and

g. Follow the requirements of subds. 2, g.3) and 4) and 3.d. and k.

(b) *Perchloroethylene dry cleaning.* 1. Applicability. a. Effective April 1, 1981, this paragraph applies, subject to the provisions of sub. (12), to all dry cleaning facilities in which perchloroethylene solvent is used.

b. The requirements of subd. 2.a. do not apply to perchloroethylene dry cleaning facilities which provide satisfactory documentation to the department showing that an adsorber cannot be accommodated because

of inadequate space or because insufficient steam capacity is available to desorb adsorbers.

2. Requirements. Except as provided under subd. 1., the owner or operator of a perchloroethylene dry cleaning facility shall:

a. Vent the entire dryer exhaust through:

1) A carbon adsorption system which shall emit no more than 100 ppm of VOC, before dilution; or

2) An alternative VOC emission control system demonstrated to achieve an equivalent VOC emission reduction as approved by the department.

b. Maintain the facility so as to prevent leakage of organic solvent from any components in the system and repair any leaks immediately;

c. Cook or treat all diatomaceous earth filters so that the residue contains 25 kilograms or less of VOCs per 100 kilograms of wet waste material;

d. Reduce the VOC content of all solvent still waste to 60 kilograms or less per 100 kilograms of wet waste material;

e. Drain all filtration cartridges, in the filter housing or other sealed container, for at least 24 hours before discarding the cartridges;

f. If transferring cartridges to another sealed container, make such transfer without permitting any solvent to be spilled; and

g. When possible, dry all drained cartridges without emitting VOCs to the atmosphere.

(c) *Petroleum liquid solvent dry cleaning*. 1. 'Applicability'. Effective January 1, 1984, this paragraph applies, subject to the provisions of sub. (12), to petroleum liquid solvent washers, dryers, solvent filters, settling tanks, vacuum stills, piping, ductwork, pumps, storage tanks, and other containers and conveyors or petroleum liquid solvent that are used in petroleum liquid solvent dry cleaning facilities which have total emissions of VOCs from the facility of more than 100 tons per year and which are located within the counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Washington, or Waukesha.

2. 'Requirements'. a. The owner or operator of a petroleum liquid solvent dry cleaning facility shall limit VOC emissions from each petroleum liquid solvent dry cleaning dryer to an average of 3.5 kilograms per 100 kilograms, dry weight, of articles cleaned, or install and operate a solvent recovery dryer in a manner such that the dryer remains closed and the recovery phase continues until the flow rate of recovered solvent no longer exceeds 50 milliliters per minute.

b. The owner or operator of a petroleum liquid solvent dry cleaning facility shall reduce the VOC content of all filtration wastes to not more than 1.0 kilogram per 100 kilograms, dry weight, of articles cleaned before disposing of such wastes or exposing them to the atmosphere, or install and operate a cartridge filtration system, and drain the filter cartridges in their sealed housings for at least 8 hours before removing them.

c. The owner or operator of a petroleum liquid solvent dry cleaning facility shall repair all solvent vapor and liquid leaks within 3 working days of their discovery. If necessary repair parts are not on hand, the owner or operator shall order them within 3 working days following discovery of solvent vapor or liquid leaks and repair the leaks within 3 working days following receipt of the parts.

(7) PETROLEUM REFINERY SOURCES. (a) *Vacuum producing systems*. 1. Applicability. Effective August 1, 1979, this paragraph applies, subject to the provisions of sub. (12), to vacuum producing systems at petroleum refining sources.

2. Requirements. The owner or operator of any vacuum producing systems at a petroleum refinery shall not permit the emission of any noncondensable VOC, from the condensers or accumulators of the system. The control required by this subdivision shall be achieved by:

a. Piping the noncondensable vapors to an operating firebox or incinerator; or

b. Compressing the vapors and adding them to the refinery fuel gas.

(b) *Wastewater separators*. 1. Applicability. Effective August 1, 1979, this paragraph applies, subject to the provisions of sub. (12), to wastewater separators at petroleum refining sources.

2. Requirements. The owner or operator of any wastewater (oil-water) separators at petroleum refinery shall:

a. Provide covers and seals approved by the department on all separators and forebays; and

b. Equip all openings in covers, separators, and forebays with lids or seals such that the lids or seals are in the closed position at all times except when in actual use.

(c) *Process unit turnarounds*. 1. Applicability. Effective August 1, 1979, this paragraph applies to process unit turnarounds at petroleum refining sources.

2. Requirements. Notwithstanding sub. (12), before November 1, 1979 the owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall develop and submit to the department for approval a detailed procedure for minimizing VOC emissions during process unit turnaround. As a minimum, the procedure shall provide for:

a. Depressurization venting of the process unit or vessel to a flare, firebox or vapor recovery system which prevents release to the ambient air of at least 90% by weight of the VOCs vented; and

b. No emission of VOCs from a process unit or vessel until its internal pressure is 136 kPa (19.7 psia) or less; and

c. Recordkeeping of the following items during the ozone season:

1) Every date that each process unit or vessel is shut down; and

2) The approximate total quantity of VOCs emitted and the duration of the emission.

(d) *Fugitive emission sources.* 1. Applicability. Effective April 1, 1981, this paragraph applies to specific fugitive emissions sources at petroleum refineries.

2. Valve requirements. The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall not:

a. Install a valve at the end of a pipe or line containing VOCs unless:

1) The pipe or line is sealed with a second valve, a blind flange, a plug, or a cap; or

2) The valve is a safety pressure relief valve.

b. Operate a pipeline valve or pressure relief valve in gaseous service unless it is visibly marked.

3. Monitoring. The owner or operator of a petroleum refinery shall:

a. Notwithstanding sub. (12), before February 1, 1981, develop and submit to the department for approval a monitoring schedule for fugitive emission sources. At a minimum, the schedule shall provide for:

Note: The deadline for developing and submitting a monitoring schedule for fugitive emissions sources should be July 1, 1981, not February 1, 1981.

1) Yearly monitoring of all pump seals, pipeline valves in liquid service, and process drains;

2) Quarterly monitoring of all compressor seals, pipeline valves in gaseous service, and pressure relief valves in gaseous service; and

3) Routine visual inspection of all pump seals on a weekly basis.

b. Provide for the following actions to be performed immediately under the following circumstances:

1) Monitoring of any pump seals from which liquids are observed dripping;

2) Monitoring, subsequent to repair, of any component that had been found leaking; and

3) Visual inspection of the seating of any pressure relief valve after it has vented to the atmosphere.

c. Be exempt from the monitoring requirements of subd. 3.a. and b. for:

1) A pressure relief device connected to an operating flare header, or vapor recovery device;

2) Inaccessible valves;

3) Storage tank valves; and

4) Valves not externally regulated.

d. Upon detection of a leaking component which is producing a VOC concentration in excess of 10,000 ppm at any point accessible to the monitoring device:

- 1) Affix a weatherproof and readily visible tag bearing an identification number and the date the leak is detected to the leaking component;
- 2) Include the leaking component on a written list of scheduled repairs within 24 hours;
- 3) Repair and retest the component within 15 days when this is possible without shutting down operations; and
- 4) Identify all leaking components which cannot be repaired until the unit is shut down for turnaround.

4. Reporting. Beginning June 15, 1981, submit quarterly report to the department containing the following:

Note: The initial date for submitting quarterly reports on the monitoring program should be January 15, 1982, not June 15, 1981.

- a. A statement attesting to performance of the monitoring program as approved under subd. 3.a.;
- b. The number of each type of components inspected and the total number of components found leaking;
- c. Lists of all leaking components awaiting unit turnaround;
- d. Lists of any additional leaking components detected but not repaired within 15 days;
- e. Status of repair operations of leaking components.

5. Recordkeeping. Maintain a leaking component monitoring log, for a period of 3 years from the recording date, containing as a minimum:

- a. The name of the process unit where the component is located;
- b. The type of component (e.g., valve, seal);
- c. The composition of the stream on which the component is located;
- d. The tag number of the component;
- e. The date on which a leaking component is discovered;
- f. The date on which a leaking component is repaired;
- g. The date and instrument reading of the recheck procedure after a leaking component is repaired;
- h. A record of the calibration of the monitoring instrument;
- i. A list of leaks that cannot be repaired until turnaround; and
- j. The total number of components checked in the last quarter and the total number of components found leaking.

(8) RUBBER PRODUCTS MANUFACTURE. (a) *Pneumatic rubber tire manufacture*. 1. Applicability. a. Effective April 1, 1981, this paragraph applies, subject to the provisions of sub. (12) to all pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing facilities involved in undertread cementing, tread end cementing, bead dipping, or green tire spraying operations.

b. This paragraph does not apply to the production of specialty tires for antique or other vehicles when produced on an irregular basis or with short production runs. This exemption applies only to tires produced on equipment separate from normal production lines for passenger type tires.

c. The requirements of subd. 2. do not apply provided the combined total VOC emissions from all undertread cementing, tread end cementing, bead dipping and green tire spraying operations are less than or equal to 57 grams per tire produced and the emission rates are determined and certified under subd. 3. by August 31, 1981.

2. Emission control requirements. The owner or operator of a pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing facility shall:

a. For all undertread cementing, tread end cementing and bead dipping operations install and operate:

1) A carbon adsorption system which reduces the VOC emissions from the capture system by at least 90% by weight;

2) An incineration or catalytic oxidation system which oxidizes at least 90% of the nonmethane VOCs (measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incineration or oxidation unit, to non-organic compounds; or

3) An alternative VOC emission reduction system demonstrated to have at least 90% reduction efficiency measured across the control system, as approved by the department.

b. For green tire spraying operations, implement one of following control strategies:

1) Utilize water-based mold release compound sprays with a volatile fraction containing, at a minimum, 90% water;

2) Install and operate a carbon adsorption system which reduces the VOC emission from the capture system by at least 90% by weight;

3) Install and operate an incineration or catalytic oxidation system which oxidizes at least 90% of the nonmethane VOCs (VOC measured as total combustible carbon) which enter the incinerator or oxidation unit to nonorganic compounds; or

4) Install and operate an alternate VOCs emission reduction system demonstrated to have at least a 90% reduction efficiency, measured across the control system, as approved by the department.

c. For any control device required by this subsection, install and operate a capture system, as approved by the department, which is designed to provide maximum reasonable capture and transfer of VOCs to the control device. Maximum reasonable capture and transfer shall be in accord with guidance provided by:

1) Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practices, 14th ed., and

2) Recommended Industrial Ventilation Guidelines.

Note: See Industrial Ventilation: A Manual of Recommended Practices, 14th ed., Committee on Industrial Ventilation, American Conference of Governmental Hygienists, 1976, (available from: Governmental Industrial Hygienists, P.O. Box 16153, Lansing, Michigan 48901) and U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, National Institute of Occupational Safety and Health, Recommended Industrial Ventilation Guidelines, Springfield, VA: National Technical Information Service, PB 266 227, 1976. Copies of these documents are available for inspection in the offices of the department of natural resources, secretary of state and revisor of statutes, Madison, Wisconsin and may be obtained for personal use from the respective agencies listed above.

3. Emissions testing schedule. The owner or operator of a pneumatic rubber tire manufacturing facility shall not exceed the following deadlines:

a. Submit, by May 1, 1981, a plan for tests to measure VOC emissions from undertread cementing and tread end cementing operations. Any capture systems used for such tests shall be designed in accord with guidelines presented in subd. 2.c.

b. Commence construction of systems needed in order to measure emissions by June 15, 1981.

c. Complete construction of equipment needed for testing and begin testing by July 1, 1981.

d. Complete testing by July 31, 1981.

e. Submit to the department documentation, including test results, of the actual combined total VOC emissions from all undertread cementing, tread end cementing, bead dipping and green tire spraying operations per tire produced by August 31, 1981.

(9) CHEMICAL MANUFACTURE. (a) *Pharmaceutical manufacture*. 1. Applicability. Effective April 1, 1981, this paragraph applies, subject to the provisions of sub. (12), to all operations at pharmaceutical manufacturing facilities involved in the manufacture of pharmaceutical products by chemical synthesis, with the exception of any reactor, distillation unit, dryer, filter, crystallizer, centrifuge, or other individual operation that has a potential emission rate of less than 6.8 kilograms per day (15 pounds per day).

2. Emission control requirements. Except as provided under subd. 1., the owner or operator of a synthesized pharmaceutical manufacturing facility shall:

a. Equip each vent from reactors, distillation operations, crystallizers, centrifuges, or vacuum dryers with surface condensers or an equally effective control device as approved by the department. If a surface condenser is used, the condenser outlet gas temperature shall not exceed:

1) -25°C (-13°F) for VOCs with vapor pressure greater than 40 kPa (5.8 psia) as measured at 20°C (68°F);

2) -15°C (5°F) for VOCs with vapor pressure between 20 kPa (2.9 psia) and 40 kPa (5.8 psia) as measured at 20°C (68°F);

3) 0°C (32°F) for VOCs with vapor pressure between 10 kPa (1.5 psia) and 20 kPa (2.9 psia) as measured at 20°C (68°F);

4) 10°C (50°F) for VOCs with vapor pressure between 7 kPa (1.0 psia) and 10 kPa (1.5 psia) as measured at 20°C (68°F);

5) 25°C (77°F) for VOCs with vapor pressure between 3.5 kPa (0.5 psia) and 7 kPa (1.0 psia) as measured at 20°C (68°F).

b. Limit the VOC emissions from air dryer exhaust systems and production equipment exhaust systems to 15.0 kilograms per day (33 pounds per day) or to 10% of the uncontrolled emission rate of the system, whichever is less stringent.

c. Enclose all centrifuges, rotary vacuum filters, and any other filters having an exposed liquid surface, where the liquid contains VOCs and exerts a total VOC vapor pressure of 3.5 kPa (0.5 psia) or more at 20°C (68°F).

d. Install covers on all in-process tanks that contain a VOC at any time. Covers are to be closed except for necessary operator access during production, sampling, maintenance or inspection.

e. Repair all visually detectible leaks of liquid VOCs the first time the equipment is off-line for a period long enough to complete the repair.

(11) OTHER DIRECT SOURCES. (a) *Process lines emitting organic compounds*. 1. Applicability. a. This paragraph applies to all process lines which emit organic compounds, solvents or mixtures, with the following exceptions:

1) Process lines outside the Southeast Wisconsin Intrastate AQCR on which construction or modification commenced on or before April 1, 1972.

2) Organic compound-water separation systems that process 757 liters (200 gallons) per day or less.

3) Enclosed paint spraying operations from which emissions are never greater than 13.6 kilograms (30 pounds) in any day and never greater than 2.8 kilograms (6 pounds) in any hour.

4) All other process lines from which organic compound emissions are never greater than 6.8 kilograms (15 pounds) in any day and never greater than 1.4 kilograms (3 pounds) in any hour.

b. Where process lines are subject to emission limitations listed elsewhere in this section, the requirements of this paragraph shall apply in accord with the provisions of sub. (12) (g) 2.

2. Emission limitations. Process lines to which this paragraph applies shall meet the following emission limitations:

a. Process lines on which construction or modification commenced before August 1, 1979, shall control emissions of photochemically reactive organic compounds by 85%.

b. Process lines on which construction or modification commenced on or after August 1, 1979, but before April 1, 1981, shall control emissions of all organic compounds by 85% or, where a provision elsewhere in this section also applies, meet the requirement which results in emission of the smallest quantity of VOCs.

c. Process lines on which construction or modification commenced after April 1, 1981, and which are not subject to emission limitations listed elsewhere in this section shall:

1) Control organic compound emission by at least 85%, or

2) Where 85% control has been demonstrated to be technologically infeasible for a specific process line, control organic compound emissions by use of the latest available control techniques and operating practices demonstrating best current technology, as approved by the department.

3. Election. Surface coating and printing processes subject to the requirements of this subsection may instead elect, with the approval of the department, to meet the emission limitations of sub. (4), notwithstanding subs. (4) (a) 1., 2., 3., or 4. and (12), provided that:

a. The process line meets the specific applicability requirements of sub. (4) (c), (d), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k), (l) or (m); and

b. The owner or operator submits a written request to the department. Written requests under this subdivision shall include, in the case of sources constructed prior to August 1, 1979, a schedule for meeting the requirements of sub. (4).

(12) COMPLIANCE SCHEDULES. (a) *Applicability exceptions.* Paragraphs (b) through (h) do not apply to a source which is in compliance with the emission limitations of this section, provided the source has determined and certified compliance to the satisfaction of the department within 90 days after the date specified in subd. 1., 2., 3. or 4., nor do pars. (b) through (g) apply to a source on which construction or modification commenced on or after the specified date. Sources on which construction or modification commenced on or after the date specified in subd. 1., 2., 3. or 4., shall meet the emission requirements of this section in accordance with the provisions of par. (h).

1. The date of August 1, 1979, applies to all sources covered under subs. (2) (a) 1.c., (3) (a) 1.a., (3) (b) 1.a., (3) (c) 1.a., (4) (c) 1., (4) (d) 1., (4) (e) 1., (4) (f) 1., (4) (g) 1., (4) (h) 1., (4) (i) 1., (4) (j) 1., (6) (a) 1., (7) (a) 1., (7) (b) 1., and (7) (c) 1.

2. The date of April 1, 1981, applies to all sources covered under subs. (2) (a) 1.d., (2) (b) 1., (3) (a) 1.b., (3) (b) 1.b., (3) (c) 1.b., (3) (e) 1., (4) (k) 1., (4) (l) 1., (4) (m) 1., (6) (b) 1., (7) (d) 1., and (9) (a) 1.

3. The date of August 31, 1981, applies to all sources covered under sub. (8) (a) 1.

4. The date of January 1, 1984, applies to all sources covered under sub. (6) (c) 1.

(b) *Process and emission control equipment installations.* 1. Except as provided under par. (e) and sub. (13), the owner or operator of a VOC emission source proposing to install and operate VOC emission control equipment or replacement process equipment to comply with the emission limiting requirements of this section shall not exceed the deadlines specified for the following increments of progress as measured from the date specified in par. (a) 1., 2., 3. or 4. for that source:

a. Submit final plans for achieving compliance within 5 months.

b. Award contracts for the emission control systems or process equipment or issue orders for purchase of component parts to accomplish emission control within 8 months.

c. Commence construction or installation of the emission control system or process equipment within 13 months.

d. Complete construction or installation of the emission control system or process equipment within 25 months.

e. Achieve final compliance within 26 months of the date specified in par. (a) 1., 2., 3. or 4. for that source.

2. Any owner or operator of a source subject to the compliance schedule of subd. 1. shall certify to the department, within 7 days after the deadline for each increment of progress, whether the required increment of progress has been achieved.

(c) *Low solvent content coating or ink.* 1. Except as provided under subds. 2. through 5., par. (e) and sub. (13), the owner or operator of a VOC source proposing to employ low solvent content coating or ink application technology to comply with the requirements of this section shall not exceed the deadlines specified for the following increments of progress as measured from the date specified in par. (a) 1., 2. or 3. for that source:

a. Submit final plans for achieving compliance within 5 months.

b. Complete research and development work on low solvent content coatings or inks within 14 months.

c. Complete evaluation of product quality and commercial acceptability within 18 months.

d. Issue purchase orders for low solvent content coatings or inks and process modifications within 19 months.

e. Commence process modifications within 21 months.

f. Complete process modifications and begin the use of low solvent content coatings or inks within 27 months.

g. Achieve final compliance within 28 months of the date specified in par. (a) 1., 2. or 3. for that source.

2. The owner or operator of a can coating or flexible packaging facility proposing to employ low solvent content coating technology to comply with the requirements of sub. (4) (c) 2.d. or (4) (e) 2. may exceed each of the deadlines in subd. 1.b. through g. by 12 months in developing acceptable can end sealing compounds or coatings for hydrophobic flexible packaging substrates.

3. The owner or operator of a graphic arts facility proposing to employ low solvent content ink application technology to comply with the requirements of sub. (4) (1) may, for hydrophobic substrates, extend the date for achieving final compliance to December 31, 1985, provided:

a. Final plans for achieving compliance are submitted by September 1, 1981;

b. The plans include the increments of progress described in subd. 1.b. through f.;

c. Sufficient documentation is submitted to justify the extension; and

d. The plans provide for final compliance by December 31, 1985 through the use of an emission reduction system described in sub. (4) (l) 2.c. and 3. in case the product quality and commercial acceptability evaluation shows low solvent content ink application technology to be unsatisfactory.

4. The owner or operator of a miscellaneous metal parts and products coating facility proposing to employ low solvent content coating technology to comply with the requirements of sub. (4) (m) may, for extreme performance coatings requiring prolonged product quality evaluation periods, extend final compliance provided:

a. Final plans for achieving compliance are submitted by September 1, 1981;

b. The plans include the increments of progress described in subd. 1.b. through f.;

c. Sufficient documentation is submitted to justify the extension; and

d. Final compliance is extended to accommodate the prolonged evaluation period but in no case beyond December 31, 1985.

5. Where the department determines that the low solvent content coating or ink application technology has been sufficiently researched and developed for a particular application, the owner or operator of a VOC source proposing to comply with the requirements of this section through application of low solvent content coatings or inks shall not exceed the deadlines specified for the following increments of progress as measured from the date specified in par. (a) 1., 2. or 3. for that source:

a. Submit final plans for achieving compliance within 5 months.

b. Complete evaluation of product quality and commercial acceptability within 11 months.

c. Issue purchase orders for low solvent content coatings or inks and process modifications within 13 months.

d. Commence process modifications within 15 months.

e. Complete process modifications and begin the use of low solvent content coatings or inks within 20 months.

f. Achieve final compliance within 21 months of the date specified in par. (a) 1., 2. or 3. for that source.

6. Any owner or operator of a stationary source subject to one of the compliance schedules in this paragraph shall certify to the department, within 7 days after the deadline for each increment of progress, whether the required increment of progress has been achieved.

(d) *Equipment modification.* 1. Except as provided under par. (e) and sub. (13), the owner or operator of a VOC source proposing to comply with the requirements of this section by modification of existing processing or emission control equipment shall not exceed the deadlines specified for the following increments of progress as measured from the date specified in par. (a) 1., 2. or 4. for that source:

a. Submit final plans for achieving compliance within 5 months.

b. Award contracts for equipment modifications or issue orders for the purchase of component parts to accomplish equipment modifications within 7 months.

c. Commence construction or installation of equipment modifications within 10 months.

d. Complete construction or installation of equipment modifications within 16 months.

e. Achieve final compliance within 20 months of the date specified in par. (a) 1., 2. or 4. for that source.

2. Any owner or operator of a source subject to the compliance schedule of subd. 1. shall certify to the department, within 7 days after the deadline for each increment of progress, whether the required increment of progress has been achieved.

(e) *Alternate compliance schedules.* 1. Notwithstanding the deadlines specified in pars. (b) through (d), for any particular source the department may issue or approve a separate compliance schedule with earlier deadlines, if it finds that such a schedule would be feasible, or with later deadlines if it finds that those specified in pars. (b) through (d) would not be feasible. The alternate compliance schedule may be proposed by the owner or operator of a VOC source. If the alternate compliance schedule provides later deadlines, the following conditions shall be met:

a. A request for an alternate compliance schedule shall be received by the department within 2 months of the date specified in par. (a) 1., 2. or 3. for that source.

b. Final plans for achieving compliance with the requirements of this section shall be submitted within 5 months of the date specified in par. (a) 1., 2. or 3. for that source.

c. The alternative compliance schedule shall include the same increments of progress as the schedule it is to replace.

d. Sufficient documentation and certification from appropriate suppliers, contractors, manufacturers, or fabricators shall be submitted by the owner or operator to justify the new deadlines proposed for the increments of progress.

2. All alternate compliance schedules proposed or promulgated under par. (e) shall provide for compliance of the source with the requirements of subs. (2) through (10) as expeditiously as practicable but not later than December 31, 1982 or, where the owner or operator proposes to comply through development of a new surface coating which is subject to approval by a federal agency, not later than December 31, 1985.

3. Any schedule approved under this paragraph may be revoked at any time if the source does not meet the deadlines specified for the increments of progress. Upon any such revocation the applicable schedule under pars. (b) to (d) shall be in effect.

(f) *Phased emission reduction schedules.* 1. This paragraph applies only to sources covered under sub. (4) (g) and (m) 3.

2. Except as provided under sub. (13), the owner or operator of a source required to undertake a phased compliance program shall not exceed the following deadlines:

a. Plans for the program of phased compliance shall be submitted within 12 months of the date specified in par. (a) 1. or 2. for that source.

b. The compliance plan shall specify increments of progress with such deadlines as necessary to meet interim compliance dates specified in the applicable rule.

c. Final compliance shall be on or before the date specified in the applicable rule or approved compliance plan, but not later than December 31, 1987.

(g) *Final compliance plans.* 1. If the department finds any compliance plan submitted under this subsection to be unsatisfactory, it may require that the plan be resubmitted with appropriate revisions.

2. Process lines subject to requirements of this subsection on which construction or modification commenced on or before August 1, 1979 shall continue to comply with the requirements of sub. (11) (a) 2.a. during any interim period prior to the final compliance date in the applicable compliance schedule.

3. Process lines covered under subs. (2) (a) 1.d., (2) (b) 1., (3) (a) 1.b., (3) (b) 1.b., (3) (c) 1.b., (3) (e) 1., (4) (k) 1., (4) (l) 1., (4) (m) 1., (6) (b) 1., (6) (c) 1., (7) (d) 1., (8) (a) 1., and (9) (a) 1. on which construction or modification commenced on or after August 1, 1979, but before April 1, 1981 shall continue to comply with the requirements of sub. (11) (a) 2.b. during any interim period prior to the final compliance date in the applicable compliance schedule.

4. Process lines covered under sub. (8) (a) 1. on which construction or modification commenced on or after April 1, 1981 but before August 31, 1981, and process lines covered under sub. (6) (c) 1. on which construction or modification commenced on or after April 1, 1981 but before January 1, 1984 shall continue to comply with the requirements of sub. (11) (a) 2.c. during any interim period prior to the final compliance date in the applicable compliance schedule.

5. Where a source is not subject to requirements of this subsection and was previously unregulated under this section, the final compliance plan shall specify reasonable measures to minimize emissions of VOCs during the interim period prior to the final compliance date.

(h) *New and modified sources.* Any source on which construction or modification commenced on or after the date specified for such source in par. (a) 1., 2., 3. or 4. shall meet the emission limitations of this section upon start-up unless the owner or operator of the source demonstrates, to the satisfaction of the department, that compliance upon start-up would be technologically infeasible. Such sources shall instead meet a department-specified compliance schedule which provides for interim emission limitations and for ultimate compliance with the emission limitations of this section. Ultimate compliance shall be as soon as practicable but in no event later than the date the source would have been required to meet under par. (b), (c), (d), or (f) if it had been constructed or modified prior to the date specified in par. (a) 1., 2., 3. or 4.

(13) EXCEPTIONS, REGISTRATION AND DEFERRALS. (a) *Exceptions for certain organic compounds.* 1. For sources on which construction or modification commenced before August 1, 1979, the provisions of subs. (2) (c), (3) (f) and (11) (a) do not apply to the storage, transfer, use or application of saturated halogenated hydrocarbons, perchloroethylene or acetone.

2. The requirements of this section do not apply to the use or application of insecticides, pesticides or herbicides or to the use or emission of trichlorotrifluoroethane (freon 113), ethane or methane.

(b) *Internal offsets.* 1. No owner or operator of any surface coating or printing facility shall cause or allow the emission of VOCs from any coating or printing line to exceed the limitations contained in this section unless:

a. Each coating or printing line which is involved in the internal offset is operating with an emission rate of VOCs less than or equal to the adjusted emission rate for the coating or printing line (which may be a weighted daily average) contained in a compliance plan approved under this paragraph;

b. The construction or modification of the coating or printing line was commenced on or before:

1) August 1, 1979, for sources covered under sub. (4) (c) 1., (d) 1., (e) 1., (f) 1., (g) 1., (h) 1., (i) 1. and (j) 1.; and

2) April 1, 1981, for sources covered under sub. (4) (k) 1., (l) 1. and (m) 1.; and

c. The combined emission rate from all coating or printing lines involved in the internal offset is less than or equal to an emission rate determined by the following equation:

$$E = \frac{A_1 B_1 C_1}{D_1} + \frac{A_2 B_2 C_2}{D_2} + \dots + \frac{A_n B_n C_n}{D_n}$$

where E = the total allowable emission rate from all of the coating or printing lines involved in the internal offset in kilograms per hour (pounds per hour), $A_{1,2 \dots n}$ = the allowable emission rate for each coating or printing line pursuant to sub. (4) in kilograms per liter (pounds per gallon) of coating or ink, excluding water, delivered to the applicator, $B_{1,2 \dots n}$ = the amount of coating material or ink in liters per hour (gallons per hour), excluding water, delivered to the applicator, $C_{1,2 \dots n}$ = volume fraction of solids in the coating or ink, excluding water, delivered to the applicator, and $D_{1,2 \dots n}$ = theoretical volume fraction of solids, in the coating or ink necessary to meet the allowable emission rate for each coating or printing line pursuant to sub. (4) calculated from:

$$D_{1,2 \dots n} = 1 - \frac{A_{1,2 \dots n}}{P_{1,2 \dots n}}$$

where $P_{1,2,\dots,n}$ = the density of solvent used in the coating or ink delivered to the applicator in kilograms per liter (pounds per gallon), and

d. The owner or operator has certified, and the department has confirmed, that the emissions of all air contaminants from all existing sources owned or controlled by the owner or operator in the state are in compliance with or under a schedule for compliance as expeditiously as practicable with, all applicable local, state and federal laws and regulations.

2. The provisions of subd. 1. apply to a surface coating or printing facility only after the department has approved a compliance plan which:

a. Specifies an emission rate for each of the coating or printing lines involved in the internal offset, and

b. Includes a compliance schedule consistent with sub. (12).

3. If, at any time, the department determines that one of these emission rates is being exceeded, approval of the compliance plan may be revoked and subd. 1. shall no longer apply to the facility.

4. The compliance plan required under subd. 2. shall include a compliance schedule consistent with sub. (12).

(c) *Compliance schedule delays.* Notwithstanding any compliance schedule approved or issued under sub. (12), the department may approve a new compliance schedule which provides additional time for completion of an increment of progress, provided:

1. That the owner or operator of the source is able to document to the department's satisfaction that the source is unable to meet the applicable deadline under sub. (12) for the increment of progress due to circumstances beyond the owner or operator's control which could not reasonably have been avoided by using all prudent planning;

2. Final compliance for sources covered under subs. (2) (a) 1.c., (3) (a) 1.a., (b) 1.a., (c) 1.a., (4) (c) 1., (d) 1., (e) 1., (f) 1., (h) 1., (i) 1., (j) 1., (6) (a) 1., (7) (a) 1., (b) 1. and (c) 1. is not later than December 31, 1982; and

3. For sources covered under subs. (2) (a) 1.d., (b) 1., (3) (a) 1.b., (b) 1.b., (c) 1.b., (e) 1., (4) (k) 1., (l) 1., (m) 1., (6) (b) 1., (7) (d) 1., (8) (a) 1. and (9) (a) 1. final compliance shall not exceed that required in sub. (12).

(d) *Limitation of restrictions to the ozone season.* Where the requirements of this section are met by means of a fossil-fuel fired incinerator, use of the incinerator shall be required only during the ozone season, provided that operation of the incinerator is not required for purposes of occupational health or safety or for the control of toxic or hazardous substances, malodors, or other pollutants regulated by other sections of this chapter. The provisions of this paragraph may be applied, subject to approval of the department, where the requirements of this section are met by use of other energy intensive control devices.

(e) *Registration of certain solvents, exemption.* 1. Except for the provisions of sub. (1) (a) and (b), and this paragraph, this section does not apply to the use of methylene chloride and methyl chloroform.

2. Any person operating a source which has total combined emissions of methylene chloride and methyl chloroform in excess of 0.5 tons in a calendar year shall register the solvent use with the department by February 1 of the year following such use.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72; r. and recr., Register, June, 1975, No. 234, eff. 7-1-75; am. Register, July, 1979, No. 283, eff. 8-1-79; am. (3)(c) 2. and 4., Register, August, 1979, No. 284, eff. 9-1-79; am., Register, March, 1981, No. 303, eff. 4-1-81; cr. (12) (b) and am. (12) (a) (intro.) and (g) 5., Register, July, 1981, No. 307, eff. 8-1-81; am. (13) (a) and cr. (13) (e), Register, December, 1982, No. 324, eff. 1-1-83; am. (4) (b) 3., (g) 4. L., (m) 1. L., (6) (b) 1. b. and (13) (b) 1. c., cr. (14) (c) 3., Register, July, 1983, No. 331, eff. 8-1-83; cr. (6) (c), am. (12) (a), (b), (d), (g) 3. and 4. and (h), Register, November, 1983, No. 335, eff. 12-1-84.

NR 154.14 Control of carbon monoxide emissions. (1) GENERAL LIMITATIONS. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit emission of carbon monoxide to the ambient air which substantially contribute to the exceeding of an air standard or cause air pollution.

(2) **CARBON MONOXIDE LIMITATIONS.** No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit significant emissions of carbon monoxide from any new direct source not listed below to be emitted to the ambient air unless such emissions are incinerated at 1,300°F for 0.3 seconds, or reduced by some other means an equivalent amount. Such emissions shall include, but are not limited to, the exhaust from cupolas, blast furnaces, basic oxygen furnaces; or waste streams from petroleum fluid cokers or other petroleum processes. Compliance with these limitations shall be shown to the department on initial startup of the source.

(a) Petroleum refineries (fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators): 0.050% carbon monoxide by volume, dry basis.

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

NR 154.145 Control of lead emissions. (1) GENERAL LIMITATIONS. No person may cause, allow or permit emissions into the ambient air of lead or lead compounds which substantially contribute to the exceeding of an air standard or air increment, or which creates air pollution.

(2) **LEAD LIMITATIONS.** No person may cause, allow or permit lead or lead compounds to be emitted to the ambient air in amounts greater than the department may establish by permit condition under s. 144.393 (5) or 144.394, Stats., by rule or by special order.

History: Cr. Register, April, 1983, No. 328, eff. 5-1-83.

NR 154.15 Control of nitrogen compound emissions. (1) GENERAL LIMITATIONS. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit nitrogen oxides or nitrogen compounds to be emitted to the ambient air which substantially contribute to the exceeding of an air standard or cause air pollution.

(2) **NITROGEN OXIDES LIMITATIONS.** No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit nitrogen oxides (expressed as NO₂) to be emitted to the ambient air in amounts greater than:

(a) New or modified fossil fuel-fired steam generators rated at over 250 million BTU per hour:

1. Firing of gaseous fossil fuel; 0.20 pounds of NO₂ per million BTU input.

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2. Firing of liquid fossil fuel: 0.30 pounds of NO₂ per million BTU input.

3. Firing of solid fossil fuel: 0.70 pounds of NO₂ per million BTU input.

(b) New or modified weak nitric acid plants (acid 30 to 70% in strength): 3.0 pounds of NO₂ per ton of acid produced.

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

NR 154.16 Use of standby fuel. (1) Use of standby fuel shall meet the following limitations:

(a) *Visible emissions.* 1. The limits in visible emission shall be the same as s. NR 154.11 (7) (c) of these rules.

(b) *Particulate emission limits.* No person while burning standby fuel shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit to be emitted to the ambient air particulate matter which substantially contribute to the exceeding of an air standard or create air pollution.

(c) *Sulfur emission limits.* 1. In the Southeast Wisconsin Intrastate Air Quality Control Region, no person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit use of standby fuel with greater sulfur content than:

a. Coal: 1.50% (by weight as fired)

b. Residual Oil: 1.00%

c. Distillate Oil: 0.70%

2. Variance from the above sulfur limits may be granted by the department until July 1, 1975 or until existing fuel supplies are used.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72; am. (1) (a) and (c), Register, June, 1975, No. 234, eff. 7-1-75.

NR 154.17 Control of motor vehicles, internal combustion engines, and mobile sources. (1) GENERAL LIMITATIONS. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit emissions of particulate matter, sulfur oxides, hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides, or odors from a motor vehicle, internal combustion engine, or mobile source which substantially contribute to the exceeding of an air standard or create air pollution.

(2) TAMPERING WITH AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT. No person may dismantle, remove, or cause to be inoperative any air pollution control device or system which has been installed on a motor vehicle unless the person replaces the device or system with an identical or comparable tested replacement device or system. Such devices or systems include but are not limited to:

(a) Positive crankcase ventilation system.

(b) Exhaust emission control devices.

(c) Evaporative fuel loss control systems.

(d) Any control device operating on principles such as thermal decomposition, catalytic oxidation or reduction, absorption, or adsorption.

(3) MOTOR VEHICLE EMISSION LIMITATIONS; EXEMPTIONS. (a) Any motor vehicle which is subject to inspection under s. 110.20 (6), Stats., may

not emit carbon monoxide (CO) or hydrocarbons (HC) from the exhaust system in concentrations greater than those set forth in Table 1 when measured in an inspection conducted under ch. Trans 131.

Table 1

Light Duty Vehicles	MODEL YEAR GROUPS		MAXIMUM EMISSION CONCENTRATION	
	Light Duty Trucks with gross vehicle weight of 6000 pounds or less	Light Duty Trucks with gross vehicle weight of 6001 to 8000 pounds	HC (parts per million of exhaust)	CO (as a percent of exhaust)
1968-1971	1968-1971	1968-1969	1450	9.0
1972-1974	1972-1974	1970-1972	800	8.0
1975-1977	1975-1978	1973-1978	700	7.0
1978-1979	1979-1984	1979-1984	600	6.0
1980	-----	-----	400	4.0
1981-1987	1985-1987	1985-1987	275	2.5
			220	1.2

Note: Chapter Trans 131 is being proposed by the Department of Transportation.

(b) In addition to the vehicles specified in s. 144.42 (5), Stats., the following motor vehicles are exempt from the emission limitations of par. (a):

1. A motor carrier used "for hire" as defined in s. 194.01 (15), Stats.
2. A truck tractor as defined in s. 340.01 (73), Stats.
3. A motor home as defined in s. 340.01 (33m), Stats.
4. A motor vehicle registered under s. 341.26 (2) (b), (d), (dm), (e), (f), (g), (h), (i), (j), (k) or (m), (2r) or (4), Stats.

(4) VISIBLE EMISSION LIMITS FOR MOTOR VEHICLES, INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES, AND MOBILE SOURCES. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit visible emissions in amounts greater than the following limitations, except when uncombined water is the cause for violation.

(a) Gasoline-powered internal combustion engines of 25 HP or more, or gasoline-powered motor vehicles: no visible emissions for longer than 5 consecutive seconds.

(b) Diesel-powered motor vehicles of model year 1970 or later: emissions of shade or density greater than number 1 on the Ringelmann chart or 20% opacity for longer than 10 consecutive seconds.

(c) Diesel-powered motor vehicles of model year 1969 or earlier: emissions of shade or density greater than number 2 on the Ringelmann chart or 40% opacity for longer than 10 consecutive seconds.

(d) Ships, locomotives, or semistationary diesel engines: emissions of shade or density greater than number 2 on the Ringelmann chart or 40% opacity for longer than an aggregate time of 5 minutes in any 30-minute period. At no time shall emissions exceed a shade or density greater than number 4 on the Ringelmann chart or 80% opacity.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72; am. (2) (intro.) and r. and recr. (3), Register, April, 1983, No. 328, eff. 5-1-83; reprinted to correct error in (2) (b) and (c), Register July, 1983, No. 331; am. (2) (intro.), Register, November, 1983, No. 335, eff. 12-1-83.

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NR 151.18 Malodorous emissions. (1) GENERAL LIMITATIONS. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit emission into the ambient air any substance or combination of substances in such quantities that an objectionable odor is determined to result unless preventive measures satisfactory to the department are taken to abate, or control such emission.

(a) An odor shall be deemed objectionable when either or both of the following tests are met:

1. Upon decision resulting from investigation by the department, based upon the nature, intensity, frequency, and duration of the odor as well as the type of area involved and other pertinent factors.

2. Or when 60% of a random sample of persons exposed to the odor in their place of residence or employment, other than employment at the odor source, claim it to be objectionable and the nature, intensity, frequency, and duration of the odor are considered.

(b) Abatement or control requirements may include but are not limited to:

1. Use of catalytic incinerators, after burners, scrubbers, adsorbers, absorbers, or other methods approved by the department.

2. The removal and disposal of odorous materials.

3. The use of methods in handling and storage of odorous materials that minimize emissions.

4. The following of prescribed standards in the maintenance of premises to reduce odorous emissions.

5. Use of best available control technology to reduce odorous emissions.

(2) TOTAL REDUCED SULFUR LIMITATIONS. No person shall cause, suffer, allow, or permit emission into the ambient air of total reduced sulfur

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