

(22) "Carbon bed breakthrough" means a concentration of VOC in the exhaust from a carbon adsorption device that exceeds 10% weight of the inlet VOC concentration.

(23) "Commerce construction" means to engage in a program of on-site construction, including a site clearance, grading, dredging or landfilling specifically designed for a stationary source in preparation for the fabrication, erection or installation of the building components of the stationary source.

(24) "Commerce modification" means to engage in a program of on-site modification which may include site clearance, grading, dredging or landfilling in preparation for a specific modification of a stationary source.

(25) "Continuous vapor control system" means a vapor control system that destroys or removes vapors, such as those displaced from tanks during filling, on a demand basis without intermediate accumulation.

(26) "Control device" means equipment used to destroy or remove air contaminant in a gas stream prior to emission.

(27) "Day" means a 24-hour period beginning at midnight.

(28) "Department" means the department of natural resources, state of Wisconsin.

(29) "Direct source" means any stationary source which may directly result in the emission of any air contaminant at a fixed location (e.g., building demolition, foundry, grain elevator, gravel or stone quarry, paper mill, power plant, etc.).

(30) "Dose" means the total exposure to a pollutant over a specified time period.

$$\text{Dose} = \int_{T_1}^{T_2} C dt$$

where T_1 is the starting time, T_2 the end of the time period and C is the pollutant concentration which varies with time, $C = f(T)$.

(31) "Emission" means a release, whether directly or indirectly, of any air contaminant to the ambient air.

(32) "Emission limitation" or "emission standard" has the meaning designated in s. 144.30 (11), Stats.

(33) "Emission point" means any individual opening at a fixed location through which air contaminants are emitted.

(34) "Emission reduction option" has the meaning designated in s. 144.30 (12), Stats.

(35) "Emissions unit" means any part of a stationary source which emits or is capable of emitting any air contaminant.

(36) "Emulsified asphalt" means an emulsion of asphalt cement and water which contains a small amount of an emulsifying agent; a heterogeneous system containing 2 normally immiscible phases (asphalt and

water) in which the water forms the continuous phase of the emulsion, and minute globules of asphalt form the discontinuous phase.

(37) "Equivalent air-dried kraft pulp" means pulp production which produces a loading of black liquor solids to the recovery furnace equivalent to that loading produced with kraft pulp.

(38) "Equivalent method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant which has been demonstrated to the department's satisfaction to have a consistent and quantitatively known relationship to the reference method, under specified conditions.

(39) "Facility" means an establishment—residential, commercial, institutional or industrial—which emits or causes emissions of air contaminants.

(40) "Fixed capital cost" means the capital needed to provide all of the depreciable components.

(41) "Fuel" means any solid, liquid or gaseous materials used to produce useful heat by burning.

(42) "Fugitive emission" means an emission from any emission point within a facility other than a flue or stack.

(43) "Heat sensitive material" means materials which cannot consistently be exposed to temperatures greater than 95°C (203°F).

(44) "Hour" means any 3,600 second period.

(45) "Implementation plan" means a plan adopted to implement, maintain, and enforce air standards within an air region or portion thereof.

(46) "Incinerator" means a combustion apparatus designed for high temperature operation in which solid, semisolid, liquid, or gaseous combustible wastes are ignited and burned to produce solid and gaseous residues containing little or no combustible material.

(47) "Intermittent vapor control system" means a vapor control system that employs an intermediate vapor holder to accumulate vapors displaced from tanks during filling. The control device destroys or removes the accumulated vapors only during automatically controlled cycles.

(48) "Isokinetic sampling" means sampling in which the linear velocity of the gas entering the sampling nozzle is equal to that of the undisturbed gas stream at the same point.

(49) "KPa" means kilo Pascals (1.0 kPa = 0.15 psia).

(50) "Kraft process" means any pulping process which uses an alkaline sulfide solution containing sodium hydroxide and sodium sulfide for a cooking liquor.

(51) "Laboratory" means a facility or portion of a multi-use facility which does not produce a product for regular commercial use or sale and which is used primarily for scientific or technical experimentation or observation of matter for the purpose of research, development, quality assurance, analysis or teaching.

(52) "Loading rack" means an aggregation or combination of gasoline loading equipment arranged so that all loading outlets in the combination can be connected to a tank truck or trailer parked in a specific loading space.

(53) "Lowest achievable emission rate" has the meaning designated in s. 144.30 (15), Stats.

(54) "Mobile source" means any motor vehicle or equipment other than a semistationary source which is capable of emitting any air contaminant while moving (e.g., automobile, bulldozer, bus, locomotive, motorboat, motorcycle, snowmobile, steamship, truck, etc.).

(55) "Modification" has the meaning designated in s. 144.30 (20), Stats.

(56) "Motor vehicle" or "vehicle" means every self-propelled device, except railroad trains, by which any person or property is or may be transported or drawn upon a highway.

(57) "Municipality" has the meaning given it in s. 144.01 (6), Stats.

(58) "New direct or portable source" means a direct or portable source, the construction or modification of which is commenced after April 1, 1972, or the effective date of promulgation of an emission limit which applies.

(59) "New indirect source" means an indirect source, the construction or modification of which is commenced after July 1, 1975.

(60) "Nonattainment area" has the meaning designated in s. 144.30 (21), Stats.

(61) "Operator" means any person who leases, controls, operates or supervises a facility, an air contaminant source, or air pollution control equipment.

(62) "Organic compound" means a compound of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides, metallic carbonates and ammonium carbonate.

(63) "Overall emission reduction efficiency" means the weight per unit time of an air contaminant removed by a control device divided by the weight per unit time of the air contaminant generated by the source, expressed as a percentage.

(64) "Ozone" means an allotropic form of oxygen found in the atmosphere which is a photochemical oxidant that oxidizes compounds not readily oxidized by oxygen alone; ozone is a secondary pollutant resulting from the conversion of oxygen in the presence of sunlight and such precursors as volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides.

(65) "Ozone season" means the period from May 1 through September 30 of any year.

(66) "Particulate or particulate matter" means:

(a) For an existing direct or portable source, any material which exists as a solid at standard conditions.

(b) For a new direct or portable source, any material which exists as a solid or liquid at standard conditions except uncombined water.

(67) "Parts per million' or 'ppm'" means parts of a contaminant per million parts of gas by volume.

(68) "Performance test" means measurements of emissions or other procedures used for the purpose of determining compliance with a standard of performance.

(69) "Person" means any individual, corporation, company, cooperative, owner, tenant, lessee, syndicate, partnership, co-partnership, firm, association, trust, estate, public or private institution, joint stock company, political subdivision of the state of Wisconsin, state agency, or any legal successor, representative, agent or agency of the foregoing.

(70) "Portable source" means any facility, installation, operation or equipment which may directly result in the emission of any air contaminant only while at a fixed location but is capable of being transported to a different location (e.g., portable asphalt plant, portable package boiler, portable air curtain destructor, etc.). A modified portable source or a source which has never received a plan approval shall be considered to be a direct stationary source which is subject to the requirements of ss. NR 408.025 to 408.07, 436.03 and 436.04.

(71) "Process gas" means any gas generated by a petroleum refinery process unit except fuel gas and process upset gas as defined in this section.

(72) "Process upset gas" means any gas generated by a petroleum refinery process unit as a result of start-up, shut-down, upset or malfunction.

(73) "Proportional sampling" means sampling at a rate that produces a constant ratio of flow in the sampling nozzle to stack gas flow rate.

(74) "Psia" means pounds per square inch absolute.

(75) "Reasonably available control technology' or 'RACT'" means that which provides the lowest emission rate that a particular source is capable of achieving by the application of control technology that is reasonably available considering technological and economic feasibility. Such technology may previously have been applied to similar, but not necessarily identical, source categories.

(76) "Reconstruction" means the removal of components of a stationary source and the substitution of those components with similar new components to such an extent that the fixed capital cost of the new components exceeds 50% of the fixed capital cost that would be required to construct a comparable entirely new stationary source. The term "reconstruction" does not apply to minor sources.

(77) "Reference method" means any method of sampling and analyzing for an air pollutant, as described in 40 C.F.R. pt. 61, Appendix B.

(78) "Relocation" means the removal of a stationary source from one location and the siting of the stationary source at a different location.

(79) "Replacement" means the physical dismantling of a stationary source and the substitution of that source with a stationary source which is similar in operating capacity and function.

(80) "Residual fuel oil" means an industrial fuel oil of grade No. 4, 5 or 6, as determined by the specifications in ASTM D396.

Note: See American Society for Testing and Materials 1983, "1983 Annual Book of ASTM Standards, Volume 05.01." Copies of this document are available for inspection at the offices of the department of natural resources, secretary of state and revisor of statutes, Madison, Wisconsin, and may be obtained for personal use from American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race Street, Philadelphia, PA 19103.

(81) "Roadway" has the meaning given it in s. 340.01 (54), Stats.

(82) "Run" means the net period of time during which an emission sample is collected.

(83) "Secretary" means the secretary of the department of natural resources, state of Wisconsin.

(84) "Semistationary source" means any facility, operation or equipment that has the capability of emitting any air contaminant while moving, but generally does not emit while moving (e.g., diesel cranes, air compressors, and electric generators such as those used at construction sites, etc.).

(85) "Separation operation" means a process that separates a mixture of compounds and solvents into 2 or more components. Specific mechanisms include extraction, centrifugation, filtration, and crystallization.

(86) "Shutdown" means the cessation of operation of a direct or portable source or of emission control equipment.

(87) "Smoke" means all products of combustion of sufficient density to be observable, including but not limited to carbon, dust, fly ash, and other particles, but not including uncombined water.

(88) "Solvent" means organic materials which are liquid at standard conditions and which are used as dissolvers, viscosity reducers, or cleaning agents.

(89) "Stack" means any device or opening designed or used to emit air contaminants to the ambient air.

(90) "Standard conditions" means a temperature of 20°C (68°F) and a pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury (29.92 inches of mercury).

(91) "'Standard metropolitan statistical area' or 'SMSA'" means such area as designated by the U.S. bureau of budget in the following publication: *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, issued in 1967, with subsequent amendments. The following Wisconsin counties are included in SMSA's:

(a) Appleton-Oshkosh, Wisconsin SMSA:

1. Calumet county
2. Outagamie county
3. Winnebago county

(b) Duluth-Superior, Minnesota-Wisconsin SMSA: Douglas county

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(c) Eau Claire, Wisconsin SMSA:

1. Eau Claire county
2. Chippewa county

(d) Green Bay, Wisconsin SMSA: Brown county

(e) Kenosha, Wisconsin SMSA: Kenosha county

(f) La Crosse, Wisconsin SMSA: La Crosse county

(g) Madison, Wisconsin SMSA: Dane county

(h) Milwaukee, Wisconsin SMSA:

1. Milwaukee county
2. Ozaukee county
3. Washington county
4. Waukesha county

(i) Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota-Wisconsin SMSA: St. Croix county

(j) Racine, Wisconsin SMSA: Racine county

Note: See *Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas*, Revised Edition, 1975, executive office of the President, office of management and budget. Copies of this publication are available for inspection in the offices of the department of natural resources, secretary of state and revisor of statutes, Madison, Wisconsin, or may be obtained for personal use from the superintendent of documents, U.S. government printing office, Washington, D.C., 20402.

(92) "Standard operating procedure" means a formal written procedure officially adopted by the plant owner or operator and available on a routine basis to those persons responsible for carrying out the procedure.

(93) "Standard pressure" means a pressure of 760 millimeters of mercury (29.92 inches of mercury).

(94) "Standard temperature" means a temperature of 20°C (68°F).

(95) "Startup" means the setting in operation of an affected facility or its emission control equipment for any purpose which produces emissions.

(96) "Stationary source" has the meaning designated in s. 144.30 (23), Stats.

(97) "Technological infeasibility" means incapable of being accomplished or carried out as a matter of practicality; i.e., technically impracticable rather than technically impossible.

(98) "Traffic volume" means the number of vehicles that pass a particular point on the roadway during a specific time period. Volume can be expressed in terms of daily traffic or annual traffic as well as on an hourly basis.

(99) "Uncombined water" means water not chemically or physically bound to another materials.

(100) "Volatile organic compound' or 'VOC'" means any compound of carbon that has a vapor pressure greater than 0.1 millimeter of mercury (0.0019 psia) at standard conditions, excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate.

(101) "Wastewater treatment process" includes any process which modifies characteristics such as biological or chemical oxygen demand, total suspended solids, or pH, usually for the purpose of meeting effluent guidelines and standards but does not include any process the purpose of which is to remove vinyl chloride from water to meet requirements of ch. NR 449.

History: Cr. (7), (8), (17), (18), (32), (34), (53) and (60), (64) renum. from NR 404.01 (7), remainder renum. from NR 154.01 and am. (1), (2), (3), (94) and (96), Register, September, 1986, No. 369, eff. 10-1-86.