

(80s) "Road" means the entire width between boundary lines of any way open to the public for vehicular travel.

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

(81e) "Rolling 12 month average" means, with reference to only ledge rock quarries and industrial sand mines, a monthly average calculated each month by adding the total actual production of the preceding 12 calendar months, and dividing the total by 12. If a new quarry has been in existence for less than 12 calendar months, then the average shall be calculated by adding the total actual production since initial operation, and dividing the total by the number of calendar months subsequent to and including the month of initial operation.

(81m) "Screening operation" means a device for separating material according to size by passing undersize material through one or more mesh surfaces, screens or similar surfaces in series, and retaining oversize material on the mesh surfaces, screens or similar surfaces. Screening operation includes any grizzly, rotating screen or deck type screen. Screening operation does not include washers that are designed to remove unwanted or unnecessary material from the product.

(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.).

(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 industrial classification code" or "SIC code" means the series of codes which classify facilities according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged, as described in the Standard Industrial Classification Manual, 1987, incorporated by reference in s. NR 484.05

(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 a facility or its emission control equipment for any purpose which produces emissions.

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

(96m) "Storage bin" means a facility for storage, including surge bins, for nonmetallic minerals prior to further processing or loading.

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

(97m) "Temperature sensor" means a thermometer or thermocouple used to measure temperature.

(98) "Thermal evaporation unit" means any device which uses temperatures greater than the ambient temperature or 100° F, whichever is greater, to assist in evaporating organic compounds from soil or water.

(98g) "Threshold limit value" means the airborne concentration of substances, which represents exposure conditions under which it is believed that nearly all workers may be repeatedly exposed to day after day without adverse health effects.

(98m) "Total reduced sulfur" or "TRS" means the sum of any sulfur containing compounds in which the oxidation state of sulfur is less than zero.

Note: Common examples of such compounds are hydrogen sulfide, carbonyl sulfide, dimethyl sulfide, carbon disulfide, dimethyl disulfide and mercaptans.

(98s) "Transfer point" means a point in a conveying operation where a nonmetallic mineral is transferred to or from a belt conveyor except where the nonmetallic mineral is being transferred to a stockpile from a belt conveyor.

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

(100) "Volatile organic compound" or "VOC" means any organic compound which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. This includes any such organic compound other than the following compounds, which have been determined to have negligible photochemical reactivity:

- (a) Methane.
- (b) Ethane.
- (c) Methylene chloride (Dichloromethane).
- (d) 1,1,1-Trichloroethane (Methyl chloroform).
- (e) Trichlorofluoromethane (CFC-11).
- (f) Dichlorodifluoromethane (CFC-12).
- (g) Chlorodifluoromethane (HCFC-22).
- (h) Trifluoromethane (HFC-23).
- (i) 1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-trifluoroethane (CFC-113).
- (j) 1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2,2-tetrafluoroethane (CFC-114).
- (k) Chloropentafluoroethane (CFC-115).
- (l) 1,1,1-Trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane (HCFC-123).

- (m) 2-Chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane (HCFC-124).
- (n) Pentafluoroethane (HFC-125).
- (o) 1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134).
- (p) 1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane (HFC-134a).
- (q) 1,1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane (HCFC-141b).
- (r) 1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane (HCFC-142b).
- (s) 1,1,1-Trifluoroethane (HFC-143a).
- (t) 1,1-Difluoroethane (HFC-152a).
- (u) Perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into the following classes:
 - 1. Cyclic, branched or linear completely fluorinated alkanes.
 - 2. Cyclic, branched or linear completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations.
 - 3. Cyclic, branched or linear completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations, and
 - 4. Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.

Note: The test methods used to measure VOC are specified in s. NR 439.06 (3).

(101) "Year" or "yearly" means any consecutive 12-month period of time.

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; cr. (46m), Register, January, 1987, No. 373, eff. 2-1-87; am. (66), Register, September, 1987, No. 381, eff. 10-1-87; emerg. am. (66), eff. 10-1-87; r. (14) and (91), cr. (47e), (55e) and (80s), am. (59) and (69), renum. (98) to be NR 406.02 (12); (5e), (17m), (43m), (46s), (53e) and (53s) renum. from NR 410.02 (1), NR 406.02 (3), (4) and (6) and NR 410.02 (4) and (5) and am. (46s), Register, April, 1988, No. 388, eff. 5-1-88; am. (66), renum. (77) to be NR 445.02(9m), cr. (66m), (69m) and (77), Register, December, 1988, No. 396, eff. 1-1-89; r. (1), (22), (25), (30), (43), (47), (48), (52), (73) and (85), am. (2), (3), (5e), (8), (17), (18), (32), (34), (40), (45), (53), (55), (60), (70), (77), (95), (96) and (100), (11m), (16e), (21e), (21m), (22), (26m), (51m) and (72) renum. from NR 420.02 (3), (4), (7), 422.02 (6), 421.02 (2), 420.02 (12), 421.02 (5) and 419.02 (5) renum. (36), (71) and (72) to be NR 422.02 (12s), 420.02 (29m) and 420.02 (29p), Register, February, 1990, No. 410, eff. 3-1-90; (4m) and (43) renum. from NR 440.02 (4) and 440.64 (2) (d), Register, September, 1990, No. 417, eff. 10-1-90; am. (4), (26), (31), (66) and (80), cr. (78m) and (98), renum. (16) to be NR 406.02 (1), Register, August, 1991, No. 428, eff. 9-1-91; am. (50), r. (13), (5s), (60m), (80m) and (98m), renum. from NR 404.02 (1), NR 415.02 (4) and (7), NR 429.02 (2) and am., renum. (46s), (47e) and (51m) to be (47), (48) and (52), (37), (82), (92) and (101) to be NR 417.02 (1), 449.02 (10m), (11m) and (18), Register, May, 1992, No. 437, eff. 6-1-92; emerg. am. (55), eff. 11-15-92; (39m) renum. from NR 405.02 (14) and am., cr. (43e) and (53m), r. (53e), r. and recr. (55), am. (100), Register, May, 1993, No. 449, eff. 6-1-93; cr. (1), (1j), (26e) and (91), (59m) renum. from NR 101.03 (13) and am., Register, June, 1993, No. 450, eff. 7-1-93; cr. (1b), (1e), (1m), (1q), (8m), (11q), (28m), (30), (36), (43b), (53e), (68m), (71) and (80e), am. (53m), Register, December, 1993, No. 456, eff. 1-1-94; cr. (1k), (1l), (17s), (21c), (21k), (26s), (40e), (47m), (51m), (60e), (60i), (69s), (81m), (96m) and (98s), Register, June, 1994, No. 462, eff. 7-1-94; cr. (98g), Register, December, 1994, No. 468, eff. 1-1-95; am. (43e), (47m), (51m), (77), (80) and (91), Register, February, 1995, No. 470, eff. 3-1-95; renum. (1) to (1a), renum. (1), (1c), (1v) from NR 407.02 (1), (2), (4), am. (1b), (1q), (39m), r. (11m), (15), (16e), (21), (36), (49), (74), cr. (22e), (22m), (40m), (40s), (41m), (57m), Register, April, 1995, No. 472, eff. 5-1-95; cr. (18m), (22s), (97m) and (101), am. (47) and (54), Register, June, 1995, No. 474, eff. 7-1-95.

NR 400.03 Units and abbreviations. Abbreviations and symbols of units of measure used in chs. NR 400 to 499 are defined as follows:

- (1) System international (SI) units of measure:

Register, June, 1995, No. 474

A - ampere
g - gram
Hz - hertz
J -joule
K - degree Kelvin
kg - kilogram
kPa - kilo pascal (1.0 kPa = 0.15 psia)
m - meter
m² - square meter
m³ - cubic meter
mg - milligram—10⁻³ gram
Mg - megagram—10⁶ gram
mm - millimeter—10⁻³ meter
mol - mole
MW - megawatt
MWe - megawatt electrical
N - newton
ng -nanogram—10⁻⁹ gram
nm - nanometer—10⁻⁹ meter
Pa - pascal
s - second
V - volt
W - watt
μg - microgram—10⁻⁶ gram
Ω - ohm
(2) Other units of measure:
Btu or BTU - British thermal unit
°C - degree Celsius (centigrade)
cc - cubic centimeters
cfm - cubic feet per minute
Ci - curie
d - day
dcf - dry cubic feet
dcm - dry cubic meters
dscf - dry cubic feet at standard conditions