PERMIT NO. 4953-129-0070-V-05-0
ISSUANCE DATE:

GEORGIA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION

Air Quality - Part 70 Operating Permit

Facility Name:	**Redbone Ridges MSW Landfill**
Facility Address:	**1224 Pleasant Hill Road Extension** **Ranger, Georgia 30734, Gordon County**
Mailing Address:	**P.O. Box 580** **Calhoun, Georgia 30703**
Parent/Holding Company:	**Gordon County Board of Commissioners**
Facility AIRS Number:	**04-13-129-00070**

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 municipal solid waste landfill.

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 issuance 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 TV-609980 signed on November 24, 2022, 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 **49** pages.

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Jeffrey W. Cown, Director
Environmental Protection Division

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PART 1.0 FACILITY DESCRIPTION

1.1 Site Determination

There are no sites which could possibly be contiguous or adjacent under common control.

1.2 Previous and/or Other Names

No previous names Identified.

1.3 Overall Facility Process Description

Redbone Ridges MSW Landfill receives municipal and industrial solid waste. The waste is deposited into the landfill, compacted, and covered with fill dirt, or other suitable cover, on a daily basis. Landfill gas is produced from the decomposition of the buried waste; it is composed primarily of methane and carbon dioxide.

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

2.2.1 The Permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Approval and Promulgation of State Plans for Designated Facilities and Pollutants, 40 CFR 62 Subpart A, "General Provisions" and Subpart OOO, "Federal Plan Requirements for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills That Commenced Construction On or Before July 17, 2014 and Have Not Been Modified or Reconstructed Since July 17, 2014".
[40 CFR 62 Subpart A and Subpart OOO]

2.2.2 The Permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs), 40 CFR 61 Subpart A, which contains the NESHAP "General Provisions," and Subpart M – "National Emission Standard for Asbestos."
[40 CFR 61 Subpart A and Subpart M]

2.2.3 The Permittee shall comply with all applicable requirements of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPs), 40 CFR 63 Subpart A, which contains the NESHAP "General Provisions," as specified in Table 1 of 40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA, and Subpart AAAA – "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants: Municipal Solid Waste Landfills."
[40 CFR 63 Subpart A and Subpart AAAA]

2.3 Facility Wide SIP Rule Standards

2.3.1 The Permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of the Georgia Rule 391-2-1-.02(2)(ggg), "Existing Municipal Solid Waste Landfills," once the Rule becomes an EPA-approved and currently effective state plan implementing 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cf.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(ggg)]

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.

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		Applicable Requirements/Standards	Air Pollution Control Devices	
ID No.	Description		ID No.	Description
1	Landfill	40 CFR 61 Subpart A 40 CFR 61 Subpart M 40 CFR 62 Subpart A 40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO	None	Gas Collection and Control System (GCCS)
		40 CFR 63 Subpart A 40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA 391-3-1-.02(2)(n)	None	Utility Flare

* Generally applicable requirements contained in this permit may also apply to emission units listed above. The lists of applicable requirements/standards are intended as a compliance tool and may not be definitive.

3.2 Equipment Emission Caps and Operating Limits

None Applicable.

3.3 Equipment Federal Rule Standards

3.3.1 The Permittee shall, if adding any liquids other than leachate in a controlled fashion to the waste mass, either:
[40 CFR 63.1947]

a. Comply with the bioreactor requirements in 40 CFR 63.1947, 63.1955(c), and 63.1980(c) through (f); or

b. Maintain the percent moisture by weight in the waste mass below 40 percent as required by 63.1980(g).

3.3.2 The Permittee shall comply with the following requirements specified in 40 CFR 63.1958 "Operational Standards for Collection and Control Systems", as sanctioned by 40 CFR 62.16716 "Operational Standards for Collection and Control Systems". In lieu of these requirements, the Permittee may comply with the alternative requirements in the Division-approved GCCS Plan.

a. Operate the Landfill Gas Collection and Control System (GCCS) such that gas is collected from each area, cell, or group of cells in the landfill, within 60 days after the date on which the initial solid waste has been in place for a period of:
[40 CFR 63.1958(a) and 40 CFR 63.1960(b)]

i. 5 years or more if active or

ii. 2 years or more if closed or at final grade.

b. Operate the GCCS with negative pressure at each wellhead, except under the following conditions:
[40 CFR 63.1958(b)]

i. A fire or increased well temperature. The Permittee shall record instances when positive pressure occurs in efforts to avoid fire. These records shall be submitted with the reports required by Condition 6.1.4, as provided in 40 CFR 63.1981(h).

ii. Use of a geomembrane or synthetic cover. The Permittee shall develop acceptable pressure limits in the GCCS plan.

iii. A decommissioned well. A well may experience a static positive pressure after shutdown to accommodate for declining flows. All design changes shall be approved by the Division.

c. Operate each wellhead in the GCCS with a landfill gas temperature less than 62.8°C (145ºF) The Permittee may establish a higher operating temperature value at a particular well. A higher operating value demonstration must be submitted to the Administrator for approval and must include supporting data demonstrating that the elevated parameter neither causes fires nor significantly inhibits anaerobic decomposition by killing methanogens.
[40 CFR 63.1958(c)]

d. Operate the GCCS so that the methane concentration is less than 500 parts per million (ppm) above background at the surface of the landfill.
[40 CFR 63.1958(d)]

e. Operate the GCCS such that all collected gases are vented to a control system designed and operated in compliance with § 60.752(b)(2)(iii). Treated landfill gas shall not be vented directly to the atmosphere. If any control system is inoperable, the gas mover system must be shut down and all valves in the collection and control system contributing to venting of the gas to the atmosphere must be closed within 1 hour of the collection or control system not operating.
[40 CFR 63.1958(e)]

f. Operate the control system at all times when the collected gas is routed to the system.
[40 CFR 63.1958(f)]

g. At all times when the collected gas is routed to the control system, the Permittee shall maintain and operate the equipment within any parameter ranges recommended by the manufacturer.
[391-3-1-.03(2)(c)]

3.4 Equipment SIP Rule Standards

3.4.1 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:
[391-3-1-.02(2)(n)]

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 that are 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.

3.4.2 The opacity from any fugitive dust source shall not equal or exceed 20 percent.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(n)]

3.4.3 The Permittee shall not cause, let, suffer, permit or allow emissions into the atmosphere from any open flare, any gases which exhibit visible emissions the opacity of which is equal to or greater than forty (40) percent, unless otherwise specified.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(b)1]

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)]

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 2E shall be used to determine the site-specific methane generation rate constant.

b. Method 25 or 25C shall be used to determine the Nonmethane Organic Compound (NMOC) concentration in the landfill gas. If the outlet concentration is less than 50 parts-per-million NMOC as carbon (8 parts-per-million NMOC as hexane), Method 25A should be used in place of Method 25. Method 18 may be used in conjunction with Method 25A on a limited basis (compound specific, e.g., methane) or EPA Method 3C may be used to determine methane. If Method 18 is used, the minimum list of compounds to be tested shall be those published in the most recent Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42).

c. Method 21 for surface emission monitoring as described in 40 CFR 63.1960(c).

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)]

4.1.4 The Permittee shall submit performance test results to the US EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) in accordance with any applicable NSPS or NESHAP standards (40 CFR 60 or 40 CFR 63) that contain Electronic Data Reporting Requirements. This Condition is only applicable if required by an applicable standard and for the pollutant(s) subject to said standard.
[391-3-1-.02(8)(a) and 391-3-1-.02(9)(a)]

4.2 Specific Testing Requirements

4.2.1 The Permittee shall determine the NMOC emission rate using the appropriate equation in Condition 4.2.2 and values for the methane generation constant (k), the methane generation potential (L_o), and the NMOC concentration (C_{NMOC}) for the appropriate Tier, as listed in Condition 4.2.3.
[40 CFR 62.16718(a)]

4.2.2 The appropriate equation below shall be used to calculate the NMOC emission rate.
[40 CFR 62.16718(a)(1)]

a. If the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is known, the Permittee shall use:

$$M_{NMOC} = \sum_{i=1}^{n} 2\ k\ L_o\ M_i\ (e^{-kt_i})\ (C_{NMOC})\ (3.6x10^{-9})$$

Where:

M_{NMOC}	=	Total NMOC emission rate from the landfill (megagrams per year)
k	=	Methane generation rate constant (year $^{-1}$)
L_o	=	Methane generation potential (cubic meters per megagram solid waste)
C_{NMOC}	=	NMOC concentration (ppm as hexane)
M_i	=	Mass of solid waste deposited in the i^{th} section (megagrams)
t_i	=	Age of solid waste from the i^{th} section (years)
n	=	Number of sections

b. If the actual year-to-year solid waste acceptance rate is unknown, the Permittee shall use:

$$M_{NMOC} = 2\ L_o\ R\ (e^{-kc} - e^{-kt})\ (C_{NMOC})\ (3.6x10^{-9})$$

Where:

M_{NMOC}	=	Total NMOC emission rate from the landfill (megagrams per year)
k	=	Methane generation rate constant (year $^{-1}$)
L_o	=	Methane generation potential (cubic meters per megagram solid waste)
C_{NMOC}	=	NMOC concentration (ppm as hexane)
R	=	Average annual acceptance rate (megagrams per year)
t	=	Age of landfill (years)
c	=	Time since closure (years). For an active landfill: c=0, e^{-kc}=1.

The mass of nondegradable solid waste may be subtracted from the total mass of solid waste in a particular section of the landfill when calculating the value for M_i or R, if documentation of the nature and amount of such waste has been maintained.
[40 CFR 62.16718(a)(1)]

4.2.3 The Permittee shall use the values for the methane generation constant (k), the methane generation potential (L_o), and the NMOC concentration (C_{NMOC}) determined, using the procedure below for the appropriate Tier, when calculating NMOC emission rates, per the appropriate equation in Condition 4.2.2.
[40 CFR 62.16718(a)]

a. Tier 2. The Permittee shall use the following values for the variables in the appropriate equation in Condition 4.2.2 if Tier 2 is to be used to calculate the NMOC emission rate.

i. k = 0.05 per year
ii. L_o = 170 cubic meters per megagram
iii. C_{NMOC} = 320 ppm; this is the site-specific NMOC concentration, in parts per million by volume as hexane, most recently determined by the Permittee. This concentration shall be used until a new site-specific concentration is determined, using either Method 25C or 18 and the sampling procedures in Condition 4.2.4. The Permittee must re-determine the NMOC concentration every five years.

b. Tier 3. The Permittee shall use the following values for the variables in the appropriate equation in Condition 4.2.2 if Tier 3 is to be used to calculate the NMOC emission rate.

i. L_o as per Tier 2.
ii. C_{NMOC} as per Tier 2.
iii. The methane generation rate constant (k) determined using Method 2E. The methane generation rate constant is only to be determined once. The value for k obtained is used for all future NMOC emission rate determinations.

4.2.4 If required to determine C_{NMOC}, which is used to determine the NMOC emission rate when using Tier 2 or Tier 3, the Permittee shall use the sampling procedures in this permit condition in order to collect samples used to calculate C_{NMOC}.

The Permittee shall install at least two sample probes per hectare of landfill surface that has retained waste for at least two (2) years. If the landfill is larger than 25 hectares, only 50 sample probes are required. The sample probes shall be located to avoid known areas of nondegradable solid waste. One sample shall be collected and analyzed from each probe. If composite sampling is done, equal volumes shall be taken from each sample probe. If more than the required numbers of samples are collected then all samples shall be analyzed. If the landfill has an active or passive gas removal system in place, Method 25 or 25C samples may be collected from these systems instead of surface probes, provided the removal system can be shown to provide sampling as representative as the two sampling probe per hectare requirement. For active collection systems, samples may be collected from the common header pipe before the gas moving or condensate removal equipment. For such systems a minimum of three samples must be collected from the header pipe.
[40 CFR 62.16718(a)(3)]

4.2.5 The Permittee must calculate the NMOC emission rate using the equation below, following the installation and startup of a collection and control system in compliance with this subpart to determine when the system can be capped, removed, or decommissioned.
[40 CFR 62.16718(b)]

$$M_{NMOC} = 1.89 \times 10^{-3} Q_{LFG} C_{NMOC} \quad \text{(Eq. 3)}$$

Where:

M_{NMOC}	=	Total NMOC emission rate from the landfill (megagrams per year)
Q_{LFG}	=	Flow rate of landfill gas (cubic meters per minute)
C_{NMOC}	=	NMOC concentration (ppmv as hexane)

4.2.6 If the Permittee elects conduct Tier 4 testing to demonstrate that surface methane emissions are below 500 parts per million, the surface emission monitoring must be conducted on a quarterly basis using the following procedures. Tier 4 is allowed only if the Permittee can demonstrate that NMOC emissions are greater than or equal to 34 Mg/yr but less than 50 Mg/yr using Tier 1 or Tier 2. If both Tier 1 and Tier 2 indicate NMOC emissions are 50 Mg/yr or greater, then Tier 4 cannot be used.
[40 CFR 62.16718(a)(6)]

a. The Permittee must measure surface concentrations of methane along the entire perimeter of the landfill and along a pattern that traverses the landfill at no more than 30-meter intervals using an organic vapor analyzer, flame ionization detector, or other portable monitor meeting the specifications in Condition 4.1.3 [provided in 40 CFR 63.1960(d)].

b. The background concentration must be determined by moving the probe inlet upwind and downwind at least 30 meters from the waste mass boundary of the landfill.

c. Surface emission monitoring must be performed in accordance with section 8.3.1 of Method 21 of appendix A-7 of 40 CFR Part 60, except that the probe inlet must be placed no more than 5 centimeters (2 inches) above the landfill surface; the constant measurement of distance above the surface should be based on a mechanical device such as with a wheel on a pole, except as described in paragraph c.i.

i. The Permittee must use a wind barrier, similar to a funnel, when onsite average wind speed exceeds 4 miles per hour or 2 meters per second or gust exceeding 10 miles per hour. Average on-site wind speed must also be determined in an open area at 5-minute intervals using an on-site anemometer with a continuous recorder and data logger for the entire duration of the monitoring event. The wind barrier must surround the SEM monitor, and must be placed on the ground, to ensure wind turbulence is blocked. SEM cannot be conducted if average wind speed exceeds 25 miles per hour.

ii. Landfill surface areas where visual observations indicate elevated concentrations of landfill gas, such as distressed vegetation and cracks or seeps in the cover, and

all cover penetrations must also be monitored using a device meeting the specifications provided in Condition 4.2.7 [40 CFR 63.1960(d)].

d. Each Permittee seeking to comply with the Tier 4 provisions in this condition shall maintain records of surface emission monitoring as provided in Condition 6.2.26 and submit a Tier 4 surface emissions report as provided in Condition 6.2.24.

e. If there is any measured concentration of methane of 500 parts per million or greater from the surface of the landfill, the Permittee must submit a gas collection and control system design plan within 1 year of the first measured concentration of methane of 500 parts per million or greater from the surface of the landfill according to Condition 6.2.3 and install and operate a gas collection and control system according to Condition 6.2.3 within 30 months of the most recent NMOC emission rate report in which the NMOC emission rate equals or exceeds 34 megagrams per year based on Tier 2.

f. If a landfill has installed and operates a collection and control system that is not required by this permit, then the collection and control system must meet the following criteria:

i. The gas collection and control system must have operated for 6,570 out of 8,760 hours preceding the Tier 4 surface emissions monitoring demonstration.

ii. During the Tier 4 surface emissions monitoring demonstration, the gas collection and control system must operate as it normally would to collect and control as much landfill gas as possible.

4.2.7 The Permittee shall control the gas collected from within the landfill through a control system designed and operated to reduce NMOC by 98% wt.; or when an enclosed combustion device is used for control, to either reduce NMOC by 98% wt or reduce the outlet NMOC concentration to less than 20 ppmv, dry basis as hexane at 3% oxygen or less. This must be established by an initial performance test to be completed no later than 180 days after the initial startup of the approved control system using the test methods specified in § 62.16718(d).

4.2.8 The Permittee shall use the methods and procedures listed in Condition 4.2.1 through 4.2.5 to determine the NMOC emission rate for the purpose of determining when the collection and control system may be removed.
[40 CFR 62.16714(f) and 40 CFR 62.16718(b)]

4.2.9 Within 60 days after achieving the maximum flow rate at which any new open flare will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup of any such flare, the Permittee shall conduct an initial performance test for visible emissions, determine the heating value of the landfill gas venting to the flare, and calculate exit velocity from the flare using the procedures in 40 CFR 60.18(f)(4).
[40 CFR 62.16718(d)]

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 a sampling port and a thermometer, other temperature measuring device, or an access port for temperature measurements at each wellhead and:
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1, 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i), and 40 CFR 63.1961(a)]

a. Measure the gauge pressure in the gas collection header on a monthly basis as provided in § 63.1960(a)(3)(i); and

b. Monitor temperature of the landfill gas on a monthly basis as provided in § 63.1960(a)(4)(i). The temperature measuring device must be calibrated semi-annually using the procedure in 40 CFR part 60, appendix A-1, EPA Method 2, section 10.3; and

d. Monitor nitrogen or oxygen concentration in the landfill gas on a monthly basis as provided in Condition 4.1.3 and § 60.755(a)(5) as follows, unless an alternative test method is established as allowed by § 63.1981(d)(2):

i. The span must be set between 10-12 percent oxygen,

ii. A data recorder is not required, only two calibration gases are required (zero and span),

iii. A calibration error check is not required, and the allowable sample bias, zero drift, and calibration drift are ±10 percent,

iv. A portable gas composition analyzer may be used to monitor the oxygen levels provided the analyzer is calibrated and meets all quality assurance and quality control requirements for EPA Method 3A or ASTM D6522-11

5.2.2 Once per month, the Permittee shall measure and record the gauge pressure in the gas collection header at each individual wellhead in the gas collection system. The Permittee shall record instances when positive pressure occurs during efforts to avoid a fire.
[391-3-1-02(6)(b)1, 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i), 40 CFR 63.1961(a), and 40 CFR 63.1958(b)(1)]

5.2.3 For the purpose of demonstrating whether the gas collection system flow rate is sufficient, the Permittee must measure gauge pressure in the gas collection header applied to each

individual well monthly. Any attempted corrective measure must not cause exceedances of other operational or performance standards.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1, 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i), 40 CFR 62.16724(d), 40 CFR 63.1960(a)(3)(i), and 40 CFR 63.1983(e)(3)]

a. If a positive pressure exists, action must be initiated to correct the exceedance within 5 calendar days.

b. If negative pressure cannot be achieved without excess air infiltration within 15 calendar days of the first measurement of positive pressure, the Permittee must conduct a root cause analysis and correct the exceedance as soon as practicable, but not later than 60 days after positive pressure was first measured.

c. If corrective actions cannot be fully implemented within 60 days following the positive pressure or elevated temperature measurement for which the root cause analysis was required, the Permittee must also conduct a corrective action analysis and develop an implementation schedule to complete the corrective action(s) as soon as practicable, but no more than 120 days following the measurement of landfill gas temperature greater than 62.8°C (145°F) or positive pressure.

d. If corrective action is expected to take longer than 120 days to complete after the initial exceedance, the Permittee must submit the root cause analysis, corrective action analysis, and corresponding implementation timeline to the Administrator.

5.2.4 Once per month, the Permittee shall measure and record the temperature and the oxygen or nitrogen concentration in each wellhead in the active collection system. The oxygen concentration shall be determined using Method 3A with the exceptions listed in 40 CFR 63.1981(d)(2), and the nitrogen concentration shall be determined using Method 3C.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1, 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i), 40 CFR 63.1961(a), and 40 CFR 63.1981(d)]

5.2.5 For each exceedance of the wellhead temperature standard, as specified in Condition 3.3.2c., the Permittee shall initiate action within 5 calendar days to correct the exceedance. If the exceedance cannot be corrected within 15 calendar days of the first measurement, the Permittee must conduct a root cause analysis and correct the exceedance as soon as practicable, but no later than 60 days after the initial measurement. Any attempted corrective actions shall not cause exceedances of other operational or performance standards. If corrective action(s) cannot be fully implemented within 60 days following the initial measurement, the Permittee must also conduct a corrective action analysis and develop an implementation schedule to complete the corrective action(s) as soon as practicable, but no more than 120 days following the initial measurement. If the corrective actions cannot be fully implemented within 60 days, the Permittee must submit a notification to the Division no later than 75 days after the initial measurement. If the time to complete corrective action(s) is expected to take longer than 120 days after the initial measurement, the Permittee must submit, no later than 75 days after the initial measurement, the root cause analysis, corrective action analysis, and corresponding implementation timeline to the Division for approval.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1, 40 CFR 63.1960(a)(4), and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)]

5.2.6 The Permittee shall monitor the concentrations of methane on the surface of the landfill each calendar quarter. The monitoring shall be conducted during typical meteorological conditions. The monitoring locations and procedures to be used are as follows: [391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1, 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i), 40 CFR 63.1958(d), and 40 CFR 63.1960(c)]

a. The Permittee shall monitor surface methane concentrations along the entire perimeter of the collection area and along a pattern that traverses the landfill at 30-meter intervals and where visual observations indicate elevated concentrations of landfill gas, such as distressed vegetation and cracks or seeps in the cover. An alternative traversing pattern that ensures equivalent coverage may be established. Areas with steep slopes or other dangerous areas may be excluded from the surface testing. A surface monitoring design plan shall be developed that includes a topographical map with the monitoring route and the rationale for any site-specific deviations from the 30-meter interval requirement.

b. The background methane concentration shall be determined by moving the probe inlet upwind and downwind outside the boundary of the landfill at least 30 meters from the perimeter wells.

c. The surface methane monitoring shall be performed in accordance with section 8.3.1 EPA Method 21 of appendix A-7 of 40 CFR part 60, except that the probe inlet shall be 5 to 10 centimeters (2 to 4 inches) from the ground.

d. For each location on the landfill that surface monitoring indicates methane concentrations 500 ppm above background concentration (surface methane exceedance), the following actions shall be taken:

i. Mark and record the location of the exceedance. The Permittee must determine the latitude and longitude coordinates using an instrument with an accuracy of at least 4 meters. The coordinates must be in decimal degrees with at least five decimal places.

ii. Perform corrective action (i.e., carry out cover maintenance or make adjustments to the vacuum of adjacent wells) and re-monitor the location within 10 days of detecting the exceedance.

iii. If the re-monitoring indicates a second exceedance, additional corrective action shall be performed and the location monitored a third time within 10 calendar days of the second exceedance. If re-monitoring shows a third exceedance for a location, the collection system shall be expanded or upgraded as specified in 40 CFR 63.1960(c)(4)(v). Until the collection system expansion or upgrade is completed, no further monitoring is required for this location.

iv. Any location that initially shows a surface methane exceedance but re-monitoring in accordance with paragraph ii. or iii. shows methane concentrations below the exceedance level (500 ppm above background) shall be re-monitored 1 month after the initial exceedance. If the 1-month re-monitoring shows concentrations below the exceedance level, no further monitoring is required for that location

until the next quarterly monitoring period. If the 1-month re-monitoring shows an exceedance, re-monitoring as specified in paragraph iii. shall be conducted or the collection system shall be expanded or upgraded as specified in 40 CFR 63.1960(c)(4)(v).

v. For any location where three surface methane exceedances have been measured during one quarterly period, the collection system shall be expanded or upgraded as specified in 40 CFR 63.1960(c)(4)(v).

vi. Upon closure of the landfill, if there are no monitoring exceedances of the surface methane operational standard in three consecutive quarterly monitoring periods, the Permittee may skip to annual monitoring as specified in 40 CFR 63.1961(f). If a methane reading of 500 ppm or more above background is detected during the annual monitoring, the Permittee shall return to quarterly monitoring.

5.2.7 For the purposes of conducting surface methane measurements as required in Condition 5.2.6., the Permittee shall comply with the following instrumentation specifications and procedures for surface emission monitoring devices:
[40 CFR 63.1960(d)]

a. The portable analyzer shall meet the instrument specifications provided in section 6.0 of Method 21, except that "methane" shall replace all references to “VOC”.

b. The calibration gas shall be methane, diluted to a nominal concentration of 500 parts per million in air.

c. To meet the performance evaluation requirements in Sections 8.1 of Method 21, the instrument evaluation procedures of Sections 8.1 of Method 21 shall be used.

d. The calibration procedures provided in Sections 8.0 and 10 of Method 21 shall be followed immediately before commencing a surface monitoring survey.

5.2.8 The Permittee shall implement a program to monitor for cover integrity and implement cover repairs as necessary on a monthly basis. The Permittee shall maintain a document describing the monitoring program and shall maintain records of monthly inspections of the cover. The monthly records shall include a description of any needed cover repairs and the corrective actions taken. These records shall be maintained in a form suitable for inspection or submittal to the Division.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1, 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i), and 40 CFR 63.1960(c)(5)]

5.2.9 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, 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)]

a. A heat sensing device, such as an ultraviolet beam sensor or thermocouple, at the pilot light or the flame itself to indicate the continuous presence of a flame for each installed open flare.
[40 CFR 62.16722(c), 40 CFR 63.1961(c)]

b. A device that records flow to each open flare at least every 15 minutes.
[40 CFR 62.16722(c), 40 CFR 63.1961(c)]

c. If a bypass line is present on any open flare, the Permittee shall secure the bypass line valve in the closed position with a car-seal or lock-and-key type configuration. At least once per month, the Permittee shall visually inspect the seal or closure mechanism to ensure that the valve is maintained in the closed position at each flare. The Permittee shall keep a record of each monthly inspection.
[40 CFR 62.16722(c), 40 CFR 63.1961(c)]

5.2.10 The Permittee must convey the landfill gas to the flare through the collection header pipe(s). The gas mover equipment must be sized to handle the maximum gas generation flow rate expected over the intended use period of the gas moving equipment using the flow data to project the maximum flow rate. If no flow data exist, the procedures in 40 CFR 62.16728(c)(2) for new collection systems must be used instead.
[40 CFR 62.16728(c)]

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 August 29 and February 28, respectively following each reporting period, 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 August 29 and February 28, respectively following each reporting period. 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.

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)]

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)(iii)]

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. None required to be reported in accordance with Condition 6.1.4.

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. On any gas collection well, any reading of gauge pressure that does not comply with the limit specified in Condition 3.3.2b.
[40 CFR 63.1981(h)(1)]

ii. On any gas collection well, any reading of temperature that does not comply with the limit specified in Condition 3.3.2c.
[40 CFR 63.1981(h)(1)]

iii. Any reading of surface methane concentration that exceeds 500 ppm above background concentration and the concentration recorded at each location for which an exceedance was recorded in the previous month.
[40 CFR 63.1981(h)(5)]

iv. Description and duration of all periods when the gas stream was diverted from the control device or treatment system through a bypass line or the indication of bypass flow as specified under § 63.1961.
[40 CFR 63.1981(h)(2)]

v. Description and duration of all periods when the control device or treatment system was not operating and length of time the control device or treatment system was not operating.
[40 CFR 63.1981(h)(1) and (3)]

vi. All periods when the collection system was not operating.
[40 CFR 63.1981(h)(4)]

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. Any failure to follow the procedures of the Dust Suppression Plan required in Condition 6.2.12.

d. In addition to the excess emissions, exceedances and excursions specified above, the following should also be included with the report required in Condition 6.1.4:

i. The date of installation and the location of each well or collection system expansion added pursuant to Conditions 5.2.5, 5.2.5, and 5.2.6, and new wells installed per Condition 3.3.2a.
[40 CFR 63.1981(h)(6)]

6.2 Specific Record Keeping and Reporting Requirements

6.2.1 Except as provided in Condition 6.2.4, the Permittee shall calculate the NMOC emission rate annually according to the procedure specified in 40 CFR 62.16718, "Test methods and procedures", which is found in Conditions No. 4.2.1 through 4.2.4, per Tier 3 and submit a NMOC emission rate report to the Division by February 28 of each calendar year. The NMOC emission rate report shall contain all data, calculations, and measurements used to estimate the NMOC emission rate.
[40 CFR 62.16718(a)(4)(i), 40 CFR 62.16718(a)(6)(v), and 40 CFR 62.16724(c)]

a. If the Tier 2 site-specific NMOC concentration and Tier 3 site-specific methane generation rate equals or exceeds 34 megagrams per year, the Permittee may install and operate a gas collection and control system within 30 months or conduct a surface emission monitoring demonstration using the Tier 4 procedures specified in conditions 4.2.5 and 4.26. If this calculation shows that the NMOC emission rate is less than 34 megagrams per year, then the facility must recalculate the NMOC mass emission rate annually using Conditions 4.2.1 through 4.2.3; future calculations of the NMOC emission rate shall be done per Tier 3. The Permittee shall submit an NMOC emission rate report, with the site-specific NMOC concentration (C_{NMOC}), within one year of the original emission rate calculation that showed the NMOC emission rate to be greater than or equal to 34 megagrams per year. The report shall contain all data, calculations, and measurements used to estimate the NMOC emission rate.

b. If Tier 4 is elected, should there be any measured concentration of methane of 500 parts per million or greater from the surface of the landfill, the owner or operator must submit a gas collection and control system design plan within 1 year of the first measured concentration of methane of 500 parts per million or greater from the surface of the landfill and install and operate a gas collection and control system within 30 months of the most recent NMOC emission rate report in which the NMOC emission rate equals or exceeds 34 megagrams per year based on Tier 2.

6.2.2 If the Permittee elects to demonstrate that site-specific surface methane emissions are below 500 parts-per-million methane, the Permittee must submit annually a Tier 4 surface emissions report as specified in Condition 6.2.28 until a surface emission reading of 500 parts-per-million methane or greater is found. If the Tier 4 surface emissions report shows no surface emissions readings of 500 parts-per-million methane or greater for four consecutive quarters at a closed landfill, then the Permittee may reduce Tier 4 monitoring from a quarterly to an annual frequency.
[40 CFR 62.16724(d)(4)(iii)]

a. Tier 4 surface emissions report must clearly identify location, date and time (to the nearest second), average wind speeds including wind gusts, and reading (in ppm) of any value 500 ppm methane or greater, other than non-repeatable, momentary readings. For

location, the Permittee must determine the latitude and longitude coordinates using an instrument with an accuracy of at least 4 meters. The coordinates must be in decimal degrees with at least five decimal places.

b. Tier 4 surface emission report should also include the results of the most recent Tier 1 and Tier 2 results in order to verify that the landfill does not exceed 50 megagrams per year of NMOC.

c. The initial Tier 4 surface emissions report must be submitted annually, starting within 30 days of completing the fourth quarter of Tier 4 SEM that demonstrates that site-specific surface methane emissions are below 500 parts-per-million methane.

6.2.3 The Permittee must install a GCCS, according to the following requirements.
[40 CFR 62.16712, 40 CFR 62.16714(e)(2), 40 CFR 62.16728, Table 1 to 40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO, and 40 CFR 62.16724 (d), (n), and (o)]

a. The Permittee shall submit a GCCS Design Plan to the Division and install and make operational the GCCS in accordance with the following schedule:

i. **Increment 1: Submit control plan.** The Permittee shall submit a GCCS Design Plan, for approval, within one year after the first measured concentration of methane of 500 parts per million or greater from the surface of the landfill.

ii. **Increment 2: Award contracts.** The Permittee shall award contracts for construction and installation of the GCCS 20 months after the most recent NMOC emission rate report showing NMOC emissions exceeded 34 Mg/yr.

iii. **Increment 3: Initiate on-site construction.** The Permittee shall initiate on-site construction and installation of the GCCS within 24 months after the most recent NMOC emission rate report showing NMOC emissions exceeded 34 Mg/yr.

iv. **Increment 4: Complete on-site construction.** The Permittee shall complete on-site construction and installation of the GCCS within 30 months after the most recent NMOC emission rate report showing NMOC emissions exceeded 34 Mg/yr.

v. **Increment 5: Achieve final compliance.** The Permittee shall connect the landfill gas collection system and air pollution control equipment such that they are fully operating within 30 months after the most recent NMOC emission rate report showing NMOC emissions exceeded 34 Mg/yr.

b. The design plan shall be prepared by a Professional Engineer and be designed to meet the criteria in 40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO – "Federal Plan Requirements for Municipal Solid Waste Landfills That Commenced Construction On or Before July 17, 2014 and Have Not Been Modified or Reconstructed Since July 17, 2014."

c. The GCCS need only be used to control landfill gas from each area, cell, or group of cells in the landfill, in which the initial solid waste has been placed for a period of 5 years or more, if active, or 2 years or more, if closed or at final grade.

d. The Permittee shall notify the Division within 10 business days of completing each increment of progress specified in paragraph a.

e. If the Permittee fails to meet an increment of progress specified in paragraph a, the Permittee shall notify the Division within 10 business days of the applicable date.

(All entities who practice or offer to practice as a Professional Engineer in the State of Georgia must file an application with the board and receive a Certificate of Authorization prior to practicing. Please refer to O.C.G.A. 43-15-23. An application may be downloaded from the Secretary of State's website).

6.2.4 The Permittee is exempt from the requirement to submit an annual NMOC emission rate report after a GCCS meeting the design criteria of 40 CFR 62 Subpart AAAA has been installed, during such time as the GCCS is in operation and in compliance with the applicable Subpart AAAA requirements.
[40 CFR 62.16724(c)(4)]

6.2.5 The Permittee shall keep up-to-date, readily accessible, on-site records of the maximum design capacity of the landfill, the current amount of solid waste in-place, and the year-by-year waste acceptance rate. Off-site records may be maintained if they are retrievable within 4 hours. Either paper copy or electronic formats are acceptable.
[40 CFR 62.16726(a)]

6.2.6 The Permittee must keep record, as stated in Condition 5.2.3, of the root cause analysis conducted, including a description of the recommended corrective action(s) taken, and the date(s) the corrective action(s) were completed.
[40 CFR 63.1983(e)(3) and 40 CFR 63.1960(a)(3)(i)]

6.2.7 The Permittee must keep record, as stated in Condition 5.2.3.c, of the root cause analysis conducted, the corrective action analysis, the date for corrective action(s) already completed following the positive pressure reading or high temperature reading, and, for action(s) not already completed, a schedule for implementation, including proposed commencement and completion dates.
[40 CFR 63.1983(e)(4) and 40 CFR 63.1960(a)(3)(i)]

6.2.8 If the facility has an active waste disposal site that receives asbestos-containing waste materials, the Permittee shall comply with all the provisions and reporting requirements in 40 CFR 61.154 - "Standard for Active Waste Disposal Sites," which is found within 40 CFR 61 Subpart M - "National Emission Standard of Asbestos." These include:
[40 CFR 61.154]

a. The Permittee shall maintain, until closure, records of the location, depth and area, and quantity in cubic meters (cubic yards) of asbestos-containing waste material within the disposal site on a map or diagram of the disposal area.

b. The Permittee shall, upon closure of an active waste disposal site that has received asbestos-containing waste, submit records denoting asbestos disposal locations and quantities.

6.2.9 If the facility has a closed waste disposal site that has received asbestos waste, the Permittee must comply with the provisions in 40 CFR 61.151 - "Standard for Inactive Waste Disposal Sites for Asbestos Mills and Manufacturing and Fabricating Operations," which is found within 40 CFR 61 Subpart M - "National Emission Standard of Asbestos."
[40 CFR 61.154(g) and (h)]

6.2.10 In order to be authorized to exclude an area of deposited asbestos or other nondegradable waste from being part of a required 40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO GCCS, if one is required, the Permittee shall keep, for the life of the collection system, up-to-date and accessible, documentation of the nature, date of deposition, amount, and location of this waste.
[40 CFR 62.16726(d)(2)]

6.2.11 In order to be authorized to exclude any nonproductive area of the landfill from being part of a required 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO GCCS, the Permittee shall keep, and have accessible, documentation of the calculations demonstrating that the total of all excluded areas contributes less than 1 percent of the total NMOC emissions from the landfill.
[40 CFR 62.16728(a)(3) (ii) and (iii), 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i), and 391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1]

6.2.12 The Permittee shall implement a dust suppression plan that was previously approved by the Division, to assure that the provisions of Conditions 3.4.1 and 3.4.2 are met. Records sufficient to show that the plan is being followed must be maintained. In particular, any deviations from the plan, or failure to follow plan procedures, shall be noted. The records may take the form of a checklist.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b) 1 and 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i)]

6.2.13 The Permittee shall notify the Division in writing within 30 days after the landfill begins adding liquids, other than leachate, in a controlled fashion, to the waste mass.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1]

6.2.14 If the Permittee adds any liquids other than leachate in a controlled fashion to the waste mass and does not comply with the bioreactor requirements in 40 CFR 63.1947, 63.1955(c) and 63.1980(c) through (f) of 40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA, the Permittee must keep a record of calculations showing that the percent moisture by weight expected in the waste mass to which liquid is added is less than 40 percent. The calculation must consider the waste mass, moisture content of the incoming waste, mass of water added to the waste including leachate recirculation and other liquids addition and precipitation, and the mass of water removed as leachate or other water losses. Moisture level sampling or mass balance calculations can be used. The Permittee must document the calculations and the basis of any assumptions. Calculations shall be updated every calendar quarter. Records of the calculations shall be kept until the cessation of liquids addition.
[40 CFR 63.1980(g), 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i), and 391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1]

6.2.15 If the Permittee calculates moisture content to establish the date a bioreactor is required to begin operating the collection and control system under 40 CFR 63.1947(a)(2) or (c)(2), the Permittee shall keep a record of the calculations including the information specified in Condition 6.2.14 for 5 years. Within 90 days after the bioreactor achieves 40 percent moisture content, the Permittee shall report the results of the calculation, the date the bioreactor achieved 40 percent moisture content by weight, and the date the Permittee plans to expand its collection and control system operation.
[40 CFR 63.1980(h), 40 CFR 70.6(a)(3)(i), and 391-1-.02(6)(b)1]

6.2.16 The Permittee must keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible records of the following:
[40 CFR 63.1983(e)]

a. All collection and control system exceedances of the operational standards in Condition 3.3.2, the reading in the subsequent month whether or not the second reading is an exceedance, and the location of each exceedance

b. Each wellhead temperature monitoring value of 62.8 degrees Celsius (145 degrees Fahrenheit) or above, each wellhead nitrogen level at or above 20 percent, and each wellhead oxygen level at or above 5 percent.

6.2.17 The Permittee, at the time of preparing to permanently close the landfill, shall submit a closure report to the Division within 30 days of waste acceptance cessation.
[40 CFR 62.16724(f)]

6.2.18 The Permittee shall keep records of the equipment operating parameters specified to be monitored, which are found in Condition 3.3.2, as well as up-to-date, readily accessible records for periods of operation during which the parameter boundaries established during the most recent performance test are exceeded.
[40 CFR 62.16726(c)]

6.2.19 A gas collection and control equipment removal report shall be submitted to the Division 30 days prior to removal or cessation of operation of the control equipment and shall include the information specified in 40 CFR 62.16724(g).
[40 CFR 62.16724(g)]

6.2.20 The Permittee shall keep, up-to-date, readily accessible records of LFG control equipment as specified by 40 CFR 62.16726(b)(1) through (5) as measured during the initial performance test or compliance determination for the life of the LFG control equipment. Records of subsequent tests or monitoring shall be maintained for a minimum of 5 years. Records of the control device vendor specifications shall be maintained until removal.
[40 CFR 62.16726(b)]

6.2.21 The Permittee shall keep, for the life of the collection system, an up-to-date and accessible plot map showing each existing and planned collector in the system and providing a unique identification location label for each collector. The Permittee shall also keep up-to-date, and readily accessible:
[40 CFR 62.16726(d)]

a. Records of the installation date and location of all newly installed collectors as specified under 40 CFR 63.1960(b).

b. Documentation of the nature, date of deposition, amount, and location of asbestos-containing or nondegradable waste excluded from collection as provided in 40 CFR 62.16728(a)(3)(i) as well as any nonproductive areas excluded from collection as provided in 40 CFR 62.16728(a)(3)(ii).

6.2.22 If the Permittee has employed leachate recirculation or added liquids based on a Research, Development, and Demonstration permit (issued through Resource Conservation and Recovery Act, subtitle D, part 258) within the last 10 years, the Permittee shall submit a Liquids Addition Report to the Division annually. The report shall include the following information:
[40 CFR 62.16724(l)]

a. Volume of leachate recirculated (gallons per year) and the reported basis of those estimates (records or engineering estimates).

b. Total volume of all other liquids added (gallons per year) and the reported basis of those estimates (records or engineering estimates).

c. Surface area (acres) over which the leachate is recirculated (or otherwise applied).

d. Surface area (acres) over which any other liquids are applied.

e. The total waste disposed (megagrams) in the areas with recirculated leachate and/or added liquids based on on-site records to the extent data are available, or engineering estimates and the reported basis of those estimates.

f. The annual waste acceptance rates (megagrams per year) in the areas with recirculated leachate and/or added liquids, based on on-site records to the extent data are available, or engineering estimates.

g. The initial report must contain items in paragraphs a. through f. per year for the initial annual reporting period as well as for each of the previous 10 years, to the extent historical data are available in on-site records, and the report must be submitted no later than thirteen (13) months after the date of commenced construction.

h. Subsequent annual reports must contain items in paragraphs a. through f. for the 365-day period following the 365-day period included in the previous annual report, and the report must be submitted no later than 365 days after the date the previous report was submitted.

i. The Permittee Landfills may cease annual reporting of items in paragraphs a. through f. once it has submitted the closure report in Condition 6.2.17.

6.2.23 If the Permittee is required by Condition 6.2.22 to report, the Permittee shall keep records of any engineering calculations or company records used to estimate the quantities of leachate or liquids added, the surface areas for which the leachate or liquids were applied, and the estimates of annual waste acceptance or total waste in place in the areas where leachate or liquids were applied.
[40 CFR 62.16726(j)]

6.2.24 If Tier 4 is elected, Permittee shall submit annually a Tier 4 surface emissions report as specified in this condition to the Division until a surface emissions reading of 500 parts per million methane or greater is found. The Division may request such additional information as may be necessary to verify the reported instantaneous surface emission readings. The Tier 4 surface emissions report must clearly identify the location, date and time (to nearest second), average wind speeds including wind gusts, and reading (in parts per million) of any value 500 parts per million methane or greater, other than non-repeatable, momentary readings. For location, the Permittee shall determine the latitude and longitude coordinates using an instrument with an accuracy of at least 4 meters. The coordinates must be in decimal degrees with at least five decimal places. The Tier 4 surface emission report must also include the results of the most recent Tier 1 and Tier 2 results in order to verify that the landfill does not exceed 50 Mg/yr of NMOC.
[40 CFR 62.16724(d)(4)(iii)]

a. The initial Tier 4 surface emissions report must be submitted annually, starting within 30 days of completing the fourth quarter of Tier 4 surface emissions monitoring that demonstrates that site-specific surface methane emissions are below 500 parts per million methane.

b. If the Permittee elects to demonstrate site-specific surface methane emissions are below 500 parts-per-million methane, the Tier 4 surface emissions report must be submitted within 1 year of the first measured surface exceedance of 500 parts per million methane.

6.2.25 The Permittee shall provide a notification of the date(s) upon which the Permittee intends to conduct the Tier 4 measurements. The landfill must also include a description of the wind barrier to be used during the measurements in the notification. Notification must be postmarked not less than 30 days prior to such date.

If there is a delay to the scheduled Tier 4 measurements date due to weather conditions, including not meeting the wind requirements in Condition 4.2.6c.i., the Permittee shall notify the Division by email or telephone no later than 48 hours before any delay or cancellation in the original test date, and arrange an updated date with the Division by mutual agreement.
[40 CFR 62.16724(m)]

6.2.26 Landfill owners or operators seeking to demonstrate that site-specific surface methane emissions are below 500 parts per million by conducting surface emission monitoring under the Tier 4 procedures specified in Condition 4.2.4 shall keep for at least 5 years up-to-date, readily accessible records of all surface emissions monitoring and information related to monitoring instrument calibrations conducted according to sections 8 and 10 of Method 21, including all of the following items:

[40 CFR 62.16726(g)]

a. Calibration records:

i. Date of calibration and initials of operator performing the calibration.

ii. Calibration gas cylinder identification, certification date, and certified concentration.

iii. Instrument scale(s) used.

iv. A description of any corrective action taken if the meter readout could not be adjusted to correspond to the calibration gas value.

v. If an owner or operator makes their own calibration gas, a description of the procedure used.

b. Digital photographs of the instrument setup, including the wind barrier. The photographs must be time and date-stamped and taken at the first sampling location prior to sampling and at the last sampling location after sampling at the end of each sampling day, for the duration of the Tier 4 monitoring demonstration.

c. Timestamp of each surface scan reading:

i. Timestamp should be detailed to the nearest second, based on when the sample collection begins.

ii. A log for the length of time each sample was taken using a stopwatch (e.g., the time the probe was held over the area).

d. Location of each surface scan reading. The owner or operator must determine the coordinates using an instrument with an accuracy of at least 4 meters. Coordinates must be in decimal degrees with at least five decimal places.

e. Monitored methane concentration (parts per million) of each reading.

f. Background methane concentration (parts per million) after each instrument calibration test.

g. Adjusted methane concentration using most recent calibration (parts per million).

h. For readings taken at each surface penetration, the unique identification location label.

i. Records of the operating hours of the gas collection system for each destruction device.

6.2.27 If the Permittee is required to submit the report specified in Condition 6.2.17 or 6.2.19, the report shall be submitted to the EPA via the CEDRI. (CEDRI can be accessed through the EPA's CDX.) The Permittee must use the appropriate electronic report in CEDRI for 40 CFR

62 Subpart OOO or an alternate electronic file format consistent with the XML schema listed on the CEDRI Web site (https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/chief/cedri/index.html). If the reporting form specific to 40 CFR 62 Subpart OOO is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the Permittee must submit the report to EPA at the appropriate address listed in 40 CFR 60.4. Once the form has been available in CEDRI for 90 calendar days, the Permittee must begin submitting all subsequent reports via CEDRI. The reports must be submitted by the deadlines specified in this permit, regardless of the method in which the reports are submitted.
[40 CFR 62.16724(j)(2)]

6.2.28 The Permittee shall notify the Division in writing within 30 days when there is any increase in the design capacity of the landfill, and what that increase is.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1]

6.2.29 The Permittee must report the results of all monitoring activities required by Conditions 5.2.1, 5.2.4, and 5.2.5 to conduct enhanced monitoring. The report must include the following:
[40 CFR 62.16724(h) and 40 CFR 63.1981(h)(8)]

a. For each monitoring point, report the date, time, and well identifier along with the value and units of measure for oxygen, temperature (wellhead and downwell), methane, and carbon monoxide.

b. A summary trend analysis for each well subject to the enhanced monitoring requirements to chart the weekly readings over time for oxygen, wellhead temperature, methane, and weekly or monthly readings over time, as applicable for carbon monoxide.

c. The date, time, staff person name, and description of findings for each visual observation for subsurface oxidation event.

6.2.30 The Permittee has elected to demonstrate compliance with the provisions in §§63.1958, 63.1960, and 63.1961, and in the event a landfill gas temperature measured at either the wellhead or at any point in the well is greater than or equal to 76.7 degrees Celsius (170 degrees Fahrenheit) and the carbon monoxide concentration measured is greater than or equal to 1,000 ppmv, the Permittee must submit the 24-hour high temperature report containing the following:
[40 CFR 62.16724(q) and 40 CFR 63.1981(k)]

a. Date, time, and well identifier;

b. Temperature and carbon monoxide reading via email to the Administrator within 24 hours of the measurement, unless a higher operating temperature value has been approved by the Administrator for the well under 40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA or 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO.

6.2.31 The Permittee has elected to demonstrate compliance with the provisions in §§63.1958, 63.1960, and 63.1961, and must submit information regarding corrective action(s) required by Conditions 5.2.3 and 5.2.5 according to the following:

[40 CFR 62.16724(k) and 40 CFR 63.1981(j)]

a. For corrective action(s) that is not completed within 60 days after the initial exceedance, the Permittee must submit a notification to the Administrator as soon as practicable but no later than 75 days after the first measurement of positive pressure or temperature exceedance.

b. For corrective action(s) that is expected to take longer than 120 days after the initial exceedance to complete, you must submit the root cause analysis, corrective action analysis, and corresponding implementation timeline to the Administrator as soon as practicable but no later than 75 days after the first measurement of positive pressure or temperature monitoring value of 62.8 degrees Celsius (145 degrees Fahrenheit) or above unless a higher operating temperature value has been approved by the Administrator for the well under 40 CFR 63 Subpart AAAA or 40 CFR 60 Subpart OOO.

6.2.32 The Permittee must notify the Division in writing, within 15 days, after the installation of the utility flare.
[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)1]

6.2.33 The Permittee must submit an initial performance test report, following the initial performance test required by Condition 4.2.9, which includes the following information as required under 40 CFR 60.8:
[40 CFR 62.16724(i) and 40 CFR 62.16714(c)(1)]

a. A diagram of the enclosed flare showing flare positioning including all wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other gas extraction devices, including the locations of any areas excluded from collection and the proposed sites for the future collection system expansion.

b. Data upon which the sufficient density of wells, horizontal collectors, surface collectors, or other gas extraction devices and the gas mover equipment sizing are based.

c. Documentation of the presence of asbestos or nondegradable material for each area from which collection wells have been excluded.

d. The sum of the gas generation flow rates for all areas from which collection wells have been excluded based on nonproductivity and the calculations of gas generation flow rate for each excluded area.

e. Provisions for increasing gas mover equipment capacity with increased gas generation flow rate, if the present gas mover equipment is inadequate to move the maximum flow rate expected over the life of the landfill.

f. Provisions for the control of off-site migration.

6.2.34 The Permittee must keep up-to-date, readily accessible records of the following information for the life of the new flare as measured during the initial performance test required by Condition 4.2.9 or during compliance determination. Records of subsequent tests or monitoring of the flare must be maintained for a minimum of 5 years. Records of the flare's vendor specifications must be maintained until its removal.
[40 CFR 62.16726(b)]

a. The flare type (i.e., steam-assisted, air-assisted, or non-assisted).

b. All visible emission readings, heat content determination, flow rate or bypass flow rate measurements, and exit velocity determinations made during the performance test.

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 3 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

7.6.1 The Permittee shall maintain records of the duration and frequency of the following Short-term Activities:

a. Construction of Landfill Cell

b. Capping (Closure) of Landfill Cell

These activities shall be conducted in such a manner to not equal or exceed 20 percent opacity from any fugitive dust source.
[391-3-1-.02(2)(n)2]

7.7 Compliance Schedule/Progress Reports
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)3 and 40 CFR 70.6(c)(4)]

None 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

e. All reports and notification required by 40 CFR Part 68 must be submitted electronically using RMP*eSubmit (information for establishing an account can be found at www.epa.gov/rmp/rmpesubmit). Electronic Signature Agreements should be mailed to:

MAIL

Risk Management Program (RMP) Reporting Center
P.O. Box 10162
Fairfax, VA 22038

COURIER & FEDEX

Risk Management Program (RMP) Reporting Center
CGI Federal
12601 Fair Lakes Circle
Fairfax, VA 22033

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.

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
4953-129-0070-V-04-0	May 26, 2017
4953-129-0070-V-04-1	June 1, 2023

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 issuance 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 Radiation Division
Air Planning and Implementation 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 three (3) or more years. 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 the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the Permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended under Condition 8.5.3;
[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:
[391-3-1-.03(10)(d)7 and 40 CFR 70.6(g)(2) and (3)]

a. An emergency occurred and the Permittee can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;

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 February 28 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;

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

State Only Enforceable Condition.

8.15.1 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]

State Only Enforceable Condition.

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:

$E = 4.1P^{0.67}$; for process input weight rate up to and including 30 tons per hour.
$E = 55P^{0.11} - 40$; 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 subject to the requirements of Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(ff) "Solvent Metal Cleaning" 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 ºF, or if the solvent is heated above 120 ºF, 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 subject to the requirements of Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(c) "Incinerators", 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 subject to the requirements of Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(c) "Incinerators", 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 subject to the requirements of Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(c) "Incinerators" which are individually large enough to be visible to the unaided eye.

8.24.4 No person shall operate an existing incinerator subject to the requirements of Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(c) "Incinerators" 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^{o}F; and

c. It has a secondary burner to control smoke and/or odors and maintain a temperature of at least 1500^{o}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 Georgia 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)]

8.27 Internal Combustion Engines

8.27.1 For diesel-fired internal combustion engine(s) manufactured after April 1, 2006 or modified/reconstructed after July 11, 2005, the Permittee shall comply with all applicable

provisions of New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) as found in 40 CFR 60 Subpart A - "General Provisions" and 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII – "Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines." Such requirements include but are not limited to:
[40 CFR 60.4200]

a. Equip all emergency generator engines with non-resettable hour meters in accordance with Subpart IIII.

b. Purchase only diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm unless otherwise specified by the Division in accordance with Subpart IIII.

c. Conduct engine maintenance prescribed by the engine manufacturer in accordance with Subpart IIII.

d. Limit non-emergency operation of each emergency generator to 100 hours per year in accordance with Subpart IIII. Non-emergency operation other than maintenance and readiness testing is prohibited for engines qualifying as "emergency generators" for the purposes of Ga Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(mmm).

e. Maintain any records in accordance with Subpart IIII

f. Maintain a list of engines subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII, including the date of manufacture.[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)]

8.27.2 The Permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) as found in 40 CFR 60 Subpart A - "General Provisions" and 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ - "Standards of Performance for Stationary Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines," for spark ignition internal combustion engine(s) (gasoline, natural gas, liquefied petroleum gas or propane-fired) manufactured after July 1, 2007 or modified/reconstructed after June 12, 2006.
[40 CFR 60.4230]

8.27.3 The Permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) as found in 40 CFR 63 Subpart A - "General Provisions" and 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ - "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines."

For diesel-fired emergency generator engines defined as "existing" in 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ (constructed prior to June 12, 2006 for area sources of HAP, constructed prior to June 12, 2006 for ≤500hp engines at major sources, and constructed prior to December 19, 2002 for >500hp engines at major sources of HAP), such requirements (if applicable) include but are not limited to:
[40 CFR 63.6580]

a. Equip all emergency generator engines with non-resettable hour meters in accordance with Subpart ZZZZ.

b. Purchase only diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 15 ppm unless otherwise specified by the Division in accordance with Subpart ZZZZ.

c. Conduct the following in accordance with Subpart ZZZZ.

i. Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first

ii. Inspect air cleaner every 1000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first and replace as necessary

iii. Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first and replace as necessary.

d. Limit non-emergency operation of each emergency generator to 100 hours per year in accordance with Subpart ZZZZ. Non-emergency operation other than maintenance and readiness testing is prohibited for engines qualifying as "emergency generators" for the purposes of Ga Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(mmm).

e. Maintain any records in accordance with Subpart ZZZZ

f. Maintain a list of engines subject to 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ, including the date of manufacture.[391-3-1-.02(6)(b)]

8.28 Boilers and Process Heaters

8.28.1 If the facility/site is an area source of Hazardous Air Pollutants, the Permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A - "General Provisions" and 40 CFR 63 Subpart JJJJJJ - "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Area Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers."
[40 CFR 63.11193]

8.28.2 If the facility/site is a major source of Hazardous Air Pollutants, the Permittee shall comply with all applicable provisions of National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A - "General Provisions" and 40 CFR 63 Subpart DDDDD - "National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Sources: Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters."
[40 CFR 63.7480]

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

ATTACHMENT A

List Of Standard Abbreviations

AIRS	Aerometric Information Retrieval System
APCD	Air Pollution Control Device
ASTM	American Society for Testing and Materials
BACT	Best Available Control Technology
BTU	British Thermal Unit
CAAA	Clean Air Act Amendments
CEMS	Continuous Emission Monitoring System
CERMS	Continuous Emission Rate Monitoring System
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMS	Continuous Monitoring System(s)
CO	Carbon Monoxide
COMS	Continuous Opacity Monitoring System
dscf/dscm	Dry Standard Cubic Foot / Dry Standard Cubic Meter
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
EPCRA	Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act
gr	Grain(s)
GPM (gpm)	Gallons per minute
H_2O (H2O)	Water
HAP	Hazardous Air Pollutant
HCFC	Hydro-chloro-fluorocarbon
MACT	Maximum Achievable Control Technology
MMBtu	Million British Thermal Units
MMBtu/hr	Million British Thermal Units per hour
MVAC	Motor Vehicle Air Conditioner
MW	Megawatt
NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_x (NOx)	Nitrogen Oxides
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
OCGA	Official Code of Georgia Annotated

PM	Particulate Matter
PM_{10} (PM10)	Particulate Matter less than 10 micrometers in diameter
PPM (ppm)	Parts per Million
PSD	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
RACT	Reasonably Available Control Technology
RMP	Risk Management Plan
SIC	Standard Industrial Classification
SIP	State Implementation Plan
SO_2 (SO2)	Sulfur Dioxide
USC	United States Code
VE	Visible Emissions
VOC	Volatile Organic Compound

List of Permit Specific Abbreviations

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. 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)	
	3. Open burning in compliance with Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02 (5).	
	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).7 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. 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.	
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.	1
Maintenance, Cleaning, and Housekeeping	1. Blast-cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasive in water and any exhaust system (or collector) serving them exclusively.	
	2. Portable blast-cleaning equipment.	
	3. Non-Perchloroethylene Dry-cleaning equipment with a capacity of 100 pounds per hour or less of clothes.	
	4. Cold cleaners having an air/vapor interface of not more than 10 square feet and that do not use a halogenated solvent.	
	5. Non-routine clean out of tanks and equipment for the purposes of worker entry or in preparation for maintenance or decommissioning.	
	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.	
	7. Cleaning operations: Alkaline phosphate cleaners and associated cleaners and burners.	

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.	
	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.	
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.	4
	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.	
	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.	
	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.	
	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.	
	ii) Porcelain enameling furnaces or porcelain enameling drying ovens.	
	iii) Kilns for firing ceramic ware.	
	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.	
	v) Bakery ovens and confection cookers.	
	vi) Feed mill ovens.	
	vii) Surface coating drying ovens	
	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: 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).	
	5. Grain, food, or mineral extrusion processes	
	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.	
	7. Equipment for the mining and screening of uncrushed native sand and gravel.	
	8. Ozonization process or process equipment.	
	9. Electrostatic powder coating booths with an appropriately designed and operated particulate control system.	
	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.	
	11. Equipment used exclusively for the mixing and blending water-based adhesives and coatings at ambient temperatures.	
	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.	
	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.	

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.	
	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.	
	3. All petroleum liquid storage tanks with a capacity of less than 10,000 gallons storing a petroleum liquid.	1
	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.	
	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.	
	6. Portable drums, barrels, and totes provided that the volume of each container does not exceed 550 gallons.	9
	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).	

INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES BASED ON EMISSION LEVELS

Description of Emission Units / Activities	Quantity
Wood Grinder with Diesel Engine (Emission Unit ID: GRN1)	1

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)

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.	
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.	
Any fuel burning equipment with a rated heat input capacity of 1 million BTU/hr or less.	2

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/index.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/software/tanks/index.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).