Chapter NR 408

NONATTAINMENT AREA MAJOR SOURCE PERMITS

Note: The preexisting sections NR 408.01 and 408.02 were repealed, sections NR 408.025 to 408.07 were renumbered to NR 406.08 to 406.13 and am. NR 406.10 and 406.11, Register, May, 1993, No. 449, eff. 6-1-93.

NR 408.01 Applicability; purpose. (1) APPLICABILITY. This chapter applies to all new major sources and all major modifications to major sources located in areas designated as ozone transport regions or nonattainment areas by the U.S. environmental protection agency or by the department.

(2) PURPOSE. The purpose of this chapter is to establish requirements and procedures, in addition to those in ch. NR 406, for reviewing and issuing construction permits to all new major sources and all major modifications to major sources located in areas designated as ozone transport regions or nonattainment areas by the U.S. environmental protection agency or by the department.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1993, No. 449, eff. 6-1-93.

NR 408.02 Definitions. The definitions contained in ch. NR 400 apply to the terms used in this chapter. In addition, the following definitions apply to the terms used in this chapter:

(1) "Actual emissions" means the actual rate of emissions of a pollutant from an emissions unit, determined as follows:

(a) Actual emissions as of a particular date shall equal the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during a 2 year period which precedes the particular date and which is representative of normal source operation. The department shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination by the department that it is more representative of normal source operation. Actual emissions shall be calculated using the unit's actual operating hours, production rates and types of materials processed, stored or combusted during the selected time period. Where the implementation plan for an area is based on allowable emissions, or where actual emissions exceed allowable emissions, the department may presume that the source specific allowable emissions for the unit are equivalent to the actual emissions of the unit.

(b) For any emissions unit, other than an electric utility steam generating unit, which has not begun normal operations on the particular date, actual emissions shall equal the potential to emit of the unit on that date.

(c) For an electric utility steam generating unit, other than a new unit or the replacement of an existing unit, actual emissions of the unit following the physical or operational change shall equal the representative ac-

tual annual emissions of the unit, provided the source owner or operator maintains and submits to the department, on an annual basis for a period of 5 years from the date the unit resumes regular operation, information demonstrating that the physical or operational change did not result in an emissions increase. A longer period, not to exceed 10 years, may be required by the department if it determines a period to be more representative of normal source post-change operations.

(2) "Allowable emissions" means the emissions rate of a stationary source calculated using the maximum rated capacity of the source, or using federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation or both, if the source is subject to such federally enforceable limits, and using the most stringent of the following:

(a) Any applicable standards in chs. NR 440 and 446 to 449.

(b) Any applicable emissions limitations in chs. NR 400 to 499.

(c) Any applicable state implementation plan emissions limitation including a limitation with a future compliance date.

(d) Any emissions rate specified as a federally enforceable permit condition, including a limitation with a future compliance date.

(3) "Begin actual construction" means the initiation of physical on-site construction activities on an emissions unit which are of a permanent nature. Activities include, but are not limited to, installation of building supports and foundations, laying of underground pipe work and construction of permanent storage structures. With respect to a change in method of operation, this term refers to those on-site activities other than preparatory activities which mark the initiation of the change.

(4) "Best available control technology" or "BACT" means an emissions limitation, including a visible emissions standard, based on the maximum degree of reduction for each air contaminant subject to regulation under the federal clean air act which would be emitted from any proposed major source or major modification which the department, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems and techniques, including clean fuels, fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combination techniques for control of the air contaminant. In no event may application of best available control technology result in emissions of any air contaminant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under chs. NR 440 and 446 to 449. Emissions from any source utilizing clean fuels or any other means to comply with this subsection may not be allowed to increase above the levels that would have been required prior to enactment of the 1990 federal clean air act amendments. If the department determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular emissions unit would make the imposition of an emissions standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of best available control technology. The standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reduction achievable by implementation of a design, equipment, work practice or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

(5) "Building, structure, facility or installation" means all of the air contaminant emitting activities which belong to the same industrial grouping, are located on one or more contiguous or adjacent properties, and are under the control of the same person, or persons under common control except the activity of any vessel. Air contaminant sources shall be considered as part of the same industrial grouping if they are classified under the same 2-digit major group as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, incorporated by reference in ch. NR 484.

(6) "Clean coal technology" means any technology, including technologies applied at the precombustion, combustion or post combustion stage, at a new or existing facility which will achieve significant reductions in air emissions of sulfur dioxide or oxides of nitrogen associated with the utilization of coal in the generation of electricity or process steam which was not in widespread use as of November 15, 1990.

(7) "Clean coal technology demonstration project" means a project using funds appropriated under the heading 'Department of Energy-Clean Coal Technology', up to a total amount of $2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the U.S. environmental protection agency. The federal contribution for a qualifying project shall be at least 20% of the total cost of the demonstration project.

(8) "Commence" as applied to construction of a major source or major modification means that the owner or operator has all necessary preconstruction approvals or permits and either has:

(a) Begun, or caused to begin, a continuous program of actual on-site construction of the source, to be completed within a reasonable time; or

(b) Entered into binding agreements or contractual obligations, which cannot be canceled or modified without substantial loss to the owner or operator, to undertake a program of actual construction of the source to be completed within a reasonable time.

(9) "Commence operation" means the initial startup of an emissions unit following completion of construction which results in the emission of an air contaminant for which the area is designated nonattainment. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown commences operation after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.

(10) "Complete" means, in reference to an application for a permit, that the application contains all of the information necessary, as determined by the department, for processing the application. Designating an application complete for purposes of permit processing does not preclude the department from requesting or accepting any additional information.

(11) "Construction" means any physical change or change in the method of operation, including fabrication, erection, installation, demolition or modification of an emissions unit, which would result in a change in actual emissions.

(12) "Electric utility steam generating unit" means any steam electric generating unit that is constructed for the purpose of supplying more than one-third of its potential electric output capacity and more than 25 MW of electrical output to any utility power distribution system for

sale. Any steam supplied to a steam distribution system for the purpose of providing steam to a steam-electric generator that would produce electrical energy for sale is also considered in determining the electrical energy output capacity of the affected facility.

(13) "Emissions unit" means any part of a stationary source, including point and area sources, which emits or would have the potential to emit any pollutant, including fugitive emissions, subject to regulation under the federal clean air act or under chs. NR 400 to 499.

(14) "Fossil fuel-fired boiler" means a unit, or combination of units, which combusts fossil fuel, or receives heat from other fossil fuel-fired units, to produce steam by indirect heat transfer, and includes units that produce steam for electric generation. The heat input for the units includes any heat provided to the units from the combustion of fossil fuels in other units. The total heat input from fossil fuel-firing for a combination of units is the sum of the heat inputs from fossil fuel-firing for each unit.

(15) "Fossil fuel-fired electric plant" means one or more units that combust fossil fuel to produce electricity. The total heat input for a plant from fossil fuel-firing is the sum of the heat inputs from fossil fuel-firing for each combustion unit that is part of the plant.

(16) "Fugitive emissions" means those emissions which could not reasonably pass through a stack, chimney, vent or other functionally equivalent opening.

(17) "Indian governing body" means the governing body of any tribe, band or group of Indians subject to the jurisdiction of the United States and recognized by the United States as possessing power of self-government.

(18) "Indian tribe" means any Indian tribe, band, nation or other organized group or community, including any Alaskan native village, which is federally recognized as eligible for the special programs and services provided by the United States to Indians because of their status as Indians.

(19) "Lowest achievable emission rate" or "LAER" means, for any source, the more stringent rate of emissions based on the following:

(a) The most stringent emissions limitation which is contained in the implementation plan of any state for the class or category of stationary source, unless the owner or operator of the proposed stationary source demonstrates that the limitation is not achievable; or

(b) The most stringent emissions limitation which is achieved in practice by the class or category of stationary source. This limitation, when applied to a modification, means the lowest achievable emission rate for the new or modified emissions units within a stationary source. In no event may the application of the term permit a proposed new or modified stationary source to emit any pollutant in excess of the amount allowable under a new source standard of performance which applies under ch. NR 440 or under 40 CFR part 60.

(20) "Major modification" means any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a major source that would result in a signifi-

cant net emissions increase of any pollutant subject to regulation under the federal clean air act. Further:

(a) Any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of a major source of VOCs located in an extreme nonattainment area for ozone which results in any increase in emissions of VOCs from any discrete operation, emissions unit or other pollutant emitting activity at the source shall be considered a major modification for ozone.

(b) Any net emissions increase that is considered significant for VOCs shall be considered significant for ozone.

(c) For the purpose of applying the requirements of s. NR 408.03 (6) to major sources of nitrogen oxides located in ozone nonattainment areas or in ozone transport regions, any significant net emissions increase of nitrogen oxides is considered significant for ozone, in addition to any separate requirements for nitrogen oxides.

(d) For the purposes of applying the requirements of s. NR 408.03 (5) to major sources of PM^{10} precursors, any significant net emissions increase of a PM^{10} precursor is considered significant for PM^{10}.

(e) A physical change or change in the method of operation does not include:

1. Routine maintenance, repair and replacement.

2. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under s. 2 (a) and (b) of the federal energy supply and environmental coordination act of 1974, or any superseding legislation, or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plan pursuant to the federal power act;

3. Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under s. 125 of the federal clean air act;

4. Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;

5. Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a stationary source which:

a. The source was capable of accommodating before December 21, 1976, unless a change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after December 12, 1976 pursuant to ch. NR 405 or 406 or under operation permits issued pursuant to ch. NR 407;

b. The source is approved to use under any permit issued under this chapter.

6. An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless the change is prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after December 21, 1976 pursuant to ch. NR 405 or 406 or this chapter, or under operation permits issued pursuant to ch. NR 407.

7. Any change in ownership at a stationary source.

8. The addition, replacement or use of a pollution control project at an existing electric utility steam generating unit, unless the department de-

termines that the addition, replacement or use renders the unit less environmentally beneficial, or except:

a. When the department has reason to believe that the pollution control project would result in a significant net increase in representative actual annual emissions of any air contaminant over levels used for that source in the most recent air quality impact analysis in the area conducted for the purpose of title I of the federal clean air act, if any; and

b. The department determines that the increase will cause or contribute to a violation of any ambient air quality standard or air quality increment, or visibility limitation.

9. The installation, operation, cessation or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that the project complies with:

a. The state implementation plan; and

b. Other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(21) "Major source" means:

(a) 1. Any direct stationary source of air pollutants which emits or has the potential to emit 100 tons per year (tpy) or more of any pollutant for which the area in which the source is located is nonattainment, except that lower emissions thresholds shall apply as follows to any stationary source for which a complete construction permit application was submitted or was required to be submitted after November 15, 1992:

a. 70 tpy of PM^{10}, or where applicable, a PM^{10} precursor, in any serious nonattainment area for PM^{10};

b. 50 tpy of VOC in any serious nonattainment area for ozone;

c. 50 tpy of VOC in areas within ozone transport regions except for any severe or extreme nonattainment area for ozone;

d. 25 tpy of VOC in any severe nonattainment area for ozone;

e. 10 tpy of VOC in any extreme nonattainment area for ozone;

f. 50 tpy of carbon monoxide in any serious nonattainment area for carbon monoxide, where stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels in the area.

Note: If any serious nonattainment area for carbon monoxide is designated in the state, the department will make the determination of whether stationary sources contribute significantly to the carbon monoxide levels in accordance with rules or guidance issued by the U.S. environmental protection agency.

2. Any stationary source of nitrogen oxides identified under par. (b); and

3. Any physical change that would occur at a stationary source not qualifying under subd. 1 or 2 as a major source, if the change would constitute a major source by itself.

(b) For the purposes of applying the requirements of s. NR 408.03 (5), a stationary source for which a complete construction permit application

was submitted or was required to be submitted after November 15, 1992 is major for nitrogen oxides if it is located in any ozone nonattainment area or ozone transport region and it emits, or has the potential to emit, nitrogen oxides as follows:

1. 100 tpy or more of nitrogen oxides in:

a. Any ozone nonattainment area classified as marginal or moderate;

b. Any ozone nonattainment area classified as transitional, submarginal or an incomplete or no data area, that is located in any ozone transport region;

c. Areas classified under the federal clean air act as attainment or unclassifiable for ozone that are located in any ozone transport region;

2. 50 tpy or more of nitrogen oxides in any serious nonattainment area for ozone;

3. 25 tpy or more of nitrogen oxides in any severe nonattainment area for ozone;

4. 10 tpy or more of nitrogen oxides in any extreme nonattainment area for ozone;

(c) A stationary source that is major for VOC shall be considered major for ozone and subject to the requirements for ozone in this chapter.

(d) For purposes of implementing the requirements of s. NR 408.03 (4), a stationary source that is major for any PM_{10} precursor shall be considered major for PM_{10}.

(e) The fugitive emissions of a stationary source may not be included in determining, for any of the purposes of this chapter, whether it is a major source unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of stationary sources:

1. Carbon black plants (furnace process).

2. Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers).

3. Coke oven batteries.

4. Charcoal production plants.

5. Chemical process plants.

6. Fuel conversion plants.

7. Fossil fuel-fired boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input.

8. Fossil fuel-fired electric plants of more than 250 million BTU per hour heat input.

9. Glass fiber manufacturing plants.

10. Hydrofluoric acid plants.

11. Iron and steel mills.

12. Kraft pulp mills.

13. Lime plants.

14. Municipal incinerators (or combinations thereof) capable of charging more than 50 tons of refuse per day.

15. Nitric acid plants.

16. Petroleum refineries.

17. Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels.

18. Phosphate rock processing plants.

19. Portland cement plants.

20. Primary aluminum ore reduction plants.

21. Primary copper smelters.

22. Primary lead smelters.

23. Primary zinc smelters.

24. Secondary metal production plants.

25. Sintering plants.

26. Sulfuric acid plants.

27. Sulfur recovery plants.

28. Taconite ore processing plants.

29. Any other stationary source category regulated under s. 111 or 112 of the federal clean air act before November 15, 1990.

(22) "Necessary preconstruction approvals or permits" means those permits or approvals required under federal air quality control laws and regulations and those air quality control laws and regulations which are part of the applicable state implementation plan.

(23) (a) "Net emissions increase" means the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

1. Any increase in actual emissions from a particular physical change or change in the method of operation at a stationary source; and

2. Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the source that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable.

(b) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs between:

1. The date 5 years before construction on the particular change commences, and

2. The date that the increase from the particular change occurs.

(c) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if the department has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source under this chapter, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs.

(d) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.

(e) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

1. The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;

2. It is federally enforceable at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins; and

3. The department has not relied on it in issuing any permit under ch. NR 405, 406, 407 or this chapter or the state has not relied on it in demonstrating attainment or reasonable further progress;

4. It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change.

5. The unit was actually operated and emitted the air contaminant for which the decrease is being sought. Reductions of permitted emissions for units that were never operated cannot be considered creditable emissions decreases.

(f) An emissions increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the emissions unit on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.

(24) (a) "Nonattainment area" means any area that does not meet the primary or secondary ambient air quality standard for a pollutant and that is designated nonattainment with respect to that pollutant by the administrator of the U.S. environmental protection agency pursuant to s. 107 (d) of the federal clean air act or by the department pursuant to s. 144.371 (2), Stats.

(b) For certain pollutants, nonattainment areas are classified for the purpose of applying an attainment date or for other purposes, in accordance with procedures in the federal clean air act. The following nonattainment area classifications have been established:

1. For ozone: marginal, moderate, serious, severe and extreme;

2. For PM_{10}: moderate and serious; and

3. For carbon monoxide: moderate and serious.

Note: See 40 CFR part 81 for a listing of the specific areas.

(25) "Ozone transport region" means any interstate transport region which has been established for ozone pursuant to s. 176A of the federal clean air act.

(26) "PM_{10} precursor" means, for the purposes of implementing the requirements of s. NR 408.03(4), sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides or volatile organic compounds.

(27) "Pollution control project" means any activity or project at an existing electric utility steam generating unit for purposes of reducing emissions from the unit. Activities or projects are limited to:

(a) The installation of conventional or innovative pollution control technology, including but not limited to advanced flue gas desulfurization, sorbent injection for sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides controls and electrostatic precipitators;

(b) An activity or project to accommodate switching to a fuel which is less polluting than the fuel used prior to the activity or project, including but not limited to natural gas or coal re-burning, or the co-firing of natural gas and other fuels for the purpose of controlling emissions;

(c) A permanent clean coal technology demonstration project conducted under title II, s. 101 (d) of the further continuing appropriations act of 1985, 42 USC 5903 (d), or subsequent appropriations, up to a total amount of $2,500,000,000 for commercial demonstration of clean coal technology, or similar projects funded through appropriations for the U.S. environmental protection agency; or

(d) A permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes a repowering project.

(28) "Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a stationary source to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operation limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable. Limitations which can be considered in the determination of potential to emit include the application of air pollution control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored or processed. Secondary emissions may not be counted in determining a sources's potential to emit.

Note: A permit limitation on emissions from any source, including a minor source which would otherwise be considered a major source, shall include adequate testing, monitoring and recordkeeping procedures in order to be considered a federally enforceable limitation.

(29) "Reasonable further progress" means annual incremental reductions in emissions of the relevant air pollutant required by part D of the federal clean air act or may reasonably be required by the department or the administrator of the U.S. environmental protection agency for the purpose of ensuring attainment of the applicable national ambient air quality standards in an area by the applicable statutory deadline.

(30) "Representative actual annual emissions" means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the source is projected to emit a pollutant for the 2-year period after a physical change or change in the method of operation of a unit, or a different consecutive 2-year period within 10 years after that change, where the department determines that the period is more representative of normal source operations, considering the effect any change will have on increasing or decreasing the hourly emissions rate and on projected capacity utilization. In projecting future emissions the department shall:

(a) Consider all relevant information, including but not limited to, historical operational data, the company's own representations, filings with the state or federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans under title IV of the federal clean air act; and

(b) Exclude, in calculating any increase in emissions that results from the particular physical change or change in the method of operation at an electric utility steam generating unit, that portion of the unit's emissions

following the change that could have been accommodated during the representative baseline period and is attributable to an increase in projected capacity utilization at the unit that is unrelated to the particular change, including any increased utilization due to the rate of electricity demand growth for the utility system as a whole.

(31) "Secondary emissions" means emissions which would occur as a result of the construction or operation of a major source or major modification, but do not come from the major source or major modification itself. For the purpose of this chapter, secondary emissions shall be specific, well defined, quantifiable and impact the same general area as the stationary source or modification which causes the secondary emissions. Secondary emissions include emissions from any off-site support facility which would not be constructed or increase its emissions except as a result of the construction or operation of the major source or major modification. Secondary emissions do not include tailpipe emissions from any source regulated under title II of the federal clean air act or any emissions from in-transit marine vessels.

(32) (a) "Significant" means, in reference to a net emissions increase or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following, except as provided in pars. (b) to (h):

1. Carbon monoxide: 100 tons per year (tpy).

2. Nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy.

3. Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy.

4. Particulate matter: 25 tpy.

5. PM^{10}: 15 tpy.

6. Ozone: 40 tpy of VOC.

7. Lead: 0.60 tpy.

(b) Notwithstanding the significant emission rate for carbon monoxide under par. (a), a net increase in carbon monoxide emissions resulting from any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source in a serious nonattainment area for carbon monoxide is significant if the increase exceeds 50 tpy, provided stationary sources contribute significantly to carbon monoxide levels in that area.

Note: If any serious nonattainment area for carbon monoxide is designated in the state, the department will make the determination of whether stationary sources contribute significantly to the carbon monoxide levels in accordance with rules or guidance issued by the U.S. environmental protection agency.

(c) Notwithstanding the significant emissions rate for ozone under par. (a), a net increase in emissions of VOCs that would result from any physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, a stationary source for which a complete construction permit application was submitted or was required to be submitted after November 15, 1992 and which is located in a serious or severe nonattainment area for ozone is significant if the increase exceeds 25 tpy when aggregated with all creditable increases and decreases in emissions of that precursor from the source over any period of 5 consecutive years, which includes the calendar year in which the increase will occur.

(d) Notwithstanding the significant emissions rates for ozone under pars. (a) and (c), any increase in VOC emissions from any discrete operation, unit or other pollutant emitting activity at a major source of VOCs located in an extreme nonattainment area for ozone shall be considered significant.

(e) Notwithstanding the significant emission rates for PM^{10} under par. (a), a net increase in PM^{10} emission resulting from a physical change in, or a change in the method of operation of, a stationary source in a serious nonattainment area for PM^{10} is significant if the increase exceeds 10 tpy.

(f) For the purposes of applying the requirements of s. NR 408.03 (5) to major sources of nitrogen oxides for which a complete construction permit application was submitted or was required to be submitted after November 15, 1992 and which are located in ozone nonattainment areas or in ozone transport regions, the significant emission rates and other requirements for VOC in this subsection shall apply to nitrogen oxides emissions.

(g) For the purposes of applying the requirements of s. NR 408.03 (4) to a major source of a PM^{10} precursor located in a moderate PM^{10} nonattainment area, the significant emission rate for the PM^{10} precursor is 15 tpy.

(h) For the purposes of applying the requirements of s. NR 408.03 (4) to a major source of a PM^{10} precursor located in a serious PM^{10} nonattainment area, the significant emission rate for the PM^{10} precursor is 10 tpy.

(33) "Temporary clean coal technology demonstration project" means a clean coal technology demonstration project that is operated for a period of 5 years or less, and which complies with the state implementation plan and other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1993, No. 449, eff. 6-1-93.

NR 408.03 Source applicability and exemptions. (1) No person may begin actual construction of a major source or major modification to which the requirements of this chapter apply unless the person has a permit which states that the stationary source or modification will meet the requirements of ss. NR 408.04 to 408.10.

(2) The requirements of ss. NR 408.04 to 408.10 shall apply only to any new major source or major modification that is major for the pollutant, or the precursor of the pollutant, as applicable, for which an area is designated as nonattainment, or as an ozone transport region, as of the date the permit is issued, if the stationary source or modification would be constructed anywhere in the designated nonattainment area or ozone transport region.

(3) The requirements of ss. NR 408.04 to 408.10 shall apply with respect to any air contaminant for which an applicable source is major and in the case of a modification, would result in a significant net emissions increase for that pollutant.

(4) The requirements of ss. NR 408.04 to 408.10 applicable to new major sources or major modifications of PM^{10} shall also apply to each

PM_{10} precursor for which the source is a major source, except that the requirements do not apply where the administrator of the U.S. environmental protection agency determines that the sources of PM_{10} precursors do not significantly contribute to PM_{10} levels which exceed the PM_{10} ambient standards.

(5) The requirements of ss. NR 408.04 to 408.10 applicable for new major sources or major modifications of VOC shall apply to nitrogen oxides emissions from new major sources or major modifications of nitrogen oxides, except that the requirements do not apply if the administrator of the U.S. environmental protection agency determines, when the administrator approves a plan, plan revision or petition under provisions of s. 182(f) of the federal clean air act, that the statutory requirements of s. 182(f) do not apply.

(6) For any major modification which results in a significant net emissions increase of VOCs in a serious or severe nonattainment area for ozone, if the source's potential to emit is less than 100 tpy of VOCs, the requirements of ss. NR 408.04 to 408.10 will not apply with respect to the VOCs if the owner or operator of the source elects to offset the increase in VOC emissions by a greater reduction in emissions of VOCs from other operations, units or activities within the source, at an internal offset ratio of at least 1.3 to 1.

(7) Notwithstanding the requirements for offsets under s. NR 408.06, emission offsets for an increase in the emissions of VOCs will not be required for a major modification which results in a significant increase in VOC emissions in an extreme nonattainment area for ozone if the modification consists of the installation of equipment required to comply with the applicable implementation plan, permit or provision under the federal clean air act.

(8) The provisions of this chapter do not apply to a source or modification that would be a major source or major modification only if fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable are considered in calculating the potential to emit of the stationary source or modification and the source does not belong to any of the source categories contained in s. NR 408.02 (21) (e).

(9) For attainment or unclassifiable areas within an ozone transport region, the permitting requirements of both ch. NR 405 and this chapter shall apply and where requirements conflict or overlap, the more stringent requirements shall prevail.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1993, No. 449, eff. 6-1-93.

NR 408.04 Control technology review. (1) A major source or major modification shall meet each applicable emission limitation under this chapter and each applicable emission standard or standard of performance under chs. NR 440 and 446 to 449.

(2) A new major source shall apply the lowest achievable emission rate for each pollutant subject to the provisions of this chapter that it would have the potential to emit in an amount which makes the source a major source. This provision applies to each new emissions unit at which emission increases would occur.

(3) A major modification shall apply the lowest achievable emission rate for each pollutant subject to the requirements of this chapter for

which it would result in a significant net emissions increase at the source. This requirement applies to each emissions unit at which a net emissions increase in the pollutant would occur as a result of a physical change or change in the method of operation in the unit.

(4) For phased construction projects, the determination of the lowest achievable emission rate shall be reviewed and modified as appropriate at the latest reasonable time which occurs no more than 18 months prior to commencement of construction of each independent phase of the project. At the time of the review, the owner or operator of the affected stationary source may be required to demonstrate the adequacy of any previous determination of the lowest achievable emission rate for the source.

(5) In the case of any major modification which results in a significant net emissions increase in VOC emissions in a serious or severe nonattainment area for ozone, if the modification occurs at a source which emits or has the potential to emit 100 tons or more of the VOCs per year, the requirements of sub. (3), concerning compliance with the lowest achievable emission rate, will not apply if the owner or operator of the source elects to offset the increase of emissions of the VOCs by a greater reduction in emissions of VOCs from other operations, units or pollutant emitting activities within the source at an internal offset ratio of at least 1.3 to 1.

(6) In the case of any major modification which results in a significant net emissions increase in VOC emissions in a serious or severe nonattainment area for ozone, if the source's potential to emit is less than 100 tpy of VOCs, the source shall be required to comply with BACT as a substitute for the LAER otherwise required under sub. (3).

(7) The department shall, for each new major source and major modification, submit to the U.S. environmental protection agency, within 60 days of issuance of the construction permit, all information on the emissions prevention or control technology for the new major source or major modification.

Note: The data submitted by the department will be included in the U.S. environmental protection agency's RACT/BACT/LAER Clearinghouse.

History: Cr. Register, May, 1993, No. 449, eff. 6-1-93.

NR 408.05 Reasonable further progress. (1) By the time the proposed major source or major modification is to commence operation, sufficient offsetting emissions shall be in effect such that the total emissions from existing sources in the area, from new or modified sources which are not major sources and from the proposed source will be sufficiently less than total emissions from existing sources prior to the application for the permit to construct or modify so as to represent, when considered together with the plan provisions required under s. 172 of the federal clean air act, reasonable further progress.

(2) For the purposes of satisfying the requirements of sub. (1):

(a) The determination of total emissions at both the time prior to the application for a permit subject to the requirements of this chapter and the time the permitted source or modification would commence operation, shall be made in a manner consistent with the assumptions in the applicable state implementation plan approved by the administrator of the U.S. environmental protection agency concerning baseline emissions for the demonstration of reasonable further progress and attainment of