

Chapter NR 154

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL

NR 154.01	Definitions	NR 154.14	Control of carbon monoxide emissions
NR 154.02	Applicability	NR 154.15	Control of nitrogen compound emissions
NR 154.03	Registration of existing sources	NR 154.16	Use of standby fuel
NR 154.04	Notice of intent	NR 154.17	Control of motor vehicles, internal combustion engines, and mobile sources
NR 154.05	Action on applications	NR 154.18	Malodorous emissions
NR 154.055	Relocation of portable sources	NR 154.19	Control of hazardous pollutants
NR 154.06	Operation and inspection of sources	NR 154.20	Emergency episode levels and emergency emissions control action programs
NR 154.07	County and regional programs	NR 154.21	Limitations on county, regional, or local regulations
NR 154.08	Enforcement and penalties	NR 154.22	Severability
NR 154.09	Emissions prohibited		
NR 154.10	Limitations on open burning		
NR 154.11	Control of particulate emissions		
NR 154.12	Control of sulfur emissions		
NR 154.13	Control of organic compound emissions		

History: Chapter NR 154 as it existed on March 31, 1972 was repealed and a new chapter NR 154 was created, Register, March, 1972, No. 195, effective April 1, 1972.

FOREWORD

Chapter 144, Stats., directs the department of natural resources to organize a comprehensive program to enhance the quality, management, and protection of the state's air resources. These rules are one part of that program. Chapter 144 also stresses the role of county government in establishing local air pollution control programs in cooperation with the department.

The objectives of these rules are to maintain standards of air quality at a level which will provide adequate protection to public health and welfare, and to prevent detrimental effect on property and our environment.

Nothing in these rules or in ch. 144, Stats., prohibits a county or local jurisdiction from adopting more restrictive ordinances where local conditions indicate their need. These rules, all or in part, may be adopted by reference by a county or municipality.

It shall be the policy of the department to seek reasonable uniformity among local air pollution control ordinances in order to make the statewide comprehensive program more effective and less complicated for all persons concerned.

These rules are subject to periodic revision to reflect advancing control technology, increasing knowledge of the effect on health of sub-acute long term exposure to air pollutants and increased knowledge of the effect of pollutants on plant life, animal life, soils, and water resources.

NR 154.01 Definitions. (1) "Accumulator" means the reservoir of a condensing unit receiving the condensate from the condenser. This includes hot wells.

(2) "Affected facility" is any type or class of air contaminant source which is required to submit a notice of intent and plans and specifications to the department prior to construction.

(3) "Air contaminant" means dust, fumes, mist, liquid, smoke, other particulate matter, vapor, gas odorous substances, or any combination thereof but not including uncombined water vapor.

(4) "Air contaminant source" is any facility, building, structure, equipment, vehicle, or action, or combination thereof which may directly or indirectly result in the emission of any air contaminant.

(a) "Stationary source" is any facility, building, structure, installation, or action, or combination thereof which may directly or indirectly result in the emission of any air contaminant at a fixed location.

1. "Direct source" is 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.).

2. "Indirect source" is any stationary source which conveys motor vehicles or which attracts or may attract mobile source activity and thus indirectly causes the emission of any air contaminant. Such indirect sources include, but are not limited to:

- a. Highways and roads.
- b. Parking facilities.
- c. Retail, commercial and industrial facilities.
- d. Recreation, amusement, sports and entertainment facilities.
- e. Airports.
- f. Office and government buildings.
- g. Apartment and condominium buildings.
- h. Education facilities.

(b) "Portable source" is 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 a direct stationary source for the purpose of initial department approval of the source pursuant to sections NR 154.04 and NR 154.05.

(c) "Semistationary source" is 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.).

(d) "Mobile source" is 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.).

(5) "Aircraft operation" is a landing or takeoff.

(6) "Air curtain destructor" is an incineration device which utilizes a pit for burning combustible matter, into which air is blown at high velocity through a manifold and nozzle system along one side of the pit to create a turbulent, vortical flow of air and combustible gases in the pit to bring about complete combustion.

(7) "Air pollution" is the presence in the atmosphere of one or more air contaminants in such quantities and of such duration as is or tends to

be injurious to human health or welfare, animal or plant life, or property or would unreasonably interfere with the enjoyment of life or property.

(8) "Air pollution episode levels" means levels of air quality which are so degraded as to pose imminent danger to public health.

(a) "Alert": The alert level is that concentration of one or more air contaminants at which the first stage control actions begin.

(b) "Warning": The warning level indicates air quality is continuing to degrade and that additional control actions are necessary.

(c) "Emergency": The emergency level indicates that the air quality is continuing to degrade to a level which should never be reached and that the most stringent control actions are necessary.

(9) "Air quality maintenance area" means an area designated pursuant to federal or Wisconsin laws as having the potential for exceeding any of the ambient air quality standards.

(10) "Air region" means an area such as an AQCR designated pursuant to federal or Wisconsin laws in which a program to maintain or achieve air standards is implemented on a regional basis.

(11) "Ambient air" means the portion of the atmosphere external to buildings and to which the general public has access.

(12) "API" means American Petroleum Institute, 2101 L Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001.

(13) "Application area" means the area where a coating is applied by spraying, dipping or flowcoating techniques.

(14) "Approved" means approved by the department of natural resources.

(15) "AQCR" means air quality control region. Air quality control regions all or part of which lie in Wisconsin are delineated in NR 155.02(2).

(16) "Areawide air quality analysis" means a macroscale analysis utilizing a modeling technique approved by the department.

(17) "Asbestos" means any of the six naturally occurring hydrated mineral silicates: actinolite, amosite, anthophyllite, chrysotile, crocidolite, and tremolite.

(a) "Asbestos material" means asbestos or any material containing asbestos.

(b) "Asbestos mill" means any facility engaged in the conversion or any intermediate step in the conversion of asbestos ore into commercial asbestos. Outside storage of asbestos materials is not considered a part of such a facility.

(c) "Asbestos tailings" means any solid waste products of asbestos minings or milling operations which contain asbestos.

(18) "ASME" means American Society of Mechanical Engineers, 345 E. 47th Street, New York, New York 10017.

(19) "Asphalt" means a dark-brown to black cementitious material (solid, semisolid, or liquid in consistency) in which the predominating constituents are bitumens which occur in nature as such or which are obtained as residue in refining petroleum.

(20) "Associated parking area" means a parking facility or facilities owned and/or operated in conjunction with an indirect source.

(21) "ASTM" means American Society for Testing and Materials, 1916 Race St., Philadelphia, PA 19103.

(22) "Automobile" means all passenger cars or passenger car derivatives capable of seating 12 or fewer passengers.

(23) "Average daily traffic (ADT)" means the total traffic volume during a given time period in whole days greater than one day and less than one year divided by the number of days in that time period.

(24) "Average monthly storage temperature" is, for the purpose of petroleum liquid storage, an arithmetic average calculated for each calendar month, or portion thereof if storage is for less than a month, from bulk liquid storage temperatures determined at least once every 7 days.

(25) "Boiler" means any device with an enclosed combustion chamber in which fuel is burned to heat a liquid for the primary purpose of producing heat or power by indirect heat transfer.

(26) "Bottom filling" means the filling of a tank truck or stationary storage tank through an opening that is flush with or near the tank bottom.

(27) "BTU" means British thermal unit.

(28) "Blade coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of drawing the substrate beneath a straight-edged blade that spreads the coating evenly over the full width of the substrate.

(29) "Bulk gasoline plant" means a gasoline storage and distribution facility which receives gasoline from bulk terminals, stores it in stationary storage tanks, and subsequently distributes it to gasoline dispensing facilities.

(30) "Bulk gasoline terminal" means a gasoline storage facility which receives gasoline from refineries primarily by pipeline, ship, or barge, and delivers gasoline to bulk gasoline plants or to commercial or retail accounts primarily by tank truck.

(31) "Capture system" means the equipment (including hoods, ducts, fans, etc.) used to contain, capture, or transport a pollutant to a control device.

(32) "Coating applicator" means a device or devices used at a single location in a coating line to apply a surface coating of a particular material.

(33) "Coating line" means one or more apparatus or operations, which may include a coating applicator, flash-off area, and oven, wherein a surface coating is applied, dried, and/or cured.

(34) "Coil coating" means the coating of any flat metal sheet or strip that comes in rolls or coils.

(35) "Cold cleaning" means the batch process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by spraying, brushing, flushing or immersion while maintaining the solvent below its boiling point. Wipe cleaning is not included in this definition.

(36) "Commence construction" means to engage in a program of on-site construction, including 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.

(37) "Commence 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.

(38) "Commercial asbestos" means any variety of asbestos which is produced by extracting asbestos from asbestos ore.

(39) "Condensate" means hydrocarbon liquid separated from natural gas which condenses due to changes in the temperature and/or pressure and remains liquid at standard conditions.

(40) "Condenser" means any heat transfer device used to liquefy vapors by removing their latent heats of vaporization. Such devices include, but are not limited to, shell and tube, coil, surface, or contact condensers.

(41) "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.

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

(43) "Conveyorized degreasing" means the continuous process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by operating with either cold or vaporized solvents.

(44) "Crude petroleum" means a naturally occurring mixture which consists of hydrocarbons and/or sulfur, nitrogen and/or oxygen derivatives of hydrocarbons and which is liquid at standard conditions.

(45) "Custody transfer" means the transfer of produced crude oil and/or condensate, after processing and/or treating in the producing operations, from storage tanks or automatic transfer facilities to pipelines or any other forms of transportation.

(46) "Cutback asphalt" means asphalt cement which has been liquefied by blending with petroleum solvents (diluent) other than residual oils. Upon exposure to atmospheric conditions the diluents evaporate, leaving the asphalt cement to perform its function. Emulsified asphalt which contains less than 5% by weight petroleum solvents (disregarding any residual oils added) are not included in this definition.

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

(48) "Delivery vessel" means a tank truck or trailer or a railroad tank car equipped with a storage tank used for the transport of gasoline from sources of supply to stationary storage tanks of bulk gasoline plants or gasoline dispensing facilities.

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

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

$$\text{Dose} = \frac{T_2}{T_1} \text{ CdT}$$

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, $C = f(T)$.

(51) "Emergency or reserve equipment" means that equipment used when normal equipment fails, or used only to meet high peak loads.

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

(53) "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.

(54) "End sealing compound" means, for the purpose of can coating, a synthetic rubber compound which is coated onto can ends and which functions as a gasket when the end is assembled on the can.

(55) "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.

(56) "Equivalent opacity" means an opacity of 20% per Ringlemann number.

(57) "Exterior base coating" means, for the purpose of can coating, a coating applied to the exterior of a can to provide exterior protection to the metal and to provide background for the lithographic or printing operation.

(58) "Fabric coating" means the coating or printing of a textile substrate with a blade, roll, rotogravure or dip coater, or other coating applicator, to impart properties that are not initially present, such as strength, stability, water or acid repellancy, or appearance.

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

(60) "Firebox" means the chamber or compartment of a boiler or furnace in which materials are burned but does not mean the combustion chamber of an incinerator.

(61) "Flashoff area" means the space between the application area and the oven.

(62) "Floating roof" means a storage tank cover consisting of a double deck or pontoon single deck, which rests upon and is supported by the petroleum liquid being contained, and is equipped with a closure seal or seals to seal the space between the roof edge and tank wall. The floating roof may be either a covered external floating roof in an open storage tank or an internal floating cover beneath a fixed roof.

(63) "Forebays" mean the primary sections of a wastewater separator.

(64) "Freeboard height" means, for a cold cleaner, the distance from the liquid solvent level in the degreaser tank to the lip of the tank. For a vapor degreaser it means the distance from the top of the vapor zone to the lip of the degreaser tank.

(65) "Freeboard ratio" means the freeboard height divided by the width of the degreaser.

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

(67) "Fuel gas" means any gas which is generated by a petroleum refinery process unit or by a petroleum liquid transfer operation and which is combusted, including any gaseous mixture of natural gas and fuel gas which is combusted.

(68) "Fugitive dust" means solid airborne particles emitted from any source other than a flue or stack.

(69) "Furniture metal coating" means the surface coating of any furniture made of metal or any metal part which will be assembled with other metal, wood, fabric, plastic or glass parts to form a furniture piece.

(70) "Gasoline" means any petroleum distillate having a Reid vapor pressure of 27.6 kilo Pascals (4 pounds per square inch absolute) or greater.

(71) "Gasoline dispensing facility" means any site where gasoline is dispensed to motor vehicle gasoline tanks from stationary storage tanks.

(72) "Highway project" means all or a portion of a proposed new or modified section of highway. Where an environmental impact document is to be prepared, the highway project may be taken to cover the same length of highway.

(73) "Hydrocarbon" means any organic compound containing carbon and hydrogen.

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

(75) "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.

(76) "Interior sheet base coating" means, for the purpose of can coating, a coating applied by roller coater or spray to the interior side of sheets from which cans are formed to provide a protective lining between the can metal and product.

(77) "Interior body spray" means, for the purpose of can coating, a coating sprayed on the interior of the can body to provide a protective film between the product and the can.

(78) "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.

(79) "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.

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

(81) "Large appliances" means doors, cases, lids, panels and interior support parts of residential and commercial washers, dryers, ranges, refrigerators, freezers, water heaters, dishwashers, trash compactors, air conditioners and other similar products. Not included are products of such weight that they are normally lifted only with powered lifting equipment or products which are intended to be permanently fastened in place.

(82) "Light-duty trucks" means any motor vehicles rated at 3864 kilograms (8500 pounds) gross weight or less which are designed primarily for the purpose of transporting goods and materials, or derivatives of such vehicles.

(83) "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.

(84) "Magnet wire coating" means the process of applying a coating of electrically insulating varnish or enamel to aluminum or copper wire for use in electrical machinery.

(85) "Manufacturing plant" means a facility where parts are manufactured, finished or assembled for eventual inclusion into a finished product ready for sale to retailers. With respect to the manufacture of motor vehicles, customizers, body shops and other repainters are not included in this definition.

(86) "Modification" means any change in physical size or method of operation of a stationary or portable source which increases the amount of any air contaminant emitted except that:

(a) Routine maintenance and repair shall not be considered physical changes.

(b) The following shall not be considered changes in method of operation unless the change will cause or exacerbate a violation of any ambient air quality standard.

1. An increase in production rate if such increase does not exceed the operating design capacity of the stationary source.

2. An increase in the hours of operation.
3. Use of an alternate fuel or raw material.
4. Resumption of operation of existing equipment after a period of closure.

(87) "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.

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

(89) "Nitrogen oxides" means all oxides of nitrogen except nitrous oxide.

(90) "Noncondensibles" means gases and vapors from processes that are not condensed with the equipment used in those processes.

(91) "Opacity" means the state of a substance which renders it partially or wholly impervious to rays of light. (20% opacity equals one unit on the Ringlemann Chart.)

(92) "Open burning" means oxidation from which the products of combustion are emitted directly into the ambient air without passing through a stack or chimney.

(93) "Open top vapor degreasing" means the batch process of cleaning and removing soils from metal surfaces by condensing hot solvent vapor on the colder metal parts.

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

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

(96) "Oven" means, for the purpose of surface coating, a chamber within which heat is used to bake, cure, polymerize, or dry a surface coating.

(97) "Overvarnish" means a coating applied directly over ink to reduce the coefficient of friction, to provide gloss and to protect the finish against abrasion and corrosion.

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

(99) "Paper coating" means application of the uniform coatings put on paper and pressure sensitive tape regardless of substrate. Related web coating processes on plastic fibers and on metal foil are included in this definition but processes such as printing where the coating is not uniform across the web are not included.

(100) "Parking capacity" means the maximum number of vehicles which a parking facility is designed to hold based on an allotment of not more than 350 square feet of stall and aisle area per vehicle.

(101) "Particulate asbestos material" means any finely divided particles of asbestos material.

(102) "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.

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

(104) "Peak hour volume" means the highest one-hour traffic volume in a calendar year.

(105) "Penetrating prime coat" means an application of low-viscosity liquid asphalt to an absorbent surface to prepare it for an asphalt surface.

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

(107) "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.

(108) "Petroleum" means the crude oil removed from the earth and the oils derived from tar sands, shale, coal and coke.

(109) "Petroleum liquid" means crude petroleum, petroleum, condensate and any finished or intermediate products manufactured or extracted in a petroleum refinery or in a facility which produces oils from tar sands, shale, coal or coke.

(110) "Petroleum refinery" means any facility engaged in producing gasoline, kerosene, distillate fuel oils, residual fuel oils, lubricants or other products through distillation of petroleum or through redistillation, cracking, extraction or reforming of unfinished petroleum derivatives.

(111) "Photochemically reactive organic substances" means, for a source on which construction or modification is commenced after July* 1, [August 1,] 1979, any organic compound. For a source on which construction or modification is commenced on or before July* 1, [August 1,] 1979, it means any of the following:

(a) Group A: Hydrocarbons, alcohols, aldehydes, esters, ethers or ketones, which have olefinic or cyclo-olefinic type unsaturation.

(b) Group B: Aromatic compounds with 8 or more carbon atoms to the molecule, except ethylbenzene.

(c) Group C: Ethylbenzene, toluene, or ketones having branched hydrocarbon structures.

(d) A solvent or mixture of organic compounds in which any of the following conditions are met:

1. More than 20% of the total volume is composed of any combination of compounds listed in groups A, B or C above.

2. More than 5% of the total volume is composed of any combination of the compounds listed in group A above.

3. More than 8% of the total volume is composed of any combination of the compounds listed in group B above.

(112) "Prime coat" means the first film of coating applied to a product in a multiple-coat surface coating operation.

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

(114) "Process line" means one or more actions or unit operations which must function simultaneously in order to manufacture or modify a product (e.g. a spray booth, conveyor and drying oven are considered a process line).

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

(116) "Process weight" means the total weight of all materials introduced into any direct source operation, except liquid fuels, gaseous fuels and air.

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

(118) "Quench area" means a chamber where the hot metal exiting the oven is cooled by either a spray of water or a blast of air followed by water cooling.

(119) "Reasonably available control technology (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.

(120) "Refinery process unit" means any segment of a petroleum refinery in which a specific processing operation is conducted.

(121) "Reid vapor pressure" means the absolute vapor pressure of volatile crude petroleum and volatile nonviscous petroleum liquids except liquefied petroleum gases as determined by ASTM-D-232-72 (reapproved 1977).

(122) "Ringlemann Chart" means the chart published by the U.S. bureau of mines in which are illustrated graduated shades of grey to black

for use in estimating the shade or density of smoke. (One unit on the Ringlemann Chart equals 20% opacity).

Note: See Ringlemann Chart published December, 1950, by the U.S. bureau of mines. Copies of "Fundamentals of Smoke Abatement," December, 1950, Ringlemann Chart, Information Circular 7588, 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 the U.S. department of interior, Washington, D.C.

(123) "Roll coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of hard rubber or steel rolls.

(124) "Rotogravure coating" means the application of a coating material to a substrate by means of a roll coating technique in which the pattern to be applied is etched on the coating roll. The coating material is transferred to the substrate from the recessed areas on the coating roll.

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

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

(127) "Single coat" means a single film of coating applied directly to a metal substrate, omitting the primer application.

(128) "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.

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

(130) "Solvent metal cleaning" means the process of cleaning soils from metal surfaces by cold cleaning or open top vapor degreasing or conveyORIZED degreasing.

(131) "Splash filling" means the filling of a tank truck or stationary storage tank through a pipe or hose whose discharge opening is more than 15.2 centimeters (6 inches) above the bottom of the tank being filled.

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

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

(134) "Standard metropolitan statistical area (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

1. (c) Eau Claire, Wisconsin SMSA: 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.

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

(136) "Submerged fill pipe" means any fill pipe with a discharge opening which is entirely submerged when the liquid level is 15.2 centimeters (6 inches) above the tank bottom.

(137) "Surface coating" means the application of a coating to a product in a coating line. Application of architectural coatings and road surfacing material is not included.

(138) "Three-piece can side-seam spray" means a coating sprayed on the exterior and interior of a welded, cemented or soldered seam to protect the exposed metal.

(139) "Topcoat" means the final film of coating applied in a multiple coat operation.

(140) "Total reduced sulfur (TRS)" means any sulfur containing compound in which the oxidation state of sulfur is less than zero. Common examples of such compounds are hydrogen sulfide, mercaptans, and dimethyl disulfide.

(141) "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.

(142) "True vapor pressure" means the equilibrium partial pressure exerted by a petroleum liquid as determined in accordance with methods described in American Petroleum Institute Bulletin 2517, *Evaporation Loss from Floating Roof Tanks*, 1962.

(143) "Turnaround" means the procedure of shutting a refinery unit down after a run to do necessary maintenance and repair work and putting the unit back on stream.

(144) "Two-piece can exterior end coating" means a coating applied by roller coating or spraying to the exterior end of a can to provide protection to the metal.

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

(146) "Vacuum producing system" means any reciprocating, rotary, or centrifugal blower or compressor, or any jet ejector or device that takes suction from a pressure below atmospheric and discharges against atmospheric pressure.

(147) "Vapor balance system" means a combination of pipes or hoses which create a closed system between the vapor spaces of an unloading tank and a receiving tank such that vapors displaced from the receiving tank are transferred to the tank being unloaded.

(148) "Vapor collection system" means, for the purpose of liquid organic compound transfer operations, a vapor transport system which uses direct displacement by the liquid loaded to force vapors from the tank into a vapor control system.

(149) "Vapor recovery or control system" means a system that gathers organic compound vapors released during the operation of any transfer, storage, or process equipment and processes the vapors so as to prevent their emission into the ambient air.

(150) "Vinyl coating" means applying a decorative or protective topcoat or printing on vinyl coated fabric or vinyl sheets.

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

(152) "Wastewater (oil/water) separator" means any device or piece of equipment which utilizes the difference in density between oil and water to remove oil and associated chemicals from water. This includes any device, such as a flocculation tank, clarifer, etc., which removes petroleum derived compounds from wastewater.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72, renum. (41) (a) 6 to be (41) (c); am. (41) (c) 3. and 4., Register, December, 1972, No. 204, eff. 1-1-73; r. and recr., Register, June, 1975, No. 234, eff. 7-1-75; renum. (3) (b) and (c) to be (3) (c) and (d), renum. (3) (a) 3. to be (3) (b) and am., am. (38) (intro.), Register, April, 1977, No. 256, eff. 5-1-77; r. and recr., Register, July, 1979, No. 283, eff. 8-1-79.

NR 154.02 Applicability. (1) The provisions of this chapter govern the release of air contaminants to the ambient air and the regulation of air contaminant sources by the department.

(2) The department may by order issued under s. 144.35 (1) (b), Stats., authorize compliance with an emission limitation prescribed in this chapter after July 31, 1975, to expire on the date stated in the order, if it determines that NR 154.09 (1) Wis. Adm. Code applies and that all the conditions listed in such rule and hereunder are met. The department shall hold a public hearing in accordance with its rules prior to granting any such deferral which exceeds 90 days in total duration and shall not, without the express approval of a majority of the natural resources board, grant any deferral which exceeds one year in total duration. Prior to authorizing any such deferral, the department shall determine:

(a) The cause of the violation was a mechanical breakdown, act of God, or some other condition beyond the entity's control;

(b) The air contaminant source is located so that it will not delay attainment or affect maintenance of an ambient air quality standard at any point beyond the property line of the entity;

(c) Good faith efforts have been made to comply with this chapter and the cause of noncompliance could not have been forestalled by normal maintenance procedures (including advanced purchase of inventory and replacement parts);

(d) If the source is a new source, the cause of the violation was a mechanical breakdown or act of God which was demonstrably beyond the entity's control when using all prudent planning;

(e) The air contaminant for which a deferral is sought is not a hazardous pollutant for which an emission standard has been