

Part 70 Operating Permit

Permit Number: 3221-153-0014-V-03-0 **Effective Date:** September 11, 2006

Facility Name: Anchor Glass Container Corporation

Facility Address: 1044 Booth Road
Warner Robins, Georgia 31088 (Houston County)

Mailing Address: 3101 W. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. Blvd., Suite 301
Tampa, Florida 33607

Parent/Holding Company: Anchor Glass Container Corporation

Facility AIRS Number: 04-13-153-00014

In accordance with the provisions of the Georgia Air Quality Act, O.C.G.A. Section 12-9-1, et seq and the Georgia Rules for Air Quality Control, Chapter 391-3-1, adopted pursuant to and in effect under the Act, the Permittee described above is issued a Part 70 Permit for:

The operation of a glass manufacturing plant.

This Permit is conditioned upon compliance with all provisions of The Georgia Air Quality Act, O.C.G.A. Section 12-9-1, et seq, the Rules, Chapter 391-3-1, adopted and in effect under that Act, or any other condition of this Permit. Unless modified or revoked, this Permit expires five years after the effective date indicated above.

This Permit may be subject to revocation, suspension, modification or amendment by the Director for cause including evidence of noncompliance with any of the above, for any misrepresentation made in Title V Application No. TV-16557 signed on 1/05/2006, any other applications upon which this Permit is based, supporting data entered therein or attached thereto, or any subsequent submittal of supporting data, or for any alterations affecting the emissions from this source.

This Permit is further subject to and conditioned upon the terms, conditions, limitations, standards, or schedules contained in or specified on the attached **34** pages, which pages are a part of this Permit.

Director
Environmental Protection Division

Table of Contents

PART 1.0	FACILITY DESCRIPTION	1
1.1	Site Determination	1
1.2	Previous and/or Other Names	1
1.3	Overall Facility Process Description	1
PART 2.0	REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ENTIRE FACILITY	2
2.1	Facility Wide Emission Caps and Operating Limits.....	2
2.2	Facility Wide Federal Rule Standards	2
2.3	Facility Wide SIP Rule Standards.....	2
2.4	Facility Wide Standards Not Covered by a Federal or SIP Rule and Not Instituted as an Emission Cap or Operating Limit	2
PART 3.0	REQUIREMENTS FOR EMISSION UNITS	3
3.1	Emission Units	3
3.2	Equipment Emission Caps and Operating Limits.....	3
3.3	Equipment Federal Rule Standards.....	4
3.4	Equipment SIP Rule Standards	4
3.5	Equipment Standards Not Covered by a Federal or SIP Rule and Not Instituted as an Emission Cap or Operating Limit	4
PART 4.0	REQUIREMENTS FOR TESTING	5
4.1	General Testing Requirements.....	5
4.2	Specific Testing Requirements	7
PART 5.0	REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING (Related to Data Collection)	9
5.1	General Monitoring Requirements.....	9
5.2	Specific Monitoring Requirements	9
PART 6.0	RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS	10
6.1	General Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements	10
6.2	Specific Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements	14
PART 7.0	OTHER SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS	16
7.1	Operational Flexibility	16
7.2	Off-Permit Changes	16
7.3	Alternative Requirements	17
7.4	Insignificant Activities	17
7.5	Temporary Sources	17
7.6	Short-term Activities.....	17
7.7	Compliance Schedule/Progress Reports	17
7.8	Emissions Trading.....	17
7.9	Acid Rain Requirements	17
7.10	Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of the 1990 CAAA)	18
7.11	Stratospheric Ozone Protection Requirements (Title VI of the CAAA of 1990)	19
7.12	Revocation of Existing Permits and Amendments	20
7.13	Pollution Prevention.....	20
7.14	Specific Conditions	20
PART 8.0	GENERAL PROVISIONS	21
8.1	Terms and References	21
8.2	EPA Authorities	21
8.3	Duty to Comply.....	21
8.4	Fee Assessment and Payment	22

Title V Permit

8.5	Permit Renewal and Expiration	22
8.6	Transfer of Ownership or Operation.....	22
8.7	Property Rights	22
8.8	Submissions	23
8.9	Duty to Provide Information.....	23
8.10	Modifications	24
8.11	Permit Revision, Revocation, Reopening and Termination.....	24
8.12	Severability	25
8.13	Excess Emissions Due to an Emergency	25
8.14	Compliance Requirements	26
8.15	Circumvention.....	28
8.16	Permit Shield.....	28
8.17	Operational Practices	29
8.18	Visible Emissions	29
8.19	Fuel-burning Equipment	29
8.20	Sulfur Dioxide.....	30
8.21	Particulate Emissions	30
8.22	Fugitive Dust.....	30
8.23	Solvent Metal Cleaning.....	31
8.24	Incinerators.....	32
8.25	Volatile Organic Liquid Handling and Storage	32
8.26	Use of Any Credible Evidence or Information.....	33
Attachments		34
A. List of Standard Abbreviations and List of Permit Specific Abbreviations		
B. Insignificant Activities Checklist, Insignificant Activities Based on Emission Levels and Generic Emission Groups		
C. List of References		

PART 1.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION**1.1 Site Determination**

There are no site determination issues regarding this facility.

1.2 Previous and/or Other Names

Anchor Glass.

1.3 Overall Facility Process Description

This facility consists of a raw material batching operation, two glass melting furnaces, and eight glass container forming and finishing lines. During the raw material batching operation, raw materials (e.g., sand, limestone, soda ash, and minor quantities of other solid material products) are delivered to the facility by railcar and by truck. These raw materials are unloaded in bulk into a bucket elevator that transfers the different raw materials to separate storage silos. The raw materials are then weighed in precise amounts and blended for delivery to the glass melting furnaces. The raw material blends may contain ground cullet; cullet is plant-generated, waste glass. In the glass melting furnaces, the precisely mixed raw materials are melted into a viscous fluid; the glass melting furnaces are operated in a continuous fashion. The glass melting furnaces are primarily fueled by a combination of natural gas and electric heat. The molten glass is then cooled to forming temperatures in the refiner, alcoves, and forehearth. During the glass-forming stages of production, shearing mechanisms cut continuous streams of molten glass into precise increments of hot, viscous glass called “gobs”. The “gobs” are gravity-fed to the forming machines. The forming machines form containers from the gobs by shaping the glass using a combination of mechanical pressing and air blowing techniques; the containers are formed at a rate of several hundred per minute. The containers are then sent through the finishing processes—hot end container coating, glass annealing, cold end container coating, container identification, and packaging. After the containers are formed, the glass containers pass through a hot end vapor deposition hood, where a tin-based coating is applied as a surface preparation prior to the cold end coating. The containers are then delivered on a belt to annealing lehrs to remove residual stresses induced during container forming; this step also allows the containers time to cool before further processing. During the cold end container coating step, a spray coater applies a polyethylene coating after the application of a food-grade coating to the container’s exterior surface; the polyethylene coating is applied as a scratch preventative. Then, a VideoJet printing system puts identifying numbers on selected containers and cartons as required by various customers. In the final step, the containers are automatically put into cardboard boxes or onto pallets for bulk handling and shipping.

PART 2.0 REQUIREMENTS PERTAINING TO THE ENTIRE FACILITY

2.1 Facility Wide Emission Caps and Operating Limits

None Applicable.

2.2 Facility Wide Federal Rule Standards

None Applicable.

2.3 Facility Wide SIP Rule Standards

None Applicable.

2.4 Facility Wide Standards Not Covered by a Federal or SIP Rule and Not Instituted as an Emission Cap or Operating Limit

None Applicable.

Title V Permit

PART 3.0 REQUIREMENTS FOR EMISSION UNITS

Note: Except where an applicable requirement specifically states otherwise, the averaging times of any of the Emissions Limitations or Standards included in this permit are tied to or based on the run time(s) specified for the applicable reference test method(s) or procedures required for demonstrating compliance.

3.1 Emission Units

Emission Units		Specific Limitations/Requirements		Air Pollution Control Devices	
ID No.	Description	Applicable Requirements/Standards	Corresponding Permit Conditions	ID No.	Description
EU01	Glass Melting Furnace No. 1	40 CFR 60 Subpart A, 40 CFR 60 Subpart CC, 391-3-1-.02(2)(b), 391-3-1-.02(2)(e), and 391-3-1-.02(2)(g).	3.2.1, 3.2.3, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.4.3, 4.2.1, 4.2.3, 4.2.4, 4.2.5, 4.2.7, 5.2.1, 5.2.2, 6.1.7, 6.2.1 and 6.2.2.	None.	None.
EU02	Glass Melting Furnace No. 2	40 CFR 60 Subpart A, 40 CFR 60 Subpart CC, 391-3-1-.02(2)(b), 391-3-1-.02(2)(e), and 391-3-1-.02(2)(g).	3.2.2, 3.2.3, 3.3.1, 3.3.2, 3.4.1, 3.4.2, 3.4.3, 4.2.2, 4.2.3, 4.2.4, 4.2.6, 5.2.1, 6.1.7, 6.2.1, 6.2.3, and 6.2.4.	None.	None.

* Generally applicable requirements contained in this permit may also apply to emission units listed above.

3.2 Equipment Emission Caps and Operating Limits

3.2.1 The Permittee shall not discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere, from Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 (source code: EU01), nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in amounts exceeding 9.0 pounds per ton of glass pulled.
[40 CFR 52.21 Avoidance for NO_x]

3.2.2 The Permittee shall not discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere, from Glass Melting Furnace No. 2 (source code: EU02), emissions exceeding the rates detailed below:
[40 CFR 52.21 Avoidance for PM, NO_x, and SO₂]

Pollutant	Allowable Emission Rate (pounds per ton of glass pulled)
Particulate Matter (PM)	0.89
Nitrogen Oxides (NO _x)	2.00
Sulfur Dioxide (SO ₂)	2.90

3.2.3 The Permittee shall limit the production of glass through each glass melting furnace as not to exceed the following pull rates under any operating conditions:
[40 CFR 52.21 Avoidance]

- a. Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 (source code: EU01) — 470 tons per day.
- b. Glass Melting Furnace No. 2 (source code: EU02) — 455 tons per day.

3.3 Equipment Federal Rule Standards

- 3.3.1 The Permittee shall comply with Georgia Rule for Air Quality Control 391-3-1-.02(8)(b)35, which incorporates a reference to 40 CFR 60 Subpart CC, as these rules pertain to Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 (source code: EU01) and Glass Melting Furnace No. 2 (source code: EU02). The Permittee shall operate the glass melting furnaces in compliance with the provisions of the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) found in 40 CFR 60 Subpart A—"General Provisions" and 40 CFR 60 Subpart CC—"Standards of Performance for Glass Manufacturing Plants".
[40 CFR 60 Subpart A and 40 CFR 60 Subpart CC]
- 3.3.2 The Permittee shall not discharge or cause the discharge into the atmosphere, from Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 (source code: EU01) or Glass Melting Furnace No. 2 (source code: EU02), particulate matter (PM) in amounts exceeding 1.0 pound per ton of glass pulled.
[40 CFR 60.293(b)(1)]

3.4 Equipment SIP Rule Standards

- 3.4.1 Except as may be provided in other provisions of this Permit, the Permittee shall not cause, let, suffer, permit, or allow emissions from any air contaminant source the opacity of which is equal to or greater than forty (40) percent.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(b)1]
- 3.4.2 The Permittee shall not burn fuel containing more than 3.0 percent sulfur, by weight, in any fuel-burning source having a heat input equal to or greater than 100 million BTUs per hour.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(g)2]
- 3.4.3 The Permittee shall not cause, let, permit, suffer, or allow the emission of particulate matter from Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 (source code: EU01) or Glass Melting Furnace No. 2 (source code: EU02) in quantities equal to or exceeding the allowable rate specified by the equation $E=4.1P^{0.67}$, where E equals the allowable emission rate in pounds per hour and P equals the process input weight rate in tons per hour.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(e)]

3.5 Equipment Standards Not Covered by a Federal or SIP Rule and Not Instituted as an Emission Cap or Operating Limit

None Applicable.

PART 4.0 REQUIREMENTS FOR TESTING

4.1 General Testing Requirements

4.1.1 The Permittee shall cause to be conducted a performance test at any specified emission unit when so directed by the Environmental Protection Division (“Division”). The test results shall be submitted to the Division within 60 days of the completion of the testing. Any tests shall be performed and conducted using methods and procedures that have been previously specified or approved by the Division.

[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1(i)]

4.1.2 The Permittee shall provide the Division thirty (30) days (or sixty (60) days for tests required by 40 CFR Part 63) prior written notice of the date of any performance test(s) to afford the Division the opportunity to witness and/or audit the test, and shall provide with the notification a test plan in accordance with Division guidelines.

[391-3-1-.02(3)(a)]

Title V Permit

- 4.1.3 Performance and compliance tests shall be conducted and data reduced in accordance with applicable procedures and methods specified in the Division's Procedures for Testing and Monitoring Sources of Air Pollutants. The methods for the determination of compliance with emission limits listed under Sections 3.2, 3.3, 3.4 and 3.5 are as follows:
- a. Method 1 for the determination of sample point locations,
 - b. Method 2 for the determination of stack gas flow rate,
 - c. Method 3 for the determination of stack gas molecular weight (Method 3A may be used as an alternative),
 - d. Method 4 for the determination of stack gas moisture,
 - e. Method 5 for the determination of particulate matter emissions. Each run shall consist of a minimum run time of 60 minutes and a minimum sample volume of 0.90 dscm (31.8 dscf). The probe and filter heating system shall be set to provide a gas temperature of $120 \pm 14^{\circ}\text{C}$ ($248 \pm 25^{\circ}\text{F}$),
 - f. Method 6 or Method 6C for the determination of sulfur dioxide (SO_2) emissions. Each run shall consist of a minimum run time of 1 hour,
 - g. Method 7 or Method 7E for the determination of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emissions. Each run shall consist of a minimum run time of 1 hour, and
 - h. Method 9, and the procedures contained in Section 1.3 of the above referenced document, for the determination of opacity.

Minor changes in methodology may be specified or approved by the Director or his designee when necessitated by process variables, changes in facility design, or improvement or corrections that, in his opinion, render those methods or procedures, or portions thereof, more reliable.

[391-3-1-.02(3)(a)]

4.2 Specific Testing Requirements

- 4.2.1 The Permittee shall conduct the following performance tests on Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 (with oxy-boost) at the frequency specified below. The tests shall be conducted at the maximum anticipated production rate.
[40 CFR 60.8]
- a. A performance test for PM shall be conducted no later than January 2007, then once every 24 months thereafter.
 - b. A performance test for NO_x shall be conducted no later than February 2008, then once every 24 months thereafter.
- 4.2.2 The Permittee shall conduct the following performance tests on Glass Melting Furnace No. 2 (with oxy-fuel) at the frequency specified below. The tests shall be conducted at the maximum anticipated production rate.
[40 CFR 60.8]
- a. A performance test for PM shall be conducted no later than June 2007, then once every 24 months thereafter.
 - b. A performance test for NO_x shall be conducted no later than February 2008, then once every 24 months thereafter.
 - c. A performance test for SO₂ shall be conducted no later than February 2008, then once every 24 months thereafter.
- 4.2.3 For the particulate matter performance testing required by Conditions 4.2.1 and 4.2.2, the Permittee shall calculate the particulate matter emission rate for each run using the following equation:
[40 CFR 60.296(d)(3)]

$$E = \frac{c_s Q_{sd} - A}{P}$$

where:

- E = emission rate of particulate matter in g/kg,
 c_s = concentration of particulate matter in g/dscm,
 Q_{sd} = volumetric flow rate in dscm/hr,
 A = zero production rate correction (227 g/hr for container glass), and
 P = glass production rate in kg/hr.

The amount of glass produced during the performance test shall be defined as the weight of glass pulled from the furnace during the performance test divided by the number of hours taken to perform the performance test. The amount of glass pulled shall be determined by direct measurement or material balance using good engineering practice.

Title V Permit

4.2.4 The Permittee shall conduct continuous opacity monitoring, using the device(s) required by Condition 5.2.1, during each test run of the particulate matter performance tests required in Conditions 4.2.1 and 4.2.2. The Permittee shall calculate the 6-minute opacity averages from 24 or more data points equally spaced over each 6-minute period during the test runs. The Permittee shall then determine, based on the 6-minute opacity averages, the opacity value corresponding to the 99 percent upper confidence level of a normal distribution of average opacity values. Within 60 days of the completion of testing, the Permittee shall submit a report to the Division containing the emissions test results, 6-minute opacity averages, and the opacity value corresponding to the 99 percent upper confidence level of a normal distribution.

[40 CFR 60.293(d)(2)]

4.2.5 During the nitrogen oxides performance testing on Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 (source code: EU01) required by Condition 4.2.1, the Permittee shall monitor and record the oxygen input rate in standard cubic feet per hour (SCFH) injected into the combustion air to Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 using the system required by Condition 5.2.2. The measurements shall be used to establish the average oxygen input rate (SCFH) in the combustion air to the furnace. Within 60 days of the completion of testing, the Permittee shall submit a report to the Division containing the emissions test results, the parametric data, and the average oxygen input rate (SCFH) injected into the combustion air established during testing.

[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1, 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i), and 40 CFR 52.21 Avoidance for NO_x]

4.2.6 During the SO₂ performance testing required by Condition 4.2.2, the Permittee shall determine and record the amounts of all sulfur-containing constituents (materials) in each batch, and the amount of sulfur in each constituent using the procedures described in Condition 6.2.3. This data shall be used to determine the sulfur retention factor R (in lb/ton glass pulled) using the following equation:

$$R = \frac{(\sum 40S_i W_i)}{D} - SO_2$$

where:

R = Sulfur retention factor in pounds SO₂ per ton of glass pulled,

S_i = Percent sulfur for constituent *i* from the most recent analysis in percent,

W_i = Average amount of constituent *i* used per hour during performance test in tons,

40 = Conversion factor (dimensionless),

SO₂ = SO₂ emissions (lb/ton glass pulled) as determined during the performance test, and

D = Average pull rate per hour during performance test in tons of glass pulled.

Within 60 days of the completion of testing, the Permittee shall submit a report to the Division containing the emissions test results, the parametric data, and the sulfur retention factor R established during testing.

[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1, 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i), and 40 CFR 52.21 Avoidance for SO₂]

PART 5.0 REQUIREMENTS FOR MONITORING (Related to Data Collection)**5.1 General Monitoring Requirements**

- 5.1.1 Any continuous monitoring system required by the Division and installed by the Permittee shall be in continuous operation and data recorded during all periods of operation of the affected facility except for continuous monitoring system breakdowns and repairs. Monitoring system response, relating only to calibration checks and zero and span adjustments, shall be measured and recorded during such periods. Maintenance or repair shall be conducted in the most expedient manner to minimize the period during which the system is out of service.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1]

5.2 Specific Monitoring Requirements

- 5.2.1 The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a system to continuously monitor and record the indicated pollutants on the following equipment. Each system shall meet the applicable performance specification(s) of the Division's monitoring requirements.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1 and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)]
- a. Opacity of emissions discharged from each Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 (source code: EU01) and Glass Melting Furnace No. 2 (source code: EU02).
[40 CFR 60.293(c)]
- 5.2.2 The Permittee shall install, calibrate, maintain, and operate a system to continuously monitor and record the indicated parameters on the following equipment. Where such performance specification(s) exist, each system shall meet the applicable performance specification(s) of the Division's monitoring requirements.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1 and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)]
- a. Oxygen input rate in standard cubic feet per hour (SCFH) from the oxy-boost system into the combustion air for Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 (source code: EU01).
[40 CFR 52.21 Avoidance for NO_x]

PART 6.0 RECORD KEEPING AND REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

6.1 General Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

6.1.1 Unless otherwise specified, all records required to be maintained by this Permit shall be recorded in a permanent form suitable for inspection and submission to the Division and to the EPA. The records shall be retained for at least five (5) years following the date of entry.

[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)]

6.1.2 In addition to any other reporting requirements of this Permit, the Permittee shall report to the Division in writing, within seven (7) days, any deviations from applicable requirements associated with any malfunction or breakdown of process, fuel burning, or emissions control equipment for a period of four hours or more which results in excessive emissions.

The Permittee shall submit a written report that shall contain the probable cause of the deviation(s), duration of the deviation(s), and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1(iv), 391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

6.1.3 The Permittee shall submit written reports of any failure to meet an applicable emission limitation or standard contained in this permit and/or any failure to comply with or complete a work practice standard or requirement contained in this permit which are not otherwise reported in accordance with Conditions 6.1.4 or 6.1.2. Such failures shall be determined through observation, data from any monitoring protocol, or by any other monitoring which is required by this permit. The reports shall cover each semiannual period ending June 30 and December 31 of each year, shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each reporting period, July 30 and January 30, respectively, and shall contain the probable cause of the failure(s), duration of the failure(s), and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1.(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(B)]

6.1.4 The Permittee shall submit a written report containing any excess emissions, exceedances, and/or excursions as described in this permit and any monitor malfunctions for each semiannual period ending June 30 and December 31 of each year. All reports shall be postmarked by the 30th day following the end of each reporting period, July 30 and January 30, respectively. In the event that there have not been any excess emissions, exceedances, excursions or malfunctions during a reporting period, the report should so state. Otherwise, the contents of each report shall be as specified by the Division's Procedures for Testing and Monitoring Sources of Air Pollutants and shall contain the following:

[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1 and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(iii)(A)]

- a. A summary report of excess emissions, exceedances and excursions, and monitor downtime, in accordance with Section 1.5(c) and (d) of the above referenced document, including any failure to follow required work practice procedures.

Title V Permit

- b. Total process operating time during each reporting period.
 - c. The magnitude of all excess emissions, exceedances and excursions computed in accordance with the applicable definitions as determined by the Director, and any conversion factors used, and the date and time of the commencement and completion of each time period of occurrence.
 - d. Specific identification of each period of such excess emissions, exceedances, and excursions that occur during startups, shutdowns, or malfunctions of the affected facility. Include the nature and cause of any malfunction (if known), the corrective action taken or preventive measures adopted.
 - e. The date and time identifying each period during which any required monitoring system or device was inoperative (including periods of malfunction) except for zero and span checks, and the nature of the repairs, adjustments, or replacement. When the monitoring system or device has not been inoperative, repaired, or adjusted, such information shall be stated in the report.
 - f. Certification by a Responsible Official that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the report are true, accurate, and complete.
- 6.1.5 Where applicable, the Permittee shall keep the following records:
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(A)]
- a. The date, place, and time of sampling or measurement;
 - b. The date(s) analyses were performed;
 - c. The company or entity that performed the analyses;
 - d. The analytical techniques or methods used;
 - e. The results of such analyses; and
 - f. The operating conditions as existing at the time of sampling or measurement.
- 6.1.6 The Permittee shall maintain files of all required measurements, including continuous monitoring systems, monitoring devices, and performance testing measurements; all continuous monitoring system or monitoring device calibration checks; and adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices. These files shall be kept in a permanent form suitable for inspection and shall be maintained for a period of at least five (5) years following the date of such measurements, reports, maintenance and records.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6 (a)(3)(ii)(B)]

Title V Permit

- 6.1.7 For the purpose of reporting excess emissions, exceedances or excursions in the report required in Condition 6.1.4, the following excess emissions, exceedances, and excursions shall be reported:
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1 and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)]
- a. Excess emissions: (means for the purpose of this Condition and Condition 6.1.4, any condition that is detected by monitoring or record keeping which is specifically defined, or stated to be, excess emissions by an applicable requirement)
 - i. Any 6-minute period during which the average opacity from Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 (source code: EU01), as measured by the COMS, exceeds the opacity value established in accordance with the requirements of Condition 4.2.4.
[40 CFR 60.293(c)(5)]
 - ii. Any 6-minute period during which the average opacity from Glass Melting Furnace No. 2 (source code: EU02), as measured by the COMS, exceeds the opacity value established in accordance with the requirements of Condition 4.2.4.
[40 CFR 60.293(c)(5)]
 - b. Exceedances: (means for the purpose of this Condition and Condition 6.1.4, any condition that is detected by monitoring or record keeping that provides data in terms of an emission limitation or standard and that indicates that emissions (or opacity) do not meet the applicable emission limitation or standard consistent with the averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring)
 - i. Any day that the total production of Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 (source code: EU01) exceeds 470 tons of glass pulled.
[40 CFR 52.21 Avoidance]
 - ii. Any day that the total production of Glass Melting Furnace No. 2 (source code: EU02) exceeds 455 tons of glass pulled.
[40 CFR 52.21 Avoidance]
 - iii. Any day during which the average SO₂ emissions from Glass Melting Furnace No. 2 (as calculated per Condition 6.2.4) exceed 2.90 pounds per ton of glass pulled.
[40 CFR 52.21 Avoidance for SO₂]

Title V Permit

- c. Excursions: (means for the purpose of this Condition and Condition 6.1.4, any departure from an indicator range or value established for monitoring consistent with any averaging period specified for averaging the results of the monitoring)
 - i. When the Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 is operating above 350 tons of glass pulled per day, an excursion shall be defined as any 3-hour period where the average oxygen input rate (SCFH) from the oxy-boost system into the combustion air into Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 is below 95 percent of the value established in accordance with Condition 4.2.5; for the purposes of this condition, each clock hour shall establish a new three-hour period.
[40 CFR 52.21 Avoidance for NO_x]

6.2 Specific Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

- 6.2.1 The Permittee shall measure, record, and maintain records of hourly production rates for each Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 (source code: EU01) and Glass Melting Furnace No. 2 (source code: EU02). From these records, the total production for each day shall be calculated and recorded for each furnace.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1(i), CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B), and 40 CFR 52.21 Avoidance]
- 6.2.2 When the production level on Glass Melting Furnace No. 1 (source code: EU01) exceeds 350 tons of glass pulled per day the Permittee must start recording the oxygen input rate in accordance with Condition No. 5.2.2. For the first clock hour (after production rate exceeds 350 tons of glass pulled per day), the permittee shall report the average for the three hour period based only on the first clock hour of monitoring data, the average for the three hour period at the end of the second clock hour (after exceeding 350 tons per day of glass pulled per day) shall be based on two hours of monitoring data and the average for the third hour and every hour thereafter shall be based on previous three hour period. The Permittee must maintain records of production and average oxygen input rate that verify compliance with the terms of this condition.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1(i), CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B), and 40 CFR 52.21 Avoidance for NO_x]
- 6.2.3 Once each year, the Permittee shall obtain a sample of each sulfur-containing raw material constituent used in Glass Melting Furnace No. 2 (source code: EU02) and perform an analysis of that constituent for the sulfur content (percent); the yearly samples shall be taken no less than 335 days apart, but no later than 365 days apart. Additionally, if there is a significant change in the composition of raw materials used in Glass Melting Furnace No. 2, the Permittee shall obtain and submit a sample for analysis within fourteen (14) days after the change in material composition. The samples of each sulfur-containing raw material constituent shall be acquired and analyzed by methods acceptable to the Division. For each analysis, the Permittee shall record the percent sulfur for each constituent. These records shall be retained in a permanent form suitable and available for inspection or submittal to the Division upon request.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1(i), CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B), and 40 CFR 52.21 Avoidance for SO₂]

Title V Permit

6.2.4 For each day or portion of each day of operation of Glass Melting Furnace No. 2 (source code: EU02), the Permittee shall calculate and record the SO₂ emissions from the furnace. These records shall be retained in a permanent form suitable and available for inspection or submittal to the Division upon request. The following equation and the information for each analysis of raw materials retained in Condition 6.2.3 shall be used to calculate SO₂ emissions:

[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1(i), CFR 70.6(a)(3)(ii)(B), and 40 CFR 52.21 Avoidance for SO₂]

$$SO_2 \text{ emissions} \left(\frac{lb}{ton \text{ glass pulled}} \right) = \frac{(\sum 40S_i W_i)}{D} - R$$

where:

- S_i = Percent sulfur for constituent *i* from the most recent analysis in percent,
- W_i = Amount of constituent *i* used each day in tons,
- 40 = Conversion factor (dimensionless),
- R = Sulfur retention factor in pounds SO₂ per ton of glass pulled (determined as per Condition 4.2.6), and
- D = Daily pull rate recorded as per Condition 6.2.1 in tons of glass pulled.

PART 7.0 OTHER SPECIFIC REQUIREMENTS**7.1 Operational Flexibility**

7.1.1 The Permittee may make Section 502(b)(10) changes as defined in 40 CFR 70.2 without requiring a Permit revision, if the changes are not modifications under any provisions of Title I of the Federal Act and the changes do not exceed the emissions allowable under the Permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions). For each such change, the Permittee shall provide the Division and the EPA with written notification as required below in advance of the proposed changes and shall obtain any Permits required under Rules 391-3-1-.03(1) and (2). The Permittee and the Division shall attach each such notice to their copy of this Permit.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(b)5 and 40 CFR 70.4(b)(12)(i)]

- a. For each such change, the Permittee's written notification and application for a construction Permit shall be submitted well in advance of any critical date (typically at least 6 months in advance of any commencement of construction, Permit issuance date, etc.) involved in the change, but no less than seven (7) days in advance of such change and shall include a brief description of the change within the Permitted facility, the date on which the change is proposed to occur, any change in emissions, and any Permit term or condition that is no longer applicable as a result of the change.
- b. The Permit shield described in Condition 8.16.1 shall not apply to any change made pursuant to this condition.

7.2 Off-Permit Changes

7.2.1 The Permittee may make changes that are not addressed or prohibited by this Permit, other than those described in Condition 7.2.2 below, without a Permit revision, provided the following requirements are met:
[391-3-1-.03(10)(b)6 and 40 CFR 70.4(b)(14)]

- a. Each such change shall meet all applicable requirements and shall not violate any existing Permit term or condition.
- b. The Permittee must provide contemporaneous written notice to the Division and to the EPA of each such change, except for changes that qualify as insignificant under Rule 391-3-1-.03(10)(g). Such written notice shall describe each such change, including the date, any change in emissions, pollutants emitted, and any applicable requirement that would apply as a result of the change.
- c. The change shall not qualify for the Permit shield in Condition 8.16.1.
- d. The Permittee shall keep a record describing changes made at the source that result in emissions of a regulated air pollutant subject to an applicable requirement, but not otherwise regulated under the Permit, and the emissions resulting from those changes.

7.2.2 The Permittee shall not make, without a Permit revision, any changes that are not addressed or prohibited by this Permit, if such changes are subject to any requirements under Title IV of the Federal Act or are modifications under any provision of Title I of the Federal Act. [Rule 391-3-1-.03(10)(b)7 and 40 CFR 70.4(b)(15)]

7.3 Alternative Requirements
[White Paper #2]

Not Applicable.

7.4 Insignificant Activities

(see Attachment B for the list of Insignificant Activities in existence at the facility at the time of permit issuance)

7.5 Temporary Sources

[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)5 and 40 CFR 70.6(e)]

Not Applicable.

7.6 Short-term Activities

(see Form D5 “Short Term Activities” of the Permit application and White Paper #1)

Not Applicable.

7.7 Compliance Schedule/Progress Reports

[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)3 and 40 CFR 70.6(c)(4)]

Not Applicable.

7.8 Emissions Trading

[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(ii) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(10)]

Not Applicable.

7.9 Acid Rain Requirements

Not Applicable.

7.10 Prevention of Accidental Releases (Section 112(r) of the 1990 CAAA)

[391-3-1-.02(10)]

- 7.10.1 When and if the requirements of 40 CFR Part 68 become applicable, the Permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 68, including the following.
- a. The Permittee shall submit a Risk Management Plan (RMP) as provided in 40 CFR 68.150 through 68.185. The RMP shall include a registration that reflects all covered processes.
 - b. For processes eligible for Program 1, as provided in 40 CFR 68.10, the Permittee shall comply with 7.10.1.a. and the following additional requirements:
 - i. Analyze the worst-case release scenario for the process(es), as provided in 40 CFR 68.25; document that the nearest public receptor is beyond the distance to a toxic or flammable endpoint defined in 40 CFR 68.22(a); and submit in the RMP the worst-case release scenario as provided in 40 CFR 68.165.
 - ii. Complete the five-year accident history for the process as provided in 40 CFR 68.42 and submit in the RMP as provided in 40 CFR 68.168
 - iii. Ensure that response actions have been coordinated with local emergency planning and response agencies
 - iv. Include a certification in the RMP as specified in 40 CFR 68.12(b)(4)
 - c. For processes subject to Program 2, as provided in 40 CFR 68.10, the Permittee shall comply with 7.10.1.a., 7.10.1.b. and the following additional requirements:
 - i. Develop and implement a management system as provided in 40 CFR 68.15
 - ii. Conduct a hazard assessment as provided in 40 CFR 68.20 through 68.42
 - iii. Implement the Program 2 prevention steps provided in 40 CFR 68.48 through 68.60 or implement the Program 3 prevention steps provided in 40 CFR 68.65 through 68.87
 - iv. Develop and implement an emergency response program as provided in 40 CFR 68.90 through 68.95
 - v. Submit as part of the RMP the data on prevention program elements for Program 2 processes as provided in 40 CFR 68.170
 - d. For processes subject to Program 3, as provided in 40 CFR 68.10, the Permittee shall comply with 7.10.1.a., 7.10.1.b. and the following additional requirements:
 - i. Develop and implement a management system as provided in 40 CFR 68.15
 - ii. Conduct a hazard assessment as provided in 40 CFR 68.20 through 68.42
 - iii. Implement the prevention requirements of 40 CFR 68.65 through 68.87
 - iv. Develop and implement an emergency response program as provided in 40 CFR 68.90 through 68.95
 - v. Submit as part of the RMP the data on prevention program elements for Program 3 as provided in 40 CFR 68.175

Title V Permit

- e. All reports and notification required by 40 CFR Part 68 must be submitted electronically (e.g., diskette or compact disc) to:

MAIL

**Attention: RMP*Submit
Risk Management Program (RMP) Reporting Center
P.O. Box 1515
Lanham-Seabrook, MD 20703-1515**

COURIER & FEDEX

**Risk Management Program (RMP) Reporting Center
C/O CSC
Suite 300
8400 Corporate Drive
New Carrollton, MD 20785**

Compliance with all requirements of this condition, including the registration and submission of the RMP, shall be included as part of the compliance certification submitted in accordance with Condition 8.14.1.

7.11 Stratospheric Ozone Protection Requirements (Title VI of the CAAA of 1990)

- 7.11.1 If the Permittee performs any of the activities described below or as otherwise defined in 40 CFR Part 82, the Permittee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emissions reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioners (MVACs) in Subpart B:
- a. Persons opening appliances for maintenance, service, repair, or disposal must comply with the required practices pursuant to 40 CFR 82.156.
 - b. Equipment used during the maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliance must comply with the standards for recycling and recovery equipment pursuant to 40 CFR 82.158.
 - c. Persons performing maintenance, service, repair, or disposal of appliances must be certified by an approved technician certification program pursuant to 40 CFR 82.161.
 - d. Persons disposing of small appliances, MVACs, and MVAC-like appliances must comply with record keeping requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 82.166.
[Note: "MVAC-like appliance" is defined in 40 CFR 82.152.]
 - e. Persons owning commercial or industrial process refrigeration equipment must comply with the leak repair requirements pursuant to 40 CFR 82.156.

Title V Permit

- f. Owners/operators of appliances normally containing 50 or more pounds of refrigerant must keep records of refrigerant purchased and added to such appliances pursuant to 40 CFR 82.166.
- 7.11.2 If the Permittee performs a service on motor (fleet) vehicles and if this service involves an ozone-depleting substance (refrigerant) in the MVAC, the Permittee is subject to all the applicable requirements as specified in 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart B, Servicing of Motor Vehicle Air Conditioners.

The term “motor vehicle” as used in Subpart B does not include a vehicle in which final assembly of the vehicle has not been completed. The term “MVAC” as used in Subpart B does not include air-tight sealed refrigeration systems used for refrigerated cargo, or air conditioning systems on passenger buses using HCFC-22 refrigerant.

7.12 Revocation of Existing Permits and Amendments

The following Air Quality Permits, Amendments, and 502(b)10 are subsumed by this permit and are hereby revoked:

Air Quality Permit and Amendment Number(s)	Dates of Original Permit or Amendment Issuance
3221-153-0014-V-02-0	July 9, 2001
3221-153-0014-V-02-2	August 14, 2003

7.13 Pollution Prevention

Not Applicable.

7.14 Specific Conditions

Not Applicable.

PART 8.0 GENERAL PROVISIONS

8.1 Terms and References

- 8.1.1 Terms not otherwise defined in the Permit shall have the meaning assigned to such terms in the referenced regulation.
- 8.1.2 Where more than one condition in this Permit applies to an emission unit and/or the entire facility, each condition shall apply and the most stringent condition shall take precedence.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(a)2]

8.2 EPA Authorities

- 8.2.1 Except as identified as “State-only enforceable” requirements in this Permit, all terms and conditions contained herein shall be enforceable by the EPA and citizens under the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq.
[40 CFR 70.6(b)(1)]
- 8.2.2 Nothing in this Permit shall alter or affect the authority of the EPA to obtain information pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7414, “Inspections, Monitoring, and Entry.”
[40 CFR 70.6(f)(3)(iv)]
- 8.2.3 Nothing in this Permit shall alter or affect the authority of the EPA to impose emergency orders pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 7603, “Emergency Powers.”
[40 CFR 70.6(f)(3)(i)]

8.3 Duty to Comply

- 8.3.1 The Permittee shall comply with all conditions of this operating Permit. Any Permit noncompliance constitutes a violation of the Federal Clean Air Act and the Georgia Air Quality Act and/or State rules and is grounds for enforcement action; for Permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a Permit renewal application. Any noncompliance with a Permit condition specifically designated as enforceable only by the State constitutes a violation of the Georgia Air Quality Act and/or State rules only and is grounds for enforcement action; for Permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a Permit renewal application.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(i)]
- 8.3.2 The Permittee shall not use as a defense in an enforcement action the contention that it would have been necessary to halt or reduce the Permitted activity in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this Permit.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(ii)]
- 8.3.3 Nothing in this Permit shall alter or affect the liability of the Permittee for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of Permit issuance.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(f)(3)(ii)]

- 8.3.4 Issuance of this Permit does not relieve the Permittee from the responsibility of obtaining any other permits, licenses, or approvals required by the Director or any other federal, state, or local agency.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)1(iv) and 40 CFR 70.7(a)(6)]

8.4 Fee Assessment and Payment

- 8.4.1 The Permittee shall calculate and pay an annual Permit fee to the Division. The amount of fee shall be determined each year in accordance with the “Procedures for Calculating Air Permit Fees.”
[391-3-1-.03(9)]

8.5 Permit Renewal and Expiration

- 8.5.1 This Permit shall remain in effect for five (5) years from the effective date. The Permit shall become null and void after the expiration date unless a timely and complete renewal application has been submitted to the Division at least six (6) months, but no more than eighteen (18) months prior to the expiration date of the Permit.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i), (e)2, and (e)3(ii) and 40 CFR 70.5(a)(1)(iii)]
- 8.5.2 Permits being renewed are subject to the same procedural requirements, including those for public participation and affected State and EPA review, that apply to initial Permit issuance.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)3(i)]
- 8.5.3 Notwithstanding the provisions in 8.5.1 above, if the Division has received a timely and complete application for renewal, deemed it administratively complete, and failed to reissue the Permit for reasons other than cause, authorization to operate shall continue beyond the expiration date to the point of Permit modification, reissuance, or revocation.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)3(iii)]

8.6 Transfer of Ownership or Operation

- 8.6.1 This Permit is not transferable by the Permittee. Future owners and operators shall obtain a new Permit from the Director. The new Permit may be processed as an administrative amendment if no other change in this Permit is necessary, and provided that a written agreement containing a specific date for transfer of Permit responsibility coverage and liability between the current and new Permittee has been submitted to the Division at least thirty (30) days in advance of the transfer.
[391-3-1-.03(4)]

8.7 Property Rights

- 8.7.1 This Permit shall not convey property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privileges.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iv)]

8.8 Submissions

- 8.8.1 Reports, test data, monitoring data, notifications, annual certifications, and requests for revision and renewal shall be submitted to:

**Georgia Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division
Air Protection Branch
Atlanta Tradeport, Suite 120
4244 International Parkway
Atlanta, Georgia 30354-3908**

- 8.8.2 Any records, compliance certifications, and monitoring data required by the provisions in this Permit to be submitted to the EPA shall be sent to:

**Air and EPCRA Enforcement Branch – U. S. EPA Region 4
Sam Nunn Atlanta Federal Center
61 Forsyth Street, SW
Atlanta, Georgia 30303-3104**

- 8.8.3 Any application form, report, or compliance certification submitted pursuant to this Permit shall contain a certification by a responsible official of its truth, accuracy, and completeness. This certification shall state that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(c)2, 40 CFR 70.5(d) and 40 CFR 70.6(c)(1)]
- 8.8.4 Unless otherwise specified, all submissions under this permit shall be submitted to the Division only.

8.9 Duty to Provide Information

- 8.9.1 The Permittee, upon becoming aware that any relevant facts were omitted or incorrect information was submitted in the Permit application, shall promptly submit such supplementary facts or corrected information to the Division.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(c)5]
- 8.9.2 The Permittee shall furnish to the Division, in writing, information that the Division may request to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the Permit, or to determine compliance with the Permit. Upon request, the Permittee shall also furnish to the Division copies of records that the Permittee is required to keep by this Permit or, for information claimed to be confidential, the Permittee may furnish such records directly to the EPA, if necessary, along with a claim of confidentiality.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(v)]

8.10 Modifications

- 8.10.1 Prior to any source commencing a modification as defined in 391-3-1-.01(pp) that may result in air pollution and not exempted by 391-3-1-.03(6), the Permittee shall submit a Permit application to the Division. The application shall be submitted sufficiently in advance of any critical date involved to allow adequate time for review, discussion, or revision of plans, if necessary. Such application shall include, but not be limited to, information describing the precise nature of the change, modifications to any emission control system, production capacity of the plant before and after the change, and the anticipated completion date of the change. The application shall be in the form of a Georgia air quality Permit application to construct or modify (otherwise known as a SIP application) and shall be submitted on forms supplied by the Division, unless otherwise notified by the Division.
[391-3-1-.03(1) through (8)]

8.11 Permit Revision, Revocation, Reopening and Termination

- 8.11.1 This Permit may be revised, revoked, reopened and reissued, or terminated for cause by the Director. The Permit will be reopened for cause and revised accordingly under the following circumstances:
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i)]
- a. If additional applicable requirements become applicable to the source and the remaining Permit term is one (1) year or longer. In this case, the reopening shall be completed no later than eighteen (18) months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. A reopening shall not be required if compliance with the applicable requirement is not required until after the date on which the Permit is due to expire;
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)6(i)(I)]
 - b. If any additional applicable requirements of the Acid Rain Program become applicable to the source;
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)6(i)(II)] (Acid Rain sources only)
 - c. The Director determines that the Permit contains a material mistake or inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the Permit; or
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)6(i)(III) and 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1)(iii)]
 - d. The Director determines that the Permit must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the applicable requirements.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)6(i)(IV) and 40 CFR 70.7(f)(1)(iv)]
- 8.11.2 Proceedings to reopen and reissue a Permit shall follow the same procedures as applicable to initial Permit issuance and shall affect only those parts of the Permit for which cause to reopen exists. Reopenings shall be made as expeditiously as practicable.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)6(ii)]

- 8.11.3 Reopenings shall not be initiated before a notice of intent to reopen is provided to the source by the Director at least thirty (30) days in advance of the date the Permit is to be reopened, except that the Director may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(e)6(iii)]
- 8.11.4 All Permit conditions remain in effect until such time as the Director takes final action. The filing of a request by the Permittee for any Permit revision, revocation, reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance, shall not stay any Permit condition.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(6)(iii)]
- 8.11.5 A Permit revision shall not be required for changes that are explicitly authorized by the conditions of this Permit.
- 8.11.6 A Permit revision shall not be required for changes that are part of an approved economic incentive, marketable Permit, emission trading, or other similar program or process for change which is specifically provided for in this Permit.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(8)]

8.12 Severability

- 8.12.1 Any condition or portion of this Permit which is challenged, becomes suspended or is ruled invalid as a result of any legal or other action shall not invalidate any other portion or condition of this Permit.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)1(i) and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(5)]

8.13 Excess Emissions Due to an Emergency

- 8.13.1 An “emergency” means any situation arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation, and that causes the source to exceed a technology-based emission limitation under the Permit, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the emergency. An emergency shall not include noncompliance to the extent caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)7 and 40 CFR 70.6(g)(1)]
- 8.13.2 An emergency shall constitute an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with the technology-based emission limitations if the Permittee demonstrates, through properly signed contemporaneous operating logs or other relevant evidence, that:
- a. An emergency occurred and the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;

Title V Permit

- b. The Permitted facility was at the time of the emergency being properly operated;
 - c. During the period of the emergency, the Permittee took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emissions standards, or other requirements in the Permit; and
 - d. The Permittee promptly notified the Division and submitted written notice of the emergency to the Division within two (2) working days of the time when emission limitations were exceeded due to the emergency. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.
- 8.13.3 In an enforcement proceeding, the Permittee seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency shall have the burden of proof.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)7 and 40 CFR 70.6(g)(4)]
- 8.13.4 The emergency conditions listed above are in addition to any emergency or upset provisions contained in any applicable requirement.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)7 and 40 CFR 70.6(g)(5)]

8.14 Compliance Requirements

8.14.1 Compliance Certification

The Permittee shall provide written certification to the Division and to the EPA, at least annually, of compliance with the conditions of this Permit. The annual written certification shall be postmarked no later than January 30 of each year and shall be submitted to the Division and to the EPA. The certification shall include, but not be limited to, the following elements:

[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)3 and 40 CFR 70.6(c)(5)]

- a. The identification of each term or condition of the Permit that is the basis of the certification;
- b. The status of compliance with the terms and conditions of the permit for the period covered by the certification, including whether compliance during the period was continuous or intermittent, based on the method or means designated in paragraph c below. The certification shall identify each deviation and take it into account in the compliance certification. The certification shall also identify as possible exceptions to compliance any periods during which compliance is required and in which an excursion or exceedance as defined under 40 CFR Part 64 occurred;
- c. The identification of the method(s) or other means used by the owner or operator for determining the compliance status with each term and condition during the certification period;

Title V Permit

- d. Any other information that must be included to comply with section 113(c)(2) of the Act, which prohibits knowingly making a false certification or omitting material information; and
- e. Any additional requirements specified by the Division.

8.14.2 Inspection and Entry

- a. Upon presentation of credentials and other documents as may be required by law, the Permittee shall allow authorized representatives of the Division to perform the following:
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)3 and 40 CFR 70.6(c)(2)]
 - i. Enter upon the Permittee's premises where a Part 70 source is located or an emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records must be kept under the conditions of this Permit;
 - ii. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of this Permit;
 - iii. Inspect at reasonable times any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under this Permit; and
 - iv. Sample or monitor any substances or parameters at any location during operating hours for the purpose of assuring Permit compliance or compliance with applicable requirements as authorized by the Georgia Air Quality Act.
- b. No person shall obstruct, hamper, or interfere with any such authorized representative while in the process of carrying out his official duties. Refusal of entry or access may constitute grounds for Permit revocation and assessment of civil penalties.
[391-3-1-.07 and 40 CFR 70.11(a)(3)(i)]

8.14.3 Schedule of Compliance

- a. For applicable requirements with which the Permittee is in compliance, the Permittee shall continue to comply with those requirements.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(c)2 and 40 CFR 70.5(c)(8)(iii)(A)]
- b. For applicable requirements that become effective during the Permit term, the Permittee shall meet such requirements on a timely basis unless a more detailed schedule is expressly required by the applicable requirement.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(c)2 and 40 CFR 70.5(c)(8)(iii)(B)]
- c. Any schedule of compliance for applicable requirements with which the source is not in compliance at the time of Permit issuance shall be supplemental to, and shall not sanction noncompliance with, the applicable requirements on which it is based.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(c)2 and 40 CFR 70.5(c)(8)(iii)(C)]

8.14.4 Excess Emissions

- a. Excess emissions resulting from startup, shutdown, or malfunction of any source which occur though ordinary diligence is employed shall be allowed provided that:
[391-3-1-.02(2)(a)7(i)]
 - i. The best operational practices to minimize emissions are adhered to;
 - ii. All associated air pollution control equipment is operated in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions; and
 - iii. The duration of excess emissions is minimized.
- b. Excess emissions which are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, poor operation, or any other equipment or process failure which may reasonably be prevented during startup, shutdown or malfunction are prohibited and are violations of Chapter 391-3-1 of the Georgia Rules for Air Quality Control.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(a)7(ii)]
- c. The provisions of this condition and Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(a)7 shall apply only to those sources which are not subject to any requirement under Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(8) – New Source Performance Standards or any requirement of 40 CFR, Part 60, as amended concerning New Source Performance Standards.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(a)7(iii)]

8.15 Circumvention

8.15.1 **State Only Enforceable Condition.**

The Permittee shall not build, erect, install, or use any article, machine, equipment or process the use of which conceals an emission which would otherwise constitute a violation of an applicable emission standard. Such concealment includes, but is not limited to, the use of gaseous diluents to achieve compliance with an opacity standard or with a standard which is based on the concentration of the pollutants in the gases discharged into the atmosphere.
[391-3-1-.03(2)(c)]

8.16 Permit Shield

- 8.16.1 Compliance with the terms of this Permit shall be deemed compliance with all applicable requirements as of the date of Permit issuance provided that all applicable requirements are included and specifically identified in the Permit.
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)6]
- 8.16.2 Any Permit condition identified as “State only enforceable” does not have a Permit shield.

8.17 Operational Practices

8.17.1 At all times, including periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, the Permittee shall maintain and operate the source, including associated air pollution control equipment, in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether acceptable operating and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on any information available to the Division that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, observations of the opacity or other characteristics of emissions, review of operating and maintenance procedures or records, and inspection or surveillance of the source.

[391-3-1-.02(2)(a)10]

8.17.2 No person owning, leasing, or controlling, the operation of any air contaminant sources shall willfully, negligently or through failure to provide necessary equipment or facilities or to take necessary precautions, cause, permit, or allow the emission from said air contamination source or sources, of such quantities of air contaminants as will cause, or tend to cause, by themselves, or in conjunction with other air contaminants, a condition of air pollution in quantities or characteristics or of a duration which is injurious or which unreasonably interferes with the enjoyment of life or use of property in such area of the State as is affected thereby. Complying with Georgia's Rules for Air Quality Control Chapter 391-3-1 and Conditions in this Permit, shall in no way exempt a person from this provision.

[391-3-1-.02(2)(a)1]

8.18 Visible Emissions

8.18.1 Except as may be provided in other provisions of this Permit, the Permittee shall not cause, let, suffer, permit or allow emissions from any air contaminant source the opacity of which is equal to or greater than forty (40) percent.

[391-3-1-.02(2)(b)1]

8.19 Fuel-burning Equipment

8.19.1 The Permittee shall not cause, let, suffer, permit, or allow the emission of fly ash and/or other particulate matter from any fuel-burning equipment with rated heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, in operation or under construction on or before January 1, 1972 in amounts equal to or exceeding 0.7 pounds per million BTU heat input.

[391-3-1-.02(2)(d)]

8.19.2 The Permittee shall not cause, let, suffer, permit, or allow the emission of fly ash and/or other particulate matter from any fuel-burning equipment with rated heat input capacity of less than 10 million Btu per hour, constructed after January 1, 1972 in amounts equal to or exceeding 0.5 pounds per million BTU heat input.

[391-3-1-.02(2)(d)]

- 8.19.3 The Permittee shall not cause, let, suffer, permit, or allow the emission from any fuel-burning equipment constructed or extensively modified after January 1, 1972, visible emissions the opacity of which is equal to or greater than twenty (20) percent except for one six minute period per hour of not more than twenty-seven (27) percent opacity.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(d)]

8.20 Sulfur Dioxide

- 8.20.1 Except as may be specified in other provisions of this Permit, the Permittee shall not burn fuel containing more than 2.5 percent sulfur, by weight, in any fuel burning source that has a heat input capacity below 100 million Btu's per hour.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(g)]

8.21 Particulate Emissions

- 8.21.1 Except as may be specified in other provisions of this Permit, the Permittee shall not cause, let, permit, suffer, or allow the rate of emission from any source, particulate matter in total quantities equal to or exceeding the allowable rates shown below. Equipment in operation, or under construction contract, on or before July 2, 1968, shall be considered existing equipment. All other equipment put in operation or extensively altered after said date is to be considered new equipment.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(e)]

- a. The following equations shall be used to calculate the allowable rates of emission from new equipment:

$$E = 4.1P^{0.67}; \text{ for process input weight rate up to and including 30 tons per hour.}$$

$$E = 55P^{0.11} - 40; \text{ for process input weight rate above 30 tons per hour.}$$

- b. The following equation shall be used to calculate the allowable rates of emission from existing equipment:

$$E = 4.1P^{0.67}$$

In the above equations, E = emission rate in pounds per hour, and
P = process input weight rate in tons per hour.

8.22 Fugitive Dust

[391-3-1-.02(2)(n)]

- 8.22.1 Except as may be specified in other provisions of this Permit, the Permittee shall take all reasonable precautions to prevent dust from any operation, process, handling, transportation or storage facility from becoming airborne. Reasonable precautions that could be taken to prevent dust from becoming airborne include, but are not limited to, the following:
- a. Use, where possible, of water or chemicals for control of dust in the demolition of existing buildings or structures, construction operations, the grading of roads or the clearing of land;

- b. Application of asphalt, water, or suitable chemicals on dirt roads, materials, stockpiles, and other surfaces that can give rise to airborne dusts;
- c. Installation and use of hoods, fans, and fabric filters to enclose and vent the handling of dusty materials. Adequate containment methods can be employed during sandblasting or other similar operations;
- d. Covering, at all times when in motion, open bodied trucks transporting materials likely to give rise to airborne dusts; and
- e. The prompt removal of earth or other material from paved streets onto which earth or other material has been deposited.

8.22.2 The opacity from any fugitive dust source shall not equal or exceed 20 percent.

8.23 Solvent Metal Cleaning

8.23.1 Except as may be specified in other provisions of this Permit, the Permittee shall not cause, suffer, allow, or permit the operation of a cold cleaner degreaser unless the following requirements for control of emissions of the volatile organic compounds are satisfied:
[391-3-1-.02(2)(ff)1]

- a. The degreaser shall be equipped with a cover to prevent escape of VOC during periods of non-use,
- b. The degreaser shall be equipped with a device to drain cleaned parts before removal from the unit,
- c. If the solvent volatility is 0.60 psi or greater measured at 100 °F, or if the solvent is heated above 120 °F, then one of the following control devices must be used:
 - i. The degreaser shall be equipped with a freeboard that gives a freeboard ratio of 0.7 or greater, or
 - ii. The degreaser shall be equipped with a water cover (solvent must be insoluble in and heavier than water), or
 - iii. The degreaser shall be equipped with a system of equivalent control, including but not limited to, a refrigerated chiller or carbon adsorption system.
- d. Any solvent spray utilized by the degreaser must be in the form of a solid, fluid stream (not a fine, atomized or shower type spray) and at a pressure which will not cause excessive splashing, and
- e. All waste solvent from the degreaser shall be stored in covered containers and shall not be disposed of by such a method as to allow excessive evaporation into the atmosphere.

8.24 Incinerators

- 8.24.1 Except as specified in the section dealing with conical burners, no person shall cause, let, suffer, permit, or allow the emissions of fly ash and/or other particulate matter from any incinerator, in amounts equal to or exceeding the following:
[391-3-1-.02(2)(c)1-4]
- a. Units with charging rates of 500 pounds per hour or less of combustible waste, including water, shall not emit fly ash and/or particulate matter in quantities exceeding 1.0 pound per hour.
 - b. Units with charging rates in excess of 500 pounds per hour of combustible waste, including water, shall not emit fly ash and/or particulate matter in excess of 0.20 pounds per 100 pounds of charge.
- 8.24.2 No person shall cause, let, suffer, permit, or allow from any incinerator, visible emissions the opacity of which is equal to or greater than twenty (20) percent except for one six minute period per hour of not more than twenty-seven (27) percent opacity.
- 8.24.3 No person shall cause or allow particles to be emitted from an incinerator which are individually large enough to be visible to the unaided eye.
- 8.24.4 No person shall operate an existing incinerator unless:
- a. It is a multiple chamber incinerator;
 - b. It is equipped with an auxiliary burner in the primary chamber for the purpose of creating a pre-ignition temperature of 800°F; and
 - c. It has a secondary burner to control smoke and/or odors and maintain a temperature of at least 1500°F in the secondary chamber.

8.25 Volatile Organic Liquid Handling and Storage

- 8.25.1 The Permittee shall ensure that each storage tank subject to the requirements of Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(vv) “Volatile Organic Liquid Handling and Storage” is equipped with submerged fill pipes. For the purposes of this condition and the permit, a submerged fill pipe is defined as any fill pipe with a discharge opening which is within six inches of the tank bottom.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(vv)(1)]

8.26 Use of Any Credible Evidence or Information

- 8.26.1 Notwithstanding any other provisions of any applicable rule or regulation or requirement of this permit, for the purpose of submission of compliance certifications or establishing whether or not a person has violated or is in violation of any emissions limitation or standard, nothing in this permit or any Emission Limitation or Standard to which it pertains, shall preclude the use, including the exclusive use, of any credible evidence or information, relevant to whether a source would have been in compliance with applicable requirements if the appropriate performance or compliance test or procedure had been performed.
[391-3-1-.02(3)(a)]

Attachments

- A. List of Standard Abbreviations and List of Permit Specific Abbreviations
- B. Insignificant Activities Checklist, Insignificant Activities Based on Emission Levels and Generic Emission Groups
- C. List of References

Title V Permit

ATTACHMENT B

NOTE: Attachment B contains information regarding insignificant emission units/activities and groups of generic emission units/activities in existence at the facility at the time of Permit issuance. Future modifications or additions of insignificant emission units/activities and equipment that are part of generic emissions groups may not necessarily cause this attachment to be updated.

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES CHECKLIST

Category	Description of Insignificant Activity/Unit	Quantity
Mobile Sources	1. Cleaning and sweeping of streets and paved surfaces	1
Combustion Equipment	1. Fire fighting and similar safety equipment used to train fire fighters or other emergency personnel.	
	2. Small incinerators that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act and are not considered a "designated facility" as specified in 40 CFR 60.32e of the Federal emissions guidelines for Hospital/Medical/Infectious Waste Incinerators, that are operating as follows:	
	i) Less than 8 million BTU/hr heat input, firing types 0, 1, 2, and/or 3 waste.	
	ii) Less than 8 million BTU/hr heat input with no more than 10% pathological (type 4) waste by weight combined with types 0, 1, 2, and/or 3 waste.	1
	iii) Less than 4 million BTU/hr heat input firing type 4 waste. (Refer to 391-3-1-.03(10)(g)2.(ii) for descriptions of waste types)	1
	3. Open burning in compliance with Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02 (5).	1
	4. Stationary engines burning:	
	i) Natural gas, LPG, gasoline, dual fuel, or diesel fuel which are used exclusively as emergency generators shall not exceed 500 hours per year or 200 hours per year if subject to Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(mmm).5	1
	ii) Natural gas, LPG, and/or diesel fueled generators used for emergency, peaking, and/or standby power generation, where the combined peaking and standby power generation do not exceed 200 hours per year.	1
	iii) Natural gas, LPG, and/or diesel fuel used for other purposes, provided that the output of each engine does not exceed 400 horsepower and that no individual engine operates for more than 2,000 hours per year.	
	iv) Gasoline used for other purposes, provided that the output of each engine does not exceed 100 horsepower and that no individual engine operates for more than 500 hours per year.	1
Trade Operations	1. Brazing, soldering, and welding equipment, and cutting torches related to manufacturing and construction activities whose emissions of hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) fall below 1,000 pounds per year.	21
Maintenance, Cleaning, and Housekeeping	1. Blast-cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasive in water and any exhaust system (or collector) serving them exclusively.	1
	2. Portable blast-cleaning equipment.	
	3. Non-Perchloroethylene Dry-cleaning equipment with a capacity of 100 pounds per hour or less of clothes.	1
	4. Cold cleaners having an air/vapor interface of not more than 10 square feet and that do not use a halogenated solvent.	6
	5. Non-routine clean out of tanks and equipment for the purposes of worker entry or in preparation for maintenance or decommissioning.	1
	6. Devices used exclusively for cleaning metal parts or surfaces by burning off residual amounts of paint, varnish, or other foreign material, provided that such devices are equipped with afterburners.	1
	7. Cleaning operations: Alkaline phosphate cleaners and associated cleaners and burners.	1

Title V Permit

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES CHECKLIST

Category	Description of Insignificant Activity/Unit	Quantity
Laboratories and Testing	1. Laboratory fume hoods and vents associated with bench-scale laboratory equipment used for physical or chemical analysis.	1
	2. Research and development facilities, quality control testing facilities and/or small pilot projects, where combined daily emissions from all operations are not individually major or are support facilities not making significant contributions to the product of a collocated major manufacturing facility.	1
Pollution Control	1. Sanitary waste water collection and treatment systems, except incineration equipment or equipment subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act.	1
	2. On site soil or groundwater decontamination units that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act.	1
	3. Bioremediation operations units that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act.	1
	4. Landfills that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act.	1
Industrial Operations	1. Concrete block and brick plants, concrete products plants, and ready mix concrete plants producing less than 125,000 tons per year.	1
	2. Any of the following processes or process equipment which are electrically heated or which fire natural gas, LPG or distillate fuel oil at a maximum total heat input rate of not more than 5 million BTU's per hour:	
	i) Furnaces for heat treating glass or metals, the use of which do not involve molten materials or oil-coated parts.	8
	ii) Porcelain enameling furnaces or porcelain enameling drying ovens.	1
	iii) Kilns for firing ceramic ware.	1
	iv) Crucible furnaces, pot furnaces, or induction melting and holding furnaces with a capacity of 1,000 pounds or less each, in which sweating or distilling is not conducted and in which fluxing is not conducted utilizing free chlorine, chloride or fluoride derivatives, or ammonium compounds.	1
	v) Bakery ovens and confection cookers.	1
	3. Carving, cutting, routing, turning, drilling, machining, sawing, surface grinding, sanding, planing, buffing, shot blasting, shot peening, or polishing; ceramics, glass, leather, metals, plastics, rubber, concrete, paper stock or wood, also including roll grinding and ground wood pulping stone sharpening, provided that:	50
	i) Activity is performed indoors; &	
	ii) No significant fugitive particulate emissions enter the environment; &	
	iii) No visible emissions enter the outdoor atmosphere.	
	4. Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy (e.g., blueprint activity, photographic developing and microfiche).	1
	5. Grain, food, or mineral extrusion processes	1
	6. Equipment used exclusively for sintering of glass or metals, but not including equipment used for sintering metal-bearing ores, metal scale, clay, fly ash, or metal compounds.	1
7. Equipment for the mining and screening of uncrushed native sand and gravel.	1	
8. Ozonization process or process equipment.	1	
9. Electrostatic powder coating booths with an appropriately designed and operated particulate control system.	1	
10. Activities involving the application of hot melt adhesives where VOC emissions are less than 5 tons per year and HAP emissions are less than 1,000 pounds per year.	8	
11. Equipment used exclusively for the mixing and blending water-based adhesives and coatings at ambient temperatures.	1	
12. Equipment used for compression, molding and injection of plastics where VOC emissions are less than 5 tons per year and HAP emissions are less than 1,000 pounds per year.	1	
13. Ultraviolet curing processes where VOC emissions are less than 5 tons per year and HAP emissions are less than 1,000 pounds per year.	1	
14. Die casting machines.	1	

Title V Permit

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES CHECKLIST

Category	Description of Insignificant Activity/Unit	Quantity
Storage Tanks and Equipment	1. All petroleum liquid storage tanks storing a liquid with a true vapor pressure of equal to or less than 0.50 psia as stored.	1
	2. All petroleum liquid storage tanks with a capacity of less than 40,000 gallons storing a liquid with a true vapor pressure of equal to or less than 2.0 psia as stored that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act.	1
	3. All petroleum liquid storage tanks with a capacity of less than 10,000 gallons storing a petroleum liquid.	3
	4. All pressurized vessels designed to operate in excess of 30 psig storing petroleum fuels that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act.	4
	5. Gasoline storage and handling equipment at loading facilities handling less than 20,000 gallons per day or at vehicle dispensing facilities that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under Section 111 or 112 (excluding 112(r)) of the Federal Act.	1
	6. Portable drums, barrels, and totes provided that the volume of each container does not exceed 550 gallons.	25
	7. All chemical storage tanks used to store a chemical with a true vapor pressure of less than or equal to 10 millimeters of mercury (0.19 psia).	1

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES BASED ON EMISSION LEVELS

Description of Emission Units / Activities	Quantity
Air compressors	8
Batch house/unloading, storage, conveyance, and mixing of raw materials	2
Cardboard balers	1
Carton printing	8
Cold end sprayers	16
Compressed air dryers	5
Cullet crushers/processing of glass	2
Glass forming machines	8
Hot end coating hoods	8
Vacuum pumps	5
VideoJet printers	16

Title V Permit

ATTACHMENT B (continued)

GENERIC EMISSION GROUPS

Emission units/activities appearing in the following table are subject only to one or more of Georgia Rules 391-3-1-.02 (2) (b), (e) &/or (n). Potential emissions of particulate matter, from these sources based on TSP, are less than 25 tons per year per process line or unit in each group. Any emissions unit subject to a NESHAP, NSPS, or any specific Air Quality Permit Condition(s) are not included in this table.

Description of Emissions Units / Activities	Number of Units (if appropriate)	Applicable Rules		
		Opacity Rule (b)	PM from Mfg Process Rule (e)	Fugitive Dust Rule (n)
BP01 (Batch Plant)—includes 13 raw material storage silos and raw material transferring and conveying operations, which contain sock filters to prevent emissions during the transferring of material.	1	Yes	Yes	Yes

The following table includes groups of fuel burning equipment subject only to Georgia Rules 391-3-1-.02 (2) (b) & (d). Any emissions unit subject to a NESHAP, NSPS, or any specific Air Quality Permit Condition(s) are not included in this table.

Description of Fuel Burning Equipment	Number of Units
Fuel burning equipment with a rated heat input capacity of less than 10 million BTU/hr burning only natural gas and/or LPG.	0
Fuel burning equipment with a rated heat input capacity of less than 5 million BTU/hr, burning only distillate fuel oil, natural gas and/or LPG.	13
Any fuel burning equipment with a rated heat input capacity of 1 million BTU/hr or less.	0

ATTACHMENT C

LIST OF REFERENCES

1. The Georgia Rules for Air Quality Control Chapter 391-3-1. All Rules cited herein which begin with 391-3-1 are State Air Quality Rules.
2. Title 40 of the Code of Federal Regulations; specifically 40 CFR Parts 50, 51, 52, 60, 61, 63, 64, 68, 70, 72, 73, 75, 76 and 82. All rules cited with these parts are Federal Air Quality Rules.
3. *Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Air Protection Branch, Procedures for Testing and Monitoring Sources of Air Pollutants.*
4. *Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division, Air Protection Branch, Procedures for Calculating Air Permit Fees.*
5. Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, AP-42, Fifth Edition, Volume I: Stationary Point and Area Sources. This information may be obtained from EPA's TTN web site at www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42.html.
6. The latest properly functioning version of EPA's **TANKS** emission estimation software. The software may be obtained from EPA's TTN web site at www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/tanks.html.
7. The Clean Air Act (42 U.S.C. 7401 et seq).
8. White Paper for Streamlined Development of Part 70 Permit Applications, July 10, 1995 (White Paper #1).
9. White Paper Number 2 for Improved Implementation of the Part 70 Operating Permits Program, March 5, 1996 (White Paper #2).