

Meeting Summary
Air Management Study Group Meeting

Thursday, November 7, 2019

9:00 am

Room G09, State Natural Resources Building (GEF2)
101 S. Webster St., Madison, WI

Attendees

Dave Bittrich, TRC

David Bizot, DNR

Scott Blankman, Clean Wisconsin+*

Delanie Breuer, WI Paper Council+*

Craig Czarnecki, DNR

Steve Dunn, Alliant Energy

John Gibbons, Tetra Tech, Inc.

Ashley Gray, DNR+

Kristin Hart, DNR

Curtis Hedman, DHS*

Christopher Hiebert, SEWRPC+*

Maria Hill, DNR

Joseph Hoch, Alliant Energy*

Erik Hoven, Dairyland Power Co-op

Jeff Jaeckels, MGE*

Mike Kolb, WEC Energy Group

Katie Praedel, DNR

Andrea Simon, Interested Party

Renee Smits, Spectrum Engineering

Sheri Stach, DNR

Andy Stewart, DNR

Steve Tasch, Trinity Consultants

Ken Yass, Geosytneq

*AMSG member

+ Skype attendee

Action Items

Next AMSG Meeting. The next study group meeting will be held on **Thursday, February 20, 2020** at 9 a.m. at the State Natural Resources Building (GEF 2), Room G09, 101 S. Webster St., Madison.

Meeting Summary

Opening remarks and agenda repair

Air Program Director Gail Good is in Washington D.C. for a meeting and sends her best to the AMSG members in attendance.

Hiring Update

In the last quarter, the Air Program hired a new Field Data staff member in the Monitoring section and a Web Programmer for program-wide work.

The program is in the interview process for 11 Field Engineer positions. Those hires will work on compliance and permitting. The goal is to fill those current vacancies over the next 12 months.

Proposed Guidance and Rules Legislative Update

The Air Program continues to review guidance as defined in s. 227 Wis Stats. The guidance is put out on the [Proposed DNR program guidance webpage](#) where the public can make comments and subscribe to proposed and final guidance notices. All Air Program Guidance will be going out for the full 21-day comment period. To date, the program has not had a lot of feedback from the public, but will continue to work through the recertification process. The program has a large volume of guidance materials that must get certified and finalized. Items are posted weekly. Guidance will continue to be available to the public through the Air Program's guidance module.

Proposed DNR Rules

AM-24-12 (B) Air Permit Streamlining Rule Part 2 has been approved by the Natural Resources Board in September. The rule is now with the governor awaiting signature. The rule is anticipated to be finalized in May 2020.

AM-20-18 VOC RACT remains in the drafting stage. The program intends to reach out to externals to review the draft and provide their input prior to putting the rule out for public comment. The program anticipates outreach on this opportunity in a few months. If anyone is interested in being part of the external review group, or knows of someone who may be, contact David Bizot.

AM 20-19 incorporates the 2015 ozone NAAQS into state rule and is currently being drafted.

Proposed EPA Rules/Guidance

EPA has proposed a revision to extend the start date of the Photochemical Assessment Monitoring Station (PAMS) Requirement. This does not directly impact Wisconsin, however the proposed extension will affect neighboring states.

The comment period closed on November 1 for the Reclassification of Major sources as Area Sources under S. 112 of the Clean Air Act, also known as "Once in, always in."

The Air Program provided comments on EPA's proposed revisions for Prevention of Significant Deterioration and Nonattainment New Source Review: Project Emissions Accounting.

The program also commented on three proposals related to NSPS and NESHAP guidelines for existing landfills. The program made similar comments on all three proposals to ensure they do not conflict with one another.

Finalized EPA Rules/Guidance

On August 23, 2019 EPA finalized the bump up to Serious non-attainment for Kenosha County and gave Sheboygan County a one-year extension to meet the 2008 ozone standard.

On October 4, 2019 EPA gave final approval of the Wisconsin 2012 PM2.5 Interstate Transport iSIP.

State Draft and Final Legislation

Draft PFAS legislation has been out for several months and requires DNR to establish and enforce various standards for PFAS.

EDGE Project Update

The EDGE pilot is an economic development initiative designed to bring environmentally responsible development to brownfields. EDGE is a joint initiative of the Air Program, Remediation and Redevelopment's Brownfields Program and Green Tier.

The EDGE pilot is looking for sources to participate in Green Tier, obtain coverage under one of the Air Program's registration permits and locate on a VPLE certified brownfield. Sources meeting these qualifications are granted exemption from installing new controls for a period of 10 years except where controls are required by federal law.

The EDGE team has shifted focus from technical work to promotional work. The metrics team is working to determine how to measure success of the program so it can be shared with the legislature. The communications team is promoting the EDGE pilot and letting businesses, municipalities and developers know this opportunity is out there. An [EDGE website](#) is available for more information.

PFAS Update

The first meeting of Governor Evers' Wisconsin PFAS Advisory Committee (WisPAC) is scheduled for November 14 at GEF 2 in room G09 from 1:00 – 3:00 p.m. The Air Program has sent out meeting information and invites to AMSG members via email. WisPAC is comprised of state agencies charged with developing and coordinating statewide initiatives to address the growing PFAS health and environmental concern. It was established via [Governor Evers' Executive Order #40](#). A public web page will be made available in advance of the meeting with meeting materials. There will be a set amount of time at the end of the meeting for questions or input from the public.

The Air Program has created its own PFAS work group to ensure the program has the resources and the right people working on PFAS. The intention of the group is to build the knowledge of the program as it relates to PFAS and air. The program is aware of the efforts going on in other states to investigate and control PFAS. The program is building knowledge and putting connections in place to gather information to help make future decisions.

The department has 29 work groups working on PFAS. DNR is working with the Wisconsin State Lab of Hygiene (WSLH), with efforts focused on understanding fate and transport of PFAS compounds through stack testing and ambient air monitoring method development. The department and WSLH are developing protocols that need to be put in place on how to analyze samples to ensure reliable data can be gathered.

The Air Program will begin sharing information more broadly in the future, in an effort to keep the public aware of the knowledge being gathered.

Affordable Clean Energy (ACE) Rule

The Air Program held an ACE rule open meeting September 26, 2019.

The program will hold follow up meetings on a regular basis to maintain visibility on this effort. Public meeting information will be put on DNR's public meetings calendars.

The state plan for ACE rule is due in 2022.

DERA Grant

The Diesel Emission Reduction Act (DERA) grant is open and the program is accepting applications through January 3, 2020. The program has been expanded this year to some other categories that EPA allows, including school buses, municipal transit buses, nonroad engines, and equipment and vehicles used in construction, cargo handling and agriculture. More information, including application materials can be found on the program's [Clean Diesel webpage](#).

Member Updates

Study group members representing utilities mentioned some renewable energy and energy efficiency projects will be announced soon. Projects include supporting the electric vehicle infrastructure and a major solar expansion.

Others expressed interest in Governor Evers' climate task force and PFAS Advisory Committee.

Permit Processing Update

The Air Program's permit section is working on three different initiatives. The first is a proposed change to the Title V Operation Permit Process.

Under the current process, a draft permit is made available for a 30-day public comment period. After the public comment period, any comments received are addressed, and a proposed permit is sent to EPA. EPA then has 45 days to object to the permit. If EPA does not object after the 45 days, DNR may

issue the permit. Any person can petition EPA to object to the permit's issuance within 60 days of the end of the EPA's 45-day period. EPA allows states to provide a draft and proposed permit concurrently. If significant comments are received during the public comment period, EPA may require the program to address comments and prepare a new proposed permit for a sequential 45-day review.

Under the Air Program's new proposed procedure, a draft and proposed permit would be provided to EPA at the same time, for concurrent review. Any public comments received will be posted to DNR's public website as they arrive. Recently in several permit reviews, the permittee and the public have asked to see the public comments. Posting all comments as they are received would make the process more seamless, as permittees would not need to request to see the comments. EPA would be notified when comments are posted, and EPA could request a Sequential review if they believe comments to be significant. Upon such a request, DNR will address comments and prepare a new proposed permit. EPA's 45-day review period would then be restarted. If approved, this proposal would allow the Air Program to move permits through the system more efficiently.

The second proposal would update the operation permit application process. The Operation Permit Program is approaching its 30th year, meaning some permits are going through their fifth cycle of review. The Air Program has found that during these renewals, small changes have accumulated over the years but not have been updated in renewal applications. These include things like changes to insignificant emissions unit lists, emissions factors and even new applicability to revised regulations. The program has noticed discrepancies between the applications and what inspectors are seeing at the facilities. To curb these discrepancies, the program will be asking sources to have more due diligence when submitting the applications. For example, renewal applications must include any new or revised information necessary to process the renewal application and calculations of the Maximum Theoretical Emissions and Potential Emissions for all significant emissions units. In addition, a cover letter describing any changes since the issuance of the current operation permit and a marked-up redline/strike out version showing proposed changes to help expedite the renewal issuance process. Questions while preparing the renewal application can be directed to one of the contacts on the Air Permits website or the source's compliance inspector.

The final initiative would ensure Operation Permits contain up to date requirements for NSPS and NESHAPS. The program wants to ensure federal standards are consistently and accurately included in the permit. The goal is to ensure the permit serves as a tool for permittees to understand what portions of the federal standards specifically apply to each emission unit or activity and how to demonstrate compliance. The Air Program expects to reach out for external input on this proposal in 2020.

Ethylene Oxide

On November 6, EPA released Ethylene Oxide (EtO) data from 18 monitors in the National Air Toxics Trends Stations network and the Urban Air Toxics Monitoring Program. EtO is a colorless, odorless, toxic pollutant, commonly used to sterilize medical equipment. The Clean Air Act lists EtO as a Hazardous Air

Pollutant. EPA recently updated its risk value for EtO and is working with industry, state, local and tribal air agencies to address this chemical.

The Air Program's monitoring group is working with EPA and the WSLH to facilitate EtO sample analysis on samples collected at the existing Horicon National Air Toxics Trends Stations (NATTS) site. The 2016 Integrated Risk Information System (IRIS) estimated 100-in-1 million cancer risk for a lifetime of continuous exposure concentration is 0.02 µg/m³. Based on limited historic data, preliminary data has shown that background concentrations are expected to exceed this level. This 100-in-1 million risk level is below laboratory detection limits therefore Wisconsin data does not yet exist and will not be released until the department has confidence that the data is defensible.

The program has had the Wisconsin's Air Toxics rule (NR 445, Wis. Adm. Code) in place since 1988. The program has identified three manufacturers and one sterilizing facility in Wisconsin reporting EtO emissions. Visits have been conducted at each facility to continue gathering information and quantifying emissions.

2019 Wisconsin Air Quality Trends Report

The 2019 Air Quality Trends Report provides the latest official state monitoring data for air pollutants regulated under the Clean Air Act. This year's report once again shows that concentrations of most pollutants continue to decrease throughout the state, building on a 20-year trend.

Since 2002, overall concentrations of PM_{2.5} have decreased by 35 percent across the state. Over that same period, emissions of ozone forming pollutants like volatile organic compounds (VOCs) and nitrogen oxides (NO_x) have dropped 50 percent, while sulfur dioxide emissions have dropped 68 percent. Due in part to these significant reductions, 94 percent of Wisconsin's population lives in areas meeting all federal air quality standards.

For the first time, the report also includes maps of nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) derived from satellite data. From 2006 to 2018, the Ozone Monitoring Instrument (OMI) on NASA's Aura satellite observed large reductions of NO₂ across most of the state, with the greatest reductions found in the Milwaukee area. This is consistent with the decreases in NO₂ observed by the state's ground-based monitors and indicates that the reduction of this ozone-forming pollutant is widespread.

Ozone Update

The 2019 ozone season is complete, however some sites operate year-round. The 2019 season saw lower ozone levels compared to past years. No areas exceeded the 2008 ozone NAAQS, however six monitors exceeded the 2015 ozone NAAQS.

Preliminary data is showing attainment based on 2017-2019 design values, the program is preparing redesignation requests for Kenosha County (partial) 2008 nonattainment area, the Shoreline Sheboygan

County 2008 ozone nonattainment area, and the Door County 2015 ozone nonattainment area.

Once submitted, these areas will not be redesignated until EPA has completed notice-and-comment rulemaking finalizing this change and confirms all requirements for redesignation are met.

The DNR submitted a redesignation request to EPA for the Inland Sheboygan County 2008 ozone nonattainment area on October 9, 2019. The request is based on Sheboygan Haven monitoring data showing the area was attaining the standard and that area otherwise met all other requirements for redesignation.

The Kenosha County partial nonattainment area was reclassified to serious nonattainment for the 2008 ozone standard effective September 23, 2019.

Sheboygan County was given a one-year extension to attain the 2008 standard. The area has since reviolated based on 2016-2018 data, but it is eligible for redesignation based on preliminary 2017-2019 data.

EPA's bump-up of the Sheboygan County nonattainment status for the 2008 standard to moderate required that DNR implement an Enhanced Ozone Monitoring Plan (EOMP) before October 2019. The department saw this as an opportunity to implement Enhanced Ozone Monitoring to meet the unique needs associated with Wisconsin, specifically ozone transport along the Lake Michigan shoreline.

The first phase of this plan began in May 2019 and concluded in October. The main component of Phase 1 has been the deployment of the Mobile Air Monitoring Laboratory (MAML). It has extensive monitoring capabilities to measure all criteria pollutants (except for lead) as well as ozone precursor samples remotely triggered by elevated ozone forecasts. This differs from traditional air monitoring sites in that its highly mobile and easily moved to new locations based on evolving knowledge from the long-term study. During the 2019 Ozone season Phase 1 of the EOMP had the MAML located at the Grafton and Chiwaukee monitoring sites.

Phase 2 is currently underway. The program will be using the structure of the Kenosha water tower to support ozone monitoring at different levels of the vertical column. The program also plans on partnering with EPA and NASA on the use of Pandoras, ground level instruments with the ability to measure Nitrogen Dioxide in the vertical column.

Phase 3 will begin in 2022 and beyond. Currently, Phase 3 acts as a parking lot for ideas generated during the planning process. For example, there is the potential to utilize the structure of lighthouses and great lakes ferries and ships to monitor ozone precursors over the lake.

2020 Priority Topics and Meeting Dates

Many of AMSG's 2019 priority topics will continue into 2020, including PFAS, ozone and the ACE rule. AMSG members are encouraged to share with the Air Program any ideas or areas of focus that should be discussed at future AMSG meetings.

AMSG meetings in 2020 will be held on: Thursday, February 20; Wednesday, May 27; Thursday August 20 and Wednesday, November 11.