

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:

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(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

(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; cr. (46m), Register, January, 1987, No. 373, eff. 2-1-87.