APPENDIX C
GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Ambient Air

[40 C.F.R. § 50.1(e)]

Ambient Air is that portion of the atmosphere, external to buildings, to which the general public has access." Following Memos address this definition as applied to modeling
www.epa.gov/region07/air/nsr/nsrmemos/ambiet2.pdf
www.epa.gov/region07/air/nsr/nsrmemos/ambntair.pdf
www.epa.gov/region07/air/nsr/nsrmemos/neaair.pdf

Baseline Actual Emissions

[Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(7)(a)2.(i)]

"Baseline actual emissions" means the rate of emissions, in tons per year, of a **regulated NSR pollutant**, as determined in accordance with subparagraphs (7)(a)2.(i)(I) through (IV) of this rule.

(I) For any existing electric utility steam generating unit, baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the 5-year period immediately preceding when the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project. The Director shall allow the use of a different time period upon a determination that it is more representative of normal source operation.

I. The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions. However, fugitive emissions and/or emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions shall or may be excluded in accordance with the following subparagraphs A and B.

A. If fugitive emissions or emissions from startups, shutdowns, and/or malfunctions during the consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator are not quantifiable and are therefore not included in the calculation of baseline actual emissions, then fugitive emissions or emissions from startups, shutdowns, and/or malfunctions, respectively, shall not be included in the calculation of **projected actual emissions** [as defined in subparagraph (7)(a)2.(ii) of this rule].

B. The owner or operator may elect to omit malfunctions from the calculation of baseline actual emissions. If the owner or operator elects to do so, then malfunctions shall also be omitted from the calculation of **projected actual emissions** [as defined in subparagraph (7)(a)2.(ii) of this rule].

II. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.

III. For a **regulated NSR pollutant**, when a project involves multiple **emissions units**, only one consecutive 24-month period may be used to determine the baseline actual

emissions for the **emissions units** being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each **regulated NSR pollutant**.

IV. The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, or for which there is inadequate information for adjusting this amount downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions as required by subparagraph (7)(a)2.(i)(I)II. of this rule.

V. If any physical change(s) or change(s) in the method of operation subsequent to the consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator resulted in a permanent change in the **basic design parameter** [as defined in subparagraph (7)(a)2.(viii) of this rule], not including the voluntary addition of air pollution control equipment or increase in removal or collection efficiency of existing air pollution control equipment, and thus resulted in a corresponding reduction in actual emissions of a **regulated NSR pollutant**, the baseline actual emissions shall be adjusted downward by a proportional reduction in emissions in tons per year or lbs/unit of production.

VI. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the **major stationary source** must currently comply, had such major source been required to comply with such limitations during the consecutive 24-month period. However, if an emission limitation is part of a Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) standard that the Administrator of U.S. EPA has proposed or promulgated under 40 CFR, Part 63, the baseline actual emissions need only be adjusted if the Division has taken credit for such emission reductions in an attainment demonstration or maintenance [sic] plan consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 51.165(a)(3)(ii)(G).

(II) For an **existing emissions unit** (other than an electric utility steam generating unit), baseline actual emissions means the average rate, in tons per year, at which the **emissions unit** actually emitted the pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator within the 10-year period immediately preceding either the date the owner or operator begins actual construction of the project, or the date a complete permit application is received by the Division for a permit required under this paragraph or by the reviewing authority for a permit required by a plan, whichever is earlier.

I. The average rate shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, and emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions. However, fugitive emissions and/or emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions shall or may be excluded in accordance with the following subparagraphs A and B.

A. If fugitive emissions or emissions from startups, shutdowns, and/or malfunctions during the consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator are not quantifiable and are therefore not included in the calculation of baseline actual emissions, then fugitive emissions or emissions from startups, shutdowns, and/or malfunctions, respectively, shall not be included in the calculation of **projected actual emissions** (as defined in subparagraph (7)(a)2.(ii) of this rule).

B. The owner or operator may elect to omit malfunctions from the calculation of baseline actual emissions. If the owner or operator elects to do so, then malfunctions shall also be omitted from the calculation of **projected actual emissions** [as defined in subparagraph (7)(a)2.(ii) of this rule].

II. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above an emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period.

III. The average rate shall be adjusted downward to exclude any emissions that would have exceeded an emission limitation with which the **major stationary source** must currently comply, had such **major stationary source** been required to comply with such limitations during the consecutive 24-month period. However, if an emission limitation is part of a Maximum Achievable Control Technology (MACT) standard that the Administrator of U.S. EPA has proposed or promulgated under 40 CFR, Part 63, the baseline actual emissions need only be adjusted if the Division has taken credit for such emissions reductions in an attainment demonstration or maintenance plan consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR, Part 51.165(a)(3)(ii)(G).

IV. For a **regulated NSR pollutant**, when a project involves multiple **emissions units**, only one consecutive 24-month period may be used to determine the baseline actual emissions for all the **emissions units** being changed. A different consecutive 24-month period can be used for each **regulated NSR pollutant**.

V. The average rate shall not be based on any consecutive 24-month period for which there is inadequate information for determining annual emissions, in tons per year, or for which there is inadequate information for adjusting this amount downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions as required by subparagraph (7)(a)2.(i)(II)II or III. of this rule.

VI. If any physical change(s) or change(s) in the method of operation subsequent to the consecutive 24-month period selected by the owner or operator resulted in a permanent change in the **basic design parameter** [as defined in subparagraph (7)(a)2.(viii) of this Rule], not including the voluntary addition of air pollution control equipment or increase in removal or collection efficiency of existing air pollution control equipment, and thus resulted in a corresponding reduction in actual emissions of a **regulated NSR pollutant**, the baseline actual emissions shall be adjusted downward by a proportional reduction in emissions in tons per year or lbs/unit of production.

(III) For a **new emissions unit**, the baseline actual emissions for purposes of determining the emissions increase that will result from the initial construction and operation of such unit shall equal zero; and thereafter, for all other purposes, shall equal the unit's **potential to emit** [as long as the unit remains a "**new emissions unit**" as defined in 40 CFR, Part 52.21(b)(7)(i)].

(IV) For a PAL for a **stationary source**, the baseline actual emissions shall be calculated for existing electric utility steam generating units in accordance with the procedures contained in subparagraph (7)(a)2.(i)(I) of this rule, for other **existing emissions units** in accordance with the procedures contained in subparagraph (7)(a)2.(i)(II) of this rule, and for a **new emissions unit** in accordance with the procedures contained in subparagraph (7)(a)2.(i)(III) of this rule. For existing emission units, the baseline actual emissions shall be based on any consecutive 24-month period selected by the operator within the appropriate PAL baseline period. For existing electric steam generating units, the PAL baseline period is the 5-year period (or different period allowed by the Director that is more representative or normal source operation) immediately preceding submission of a complete PAL application to the Division. For other existing emission units, the PAL baseline period is the 10-year period immediately preceding submission of a complete PAL permit application to the Division.

Basic Design Parameter
[Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(7)(a)2.(viii)]
Basic design parameters are defined as follows:
(I) Except as provided in subparagraph (7)(a)2.(viii)(III) of this rule, for a process unit at a steam electric generating facility, the owner or operator may select as its basic design parameters either maximum hourly heat input and maximum hourly fuel consumption rate or maximum hourly electric output rate and maximum steam flow rate. When establishing fuel consumption specifications in terms of weight or volume, the minimum fuel quality based on British Thermal Units content shall be used for determining the basic design parameter(s) for a coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.

(II) Except as provided in subparagraph (7)(a)2.(viii)(III) of this rule, the basic design parameter(s) for any process unit that is not at a steam electric generating facility are maximum rate of fuel or heat input, maximum rate of material input, or maximum rate of product output. Combustion process units will typically use maximum rate of fuel input. For sources having multiple end products and raw materials, the owner or operator should consider the primary product or primary raw material when selecting a basic design parameter.

(III) If the owner or operator believes the basic design parameter(s) in subparagraphs (7)(a)2.(viii)(I) and (II) of this rule is (are) not appropriate for a specific industry or type of process unit, the owner or operator may propose to the Division an alternative basic design parameter(s) for the source's process unit(s). If the Director approves of the use of an alternative basic design parameter(s), he or she shall issue a permit that is legally enforceable that records such basic design parameter(s) and requires the owner or operator to comply with such parameter(s).

(IV) The owner or operator shall use credible information, such as results of historic maximum capability tests, design information from the manufacturer, or engineering calculations, in establishing the magnitude of the basic design parameter(s) specified in subparagraphs (7)(a)2.(viii)(I) and (II) of this rule.

(V) If design information is not available for a process unit, then the owner or operator shall determine the process unit's basic design parameter(s) using the maximum value achieved by the process unit in the five-year period immediately preceding the planned activity.

(VI) Efficiency of a process unit is not a basic design parameter.

Best Available Control Technology
[40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(12), as incorporated in Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(7)]
Best available control technology means an emissions limitation (including a visible emission standard) based on the maximum degree of reduction for each pollutant subject to regulation under Act which would be emitted from any proposed **major stationary source** or **major modification** which the Director, on a case-by-case basis, taking into account energy, environmental, and economic impacts and other costs, determines is achievable for such source or modification through application of production processes or available methods, systems, and techniques, including fuel cleaning or treatment or innovative fuel combustion techniques for control of such pollutant. In no event shall application of best available control technology result in emissions of any pollutant which would exceed the emissions allowed by any applicable standard under 40 CFR parts 60 and 61. If the Director determines that technological or economic limitations on the application of measurement methodology to a particular **emissions unit** would make the imposition of an emissions standard infeasible, a design, equipment, work practice, operational standard, or combination thereof, may be prescribed instead to satisfy the requirement for the application of best available control technology. Such standard shall, to the degree possible, set forth the emissions reduction achievable by implementation of such design, equipment, work practice or operation, and shall provide for compliance by means which achieve equivalent results.

Contemporaneous (see "Net Emissions Increase")

Creditable (see "Net Emissions Increase")

Demand Growth Emissions (see "Projected Actual Emissions")

Emissions Unit
[40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(7), as incorporated in Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(7)]
Emissions unit means any part of a stationary source that emits or would have the **potential to emit** any **regulated NSR pollutant** and includes an electric utility steam generating unit as defined in paragraph (b)(31) of this section. For purposes of this section, there are two types of **emissions units** as described in paragraphs (b)(7)(i) and (ii) of this section.

(i) A **new emissions unit** is any **emissions unit** that is (or will be) newly constructed and that has existed for less than 2 years from the date such **emissions unit** first operated.

(ii) An **existing emissions unit** is any **emissions unit** that does not meet the requirements in paragraph (b)(7)(i) of this section. A replacement unit, as defined in paragraph (b)(33) of this section, is an **existing emissions unit**.

Existing Emissions Unit (see "Emissions Unit")

Major Modification
[40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(2), as incorporated in Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(7)(a)2.(iv)]
(i) **Major modification** means any physical change in or change in the method of operation of a **major stationary source** that would result in: a significant emissions increase (as defined in paragraph (b)(40) of this section) of any **regulated NSR pollutant** (as defined in paragraph (b)(50) of this section); and a significant **net emissions increase** of that pollutant from the **major stationary source**.

(ii) Any significant emissions increase (as defined at paragraph (b)(40) of this section) from any **emissions units** or **net emissions increase** (as defined in paragraph (b)(3) of this section) at a **major stationary source** that is significant for volatile organic compounds or NO[X] shall be considered significant for ozone.

(iii) A **physical change or change in the method of operation** shall not include:

(a) Routine maintenance, repair and replacement. Routine maintenance, repair and replacement shall include, but not be limited to, any activity(s) that meets the requirements of the equipment replacement provisions contained in paragraph (cc) of this section;

Note to paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(a): By court order on December 24, 2003, the second sentence of this paragraph (b)(2)(iii)(a) is stayed indefinitely. The stayed provisions will become effective immediately if the court terminates the stay. At that time, EPA will publish a document in the Federal Register advising the public of the termination of the stay.

(b) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by reason of an order under sections 2 (a) and (b) of the Energy Supply and Environmental Coordination Act of 1974 (or any superseding legislation) or by reason of a natural gas curtailment plant pursuant to the Federal Power Act;

(c) Use of an alternative fuel by reason of an order or rule under section 125 of the Act;

(d) Use of an alternative fuel at a steam generating unit to the extent that the fuel is generated from municipal solid waste;

(e) Use of an alternative fuel or raw material by a **stationary source** which:

(1) The source was capable of accommodating before January 6, 1975, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was

established after January 6, 1975 pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR subpart I or 40 CFR 51.166; or

(2) The source is approved to use under any permit issued under 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR 51.166;

(f) An increase in the hours of operation or in the production rate, unless such change would be prohibited under any federally enforceable permit condition which was established after January 6, 1975, pursuant to 40 CFR 52.21 or under regulations approved pursuant to 40 CFR subpart I or 40 CFR 51.166.

(g) Any change in ownership at a **stationary source**.

(h) [Reserved]

(i) The installation, operation, cessation, or removal of a temporary clean coal technology demonstration project, provided that the project complies with:

(1) The State implementation plan for the State in which the project is located, and

(2) Other requirements necessary to attain and maintain the national ambient air quality standards during the project and after it is terminated.

(j) The installation or operation of a permanent clean coal technology demonstration project that constitutes repowering, provided that the project does not result in an increase in the **potential to emit** of any regulated pollutant emitted by the unit. This exemption shall apply on a pollutant-by-pollutant basis.

(k) The reactivation of a very clean coal-fired electric utility steam generating unit.

(iv) This definition shall not apply with respect to a particular **regulated NSR pollutant** when the **major stationary source** is complying with the requirements under paragraph (aa) of this section for a PAL for that pollutant. Instead, the definition at paragraph (aa)(2)(viii) of this section shall apply.

(v) Fugitive emissions shall not be included in determining for any of the purposes of this section whether a physical change in or change in the method of operation of a **major stationary source** is a **major modification**, unless the source belongs to one of the source categories listed in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section.

Major Stationary Source
[40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(1), as adopted in Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(7)(a)2.(iii)]
(i) **Major stationary source** means:

(a) Any of the following **stationary source**s of air pollutants which emits, or has the **potential to emit**, 100 tons per year or more of any **regulated NSR pollutant**: Fossil

fuel-fired steam electric plants of more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers), kraft pulp mills, portland cement plants, primary zinc smelters, iron and steel mill plants, primary aluminum ore reduction plants (with thermal dryers), primary copper smelters, municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day, hydrofluoric, sulfuric, and nitric acid plants, petroleum refineries, lime plants, phosphate rock processing plants, coke oven batteries, sulfur recovery plants, carbon black plants (furnace process), primary lead smelters, fuel conversion plants, sintering plants, secondary metal production plants, chemical process plants (which does not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in NAICS codes 325193 or 312140), fossil-fuel boilers (or combinations thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels, taconite ore processing plants, glass fiber processing plants, and charcoal production plants;

(b) Notwithstanding the **stationary source** size specified in paragraph (b)1.(i)(a) of this section, any **stationary source** which emits, or has the **potential to emit**, 250 tons-per-year or more of a **regulated NSR pollutant**; or

(c) Any physical change that would occur at a **stationary source** not otherwise qualifying under paragraph (b)(1) of this section, as a **major stationary source**, if the changes would constitute a **major stationary source** by itself.

(ii) A major source that is major for volatile organic compounds or NO[X] shall be considered major for ozone.

(iii) The fugitive emissions of a **stationary source** shall not be included in determining for any of the purposes of this section whether it is a **major stationary source**, unless the source belongs to one of the following categories of **stationary source**s:

(a) Coal cleaning plants (with thermal dryers);
(b) Kraft pulp mills;
(c) Portland cement plants;
(d) Primary zinc smelters;
(e) Iron and steel mills;
(f) Primary aluminum ore reduction plants;
(g) Primary copper smelters;
(h) Municipal incinerators capable of charging more than 250 tons of refuse per day;
(i) Hydrofluoric, sulfuric, or nitric acid plants;
(j) Petroleum refineries;
(k) Lime plants;
(l) Phosphate rock processing plants;
(m) Coke oven batteries;
(n) Sulfur recovery plants;
(o) Carbon black plants (furnace process);
(p) Primary lead smelters;

(q) Fuel conversion plants;
(r) Sintering plants;
(s) Secondary metal production plants;
(t) Chemical process plants -- The term chemical processing plant shall not include ethanol production facilities that produce ethanol by natural fermentation included in NAICS codes 325193 or 312140;
(u) Fossil-fuel boilers (or combination thereof) totaling more than 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input;
(v) Petroleum storage and transfer units with a total storage capacity exceeding 300,000 barrels;
(w) Taconite ore processing plants;
(x) Glass fiber processing plants;
(y) Charcoal production plants;
(z) Fossil fuel-fired steam electric plants of more that 250 million British thermal units per hour heat input, and
(aa) Any other **stationary source** category which, as of August 7, 1980, is being regulated under section 111 or 112 of the Act.

Net Emissions Increase
[40 C.F.R. 52.21(b)(3), as incorporated in Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(7)(a)2.(xi)]
(i) **Net emissions increase** means, with respect to any **regulated NSR pollutant** emitted by a **major stationary source**, the amount by which the sum of the following exceeds zero:

(a) The increase in emissions from a particular **physical change or change in the method of operation** at a **stationary source** as calculated pursuant to paragraph (a)(2)(iv) of this section; and

(b) Any other increases and decreases in actual emissions at the **major stationary source** that are contemporaneous with the particular change and are otherwise creditable. Baseline actual emissions for calculating increases and decreases under this paragraph (b)(3)(i)(b) shall be determined as provided in paragraph (b)(48) of this section, except that paragraphs (b)(48)(i)(c) and (b)(48)(ii)(d) of this section shall not apply.

(ii) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is contemporaneous with the increase from the particular change only if it occurs between:

(a) The date five years before construction on the particular change commences; and

(b) The date that the increase from the particular change occurs.

(iii) An increase or decrease in actual emissions is creditable only if:

(a) The Administrator or other reviewing authority has not relied on it in issuing a permit for the source under this section, which permit is in effect when the increase in actual emissions from the particular change occurs; and

(b) [Reserved]

(c) As it pertains to an increase or decrease in fugitive emissions (to the extent quantifiable), it occurs at an **emissions unit** that is part of one of the source categories listed in paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section or it occurs at an emission unit that is located at a **major stationary source** that belongs to one of the listed source categories.

(iv) An increase or decrease in actual emissions of sulfur dioxide, particulate matter, or nitrogen oxides that occurs before the applicable minor source baseline date is creditable only if it is required to be considered in calculating the amount of maximum allowable increases remaining available.

(v) An increase in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that the new level of actual emissions exceeds the old level.

(vi) A decrease in actual emissions is creditable only to the extent that:

(a) The old level of actual emissions or the old level of allowable emissions, whichever is lower, exceeds the new level of actual emissions;

(b) It is enforceable as a practical matter at and after the time that actual construction on the particular change begins.

(c) It has approximately the same qualitative significance for public health and welfare as that attributed to the increase from the particular change; and

(vii) [Reserved]

(viii) An increase that results from a physical change at a source occurs when the **emissions unit** on which construction occurred becomes operational and begins to emit a particular pollutant. Any replacement unit that requires shakedown becomes operational only after a reasonable shakedown period, not to exceed 180 days.

(ix) Paragraph (b)(21)(ii) of this section shall not apply for determining creditable increases and decreases.

New Emissions Unit (see "Emissions Unit")

Physical Change or Change in the Method of Operation (see "major modification")

Potential to Emit
[40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(4), as incorporated in Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(7)(a)2.(v)]
Potential to emit means the maximum capacity of a **stationary source** to emit a pollutant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a pollutant, including air pollution control

equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is federally enforceable or enforceable as a practical matter. Secondary emissions do not count in determining the **potential to emit** of a **stationary source**

Project
[40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(52), as incorporated in Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(7)]
Project means a physical change in, or change in the method of operation of, an existing **major stationary source**

Projected Actual Emissions
[Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(7)(a)2.(ii)]
(I) "**Projected actual emissions**" means the maximum annual rate, in tons per year, at which an **existing emissions unit** is projected to emit a **regulated NSR pollutant** in any one of the 5 years (12-month period) following the date the unit resumes regular operation after the project, or in any one of the 10 years following that date, if the project involves increasing the **emissions unit's** design capacity or its **potential to emit** that **regulated NSR pollutant** and full utilization of the unit would result in a significant emissions increase or a significant **net emissions increase** at the **major stationary source**.

(II) In determining the **projected actual emissions** under subparagraph (7)(a)2.(ii)(I) (before beginning actual construction), the owner or operator of the **major stationary source**:

I. Shall consider all relevant information, including but not limited to, historical operational data, the company's own representations, the company's expected business activity and the company's highest projections of business activity, the company's filings with the State or Federal regulatory authorities, and compliance plans under the approved State Implementation Plan; and

II. Shall include fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable and emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions. However, fugitive emissions and/or emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions shall or may be excluded in accordance with the following subparagraphs A, B, and C.

A. If projected fugitive emissions or emissions from startups, shutdowns, and/or malfunctions are not quantifiable and are therefore not included in the calculation of **projected actual emissions**, then fugitive emissions or emissions from startups, shutdowns, and/or malfunctions, respectively, shall not be included in the calculation of baseline actual emissions [as defined in subparagraph (7)(a)2.(i) of this rule].

B. The owner or operator may elect to omit malfunctions from the calculation of **projected actual emissions**. If the owner or operator elects to do so, then malfunctions

shall also be omitted from the calculation of baseline actual emissions [as defined in subparagraph (7)(a)2.(i) of this rule].

C. If the project involves increasing the **emissions unit's** design capacity or its **potential to emit** that **regulated NSR pollutant** and the increase in projected emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions is not proportional to the increase in the emission unit's design capacity or its **potential to emit** that **regulated NSR pollutant**, the owner or operator must include with the information required under subparagraph (7)(b)15.(i)(I) of this rule documentation that supports the projected emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and malfunctions subsequent to completion of the project; and

III. May exclude, in calculating any increase in emissions that results from the particular project, that portion of the unit's emissions following the project that an existing unit could have accommodated during the consecutive 24-month period used to establish the baseline actual emissions under subparagraph (7)(a)2.(i) of this rule and that is also unrelated to the particular project, including any increased utilization due to product demand growth (the increase in emissions that may be excluded under this subparagraph shall hereinafter be referred to as "demand growth emissions");

A. If the project involves increasing the **emissions unit's** design capacity or its **potential to emit** that **regulated NSR pollutant**, the owner or operator shall either:

(A) not exclude demand growth emissions, or

(B) must include in the information required under subparagraph (7)(b)15.(i)(I) of this paragraph, documentation that demand growth emissions are emissions that the **emissions unit** could have accommodated during the consecutive 24-month period used to establish the baseline actual emissions, are not related to the particular project, and are due to product demand growth; must have documentation supporting the portion of the emissions increase that is due to demand growth; and, following the change, must be able to track the emissions increase due to demand growth; or

IV. In lieu of using the method set out in subparagraphs (7)(a)2.(ii)(II)I. through III. of this rule, may elect to use the **emissions unit's potential to emit**, in tons per year, as defined under paragraph (b)(4) of 40 CFR, Part 52.21.

Regulated NSR Pollutant
[40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(50), as incorporated in Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(7)]
Regulated NSR pollutant, for purposes of this section, means the following:
(i) Any pollutant for which a national ambient air quality standard has been promulgated and any pollutant identified under this paragraph (b)(50)(i) as a constituent or precursor for such pollutant. Precursors identified by the Administrator for purposes of NSR are the following:

(a) Volatile organic compounds and nitrogen oxides are precursors to ozone in all attainment and unclassifiable areas.

(b) Sulfur dioxide is a precursor to PM[2.5] in all attainment and unclassifiable areas.

(c) Nitrogen oxides are presumed to be precursors to PM[2.5] in all attainment and unclassifiable areas, unless the State demonstrates to the Administrator's satisfaction or EPA demonstrates that emissions of nitrogen oxides from sources in a specific area are not a significant contributor to that area's ambient PM[2.5] concentrations.

(d) Volatile organic compounds are presumed not to be precursors to PM[2.5] in any attainment or unclassifiable area, unless the State demonstrates to the Administrator's satisfaction or EPA demonstrates that emissions of volatile organic compounds from sources in a specific area are a significant contributor to that area's ambient PM[2.5] concentrations.

(ii) Any pollutant that is subject to any standard promulgated under section 111 of the Act;

(iii) Any Class I or II substance subject to a standard promulgated under or established by title VI of the Act;

(iv) Any pollutant that otherwise is subject to regulation under the Act as defined in paragraph (b)(49) of this section.

(v) Notwithstanding paragraphs (b)(50)(i) through (iv) of this section, the term **regulated NSR pollutant** shall not include any or all hazardous air pollutants either listed in section 112 of the Act, or added to the list pursuant to section 112(b)(2) of the Act, and which have not been delisted pursuant to section 112(b)(3) of the Act, unless the listed hazardous air pollutant is also regulated as a constituent or precursor of a general pollutant listed under section 108 of the Act.

(vi) Particulate matter (PM) emissions, PM[2.5] emissions and PM[10] emissions shall include gaseous emissions from a source or activity which condense to form particulate matter at ambient temperatures. On or after January 1, 2011 (or any earlier date established in the upcoming rulemaking codifying test methods), such condensable particulate matter shall be accounted for in applicability determinations and in establishing emissions limitations for PM, PM[2.5] and PM[10] in PSD permits. Compliance with emissions limitations for PM, PM[2.5] and PM[10] issued prior to this date shall not be based on condensable particular matter unless required by the terms and conditions of the permit or the applicable implementation plan. Applicability determinations made prior to this date without accounting for condensable particular matter shall not be considered in violation of this section unless the applicable implementation plan required condensable particular matter to be included.

Significant
[40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(23), as incorporated in Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(7)]

i) Significant means, in reference to a **net emissions increase** or the potential of a source to emit any of the following pollutants, a rate of emissions that would equal or exceed any of the following rates:

Pollutant and Emissions Rate

Carbon monoxide: 100 tons per year (tpy)

Nitrogen oxides: 40 tpy

Sulfur dioxide: 40 tpy

Particulate matter: 25 tpy of particulate matter emissions

PM[10]: 15 tpy

PM[2.5]: 10 tpy of direct PM[2.5] emissions; 40 tpy of sulfur dioxide emissions; 40 tpy of nitrogen oxide emissions unless demonstrated not to be a PM[2.5] precursor under paragraph (b)(50) of this section

Ozone: 40 tpy of volatile organic compounds or nitrogen oxides

Lead: 0.6 tpy

Fluorides: 3 tpy

Sulfuric acid mist: 7 tpy

Hydrogen sulfide (H[2]S): 10 tpy

Total reduced sulfur (including H[2]S): 10 tpy

Reduced sulfur compounds (including H[2]S): 10 tpy

Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra-through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans): 3.2 x 10 <-6> megagrams per year (3.5 x 10 <-6> tons per year)

Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter): 14 megagrams per year (15 tons per year)

Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride): 36 megagrams per year (40 tons per year)

Municipal solid waste landfills emissions (measured as nonmethane organic compounds): 45 megagrams per year (50 tons per year)

(ii) Significant means, in reference to a **net emissions increase** or the potential of a source to emit a **regulated NSR pollutant** that paragraph (b)(23)(i) of this section, does not list, any emissions rate.

(iii) Notwithstanding paragraph (b)(23)(i) of this section, significant means any emissions rate or any **net emissions increase** associated with a **major stationary source** or **major modification**, which would construct within 10 kilometers of a Class I area, and have an impact on such area equal to or greater than 1 [μ] g/ m<3>, (24-hour average).

Source
[Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.01]
"Source" or "facility" means any property, source, facility, building, structure, location, or installation at, from, or by reason of which emissions or air contaminants are or may reasonably be expected to be emitted into the atmosphere. Such terms included both real and personal property, stationary and mobile sources or facilities, and direct and indirect sources or facilities, without regard to ownership, and both public or private property. An "indirect" source or facility is a source or facility which attracts or tends to attract activity that results in emissions of any air pollutant for which there is an ambient air standard.

Stationary Source
[40 C.F.R. § 52.21(b)(5), as incorporated in Georgia Rule 391-3-1-.02(7)]
Stationary source means any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits or may emit a **regulated NSR pollutant**.