



New Printers' Permits Available

Printers in Wisconsin will soon have a wide range of quick permitting options available. The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Air Program will be issuing a range of General Operation Permits and a Registration Operation Permit all specific to printers.

General Operation Permits (GOPs) are like traditional permits in that they include all the air pollution requirements, with great detail, that apply to a specific type of industry or process equipment. In the case of printers, GOPs will be available for specific types of presses: screen, digital, web heatset, and both web and sheetfed non-heatset. A printer with more than one type of press will need to be covered by multiple GOPs.

The Registration Operation Permit (ROP) for printers is a more generic permit, with fewer detailed

requirements in the permit. Unlike the GOP, the ROP covers the whole facility. It is left up to the owner to understand all possible requirements that might apply. A compliance guide will be available once the ROP has been issued. The Printers' ROP will be available by May 2007.

Benefits of coverage under the new printer permits include a 15-day turn-around from application to coverage, and the ability to install new equipment without obtaining an additional construction permit so long as the printer maintains eligibility for coverage under the specific permit. Printers will save money and time using these permits.

Watch the DNR's web page for details on obtaining coverage under these permits: <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/air/permits.html>. ❖

Available From the Small Business Clean Air Assistance Program...

✓ **Dry Cleaner MACT** - information on amendments to rule effective July 2006.

✓ **2007 Dry Cleaner Compliance Calendar**

To order:
call (608) 264-6153 or (608) 267-9214; fax (608) 264-6151; or email CleanAir@commerce.state.wi.us

Clean Air Program has New Web Pages

The Small Business Clean Air Assistance Program has updated its web pages on the Department of Commerce web site.

Not only has the organization of information on the pages changed, but all the publications available have been updated as well. Basic information about the types of

operations that may generate air pollution is provided. Regulatory topics include: air permits, air toxics, rules specific to industry sector or process, complying with the rules, and reporting emissions.

Go to <http://commerce.wi.gov/sbcaap> to view the new web pages. ❖

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Outdoor Wood-fired Heaters

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emissions. EPA's efforts with the Northeast States for Coordinated Air Use Management (NESCAUM) resulted in a model rule that can be used by other states or local governments. Through a voluntary effort, a number of manufacturers have agreed to produce at least one model that meets lower emissions thresholds. Those units will be identified by a tag that looks like the one pictured on this page.

What's the state doing about it?

Wisconsin's Department of Natural Resources (DNR), which regulates air pollution in the state, does not currently have any regulations regarding installation of outdoor wood-fired heaters. Some municipalities are setting their own ordinances about how and where these outdoor wood-fired heaters can be installed.

What can owners do to reduce emissions?

If you decide to purchase one, there are many things you can do to reduce emissions from a wood heater.

It starts with proper installation. Make sure and use a professional installer. Check with your dealer.

Next, follow good fire building techniques. Use only seasoned dry wood. Properly seasoned wood is darker, has cracks in the end, and sounds hollow. Regularly remove ashes from your heater.

Do not burn fuels such as: household garbage or cardboard, plastics and colored ink on magazines, wood with glue on it, or wet, rotted, or moldy wood.

Follow the manufacturer's recommended operating and maintenance practices. Inspect and clean each part of the heater yearly, if necessary.

If you follow these tips, you can minimize emissions from your heater and be a good neighbor. ❖

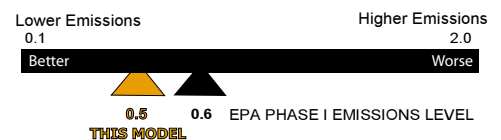
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency 2007 Outdoor Wood-Fired Hydronic Heater Program

This Outdoor Wood-Fired Hydronic Heater has been tested and meets a certain air quality emissions level.*

By meeting this level this model is cleaner and pollutes less than those models that have not met this emissions level. Exposure to wood smoke has been associated with respiratory illness and other health problems. Models that have lower smoke emissions may reduce your family's risk.

For more information go to www.epa.gov/woodheaters

OUTDOOR WOOD-FIRED HYDRONIC HEATERS SMOKE EMISSIONS RANGE



Outdoor wood-fired hydronic heaters with lower emissions produce less smoke when installed and operated properly.

MANUFACTURER: XXXXXXXXXXXX
MODEL NO: XXXXXXXX
8-HOUR HEAT OUTPUT RATING: 58,000 BTU/HR
EMISSIONS: XXX GRAMS/HR
0.5 LBS/MILLION BTU HEAT INPUT
XX GRAMS/HR / 10,000 BTU HEAT OUTPUT

* - This model has been tested by an accredited independent laboratory according to EPA method 28 OWHH and meets the emissions level for U.S. EPA's Phase 1 Voluntary Program.

Safe Wood Burning Practices

- Operate according to manufacturer's instructions.
- Never start a fire with gasoline, kerosene, charcoal starter, or a propane torch.
- Do not burn any wood that does not meet the definition of clean wood.
- Build hot fires. A smoldering fire is not an efficient fire.
- Keep the doors of your outdoor wood-fired heater closed unless you are loading or stoking the fire.
- Regularly remove ashes from your outdoor wood-fired heater and store in a metal container with a cover until disposal.
- Follow best practices for stack heights and proximity to property lines.

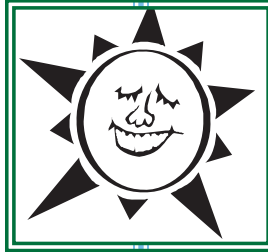
For more information, go to EPA's web site at: <http://www.epa.gov/woodheaters>.

Other News from DNR's Air Program

<http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/air/>

Ozone Redesignation Request

Air quality is improving in Wisconsin. Fewer days in the summer of 2006 reached air quality levels above the National Ambient Air Quality Standard (NAAQS) for ozone. Based on the number of days in which ozone levels were above the NAAQS in the summers of 2004 through 2006, nearly all the southeastern counties in Wisconsin can now show that they meet the standards as required by EPA. Sheboygan and Door counties still had too many days with ozone above the NAAQS to qualify for attainment status.



Ozone is one of EPA's "criteria pollutants" and is regulated because of multiple effects on health and welfare. **Health effects** of ozone include: decreased lung function, increased asthma attacks, depressed immune system, change in lung structure, and potential premature death. **Welfare effects** address social, economic and environmental issues, such as: reduced crop and forest yields and damage to buildings and materials.

Because of the results of 2006 monitoring of ozone levels, DNR can prepare documents for EPA's review to approve the designation of eight counties at attainment for ozone. If EPA approves the attainment status for those counties, there will be some reduction in permit hurdles for businesses in the area. Most of the current requirements will remain in place in order to help keep ozone levels low enough to maintain the attainment status.

The average values from the 2004-2006 air quality monitoring period are so close to the NAAQS that, if the summer of 2007 is a slightly bad year for ozone levels, many of the counties could slip right back into nonattainment status. To avoid that, businesses may want to consider voluntary measures they could take to reduce ozone in southeastern Wisconsin. Wisconsin Partners for Clean Air has suggestions on their website: <http://www.cleanairwisconsin.org/>. ❖

Air Quality Watch

Can you tell when air quality is bad? Can you feel it everytime you breathe, that there must be something wrong in the air? Some people can tell, because they already have health problems, but others cannot. Just because you can't feel anything, doesn't mean you aren't being affected.

To help those with health problems avoid further problems and also to help those without health problems stay healthy, the DNR can notify Wisconsin residents about unhealthy air quality using a new system called **Air Quality Watch/Air Quality Advisory**.

The new system will address two key pollutants that cause health problems in Wisconsin: ozone and small particle pollution, called PM2.5. When air quality for either of these pollutants is expected to reach "unhealthy for sensitive groups", or "**Orange**" on EPA's Air Quality Index, DNR will issue an **Air Quality Watch**. When the air quality is at "unhealthy for sensitive groups" then DNR will issue an **Air Quality Advisory**.

Air Quality Index (AQI) Values	Levels of Health Concern	Colors
When the AQI is in this range:	...air quality conditions are:	...as symbolized by this color:
0 to 50	Good	Green
51-100	Moderate	Yellow
101-150	Unhealthy for Sensitive Groups	Orange
151-200	Unhealthy	Red
201-300	Very Unhealthy	Purple
301 to 500	Hazardous	Maroon

DNR's web page <http://dnr.wi.gov/org/aw/air/health/AQwatch.html> provides daily updates and you can find the link to sign up for a LIST-SERV to get email updates as well.

Go to the Air Now website for national forecasts of air quality: <http://airnow.gov/>. ❖

WISCONSIN DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

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- Owner/President

Where's All the Smoke Coming From?

If you recently noticed more smoke in your area, someone may have installed an outdoor wood-fired heater (also called "outdoor wood boiler" or "outdoor wood furnace") at their home or small business. These outdoor wood-fired heaters are becoming more popular, as a way to save money on heating. The problem is, their operation creates significant amounts of smoke containing multiple pollutants and releases it close to the ground where it is readily inhaled by anyone in range.

Where Does the Pollution Come From?

Outdoor wood-fired heaters are intended to burn dry, seasoned wood. The method of burning the wood slowly, at low temperatures increases the amount of smoke generated even with clean, dry wood when compared to furnaces that burn at very high temperatures.

But then people burn green wood or even household trash or construction debris in these outdoor heaters. Any fuel other than dry, seasoned wood will greatly increase the level of pollution generated by the heater.

The harmful chemicals that come from burning the wrong materials in wood-fired heaters can cause significant health problems for anyone exposed to the smoke. Some of those chemicals are known or suspected to cause cancer. Fine particles found in the smoke are known to aggravate lung and heart disease.

What's EPA doing about the pollution?

The US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been working with some states as well as manufacturers of some brands of outdoor wood-fired heaters to reduce the air pollution

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