

established by the administrator of the U.S. environmental protection agency.

(3) All available alternative operating procedures and interim control measures to minimize emissions shall be utilized by the air contaminant source during the period of any allowed exemption.

(4) The department may grant temporary variances from the emission limits of this chapter to air contaminant sources which request such variances in order to switch from a regular fuel to an alternate fuel which is in more plentiful supply, provided that the conditions of this subsection are met.

(a) If the office of state planning and energy has certified that a switch from the fuel regularly used by the applicant to an alternate fuel which would cause an emission limit to be exceeded is needed to protect public health, safety or welfare in the applicant's part of the state, the department may grant a temporary variance from emission limits provided that:

1. The applicant has submitted a list of steps which will be implemented without delay to minimize adverse effects caused by the switch in fuels permitted by the variance, including all feasible steps to minimize use of the alternate fuel through energy conservation and other measures; and

2. The applicant has provided, or has agreed to provide within 5 days after the date the variance is granted, information on the type, quantity and quality of fuel and rate of consumption in use before and to be used after the switch in fuels; and

3. Granting the variance would be unlikely to cause or exacerbate a violation of any primary ambient air quality standard; and

4. Litigation for violation of an emission limit prescribed in this chapter or an ambient air quality standard prescribed in Wis. Adm. Code chapter NR 155 is not presently pending; and

5. The applicant has agreed to submit no later than 90 days from the date that the variance is granted a plan and time schedule for preventing the recurrence of the conditions which necessitated a variance request; and

6. The applicant submitted and implemented in good faith any plan required to be submitted as a condition to a previously-granted variance; and

7. After July 1, 1978, if the applicant uses natural gas or distillate oil as a regular fuel, the applicant has submitted and received department approval of a plan to minimize dependence on these fuels while complying with the emission limits of this chapter.

(b) If the office of state planning and energy has not certified that a switch in fuels is needed, the department may grant a temporary variance from the emission limits of this chapter only if the conditions of (4) (a) 1. through 7. are met and the applicant has submitted documentation of the unavailability of the fuel regularly used and of any alternate fuel which the air contaminant source has the capability to burn in compliance with emission limits.

(c) When granting a variance is likely to cause a secondary standard (but not a primary standard) to be violated or exacerbated, the following conditions shall apply:

1. The variance must specify an expiration date no later than 45 days from the date the variance is granted.

2. Prior to granting a variance extension which expires on a date more than 45 days after the date the variance was originally granted, the department shall:

a. Determine either that the applicant's regular fuel is unavailable or that certification by the office of state planning and energy of the need for a switch in fuels in the applicant's part of the state remains in effect; and

b. Evaluate through ambient air quality monitoring and/or dispersion modeling the air quality impact of granting the variance and determine that maintenance of the primary standards is not being endangered; and

c. Solicit and consider public comment on permitting the extension.

(d) When granting a variance is unlikely to cause any ambient air quality standard to be violated, the following conditions shall apply:

1. The variance must specify an expiration date no later than 60 days from the date the variance is granted.

2. Prior to granting a variance extension which expires on a date more than 60 days after the date the variance was originally granted, the department shall:

a. Determine either that the applicant's regular fuel is unavailable or that certification by the office of state planning and energy of the need for a switch in fuels in the applicant's part of the state remains in effect; and

b. Evaluate through ambient air monitoring and/or dispersion modeling the air quality impact of granting the variance. If the evaluation indicates that maintenance of the air standards is not being endangered, an extension may be granted. If the evaluation indicates that a secondary air standard has been or may be violated, the procedure set forth in subsection (4) (c) 2. shall apply.

(e) The department may rescind or amend a variance granted under NR 154.02(4) at any time.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72; am., cr. (2) and (3), Register, June, 1975, No. 234, eff. 7-1-75; cr. (2) (d), Register, July, 1976, No. 235, eff. 8-1-76; cr. (4), Register, November, 1977, No. 263, eff. 12-1-77.

NR 154.03 Registration of existing sources. When requested by the department, a person shall furnish to the department, information to locate and classify air contaminant sources according to type, level, duration, characteristics and such other information as may be necessary. The information shall be sufficient to evaluate the effect on air quality and compliance with these rules.

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

Register, November, 1977, No. 263
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NR 154.04 Notice of intent. (1) No person shall cause, suffer, allow or permit the construction of a new stationary source, or the addition to, relocation, modification, or replacement of an existing stationary source listed hereunder, without submitting in writing a notice of intent to the department, containing the information required by NR 154.04(3), prior to commencing construction or modification of said source. A notice of intent shall be submitted for any stationary source:

(a) Which can burn coal, coke or other solid fuel at a heat input rate greater than one million BTU per hour.

(b) Which can burn distillate oil (fuel oil), crude oil or residual oil at a heat input rate greater than 5 million BTU per hour.

(c) Which can burn gaseous fuel at a heat input rate greater than 30 million BTU per hour.

(d) Which can incinerate solid wastes at a rate greater than 50 pounds per hour (dry basis) or which can incinerate liquid wastes at a rate greater than 50 pounds per hour. Incinerators over 1,000 pounds per hour capacity are to be licensed under the solid waste management rules, Wis. Adm. Code chapter NR 151. A single submittal of a notice of intent to the department will be sufficient notification.

(e) Which produces carbon black, charcoal, detergent or soap, explosives, hydrofluoric acid, nitric acid, paint, varnish, phosphoric acid, plastics, printing ink, sodium carbonate, sulfuric acid, sulfur dioxide, dehydrated alfalfa, dried corn, roasted coffee, feed and grain, fish meal, fertilizers, smoked meats and sausage, starch, primary metals, ferroalloys, metallurgical coke, cast metals, asphalt roofing, asphalt concrete, brick or clay products, calcium carbide, cement, ceramics, cleaned coal, concrete mix, desulfurized oil, fiberglass, frit glass, gypsum, lime, mineral wool, paperboard, perlite, paper pulp, phosphate rock, gravel, sand, stone, refined petroleum or petrochemical products, or wood products.

(f) Which emits asbestos, antimony, barium, beryllium, bromine, cadmium, chlorine, chromic acid, chromates, chromium, cobalt fume or dust, copper fume or dust, cyanides, fluorine, hydrogen chloride, hydrogen fluoride, iron (water soluble salts), lead, manganese, mercury, molybdenum, nickel carbonyl, nickel, nitric acid (including anhydrides), phosphoric acid including anhydrides, phosphorus (yellow), platinum (water soluble salts), selenium, sulfuric acid, thallium (water soluble compounds), tin, uranium, vanadium, pesticides, their mixtures, or their compounds. This section shall not apply to laboratories or water chlorination facilities.

(g) Which emits or may emit organic compounds at more than 15 pounds per day or more than 3 pounds per hour.

(h) Which can store more than 1,000 gallons of a photochemically reactive compound.

(i) Which can store more than 40,000 gallons of any organic compound.

(j) Which is an indirect source located in a standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) and which meets one of the following criteria:

1. Any new parking facility, or other new indirect source with an associated parking area, which has a parking capacity of 1,000 cars or more.

2. Any modified parking facility or any modification of an associated parking area which increases parking capacity by 500 cars or more.

3. Any new highway project with an anticipated annual peak hour traffic volume of 1,200 or more vehicles per hour within 10 years of construction.

4. Any highway modification project which will increase the annual peak hour traffic volume by 1,200 or more vehicles per hour within 10 years after modification.

(k) Which is an indirect source outside all SMSA's and which meets one of the following criteria:

1. Any new parking facility or other new indirect source with an associated parking area which has a parking capacity of 1,500 cars or more.

2. Any modified parking facility or any modification of an associated parking area which increases parking capacity by 750 cars or more.

3. Any new highway project which will carry 4 or more lanes of traffic and which has an anticipated annual peak hour traffic volume of 1,800 or more vehicles per hour within 10 years of construction.

4. Any highway modification project which will create an additional 2 or more lanes of traffic and which will increase the annual peak hour traffic volume by 1,800 or more vehicles per hour within 10 years after modification.

(l) Which is an airport, the construction or general modification program of which is expected to result in the following activity within 10 years of construction or modification: