

Environmental Assessment Information

Applicant: Brillion Iron Works, Inc.

Address: 200 Park Avenue; Brillion, Wisconsin 54110

Title of proposal: Brillion Iron Works, Inc. Facility Expansion

Location: County - Calumet City/Town/Village - Brillion

Township Range Section(s): NW ¼ of NW ¼ of Section 25; T. 20 N; R. 23 E

Section 1 - Project Summary

1. General Description

Brillion Iron Works, Inc. (Brillion) manufactures gray and ductile iron castings and farm implements at their facility in Brillion, Wisconsin. The castings are produced in two foundries referred to as Plants 1 and 2. Brillion is proposing to install a new, green sand Disa casting line in Plant 1. The new Disa line has a capacity of 30 tons of metal per hour and will replace five existing casting lines at Plant 1. No additional melt capacity will be installed at the facility; the current melt capacity will be utilized to manufacture castings. The following list describes the equipment to be installed in conjunction with the new Disa casting line:

- A new Disamatic Model 2070B molding machine with a sand handling capacity for approximately 150 tons per hour and a metal handling capacity of approximately 30 tons per hour.
- A Simpson 23G continuous sand mullor, a new shakeout system with associated sand processing equipment and a sand handling capacity of approximately 200 tons per hour.
- A new metal holding furnace to feed molten metal to the new Disa casting line.
- Two new ductile iron treatment stations.
- New mold pouring, cooling, and shakeout equipment to process cast molds on the new Disa line.
- Three new shot blast machines and associated casting grinding and finishing operation.

The above equipment will exhaust to four fabric filters, totaling 220,000 ACFM for particulate control. Gas-fired makeup air equipment totaling 15 million Btu per hour of firing capacity will also be installed as part of the proposed project.

2. Purpose and Need

In the course of issuing the Title V permit for the facility, the Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources (WDNR) determined that the predicted ambient particulate

concentrations around the facility were in excess of allowable National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS). The primary cause of the predicted exceedances were the processes at Brillion's Plant 1 facility. To resolve the issue, Brillion would have had to make improvements (*e.g.*, stack height increases) costing millions of dollars at the Plant 1 facility. Brillion has chosen to attain compliance with the NAAQS for Plant 1 by installing the new Disa casting line with state-of-the-art particulate emission control equipment rather than modifying the existing Plant 1 process lines.

3. Authorities and Approvals

An air pollution control permit application was submitted to the WDNR on March 4, 2002. An air pollution control permit must be acquired before commencement of the construction of the proposed project. Other environmental permits from the WDNR are not required since the new Disa line is replacing existing equipment and no other media permits are required. Local building and construction permits are also being obtained.

4. Estimated Cost and Funding Source

The estimated cost of the Disa line project is \$12,500,000 and it will be funded by Brillion through its parent company.

Section 2 – Proposed Physical Changes

5. Manipulation of Terrestrial Resource

To accommodate the new equipment, the building that contains Plant 1 will be extended approximately 260 feet. This corresponds to a building expansion of 16,500 square feet. This area must be graded prior to construction of the new section. All soil removed during the grading will be relocated to a suitable location on Brillion's property adjacent to an existing stockpile of clay soil. The building will be expanded into an area that is currently paved with asphalt. Therefore, no terrestrial resource impacts are expected as a result of the building expansion.

6. Manipulation of Aquatic Resources

Wastewater

The existing wastewater handling system will not be modified with the installation of the proposed project. The fabric filtration emission control equipment being installed will replace wet scrubbers that previously generated sludge material that was solidified and disposed as a solid waste.

Storm Water

Temporary soil erosion control measures will be provided during the building expansion. Permanent soil erosion control measures around the new building expansion will be identical to existing control measures which consists of asphalt

paving. The temporary and permanent erosion control measures will minimize the discharge of soil sediments to adjacent areas.

Currently, manufacturing processes are located within enclosed structures to prevent storm water contact. The new equipment will also be located within enclosed structures, and, therefore, will not be in contact with rainwater. The storm water pollution prevention plan will be reviewed in conjunction with the project and modified as needed.

7. Buildings, Treatment Units, Roads, and Other Structures

The building that currently houses Plant 1 will be extended outward 260 feet to accommodate the new equipment. No other building expansions or construction is required. In addition, existing treatment units and roads will not be modified and no new treatment units or roads will be installed as part of the proposed project. One road may be relocated.

8. Emissions and Discharges

Air Emissions

The new Disa casting line will generate particulate emissions during the production of green sand molds and generate particulate, CO, and VOC emissions during the pouring of molten metal into the molds and the cooling and shakeout of the molds. Emissions from the line will be collected with an estimated capture efficiency of 99 percent via the use of close capture hoods and exhaust ductwork. A portion of the particulate fugitive emissions will settle out inside the building which houses Plant 1.

The captured emissions will be routed to four fabric filters with a combined total exhaust flow rate of 180,000 SCFM. Particulate emissions from the fabric filters are based on an outlet emission concentration of 0.005 grains per dry standard cubic feet. Air makeup units will be installed to provide supply air to replace the fabric filter exhaust. The natural gas-fired makeup air units will have a maximum firing capacity of 15 million Btu per hour.

The three new shot blast machines and associated casting, grinding, and finishing operations will generate particulate emissions that will be routed to a 40,000 SCFM fabric filter for emission control. Particulate emissions from the fabric filters are based on a vendor guaranteed emission concentration of 0.005 grains per dry standard cubic feet.

The potential emissions for the proposed project are summarized as follows:

**Table 1
Summary of Actual and Potential Criteria Emissions**

	DISA CASTING LINE (tons/year)	SHOT BLAST GRINDING (tons/year)	DUCTILE IRON TREATMENT STATIONS (tons/year)	TOTAL (tons/year)
PARTICULATE				
- Actual	10.35	2.47	2.26	15.08
- Potential	24.94	5.99	5.47	36.40
PM-10				
- Actual	10.35	2.47	2.26	15.08
- Potential	24.94	5.99	5.47	36.40
VOCs				
- Actual	50.29	0	0	50.29
- Potential	120.85	0	0	120.85
CO				
- Actual	180.59	0	0	180.59
- Potential	435.78	0	0	435.78
SO₂				
- Actual	1.37	0	0	1.37
- Potential	3.31	0	0	3.31
NO_x				
- Actual	3.69	0	0	3.69
- Potential	11.67	0	0	11.67
Pb				
- Actual	0.06	0.01	0.06	0.13
- Potential	0.15	0.03	0.15	0.33

The potential VOC and CO emission from the proposed modifications trigger the respective 40 and 100 tons per year NR 405 PSD applicability threshold for an existing major source. A best available control technology (BACT) evaluation was performed for VOC and CO emissions. The evaluation indicated that the cost of add-on emission control equipment is higher than the level that can be considered economically feasible.

Potential particulate and PM-10 emissions from the proposed project will be 36.40 tons year tons per year. However, particulate and PM-10 emission reductions due to the shutdown of the four existing casting lines will be 24.0 tons per year. Therefore, the net increase in particulate and PM-10 emissions from the planned modifications will be 12.40 tons per year, which is less than the respective PM and PM-10 de minimus levels of 25 and 15 tons per year and the NR 405 PSD requirements for particulate emissions will not be applicable.

An air quality analysis was performed for CO and PM. The dispersion model has predicted the impact of CO from the proposed project to be below the PSD significant

impact threshold. The predicted impacts of PM from the proposed project were below the corresponding PSD increments and the NAAQS.

Estimated emissions of NR 445 listed hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) from the proposed project are less than the respective NR 445 de minimus thresholds, except for acrolein, benzene, and formaldehyde. A lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) variance request for benzene and a BACT evaluation for formaldehyde were completed. The evaluations demonstrated that the cost of add-on benzene and formaldehyde emission control equipment is higher than the level that can be considered economically feasible. Additionally, no suitable alternative binders are available which would significantly reduce benzene and formaldehyde emissions. Dispersion modeling was performed to demonstrate the level of risk associated with proposed benzene emissions. The modeling showed that the maximum risk associated with benzene emissions was below 10 in a million, a threshold considered to be acceptable by the WDNR. The model also predicted the impact of acrolein to be below the acceptable level defined in NR 445, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Four additional HAPs, calcium oxide, hydrogen cyanide, hydrogen sulfide, and phenol, have potential emissions of contaminants that are greater than 10 percent of the corresponding NR 445 de minimus thresholds. Dispersion modeling that was conducted for these four HAPs predicted the impacts of these four HAPs to be below the acceptable levels defined in NR 445, Wisconsin Administrative Code.

Water

The proposed action is not expected to impact the facility's discharge of wastewater to the environment.

Solid Waste

No increase in the facility's total generation of solid waste is expected from the proposed modifications. The new Disa casting line will not increase solid waste generation since it is replacing five existing casting lines. The three shot blast machines will not physically replace any existing equipment, however, they will replace the function of existing equipment at the facility.

9. Other Changes

No other changes associated with this project are expected.

10. Identify the Maps, Plans, and Other Descriptive Material Attached

- Attachment 1: United States Geological Survey (USGS) topographic map, quadrangle
- Attachment 2: Facility locator map
- Attachment 3: Facility plot plan

Section 3 - Affected Environment

Information Based On:

Literature/correspondence

Personal Contacts

Field Analysis By: Author Other: _____

Past Experience with Site By: Author Other: _____

11. Physical

Brillion is located adjacent to a residential area located in Brillion, Wisconsin. The facility is located in Calumet County. Calumet County is in attainment with National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS).

12. Biological

Land Cover

The land immediately surrounding the facility consists of grass cover, weeds, asphalt, and concrete. The expansion of Plant 1 will cover approximately 16,500 square feet adjacent to the existing building. Any soil that is disturbed during the construction of the building expansion will be repaved with asphalt. No known threatened or endangered plant species are known to exist in the proposed expansion area.

The area around the facility consists primarily of residential and agricultural. These areas will not be significantly affected by the proposed project because particulate emissions from the project, on a pound per ton of castings produced basis, will be substantially reduced by the project.

Waterways/Wetlands

The proposed modifications will not impact any off-site waterways and wetlands.

Animal

Wildlife in the area includes deer, rabbits, squirrels, mice, and various types of birds. No known threatened or endangered animal species are known to exist at the proposed site.

13. Cultural

a. Land Use

The proposed modifications will occur in at existing industrial facility. No additional land purchase will be required for the proposed project.

b. Social/Economic

No impact to the social aspects of the surrounding community is expected. The economic impact, aside from the initial construction cost, should be negligible to the surrounding community since the proposed modifications will be replacing existing equipment and the overall capacity of the facility will not increase. Additional workers will most likely not be required after construction.

c. Archaeological/Historical

None are known to be within Brillion's property boundary.

14. Other Special Resources

None are known.

Section 4 – Environmental Consequences

15. Physical

The proposed project will result in the clearing of approximately 16,500 square feet of a paved area within the facility's current property boundaries to accommodate the expansion of Plant 1.

Due to the VOC and TSP/PM-10 emissions, adverse impacts on visibility due to atmospheric discoloration or reduction of visual range due to increased haze may occur. However, these visible impacts are expected to be small and occur near the facility. The proposed air pollution control systems used on the process equipment (*e.g.*, baghouse systems) will collect TSP/PM-10 from the new casting line; thereby significantly reducing these pollutants. Therefore, the visibility of the plume leaving the stacks is expected to be negligible.

An air quality analysis completed for the proposed project indicated that predicted impacts will be below applicable state and national air quality standards.

16. Biological (include impacts to threatened/endangered species)

Land Cover

Phytotoxic pollutants have the potential to cause injury to vegetation. Phytotoxic pollutants include sulfur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, and ozone. The proposed project emits only minor quantities of sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide and no ozone. Therefore, impacts caused by sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxide are expected to be negligible. The proposed project does emit CO and VOCs in major quantities. Since CO is not phytotoxic, no soil and vegetation impact is expected. No impacts to vegetation or soils resulting from VOC emissions are known. Therefore, no impacts are expected from VOC emissions for the proposed project.

No other known or anticipated adverse biological impacts can be estimated as a result of the proposed action.

17. Cultural

Land Use

The site is currently an industrial facility. The proposed modifications will not change the status of Brillion's facility or the use of the land. In addition, the building expansion will occur on Brillion's property.

Social/Economic

The proposed modifications will add a new molding production line and will result in the removal of five existing casting lines. The current typical operating schedule for the facility is 21 hours per day, 5 days per week, 250 days per year. This operating schedule is not expected to change as a result of the proposed project. In addition, an increase in employment at the facility is not expected.

Since Brillion's foundry is an existing facility, no related industrial growth is expected to accompany the proposed project. Similarly, no increase in traffic on local roads due to additional deliveries of supplies and shipments of finished products is expected. A temporary increase in traffic is expected during the construction of the proposed modifications.

Archaeological/Historical

Since the proposed modifications will occur at an existing facility where the ground has been disturbed in the past, no impact is anticipated.

18. Other Special Resources

The proposed action is not anticipated to significantly affect the surrounding environment since all modifications will occur within Brillion's property boundaries.

Air quality analyses have been completed. All predicted impacts were found to be below applicable state and national air quality standards.

19. Summary of Adverse Impacts that Cannot be Avoided

The proposed action will result in an increase of stack-vented emissions of both criteria air pollutants and HAPs. Although the stack-vented emissions are after a fabric filter, the impact of these emissions cannot be avoided. However, air quality impact analyses have shown that the impacts fall within state and national ambient air quality standards.

Increased noise will be a temporary condition that cannot be avoided during the building expansion, demolition of the old equipment, and installation of the new equipment. In addition, traffic will also increase temporarily during construction.

Section 5 - Alternatives

20. **Identify, describe, and discuss feasible alternatives to the proposed action and their impacts. Give particular attention to alternatives that might avoid some or all-adverse environmental effects.**

No action

The no action alternative would inherently include the installation of elevated stacks and other process changes to allow the facility to comply with NAAQS for particulate matter. Because the proposed project results in a substantial reduction in particulate emissions on a pound per ton of castings produced basis, the no action alternative would result in substantially higher particulate emissions released to the environment. On a pound per ton of castings basis, emissions of other air contaminants from the new line are essentially the same as those from the existing equipment.

Off-Site Production

Off-site production of the castings produced on the line is not possible.

Modified Project

Installing an alternative to the proposed project would adversely affect the economic benefit of the project and likely result in the cancellation of the project. Thus, the higher emitting alternatives to meeting the NAAQS would be implemented.

Air Pollution Control Equipment

The facility could utilize add-on air pollution control equipment, such as a thermal incinerator, to reduce VOC and CO emissions. However, a BACT analysis was performed for the proposed project and add-on control equipment was determined to be economically infeasible.

Alternative Core Binders

Brillion has evaluated the prospect of using alternative binder systems or lower emitting binder systems to those being proposed for the new mold line. Brillion began their evaluation of benzene reduction alternatives in 1995. This evaluation resulted in a switch to mold additives that have a lower carbon content. The current mold binders represent the "state-of-the-art" for this type of mold binder and no acceptable binder substitutes are available at this time to reduce VOC emissions. Brillion will continue to investigate new green sand binder technology that will improve casting quality and productivity and reduce emissions.

Section 6 – Evaluation of Project Significance

21. Significance of Environmental Effects

- a. Would the proposed project or related activities substantially change the quality of the environment (physical, biological, socio-economic)? Explain.

The air quality analyses (*e.g.*, dispersion modeling) that have been completed suggest that the proposed project will not substantially change the air quality. No other substantial physical, biological, or socio-economic changes are anticipated.

- b. Discuss the significance of short-term and long-term environmental effects of the proposed project including secondary effects; particularly to geographically scarce resources such as historic or cultural resources, scenic and recreational resources, prime agricultural lands, threatened or endangered species or ecologically sensitive areas (the reversibility of an action affects the extent or degree of impact).

The proposed project is not anticipated to have significant short-term, long-term, or secondary effects on geographically scarce resources, scenic and recreational resources, prime agricultural lands, threatened or endangered species, or ecologically sensitive areas.

22. Significance of Cumulative Effects

The area surrounding the Brillion facility is currently considered in “attainment” of all criteria air pollutants. It would be expected that if a large number of new sources (having emissions equivalent to those potential emissions associated with the proposed modifications for this facility) were to locate in the immediate surrounding area, air quality in the Brillion area would eventually decline. However, the required air quality analyses for this project and for any additional projects of Brillion or other facilities in the area would serve to prevent the degradation of air quality to levels below applicable air quality standards. In general, the project will result in lower or equivalent air emissions to the area.

23. Significance of Risk

- a. Explain the significance of any unknowns which create substantial uncertainty in predicting effects on the quality of the environment. What additional studies or analyses would eliminate or reduce these unknowns? Explain why these studies were not done.

Unknowns associated with environmental impact analyses do exist. These unknowns create uncertainty in predicting the effects that a proposed project has on the environment. However, the techniques used to complete the air quality analyses are considered “state of the science”, so the significance of these unknowns is not believed to be substantial for the proposed project. No additional studies or analyses should be required.

- b. Explain the environmental significance of reasonably anticipated operating problems, such as malfunctions, spills, fires or other hazards (particularly those relating to health or safety). Consider reasonable detection and emergency response, and discuss the potential for these hazards.

A malfunction in a baghouse (*e.g.*, hole in one or more bags, etc.) could result in reduced control efficiency of the baghouse and the release of increased stack-vented emissions of PM, PM-10, and PM-HAPs. Brillion will monitor and record the pressure drop across the new baghouse to ensure that it is operating within permitted limits. In the event that there is a pressure drop excursion (either above or below the permit limit), Brillion will implement procedures outlined in a malfunction prevention and abatement plan (MPAP) for the new baghouse. Such a plan will be required pursuant to s. NR 439.11, Wisconsin Administrative Code. Responding to malfunctions and notifying the appropriate agency personnel will be specified in the MPAP. The baghouse will also be equipped with broken bag detectors.

24. Significance of Precedent

- a. Would a decision on this proposal influence future decisions or foreclose options that may additionally affect the quality of the environment? Explain the significance.

A decision on this proposal is not anticipated to influence future decisions or foreclose options that may additionally affect the quality of the environment.

- b. Describe any conflicts the proposal has with plans or policies of local, state or federal agencies that provide for the protection of the environment? Explain the significance.

The proposed action is not anticipated to conflict with present plans or policies of local, state, or federal agencies that provide for the protection of the environment.

25. Discuss the effects of the quality of the environment, including socio-economic effects, that are (or are likely to be) highly controversial, and summarize the controversy.

None are known at this time.

26. Explain other factors that should be considered in determining the significance of the proposal.

No additional factors that should be considered in determining the significance of this proposal are known or anticipated.

Section 7 - Summary of Issue Identification Procedures

27. Summarize citizen and agency involvement activities (completed and proposed).

The WDNR Bureau of Air Management has been presented with Brillion's air pollution control permit application. The WDNR contact person is Mr. Raj Vakharia.

28. List agencies, groups, and individuals contacted regarding the project (include DNR personnel and title).

DATE	CONTACT	COMMENT SUMMARY

29. Final Incidental Take Authorization

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DATE	CONTACT	COMMENT SUMMARY
7/11/2002	Marty Stromberger	Air permit application
7/11/2002	Carol Crawford	NER
7/11/2002	Stan mermall	NER

29. Final Incidental Take Authorization

EIS DECISION (This decision is not final until certified by the appropriate authority)

In accordance with s. 1.11, Stats., and Ch. NR 150, Wis. Adm. Code, the Department is authorized and required to determine whether it has complied with s. 1.11, Stats., and Ch. NR 150, Wis. Adm. Code.

30. Complete either A or B below.

A. EIS Process Not Required

Analysis of the expected impacts of this proposal is of sufficient scope and detail to conclude that this is not a major action which would significantly affect the quality of the human environment. In my opinion therefore, an environmental impact statement is not required prior to final action by the Department on this project.

B. Major Action Requiring the Full EIS Process.

The proposal is of such magnitude and complexity with such considerable and important impacts on the quality of the human environment that it constitutes a major action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment.

Signature of Evaluator Raj V Date Signed 7/15/02

Noted: Area Director or Bureau Director _____ Date Signed _____

Copy of news release or other notice attached? Yes No

Number of responses to public notice 0

Public response log attached? Yes No

CERTIFIED TO BE IN COMPLIANCE WITH WEPA [Signature]
Regional Director or Director of BISS (or designee)

Date Signed 8/26/02

NOTICE OF APPEAL RIGHTS

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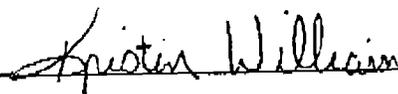
Affidavit of Publication

State of Wisconsin }
County of Calumet }

Zane C. Zander of said county, being duly sworn, deposes and that he is the president of Zander Press Inc., publisher of the Brillion News a weekly newspaper of general circulation, published in Brillion, in the County of Calumet and that the advertisement, a printed copy of which, taken from the paper in which it was printed attached hereto, was inserted and published in the said newspaper _____ weeks, successively, once each week, first publication being on the _____ day of _____, 2002, and the last publication being on the _____ day of _____, 2002.



Subscribed and sworn to before me this _____ day
_____ , 2002


Notary Public

My commission expires _____, 2001

BEFORE THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES AIR MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Air Management Program, Preliminary Determination on an Air Pollution Control Permit to Construct and Permit to Operate an Air Contaminant Source at Brillion, Calumet County, Wisconsin.

Air Pollution Construction and Operation Permit Nos. 02-RV-035 and 02-RV-035-OP

Brillion Iron Works Inc., 200 Park Avenue, Brillion, Wisconsin has submitted the the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) permit applications including plans and specifications to construct a new disc casting line at Plant 1.

The Bureau of Air Management of the DNR has analyzed these materials and has preliminarily determined that the project should meet applicable criteria for permit approval as stated in s.285.63, Wis. Stats., including both the emission limits and the ambient air standards and should, therefore, be approved.

The issuance of a construction permit allows the construction or modification and initial operation of a source. An operation permit allows continued operation of a source. An operation permit may be issued after the permittee demonstrates compliance with the applicable requirements.

The permit application is reviewed under the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) Program (ch. NR 405, Wis. Adm. Code) for PM₁₀, carbon monoxide (CO) and volatile organic compounds (VOC). The following table summarizes the maximum impact for PM₁₀ and CO from the proposed project.

The proposed project is a Type II action under Chapter NR 150, Wisconsin Administrative Code because there is a potential increase in criteria pollutant emissions that is greater than 100 tons per year. An Environmental Assessment (EA) has been prepared for this proposal. The Department has determined that an Environmental Impact Statement is not required.

This preliminary determination does not constitute approval from the Air Management Program or any other DNR sections which may also require a review of the project.

Brillion Iron Works Significant Impact Analysis Results (All Concentrations in µg/m ³)				
	PM ₁₀ - 2-hr	PM ₁₀ - Annual	CO - 1 hr	CO - 8 hr
New Sources Impact	4.72	0.390	285.3	93.9
Significant Impact Level	5.0	1.0	2,000.0	500.0
PSD Class II Increment	30.0	17.0	N/A	N/A
% Increment Consumed	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A

The DNR hereby solicits written comments from the public regarding the preliminary determination and environmental assessment (EA) to approve the construction and operation permit application. These comments will be considered in the DNR's final decision regarding this proposal. Information, including plans and the DNR's preliminary analysis, and environmental assessment (EA) is available for public inspection at the Department of Natural Resources Bureau of Air Management Headquarters, Seventh Floor, 101 South Webster Street Madison, Wisconsin, at Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Northeast Region Air Program, Northeast Region Air Program, Oshkosh Service Center, 625 E. County Road Y, STE 700, Oshkosh, WI 54935, phone (920) 424-3087 and at Brillion Public Library, 326 N. Main Street, Brillion, WI 54110-1190 or contact Raj Vakharia at (608) 267-2015. This information is also available for downloading from the internet using a world wide web browser at: <http://www.dnr.state.wi.us/org/aw/airregs.htm>.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that pursuant to ss. 285.13(a), 285.61(7) and 285.62(5), Wis. Stats., DNR will hold a public hearing to receive public comments on the air pollution control permit application of Brillion Iron Works, Inc., and the request for a variance from Lowest Achievable Emission rate (LAER) limit for benzene emissions for the new disc casting line at Plant 1.

NOTICE IS FURTHER GIVEN that the public hearing on the air permit will be held:

August 19, 2002 at 1:00 p.m.
Brillion Community Center (Youth Center)
120 Center Street
Brillion, Wisconsin

Interested persons wishing to comment on the proposal and preliminary determinations may attend the hearing and/or submit written comments no later than August 20, 2002 to:

Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Air Management, Box 7921, Madison, Wisconsin 53707, (608) 267-2015.

Reasonable accommodation, including the provision of informational material in an alternative format, will be provided for qualified individuals with disabilities upon request.

Dated at Madison, Wisconsin, July 15, 2002.
 STATE OF WISCONSIN
 DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
 For the Secretary
 /s/ Lloyd E. Egan, Director
 Bureau of Air Management