

## Chapter NR 404

## AMBIENT AIR QUALITY

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History: Chapter NR 155 as it existed on March 31, 1972 was repealed and a new chapter NR 155 was created, Register, March, 1972, No. 195, effective April 1, 1972. Chapter NR 155 was renumbered chapter NR 404, Register, July, 1985.

## FOREWARD

Air standards are definitions of the characteristics of ambient air quality which, in terms of present day knowledge, need to be maintained in order to protect the public health and welfare and our environment from adverse effects of air pollution.

The purpose of air standards should be viewed as goals or objectives to be achieved by these and other rules of the department, by regional implementation plans, and by enforcement programs of both state and local governments as population, industrial activity and land use changes.

The standards are meaningful for pollution control when applied to achieve and maintain desired air quality as expressed by the standards.

Because of variation in population, transportation, and industrial densities, in addition to variation in terrain and meteorology, equal air quality may not be achieved throughout a region or area.

These standards conform to national ambient air quality standards. They are subject to review as knowledge of the effects of air pollution on health, plant and animal life, property, visibility, and our environment increases.

These standards are promulgated pursuant to ch. 144, Stats., which directs the department of natural resources to undertake a comprehensive program to manage and protect the state's air resources. These rules are one part of that program.

**NR 404.01 Definitions.** In addition to the definitions contained in this section, the definitions contained in s. NR 154.01, also apply to this chapter.

(1) "Air quality control region" means an area designated under 42 U.S.C. s. 7407 or s. NR 404.02 in which a plan to maintain or achieve air standards is implemented on a regional basis. Air quality control regions include both interstate and intrastate regions.

(2) "Air standard" or "ambient air quality standard" means the specified levels of air quality which are necessary to protect public health and welfare. Ambient air quality standards include primary and secondary air standards.

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

(4) "Equivalent method" means a monitoring method which has been designated as an equivalent method by the department and which has been published in a list by the department under s. NR 404.04 (4) (a).

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(5) "Implementation plan" means a plan adopted to implement, maintain and enforce air standards within the state, an air quality control region, or a portion of the state or region.

(6) "Monitoring method" means a method for sampling and analyzing or for continuously monitoring a discrete parcel of ambient air for an air contaminant. Monitoring methods include reference methods and equivalent methods.

(7) "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.

(8) "Primary air standard" means the level of air quality which provides protection for public health with an adequate margin of safety.

(9) "Quality assurance system" means the system of activities which provides evidence that the quality control systems are performing adequately.

(10) "Quality control system" means the system of activities which are used to control the quality of ambient monitoring or air emissions data, including all activities involved in the collection, processing and analysis of such data.

(11) "Reference method" means a monitoring method which has been specified by the U.S. environmental protection agency in 40 C.F.R. part 50, Appendices A to G or which has been so designated by the department.

(12) "Secondary air standard" means the level of air quality which may be necessary to protect public welfare from unknown or anticipated adverse effects.

(13) "Suspended particulate matter" means any solid or liquid particle dispersed and suspended in air which is capable of being trapped on the filter of a high volume air particulate sampler.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72; cr. (intro.), Register, August, 1981, No. 308, eff. 9-1-81; renum. from NR 155.01, r. (5) to (7), renum. (4) to (5) and am., am. (1) to (3), cr. (4) and (6) to (13), Register, July, 1985, No. 355, eff. 8-1-85.

**NR 404.02. Air quality control regions.** The following air quality control regions, which include counties in Wisconsin, have been designated:

(1) **INTERSTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGIONS.** (a) The Duluth (Minnesota) - Superior (Wisconsin) Interstate Air Quality Control Region includes the counties of Ashland, Bayfield, Burnett, Douglas, Iron, Price, Rusk, Sawyer, Taylor, and Washburn in Wisconsin, and the counties of Aitkin, Carlton, Cook, Itasca, Koochicong, Lake, and St. Louis in Minnesota.

(b) The Southeast Minnesota - La Crosse (Wisconsin) Interstate Air Quality Control Region includes the counties of Barron, Buffalo, Chipewewa, Clark, Crawford, Dunn, Eau Claire, Jackson, La Crosse, Monroe, Pepin, Pierce, Polk, St. Croix, Trempealeau, and Vernon in Wisconsin, and the counties of Blue Earth, Brown, Dodge, Faribault, Fillmore, Freeborn, Goodhue, Houston, LeSueur, Martin, Mower, Nicollet, Olm-  
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sted, Rice, Sibley, Steele, Wabasha, Waseca, Watonwan, and Winona in Minnesota.

(c) The Metropolitan Dubuque Interstate Air Quality Control Region includes Grant county in Wisconsin and Clayton, Dubuque, and Jackson counties in Iowa.

(d) The Rockford (Illinois) - Janesville-Beloit (Wisconsin) Interstate Air Quality Control Region includes Rock county in Wisconsin, and Boone, DeKalb, Ogle, Stephenson, and Winnebago counties in Illinois.

(2) INTRASTATE AIR QUALITY CONTROL REGIONS. (a) The Lake Michigan Intrastate Air Quality Control Region consists of the counties of Brown, Calumet, Door, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Menominee, Oconto, Outagamie, Shawano, Sheboygan, Waupaca, Waushara, and Winnebago. For purposes of applying rules and regulations the Lake Michigan Air Region is divided into 2 subregions. Winnebago, Outagamie and Brown counties constitute subregion 1. Calumet, Door, Fond du Lac, Green Lake, Kewaunee, Manitowoc, Marinette, Marquette, Menominee, Oconto, Shawano, Sheboygan, Waupaca, and Waushara counties constitute subregion 2.

(b) The Southeastern Wisconsin Intrastate Air Quality Control Region consists of the counties of Kenosha, Milwaukee, Ozaukee, Racine, Walworth, Washington and Waukesha.

(c) The Southern Wisconsin Intrastate Air Quality Control Region consists of the counties of Columbia, Dane, Dodge, Green, Iowa, Jefferson, Lafayette, Richland and Sauk.

(d) The North Central Wisconsin Intrastate Air Quality Control Region consists of the counties of Adams, Forest, Florence, Juneau, Langlade, Lincoln, Marathon, Oneida, Portage, Vilas and Wood.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72; r. and recr. Register, July, 1985, No. 355, eff. 8-1-85.

NR 404.03 Ambient air quality standards. (1) APPLICABILITY OF AIR STANDARDS. The air standards apply to the entire state without exception.

(2) SULFUR OXIDES (a) *Primary standards.* The primary standards for sulfur oxides, measured as sulfur dioxide, are:

1. 80 micrograms per cubic meter (.03 ppm) - annual arithmetic mean.
2. 365 micrograms per cubic meter (.14 ppm) - maximum 24-hour average concentration, not to be exceeded more than once per year.

(b) *Secondary standard.* The secondary standard for sulfur oxides, measured as sulfur dioxide, is: 1300 micrograms per cubic meter (0.5 ppm) - maximum 3-hour average concentration, not to be exceeded more than once per year.

(3) PARTICULATE MATTER. (a) *Primary standards.* The primary standards for particulate matter are:

1. 75 micrograms per cubic meter - annual geometric mean,
2. 260 micrograms per cubic meter - maximum 24-hour average concentration, not to be exceeded more than once per year.

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(b) *Secondary standards.* The secondary standards for particulate matter are:

1. 60 micrograms per cubic meter - annual geometric mean.

2. 150 micrograms per cubic meter - maximum 24-hour average concentration, not to be exceeded more than once per year.

(4) **CARBON MONOXIDE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STANDARDS.** The primary and secondary standards for carbon monoxide are:

(a) 10 milligrams per cubic meter (9 ppm) - maximum 8-hour average concentration, not to be exceeded more than once per year.

(b) 40 milligrams per cubic meter (35 ppm) - maximum 1-hour concentration, not to be exceeded more than once per year.

(5) **OZONE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STANDARDS.** The primary and secondary standards for ozone are: 0.12 ppm (235 micrograms per cubic meter) - maximum 1-hour average concentration. The ozone standards are attained when the expected number of days per calendar year with maximum hourly average concentrations above the designated level is equal to or less than one, as determined by the methodology of 40 C.F.R. s 50.9, Appendix H (as of September 1, 1981).

(6) **NITROGEN DIOXIDE: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STANDARDS.** The primary and secondary standards for nitrogen dioxide are: 100 micrograms per cubic meter (.05 ppm) - annual arithmetic mean.

(7) **LEAD: PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STANDARDS.** The primary and secondary standards for lead and its compounds, measured as elemental lead, are: 1.5 micrograms per cubic meter, maximum arithmetic mean averaged over a calendar quarter, as a constituent of suspended particulate matter.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72; r. (1) (b)1. and 2., renum. (1) (b) 3., to be 1., Register, June, 1975, No. 234, eff. 7-1-75; am. (4), Register, August, 1981, No. 308, eff. 9-1-81; reprinted to correct error in (3), Register, November, 1981, No. 311; cr. (7), Register, April, 1983, No. 323, eff. 5-1-83; r. (5), Register, November, 1983, No. 335, eff. 12-1-83; am. Register, July, 1985, No. 355, eff. 8-1-85.

**NR 404.04 Ambient air increments.** (1) **SCOPE.** The ambient air increments apply to all attainment areas of the state.

(2) **CLASS I INCREMENTS.** In any area of this state classified under the federal clean air act as a class I area, the ambient air increment of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter may not exceed the following amounts:

(a) Particulate matter

1. Annual geometric mean..... 5 micrograms per cubic meter

2. Twenty-four hour maximum .....10 micrograms per cubic meter

(b) Sulfur dioxide

1. Annual arithmetic mean..... 2 micrograms per cubic meter

2. Twenty-four hour maximum ..... 5 micrograms per cubic meter

3. Three hour maximum.....25 micrograms per cubic meter

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(3) **CLASS II INCREMENTS.** In any area of this state classified under the federal clean air act as a class II area, the ambient air increments of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter may not exceed the following amounts:

(a) Particulate matter

1. Annual geometric mean.....19 micrograms per cubic meter
2. Twenty-four hour maximum .....37 micrograms per cubic meter

(b) Sulfur dioxide

1. Annual arithmetic mean.....20 micrograms per cubic meter
2. Twenty-four maximum .....91 micrograms per cubic meter
3. Three hour maximum.....512 micrograms per cubic meter

(4) **CLASS III INCREMENTS.** In any area of this state classified under the federal clean air act as a class III area, the ambient air increments of sulfur dioxide and particulate matter may not exceed the following amounts:

(a) Particulate matter

1. Annual geometric mean.....37 micrograms per cubic meter
2. Twenty-four hour maximum .....75 micrograms per cubic meter

(b) Sulfur dioxide

1. Annual arithmetic mean.....40 micrograms per cubic meter
2. Twenty-four hour maximum .....182 micrograms per cubic meter
3. Three hour maximum.....700 micrograms per cubic meter

(5) **EXCEPTION FOR NON-ANNUAL CONCENTRATIONS.** Notwithstanding subs. (2) (intro.), (3) (intro.) and (4) (intro.), the ambient air increment of an air contaminant based on concentrations for any period other than an annual period may be exceeded during one such period per year.

(6) **MAXIMUM CONCENTRATION.** The maximum allowable concentration of any air contaminant in any attainment area may not exceed a concentration for such contaminant for each period of exposure equal to the maximum concentrations permitted under the primary or secondary air standards in s. NR 404.03.

History: Cr. Register, April, 1983, No. 238, eff. 5-1-83; renum. from NR 155.035, Register, July, 1985, No. 355, eff. 8-1-85.

NR 155.04 Measurement of air quality. History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72; am. (1) Register, June, 1975, No. 234, eff. 7-1-75; r. Register, July, 1985, No. 355, eff. 8-1-85.

**NR 404.05 Measurement of ambient air quality. (1) APPLICABILITY.** (a) The department and any person conducting ambient air quality monitoring on its behalf shall use only reference or equivalent methods as specified in sub. (2) or (3) for all ambient air quality monitoring for any air contaminant identified in s. NR 404.03. The ambient monitoring shall conform with the department's handbooks, plans and procedures for air monitoring quality assurance.

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(b) Any person required by the department to conduct ambient air quality monitoring shall use only reference or equivalent methods for sampling and analysis as specified in sub. (2) or (3) and shall comply with quality assurance and quality control procedures and the data reporting format which are specified and approved by the department for the collection, analysis, processing and reporting of ambient air quality monitoring data.

(c) Any person who voluntarily conducts ambient air quality monitoring in Wisconsin may request the department to determine that the data being collected are comparable to the air quality data collected under par. (a) or (b). The department may determine that the data are comparable if the voluntary ambient air quality monitoring and the data meet the requirements specified in par. (b).

(d) The department may determine that air quality data submitted to the department for purposes of demonstrating compliance with existing regulations under ch. NR 154 or chs. NR 400 to 499 or in support of a permit or permit application are unacceptable if such monitoring was not conducted in compliance with pars. (a) to (c).

Note: The department is in the process of revising ch. NR 154 and renumbering provisions of the chapter into chs. NR 400 to 499.

(2) REFERENCE METHODS. Ambient air quality monitoring which utilizes a reference monitoring method shall use monitoring methods which conform to the federal reference methods which are specified in 40 C.F.R. part 50, Appendices A to K or which have been so designated by the department.

(3) EQUIVALENT METHODS. (a) Ambient air quality monitoring which utilizes an equivalent monitoring method shall use monitoring methods which have been published by the department under sub. (4) (a).

(b) The department may list a monitoring method as an equivalent method if the department determines that the method satisfies the same requirements for a federal equivalent method as specified in 40 C.F.R. part 53.

(c) The department shall maintain a list of equivalent methods and shall send a copy of the list to any person upon request. A current copy of the list shall be available for inspection or copying at the department's headquarters office.

Note: The Department's headquarters office is located at 101 South Webster Street, Madison, Wisconsin; mail requests should be addressed to the Department of Natural Resources, Bureau of Air Management, P.O. Box 7921, Madison, WI 53707.

(4) AIR QUALITY PUBLICATIONS. The department shall publish documents relating to air quality or to air monitoring, including the following:

(a) The department shall publish or revise a list of equivalent monitoring methods as specified in sub. (3).

(b) The department shall publish, revise and maintain quality assurance plans and handbooks which describe the activities and procedures of the quality assurance and quality control systems.

(c) The department shall publish reports on air quality and related information and data.

History: Cr. Register, July, 1985, No. 355, eff. 8-1-85.

**NR 404.06 Interpretation of air quality data with respect to air standards.** The department shall, for implementation purposes, take into account levels and variations in natural background levels of contaminants, the quality of air entering a region, abnormal local short-term activities and the numbers and types of persons and property affected.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72; renum. from NR 155.05, Register, July, 1985, No. 355, eff. 8-1-85.

**NR 404.07 Guidelines for application of air standards. (1) IN ALL AIR REGIONS.** No local programs may grant variances or construction or operating permits in conflict with the implementation plan for that region.

(2) **IN ALL AIR REGIONS.** Any person may be required to reduce emissions below limits established in an implementation plan or by air pollution control rules where emissions cause or substantially contribute to exceeding an air standard in a localized area. In this case, appropriate special orders, which are not general in application, may be issued.

(3) **FUELS AND RAW MATERIALS.** The department may prescribe characteristics of fuels and raw materials for existing and planned facilities in order to assure attainment or maintenance of an air standard, to prevent the degradation of air quality or to prevent air pollution.

History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72; r. (4), Register, April, 1983, No. 328, eff. 5-1-83; renum. from NR 155.06 and am. (3), Register, July, 1985, No. 355, eff. 8-1-85; correction in (2) made under s. 13.93 (2m) (b) 5, Stats., Register, July, 1985, No. 355.

**NR 155.07 Severability.** History: Cr. Register, March, 1972, No. 195, eff. 4-1-72; r. Register, July, 1985, No. 355, eff. 8-1-85.