

(e) Storage tanks containing organic compounds with a true vapor pressure in pounds per square inch absolute at 70°F of less than 1.52 with a combined total tankage capacity of not more than 40,000 gallons.

(f) VOC storage tanks with a combined total tankage capacity of not more than 10,000 gallons of volatile organic compounds.

(g) Painting or coating operations, including associated quality assurance laboratories and cleaning operations which emit or will emit not more than 1,666 pounds of organic compounds per month, which are measured prior to entering any emission control devices.

(h) Graphic arts operations, including associated quality assurance laboratories and cleaning operations which emit or will emit not more than 1,666 pounds of organic compounds per month, which are measured prior to entering any emission control devices.

(i) Cold cleaning equipment with a total air to solvent interface of 1.0 square meters or less during operation.

(j) Open top vapor degreasing equipment with a total air to vapor interface of 1.0 square meters or less during operation.

(k) Dry cleaning operations with a total maximum operating capacity for all machines of 75 pounds of clothes per hour.

(l) Private alcohol fuel production systems as defined in s. 144.438 (1) (c), Stats.

(m) Crematories.

(n) Indirect malt dryers which are designed to burn fuels specified in par. (a) at a heat input rate less than the rates specified in par. (a).

(o) A laboratory which emits organic compounds, sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, nitrogen oxides or particulate matter or a combination thereof at a rate of less than 5.7 pounds per hour unless the emissions of any single hazardous air pollutant as defined by s. 112 (b) of the act (42 USC 7412 (b)) equal or exceed 10 tons per year or the cumulative emissions of all such hazardous air pollutants equal or exceed 25 tons per year. Hourly emissions shall be determined, based on the quantitative estimate of air contaminants before they enter any emission control devices, by dividing the total uncontrolled emissions which would have occurred during a calendar month by the total hours of operation of the laboratory during that calendar month. A laboratory is in operation if laboratory apparatus or equipment is in use.

(p) Equipment the primary purpose of which is to transport or sort paper.

(q) Facilities for chlorination of municipal drinking water, the intake of once through industrial process or cooling water, or water for swimming pools, spas or other recreational establishments.

(r) Gasoline dispensing facilities which dispense gasoline or other petroleum products.

(s) Bulk gasoline plants which distribute gasoline or other petroleum products and which have an average daily throughput of less than 15,000 liters (4,000 gallons), based on a 30-day rolling average.

(sm) The following procedures for the remediation of soil or water contaminated with organic compounds, provided the potential to emit, considering emission control devices, for any hazardous air contaminant listed in Table 1 to Table 4 of s. NR 445.04 is not greater than the emission rate listed in Table 1 to Table 4 of s. NR 445.04 for the air contaminant at the respective stack height:

1. Landspreading of contaminated soil, including the agricultural landspreading of soil contaminated with pesticide or fertilizer;

2. Negative pressure venting of contaminated soil or bioremediation, provided the remediation is completed within 18 months or the potential to emit organic compounds from the remediation site is at a rate of not more than 5.7 pounds per hour, considering emission control devices;

3. Pilot testing of a negative pressure venting system provided the testing is limited to a total withdrawal of not more than 150,000 standard cubic feet (scf) of air;

Note: The total withdrawal may be determined by the equation: Total withdrawal (scf) = hours of operation of pilot test (hr) x average flow rate in cubic feet per minute at standard conditions (scfm) x 60 min/hr. An example is: 10 hours of operation x 250 scfm x 60 min/hr = 150,000 scf. When testing at multiple flow rates, determine the withdrawal for each flow rate and sum the withdrawals for a total withdrawal.

4. Landfilling of contaminated soil;

5. Installation and use of devices which remove organic compounds from a private or municipal potable water supply;

6. Installation and use of crop irrigation systems or dewatering wells to remediate contaminated water;

7. Installation and use of air strippers for treatment of contaminated water, provided the remediation is completed within 18 months or the potential to emit organic compounds from the remediation site is at a rate of not more than 5.7 pounds per hour, considering emission control devices;

8. Installation and use of any devices or techniques not listed in this paragraph which are used to remediate soil or water contaminated with organic compounds, if the device or technique is not portable and is not a thermal evaporation unit, and the remediation is completed within 18 months; and

9. Installation and use of any technique or device to remediate soil or water contaminated with organic compounds as part of actions taken by EPA under the authority of the comprehensive environmental response compensation and liability act of 1980, 42 USC 9601 et seq., by the department under the authority of s. 144.442 or 144.76, Stats., or by a responsible party in compliance with the requirements of an administrative order, consent decree or contract issued pursuant to the comprehensive environmental response compensation and liability act of 1980, 42 USC 9601 et seq., or s. 144.442 or 144.76, Stats.

Note: Even though these sources are exempt from permit requirements, they are still subject to the notification requirements under s. NR 419.07 (2).

(sq) Renovation or demolition operations involving friable asbestos containing material.

(t) A combination of emission units which consists of not more than one each of the following specific categories of sources:

1. Fuel burning equipment otherwise exempt under par. (a);
2. Equipment designed to incinerate solid wastes otherwise exempt under par. (b);
3. Storage tanks of organic compounds with a combined total tankage capacity of not more than 40,000 gallons if not more than 10,000 gallons of the storage tanks' capacity is used for storage of volatile organic compounds; and
4. Only one of the other specific category exemptions listed in pars. (c), (d) and (g) to (s).

(u) Emergency electric generators powered by internal combustion engines which are fueled by gaseous fuels, gasoline or distillate fuel oil with an electric output of less than 3,000 kilowatts.

(v) Any quarry, mine or other facility where nonmetallic minerals are extracted that is not a ledge rock quarry or industrial sand mine.

(w) Ledge rock quarries with actual production of less than 25,000 tons per month on a rolling 12 month average, or with actual operation of less than 365 days per 5 year period.

(x) Industrial sand mines with actual production of less than 2,000 tons per month on a rolling 12 month average.

(y) Fixed sand and gravel plants and fixed crushed stone plants with capacities of 25 tons per hour or less.

(z) Portable sand and gravel plants and portable crushed stone plants with capacities of 150 tons per hour or less.

(2) GENERAL CATEGORY OF EXEMPT SOURCES. In addition to the specific categories of exempt sources identified in sub. (1), no operation permit is required for a direct source if the source is not a part 70 source and:

(a) The maximum theoretical emissions from the source for sulfur dioxide or carbon monoxide do not exceed 9.0 pounds per hour for each air contaminant;

(b) The maximum theoretical emissions from the source for particulate matter, nitrogen oxides or organic compounds do not exceed 5.7 pounds per hour for each air contaminant;

(bm) The maximum theoretical emissions from the source for lead do not exceed 0.13 pounds per hour;

(c) The source will not emit any of the air contaminants listed in s. NR 405.02 (27) (a) at a rate greater than the applicable emission rate listed in s. NR 405.02 (27) (a);

(d) The source will not emit any hazardous air contaminant listed in Table 1, 2, 3 or 4 of s. NR 445.04 in amounts greater than the emission rate listed in Table 1, 2, 3 or 4 of s. NR 445.04 for the air contaminant for the respective stack height;

(e) The source will not have maximum theoretical emissions of any single hazardous air pollutant as defined by s. 112 (b) of the act (42 USC

7412 (b)) that equal or exceed 10 tons per year or cumulative maximum theoretical emissions of all the hazardous air pollutants defined by s. 112 (b) of the act (42 USC 7412 (b)) that equal or exceed 25 tons per year;

(f) The source is not subject to any standard or regulation under section 111 of the act (42 USC 7411); and

(g) The source is not subject to any standard or regulation under section 112 of the act (42 USC 7412).

(3) **SPECIFIC CATEGORIES OF EXEMPT INDIRECT SOURCES.** The following categories of indirect sources are exempt from the requirement to obtain an operation permit:

(a) *Existing sources.* All indirect sources on which construction or modification commenced on or prior to November 15, 1992.

(b) *Road and highway projects.* All indirect sources which are road or highway projects.

(c) *Indirect sources with associated parking.* If the indirect source will not be a road or highway project, no operation permit is required if the source will be:

1. An indirect source located in a metropolitan county with a parking capacity of less than 1000 cars in its associated parking areas.

2. An indirect source located in a metropolitan county with a parking capacity increase of less than 1000 cars in its associated parking areas.

3. An indirect source located outside the metropolitan counties with a parking capacity of less than 1500 cars in its associated parking areas.

4. An indirect source located outside the metropolitan counties with a parking capacity increase of less than 1500 cars in its associated parking areas.

(4) **CONDITIONS FOR SPECIFIC EXEMPTIONS.** In order to be eligible for a specific exemption under sub. (1) (d), (g), (h), (o), (s) or (sm), the owner or operator of a direct stationary source shall keep and maintain records of materials used, emissions or production rates, whichever is appropriate, that are adequate to demonstrate that the source qualifies for the exemption. The owner or operator of a direct stationary source shall begin keeping these records no later than January 1, 1994 or the date that the source commences operation, whichever is later, and maintain them for a minimum of 5 years. After January 1, 1994, any direct stationary source that ever exceeds any level listed in sub. (1) (d), (g), (h), (o), (s) or (sm) is not eligible for the exemption under that subsection.

(5) **EXEMPTIONS FROM PERMIT REQUIREMENTS FOR INDIRECT SOURCES.** Pursuant to s. 144.393 (4) (a), Stats., the permit requirements in s. 144.393 (2) (b) and (3) (a), Stats., do not apply to indirect sources.

History: Cr. Register, December, 1984, No. 348, eff. 1-1-85; cr. (2) (bm), r. and recr. (2) (d), am. (2) (e), Register, September, 1988, No. 393; eff. 10-1-88; am. (1) (a) (intro.), 1. to 3., (b), (g), (h), (o), (2) (a), (b), (bm), (c) 1. and 5., (d) and (e), Register, May, 1992, No. 437, eff. 6-1-92; am. (1) (intro.), (a) (intro.) and 5., (b) to (e), (2) (intro.), (a) to (c), cr. (1) (sm), (sq) and (u), (2) (f), (g), (3) to (5), r. (2) (c) 1. to 5., r. and recr. (2) (e), Register, December, 1993, No. 456, eff. 1-1-94; cr. (1) (v) to (z), Register, June, 1994, No. 462, eff. 7-1-94; am. (1) (sm) (intro.), 1. to 3., r. 5., renum. 6. to 10. to be 5. to 9. and am. 7. and 9., Register, September, 1994, No. 465, eff. 10-1-94.

Register, September, 1994, No. 465

NR 407.04 Application filing dates. (1) INITIAL FILING DATES. Except as provided in sub. (3), the owner or operator of an air contaminant source which is not exempt under s. 144.391 (5), Stats., or s. NR 407.03 shall submit an operation permit application on application forms available from the department by the following dates:

Note: Application forms may be obtained from the district and area offices of the Department or from the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Air Management, Permits Section, P.O. Box 7921, Madison WI 53707-7921.

(a) *Existing sources, initial application.* For initial applications for all existing sources, the date in the appropriate column of Table 1 for part 70 and non-part 70 sources corresponding to the county in which the source is located. Where the location of a source is in 2 or more counties, the date an application is due shall be the latest date listed for any of the counties in which the source is located. Any existing air contaminant source for which an application is submitted requesting that it be made a synthetic minor source is a part 70 source until a permit making that source a synthetic minor source is issued and, except as allowed in sub. (3), is subject to the filing dates listed for part 70 sources. If a source submits an application on or before the date specified in Table 1 and the department determines that the application is incomplete, the source shall have 30 days from the date that the department notifies the source of the incompleteness determination to complete the application.

(b) *New and modified sources.* 1. In accordance with s. 144.374 (2) (b), Stats., for new or modified sources for which a construction permit is required and which apply for a construction permit after November 15, 1992, the date that the application for the construction permit is filed.

2. For new or modified sources for which a construction permit is required and which applied for a construction permit before November 15, 1992, a date at least 120 days prior to the expiration date of the construction permit.

3. For new or modified sources for which no construction permit is required, the application for an operation permit shall be filed before the source commences construction or modification.

(2) PERMIT RENEWAL. Pursuant to s. 144.396 (3), Stats., a permittee shall apply for renewal of an operation permit at least 12 months, but not more than 18 months, before the permit expires. No permittee may continue operation of a source after the operation permit expires, unless the permittee submits a timely and complete application for renewal of the permit.

(3) EXTENSIONS AND DEFERRALS. (a) *Extensions for cause.* An existing source may request and the department may grant an extension of not more than 60 days beyond the applicable date specified in sub. (1) (a) if all of the following conditions are met:

1. a. The extension is requested in writing at least 30 but no more than 90 days before the application is due.

b. The department may waive the 30 day requirement in subpar. a if an emergency occurs that makes it impossible for the source to meet that deadline.

2. The applicant demonstrates that the reason that they cannot meet the date specified in sub. (1) (a) is beyond their reasonable control.

3. The extension does not extend the date that a complete application is due for a part 70 source beyond November 15, 1995.

(b) *Deferral for sources proposing to become synthetic minor sources.* 1. If an existing source proposes to be permitted as a synthetic minor source in order to avoid being classified as a part 70 source, the owner or operator shall:

a. Submit a complete application for an operation permit for a non-part 70 source in accordance with s. NR 407.05 (4) and (8) by the date that a part 70 source permit application would be due for that source under the schedule in Table 1.

b. Submit information to show that the actual emissions of each air contaminant emitted by the source for the 2 most recent years prior to the submittal of the application for an operation permit were less than the corresponding thresholds for being classified a major source under s. NR 407.02 (17). If available, actual emissions, as reported to the department pursuant to ch. NR 438, shall be submitted.

c. Submit information to show that the source is a part 70 source solely due to its classification as a major source.

2. The department shall review the application and determine whether the source may be permitted as a non-part 70 source and whether the source has demonstrated that the requirements of subd. 1 have been met. If the department determines that the source may be permitted as a non-part 70 source and the requirements of subd. 1 have been met, it shall process the application in accordance with ss. 144.3925, Stats., NR 407.07 and 407.09. If the department determines that the source may not be permitted as a non-part 70 source, the department shall notify the source of that determination. The owner or operator of the source shall then submit to the department a complete application for a part 70 source in accordance with s. NR 407.05 (4) by October 30, 1995.