

- 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 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.

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.

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:

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.

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(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: