

WHAT IS A TYPE B REGISTRATION CONSTRUCTION PERMIT (RCP)?

A Type B RCP is a standardized construction permit for construction or modification projects that will have low actual emissions. They are available to minor sources* that already have a traditional operation permit. There is also a Type A RCP. The Type A RCP is only used in conjunction with the Type A Registration Operation Permit (ROP) to address construction permitting requirements that may result from a facility's coverage under the ROP.

WHAT ARE THE BENEFITS OF A RCP?

- Ability to begin construction quickly - DNR will grant or deny coverage under a RCP within 15 days.
- Cost-savings - There is no permit fee for a RCP. By comparison, a traditional minor source construction permit costs on average \$5000 to \$6000.

IS THERE A DOWNSIDE TO A RCP?

- Yes. The RCP does not list all state and federal air pollution requirements that apply to the project. It is the responsibility of the applicant to identify these requirements. When the Department incorporates the RCP project into the facility's operation permit, these requirements will be included in the permit. At that time, if it is determined that the project does not meet all state and federal requirements, the facility will be required to modify the project to meet those requirements. In addition, if the facility operated the project in violation of any requirements, the Department will take appropriate enforcement action.

WHO CAN GET ONE?

- Facilities that are and will remain minor sources of air pollution after the construction project.
- Construction projects whose actual air emissions will be less than 25% of the major source thresholds (except for lead emissions which must be less than 0.5 tons per year). If the project is a modification of an existing emissions unit, the actual air emissions refers to total emissions from the modified emissions unit rather than the increase in emissions from the unit as a result of the modification.
- Table 1 contains the air pollutant eligibility thresholds for the RCP in tons per year. These emission rates will appear as emission caps, expressed as "tons averaged over any 12 consecutive month period," in your permit.

Table 1: Registration Construction Permit Thresholds**		
Pollutant	Allowable Facility Emissions (After Project)	Actual RCP Project Emissions
Particulate Matter (PM) or PM10	100 tons/year	25 tons/year
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	100 tons/year for attainment and marginal or moderate nonattainment areas	25 tons/year for attainment and marginal or moderate nonattainment areas
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	100 tons/year	25 tons/year
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	100 tons/year	25 tons/year
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	100 tons/year	25 tons/year
Lead	100 tons/year	0.5 tons/year
Section 112(b) Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)	10 tons/year for any single pollutant 25 tons/year for a combination of all pollutants	2.5 tons/year for any single pollutant 6.25 tons/year for a combination of all pollutants

OTHER ELIGIBILITY CRITERIA:

- The applicant must demonstrate through an air quality modeling analysis that the project will not result in an exceedance of an air quality standard or increment.
- Pollution control devices at the facility must have control efficiencies equal to, or greater than, the efficiencies

* A minor source is a facility whose potential criteria pollutant emissions are less than 100 tons per year and whose potential section 112(b) hazardous air pollutant emissions are less than 10 tons per year each, and 25 tons per year for all HAPs combined.

** The control efficiencies shown in Table 4 must be used to calculate emissions towards the ROP emission cap, unless a different control efficiency, or controlled emission factor, was determined in a Department approved emission test.



- The project cannot be subject to any new source performance standard (NSPS) or maximum achievable control technology (MACT) standard, other than those specifically listed in Table 3*.
- The project cannot be subject to NR 445 best available control technology (BACT) or lowest achievable emission rate (LAER).

WHAT REQUIREMENTS ARE IN THE PERMIT?

- Emissions from the project may not exceed the levels in Table 1 for each 12 consecutive month period. If the project is a new unit, these levels apply to the new unit; if it is a modification of an existing unit these levels apply to the total emissions from the modified unit.
- Monthly recordkeeping of production/usage data necessary to calculate emissions.
- Monthly calculations of emissions for each 12 consecutive month period.
- Monitoring and recordkeeping requirements of pollution control device operating parameters.
- "Generalized" LACT requirements, if applicable.
- Facility must meet all other state and federal air pollution requirements.

SHOULD NEW FACILITIES APPLY FOR A TYPE B RCP?

- No. If you want to construct a new facility and are willing to cap actual emissions from the new facility to below 25% of the major source thresholds, you should apply for a registration operation permit (ROP). In that case, the ROP acts as a permit to construct and operate the new facility. If you are not willing to cap actual facility-wide emissions to below 25% of the major source thresholds, you should apply for a different type of permit.
 - ◆ More information on the ROP is available on the Department's website at <http://www.dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/air/apii/regpermits.html>

HOW DO I APPLY FOR A RCP?

- Review the RCP application questions to ensure that your facility and project meet the emission eligibility criteria.
- Perform an air quality modeling analysis to demonstrate that the project will not cause an exceedance of any air quality standard or increment.
- Fill out and submit an application for a RCP.
 - ◆ The RCP application form is available for download on the Department's website at <http://www.dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/air/apii/regpermits.html>
- If your facility already has a facility-wide operation permit, you must also submit an application for a minor permit revision to your existing operation permit. If your facility does not have a facility-wide operation permit, then you must also submit a complete application for an operation permit. The application for an operation permit or operation permit revision must be submitted at the same time you apply for the RCP and must include the limitations you are proposing in order to remain a minor source after the project is complete. In addition, the application must indicate all state and federal air pollution requirements that apply to the project. Proposed permit language for these requirements must be included as part of the application.
 - ◆ Operation permit and operation permit revision application forms are available on the Department's website at <http://www.dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/air/permits/downloads.htm#forms>

WHAT DOES THE REQUIRED AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS HAVE TO INCLUDE?

- The modeling analysis that must be submitted with the RCP application must include an analysis of the air quality impact of the maximum controlled emissions from the proposed project. If the predicted project impact for any pollutant is greater than any of the levels shown in Table 2, you must then model the potential emissions from your entire facility (including the project) to demonstrate that the facility will not exceed any National Ambient Air Quality Standard or increment (if the PSD baseline has been set in your county). **

* NSPS can be found in 40 CFR Part 60. MACT standards can be found in 40 CFR Part 63.

** PSD stands for the federal Clean Air Act Prevention of Significant Deterioration program. If you are not sure if the PSD baseline has been set for your county, please contact your DNR regional air quality representative. If your facility has a facility-wide operation permit, the Department can supply you with an electronic version of the air quality analysis that was done during the review of your operation permit. You can then modify this analysis to incorporate the project.

- ◆ If the predicted impact of the project exceeds any of the levels shown in Table 2 and you must conduct an increment analysis, all nearby facilities that may have an impact on increment and all previous construction projects must be considered (whether exempt from construction permitting or not) that occurred at your facility after the PSD minor source baseline date.
- ◆ If your facility is located within 10 kilometers of a PSD Class I area, you must demonstrate that the impact of any pollutant from the project would not exceed 1 mg/m³ over a 24-hour period. If the impact is above this level, the project will not be eligible for a RCP.

Table 2: Class II PSD Significant Impact Levels (SILs)*

Pollutant	Averaging Period	Significant Impact Level (µg/m ³)
PM ₁₀	Annual	1
PM ₁₀	24 hour	5
SO ₂	Annual	1
SO ₂	24 hour	5
SO ₂	3 hour	25
NO _x	Annual	1
CO	8 hour	500
CO	1 hour	2,000

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER I FINISH CONSTRUCTION OF THE RCP PROJECT?

- After you complete construction of the project, you are required to notify the department as specified in the permit. At this point, you may operate the emission units covered by the RCP according to the conditions contained in your application for an operation permit revision, or initial operation permit.
- The Department will incorporate the project into a facility-wide operation permit. If your facility already has a facility-wide operation permit, the Department will either process a permit revision, or, if your facility-wide operation permit is due for renewal soon, the Department will incorporate the project into the operation permit at the time of renewal. If your facility does not already have a facility-wide operation permit, the Department will process your operation permit**.
- The operation permit will contain all state and federal requirements that apply to the facility. In addition, the following limitations contained in the RCP will be carried forward into the operation permit:
 - ◆ The annual emission limits shown in Table 1, for the project;
 - ◆ Recordkeeping requirements necessary to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits shown in Table 1; and
 - ◆ The generalized LACT requirements from the RCP, if applicable.

Table 3: Facilities subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) or Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standards, other than those listed below, are **NOT** eligible for a RCP.

Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units (s. NR 440.207, Wis. Adm. Code)
Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973 and Prior to May 19, 1978 (s. NR 440.27, Wis. Adm. Code)
Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction or Modification Commenced After May 18, 1978 and Prior to July 23, 1984 (s. NR 440.28, Wis. Adm. Code)
Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Storage Vessels) for Which Construction, Reconstruction or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984 (s. NR 440.285, Wis. Adm. Code)
Grain Elevators (s. NR 440.47, Wis. Adm. Code)
Surface Coating of Metal Furniture (s. NR 440.48, Wis. Adm. Code)
Industrial Surface Coating: Large Appliances (s. NR 440.57, Wis. Adm. Code)
Petroleum Dry Cleaners (s. NR 440.68, Wis. Adm. Code)
Nonmetallic Mineral Processors (s. NR 440.688, Wis. Adm. Code)
Industrial Surface Coating of Plastic Parts for Business Machines (s. NR 440.72, Wis. Adm. Code)
Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities (s. NR 440.25, Wis. Adm. Code)
Any New Source Performance Standard, where the facility or process is only subject to the recordkeeping or notification requirements of that standard.

* These SIL levels must be compared with the first highest concentrations predicted by the model.

** The Department may incorporate the RCP project into your operation permit before construction of the project is completed.

Table 4: Air Pollution Control Device Efficiencies*

Control Device	Control Efficiency (Total Enclosure)			Control Efficiency (Hood)		
	PM	PM ₁₀ and PHAP	VOC and VHAP	PM	PM ₁₀ and PHAP	VOC and VHAP
Low efficiency cyclone	40%	20%	-	32%	16%	-
Medium efficiency cyclone	60%	40%	-	48%	32%	-
High efficiency cyclone	80%	60%	-	64%	48%	-
Multiple cyclone w/out flyash reinjection	80%	60%	-	64%	48%	-
Multiple cyclone with fly ash reinjection	50%	38%	-	40%	30%	-
Wet cyclone separator	50%	38%	-	40%	30%	-
HEPA and other wall filters (including paint overspray filters)	95%	95%	-	76%	76%	-
Fabric filters (e.g., baghouse, cartridge collectors)	98%	92%	-	78%	73%	-
Spray towers	80%	80%	70%	64%	64%	56%
Venturi scrubber	90%	85%	-	72%	68%	-
Condensation scrubber (packed bed)	90%	90%	-	72%	72%	-
Impingement plate scrubber	75%	75%	-	60%	60%	-
Electrostatic precipitators	95%	95%	-	76%	76%	-
Thermal oxidizers	-	-	95%	-	-	76%
Catalytic oxidizers	-	-	95%	-	-	76%
Condenser	-	-	70%	-	-	56%
Flaring or direct combustor	-	-	98%	-	-	78%
Biofiltration	-	-	80%	-	-	64%

FOR MORE INFORMATION

- For more information on RCPs and to download this fact sheet, see: <http://www.dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/air/apii/regpermits.html>
- To learn more about the Air Management Program and to find your regional contact, see: <http://www.dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/air/apii/>

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* VHAP = Volatile hazardous air pollutant, PHAP = Particulate hazardous air pollutant.