PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE RULES OF THE
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION DIVISION
AIR QUALITY CONTROL, CHAPTER 391-3-1

The Rules of the Department of Natural Resources, Chapter 391-3-1, Air Quality Control are hereby amended, added to, repealed in part, revised, as hereinafter explicitly set forth in the attached amendments, additions, partial repeals, and revisions for specific rules, or such subdivisions thereof as may be indicated.

[Note: Underlined text is proposed to be added. Lined-through text is proposed for deletion.]

Rule 391-3-1-.01, “Definitions,” is amended to read as follows:

(qqqq) “Pollution control project” (PCP) means an environmentally beneficial activity, set of work practices or project undertaken at an existing emissions unit that reduces emissions of air pollutants from such unit as listed below, provided that any associated collateral emissions increase is less than the thresholds listed in subparagraphs 391-3-1-.03(6)(i)3.(i)-(v). Such qualifying activities or projects can include the replacement or upgrade of an existing emissions control technology with a more effective unit. Other changes that may occur at the source are not considered part of the PCP if they are not necessary to reduce emissions through the PCP. The replacement or reconstruction of an entire existing emissions unit with a newer or different one does not qualify as a PCP. Projects listed in subparagraphs (qqqq)1. through 8. and 2. of this subparagraph are presumed to be environmentally beneficial and qualify as a PCP. The Director has the authority to rebut the presumption that projects listed in subparagraphs (qqqq)1. through 8. and 2. are environmentally beneficial if the Division determines that a particular proposed PCP project would be improperly applied or site-specific factors indicate that the project’s application would not be environmentally beneficial.

1. Conventional or advanced flue gas desulfurization or sorbent injection for control of sulfur dioxide (SO2) or Hazardous Air Pollutants.

21. Electrostatic precipitators, baghouses, high-efficiency multiclones, or scrubbers for control of particulate matter or other air contaminants.

3. Flue gas recirculation, low-NOX burners or combustors, selective non-catalytic reduction, selective catalytic reduction, low emission combustion (for IC engines), and oxidation/absorption catalyst for control of oxides of nitrogen (NOx) except those that increase the fuel burning capacity of the emissions unit by more than two percent or 2.0 MMBtu/hr, whichever is less.

42. Regenerative thermal oxidizers, catalytic oxidizers, condensers, thermal incinerators, hydrocarbon combustion flares, biofiltration, absorbers and adsorbers, and floating roofs for storage vessels for control of volatile organic compounds or hazardous air pollutants. For the purpose of this section, “hydrocarbon combustion flare” means either a flare used to comply with
an applicable New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) or Maximum Available Control Technology (MACT) standard (including uses of flares during startup, shutdown, or malfunction permitted under such a standard), or a flare that serves to control emissions of waste streams comprised predominately of hydrocarbons and containing no more than 230 mg/dscm hydrogen sulfide. Regenerative thermal oxidizers, catalytic oxidizers, or thermal incinerators that control gases containing sulfur-bearing compounds and which result in an emissions increase of sulfur dioxide of greater than 10 tons-per-year or sulfuric acid mist of greater than 2 tons-per-year must be equipped with a control device that has a control efficiency for sulfur-bearing compounds of at least ninety percent.

5. Activities or projects undertaken to accommodate switching (or partially switching) to an inherently less polluting fuel, to be limited to the following fuel switches:

(i) Switching from a heavier grade of fuel oil to a lighter fuel oil, or any grade of oil to 0.05 percent or lower sulfur diesel as long as the switch is from a higher sulfur content fuel oil or diesel fuel to a lower sulfur content fuel oil or diesel fuel;

(ii) Switching from coal, oil, or any solid fuel to natural gas, propane, or gasified coal;

(iii) Switching from coal to wood, excluding construction or demolition waste, chemical or pesticide treated wood, and other forms of 'unclean' wood;

(iv) Switching from coal to No. 2 fuel oil (0.5 percent maximum sulfur content); and

(v) Switching from high sulfur coal to low sulfur coal (maximum 1.2 percent sulfur content).

6. Activities or projects undertaken to accommodate switching from the use of one ozone depleting substance (ODS) to the use of a substance with a lower or zero ozone depletion potential (ODP,) including changes to equipment needed to accommodate the activity or project, that meet the requirements of paragraphs (qqqq)6.(i) through (iii) of this subparagraph.

(i) The productive capacity of the equipment is not increased as a result of the activity or project.

(ii) The projected usage of the new substance is lower, on an ODP-weighted basis, than the baseline usage of the replaced ODS. To make this determination, follow the procedure in subparagraphs (qqqq)6.(ii)(I) through (IV) of this subparagraph.

(I) Determine the ODP of the substances by consulting 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart A, Appendices A and B.

(II) Calculate the replaced ODP-weighted amount by multiplying the baseline actual usage (using the annualized average of any 24 consecutive months of usage within the past 10 years) by the ODP of the replaced ODS.
(III) Calculate the projected ODP-weighted amount by multiplying the projected actual usage of the new substance by its ODP.

(IV) If the value calculated in paragraph (qqqq)6.(ii)(II) of this section is more than the value calculated in paragraph (qqqq)6.(ii)(III) of this section, then the projected use of the new substance is lower, on an ODP-weighted basis, than the baseline usage of the replaced ODS.

(iii) The activity or project undertaken does not involve switching from a non-VOC ODS to a VOC substance or from a non-HAP ODS to a HAP substance.

7. The combustion of total reduced sulfur compounds or hazardous air pollutants in a lime kiln or recovery furnace.

8. The combustion of volatile organic compounds or hazardous air pollutants in a boiler or process heater provided that such project does not result in a significant increase in sulfur dioxide or sulfuric acid mist emissions.

Rule 391-3-1-.02(7), “Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality,” is amended to read as follows:

(7) Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality.

(a) General Requirements.

1. The provisions of paragraph (7) shall apply to any source and the owner or operator of any source subject to any requirement under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (hereinafter, CFR), Part 52.21. The subparagraphs of Paragraph (7) that incorporate by reference paragraphs of 40 CFR; Part 52.21 are as promulgated through October 18, 2016 on January 17, 2017, unless otherwise specified. The dates associated with the incorporation by reference of federal rules into this paragraph (7) refer to the dates of publication of the promulgated rules in the Federal Register.

2. Definitions: For the purpose of this paragraph, 40 CFR Part 52.21(b) as amended, is hereby incorporated by reference with the following exceptions:

(i) In lieu of the definition of “baseline actual emissions” as specified in paragraph (b)(48) of 40 CFR; Part 52.21, the following shall apply:

“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 plan.

(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)2.(i) 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.

(ii) In lieu of the definition of “projected actual emissions” as specified in paragraph (b)(41) of 40 CFR, Part 52.21, the following shall apply:

(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 five 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.

(iii) The definition of “major stationary source” contained in 40 CFR, Part 52.21(b)(1) is hereby incorporated by reference except as follows:

(I) Subparagraph (i)(b) shall read as follows: 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

(iv) The definition and use of the term “subject to regulation” in 40 CFR, Part 52.21 is hereby incorporated by reference; provided, however, that in the event all or any portion of 40 CFR, Part 52.21 containing that term is:

(I) declared or adjudged to be invalid or unconstitutional or stayed by the United States Court of Appeals for the Eleventh Circuit or for the District of Columbia Circuit; or

(II) withdrawn, repealed, revoked or otherwise rendered of no force and effect by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, Congress, or Presidential Executive Order.

Such action shall render the regulation as incorporated herein, or that portion thereof that may be affected by such action, as invalid, void, stayed, or otherwise without force and effect for purposes of this rule upon the date such action becomes final and effective; provided, further, that such declaration, adjudication, stay, or other action described herein shall not affect the remaining portions, if any, of the regulation as incorporated herein, which shall remain of full force and effect as if such portion so declared or adjudged invalid or unconstitutional or stayed or otherwise invalidated or effected were not originally a part of this rule. The Board declares that it would have incorporated the remaining parts of the federal regulation if it had known that such portion thereof would be declared or adjudged invalid or unconstitutional or stayed or otherwise rendered of no force and effect;

(v) The definition of “potential to emit” contained in 40 CFR, Part 52.21(b)(4), shall be modified as follows:

(I) The phrase “is federally enforceable” shall read “is federally enforceable or enforceable as a practical matter.”

(vi) The definition of “allowable emissions” contained in 40 CFR, Part 52.21(b)(16), shall be modified as follows:

(I) The phrase “unless the source is subject to federally enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both” shall read, “unless the source is subject to
enforceable limits which restrict the operating rate, or hours of operation, or both.”

(II) paragraph (iii) shall read as follows: The emissions rate specified as an enforceable permit condition, including those with a future compliance date.

(vii) The following shall be added to the definition of “major source baseline date” contained in 40 CFR, Part 52.21(b)(14):

(I) Baseline dates established prior to April 19, 2006, will remain in effect.

(viii) In lieu of paragraph (b)(33)(iii) of the definition of “replacement unit” as specified in paragraph (b)(33) of 40 CFR, Part 52.21, the following shall apply:

The replacement does not alter the basic design parameters of the process unit. 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 5-year period immediately preceding the planned activity.

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

(ix) [reserved]

(x) [reserved]

(xi) In the definition of “net emissions increase” as specified in paragraph (b)(3) of 40 CFR Part 52.21, paragraphs (iii)(b) and (vi)(d), related to increases and decreases at a clean unit, are not adopted.


4. Except as noted below, the word “Administrator” as used in regulations adopted by reference in this paragraph shall mean the “Director” as defined in 391-3-1-.01(q). For the following provisions adopted by reference in this paragraph, the word “Administrator” shall mean the Administrator of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency or, where allowable, his or her designee.

(i) 40 CFR, Part 52.21(b)(17), Definition of “Federally Enforceable”

(ii) 40 CFR, Part 52.21(b)(37)(i), First Paragraph within the Definition of “Repowering”

(iii) 40 CFR, Part 52.21(b)(43), Definition of “Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD)”

(iv) 40 CFR, Part 52.21(b)(51), Definition of “Reviewing Authority”

(v) 40 CFR, Part 52.21(g), Redesignation

(vi) 40 CFR, Part 52.21(l), Air Quality Models

(vii) 40 CFR, Part 52.21(p)(2), Federal Land Manager

(viii) 40 CFR, Part 52.21(o)(3), Visibility Monitoring

(b) Prevention of Significant Deterioration Standards.

1. Ambient air increments: 40 CFR, Part 52.21(c), as amended, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference.

2. Ambient air ceilings: 40 CFR, Part 52.21(d), as amended, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference.
3. Restrictions on area classifications: 40 CFR, Part 52.21(e), as amended, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference.

4. Redesignation: 40 CFR, Part 52.21(g), as amended, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference.

5. Stack heights: 40 CFR, Part 52.21(h), as amended, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference.


7. Control technology review: 40 CFR, Part 52.21(j), as amended, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference.

8. Source impact analysis: 40 CFR, Part 52.21(k), as amended, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference.


10. Air quality analysis: 40 CFR, Part 52.21(m), as amended, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference.

11. Source information: 40 CFR, Part 52.21(n), as amended, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference with the following exception:

   (i) The first sentence of paragraph (n)(1) shall read as follows, “With respect to a source or modification to which paragraphs (j), (l), (o) and (p) of this section apply, such information shall include:”


13. Sources impacting federal class I areas - additional requirements: 40 CFR, Part 52.21(p), as amended, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference with the following exception:

   (i) The beginning of paragraph (p)(8) should read “In the case of a permit issued pursuant to paragraph (p) (6) or (7) of this section…”


15. Source obligation: 40 CFR, Part 52.21(r), as amended, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference with the following exceptions:
(i) In lieu of the provisions of paragraph (r)(6), the following shall apply:

The provisions of this subparagraph 15(i) apply to projects at an existing emissions unit at a major stationary source (other than projects at a source with a PAL) that are required to obtain a permit under the Construction (SIP) Permit requirements of paragraph 391-3-1-.03(1) of these rules and the owner or operator elects to use the method specified in Subparagraph (7)(a)2.(ii)(II)I. through III. of this rule for calculating projected actual emissions.

(I) Before beginning actual construction of the project, the owner or operator shall document and maintain a record of the following information:

I. A description of the project;

II. Identification of the emissions unit(s) whose emissions of a regulated NSR pollutant could be affected by the project; and

III. A description of the applicability test used to determine that the project is not a major modification for any regulated NSR pollutant, including the baseline actual emissions, the projected actual emissions, the amount of emissions excluded under Subparagraph (7)(a)2.(ii)(II)III. of this rule and an explanation for why such amount was excluded, and any netting calculations, if applicable.

IV. The records required in subparagraph (7)(b)15.(i)(I) of this rule shall be retained for a period of 10 years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of 15 years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or potential to emit of a regulated NSR pollutant at such emissions unit.

(II) The owner or operator shall provide a copy of the information set out in Subparagraph (7)(b)15.(i)(I) of this rule with the application for construction required under paragraph 391-3-1-.03(1) of these rules.

(III) The owner or operator shall monitor the emissions of any regulated NSR pollutant that could increase as a result of the project and that is emitted by any emissions unit identified in subparagraph (7)(b)15.(i)(I)II. of this rule, and calculate and maintain a record of the annual emissions, in tons-per-year on a calendar year basis, for a period of five years following resumption of regular operations after the change, or for a period of ten years following resumption of regular operations after the change if the project increases the design capacity of or potential to emit of a regulated NSR pollutant at such emissions unit. These records shall be retained for a period of five years past the end of each calendar year. If an owner or operator is required to or elects to exclude emissions associated with startups, shutdowns, and/or malfunctions from estimations of projected actual emissions for PSD applicability purposes as allowed by subparagraph (7)(a)2.(ii)(II)II. of this rule, the owner or operator may exclude such emissions from the calculation of annual emissions.

(IV) If the owner or operator excluded demand growth emissions from the projected actual emissions for a project and that project is subject to the requirements of subparagraph
(7)(a)2.(ii)(II)III.A.(B) of this rule, the owner or operator shall calculate the actual increase in emissions due to demand growth, in tons per year on a calendar year basis, for a period 10 years following resumption of regular operations after the change. These records shall be retained for a period of five years past the end of each calendar year.

(V) The owner or operator shall submit a report to the Division within 60 days after the end of each year during which records must be generated under subparagraphs (7)(b)15.(i)(III) and (IV) of this rule setting out the unit's annual emissions and, if applicable, the unit’s actual increase in emissions due to demand growth during the calendar year that preceded submission of the report.


17. Permit rescission: 40 CFR, Part 52.21(w), as amended, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference with the following exceptions:

(i) Paragraph (1) of 40 CFR, Part 52.21(w) shall read as follows: Any permit issued under this section or a prior version of this section shall remain in effect, unless and until it expires under paragraph (r) of this section or is rescinded.

(ii) Paragraph (3) of 40 CFR, Part 52.21(w) shall read as follows: The Director may grant an application for rescission if the application shows that this section, as it existed at the time the permit was issued, would not apply to the source or modification.

18. [reserved]

19. [reserved]

20. [reserved]

21. Actuals PALs: 40 CFR, Part 52.21(aa), as amended, is hereby incorporated by reference with the following exceptions:

(i) [reserved]

(ii) In lieu of the public participation requirements for PALs of 40 CFR, Part 52.21(aa)(5), PALs for existing major stationary sources shall be established, renewed, or increased through the procedures for Title V Permit issuance, renewal, and reopenings, and revisions specified in subparagraph 391-3-1-.03(10)(e) of these rules.

(iii) In addition to the provisions for setting the 10-year actual PAL level specified in 40 CFR, Part 52.21(aa)(6)(i), the PAL level shall be adjusted downward to exclude any non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable during the consecutive 24-month period used to determine the baseline actual emissions for the PAL pollutant.
(iv) In lieu of the provisions of 40 CFR, Part 52.21(aa)(6)(ii), the following shall apply:
For newly constructed units (which do not include modifications to existing units) on which actual construction began after the consecutive 24-month period selected for setting the 10-year actuals PAL level, in lieu of adding the baseline emissions as specified in paragraph (aa)(6)(i) of 40 CFR, Part 52.21, the emissions must be added to the PAL level as follows:

(I) For an emissions unit on which actual operation commenced less than 36 months prior to submission of a complete PAL permit application, the emissions must be added to the PAL level in an amount equal to the potential to emit of the unit.

(II) For an emissions unit on which actual operation commenced greater than or equal to 36 months and less than 48 months prior to submission of a complete PAL permit application, the emissions must be added in an amount equal to the rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the PAL pollutant during any consecutive 12-month period, selected by the owner or operator, that preceded submission of the PAL permit application.

(III) For an emissions unit on which actual operation commenced greater than or equal to 48 months prior to submission of a complete PAL permit application, the emissions must be added in an amount equal to the average rate, in tons per year, at which the unit actually emitted the PAL pollutant during any consecutive 24-month period, selected by the owner or operator, that preceded submission of the PAL permit application.

(v) In addition to the contents of the PAL permit specified in 40 CFR, Part 52.21(aa)(7), the PAL permit must contain a requirement that emissions calculations for compliance purposes must include non-compliant emissions that occurred while the source was operating above any emission limitation that was legally enforceable and that were in excess of that allowed by any state or Federal air quality regulation or permit condition.

(vi) In lieu of the provisions of 40 CFR, Part 52.21(aa)(8)(ii)(c), the following shall apply:
All reopenings shall be carried out in accordance with the procedures for Title V Permit issuance, renewal, and reopenings, and revisions specified in subparagraph 391-3-1-.03(10)(e) of these rules.

(vii) In lieu of the provisions for PAL adjustment in 40 CFR, Part 52.21(aa)(10)(iv), the following shall apply:

PAL adjustment. The Director shall set the PAL level for a renewed PAL permit in accordance with subparagraphs (7)(b)21.(vii)(I) and (II) of this rule. However, in no case may any PAL level fail to comply with subparagraph (7)(b)21.(vii)(III) of this rule.

(I) If the emissions level calculated in accordance with paragraph (aa)(6) of 40 CFR, Part 52.21 and subparagraphs (7)(b)21.(iii) and (iv) of this rule is equal to or greater than 80 percent of the PAL level, the Director may renew the PAL at the same level. If the emissions level calculated in accordance with (aa)(6) of 40 CFR, Part 52.21 and subparagraphs (7)(b)21.(iii) and (iv) of this rule is less than 80 percent of the PAL level, the Director may renew the PAL at a level determined using the procedures set forth in 40 CFR, Part 52.21(aa)(6) and subparagraphs
(7)(b)21.(iii) and (iv) of this rule.

(II) The Director may set the PAL at a level that he or she determines to be more representative of the source's baseline actual emissions, or that he or she determines to be more appropriate considering air quality needs, advances in control technology, anticipated economic growth in the area, desire to reward or encourage the source's voluntary emissions reductions, or other factors as specifically identified by the Director in his or her written rationale.

(III) Notwithstanding subparagraphs (7)(b)21.(vii)(I) and (II) of this rule:

I. If the potential to emit of the major stationary source is less than the PAL, the Director shall adjust the PAL to a level no greater than the potential to emit of the source; and

II. The Director shall not approve a renewed PAL level higher than the current PAL, unless the major stationary source has complied with the provisions of paragraph (aa)(11) of 40 CFR, Part 52.21 (increasing a PAL).

(viii) The following is added to the list of acceptable general monitoring approaches listed in 40 CFR, Part 52.21(aa)(12)(ii).

(I) Mass balance calculations for sulfur dioxide emissions from fuel combustion.

(ix) The mass balance calculation requirements of 40 CFR, Part 52.21(aa)(12)(iii) shall apply for mass balance calculations for sulfur dioxide emissions from fuel combustion.

(x) The data relied upon, including, but not limited to, any quality assurance or quality control data, in calculating the monthly and annual PAL pollutant emissions shall not be submitted with the semiannual report as specified in paragraph (aa)(14)(i)(c) of 40 CFR, Part 52.21, but shall be retained in permanent form suitable for inspection and submission to the Division. The records shall be retained for at least five years following the end of each calendar year.

(xi) Paragraph 40 CFR Part 52.21(aa)(12)(i)(b) shall read as follows: The PAL monitoring system must employ one of the general monitoring approaches meeting the minimum requirements set forth in paragraph (aa)(12)(ii) of this section and must be approved by the Director.

Rule 391-3-1-.02(8), “New Source Performance Standards,” is amended to read as follows:

(8) New Source Performance Standards.

(a) General Requirement. No person shall construct or operate any facility or source which fails to comply with the New Source Performance Standards contained in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (hereinafter, CFR), Part 60, as amended, including but not limited to (unless specifically excluded below), the subparts hereby adopted through incorporation by reference in paragraph (b) of this subsection.
(b) New Source Performance Standards.

1. General Provisions. For purposes of applying New Source Performance Standards, 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart A (excluding 60.4 and 60.9), as amended November 26, 2018 April 16, 2019, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference. The word “Administrator” as used in regulations adopted in this paragraph shall mean the Director of EPD.


84. Standards of Performance for Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production, Transmission and Distribution: 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart OOOO, as amended June 30, 2016, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference.


87. Subpart PPPP - [reserved]


90. Standards of Performance for Crude Oil and Natural Gas Facilities for which Construction, Modification or Reconstruction Commenced After September 18, 2015: 40 CFR Part 60 Subpart OOOOa, as amended March 12, 2018, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference.

**Rule 391-3-1-.02(9), “Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants,”** is amended to read as follows:

(9) **Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.**

(a) **General Requirements.** The provisions of this section shall apply to any stationary source and to the owner or operator of any stationary source for which a standard is prescribed under 40 Code of Federal Regulations (hereinafter CFR), Parts 61 and 63, including, but not limited to (unless specifically excluded below) the subparts hereby adopted through incorporation by reference in subsection (b) of this section. For purposes of applying emission standards for hazardous air pollutants, 40 CFR, Parts 61 and 63 (excluding 61.04 and 61.16), as amended, are hereby incorporated by reference. The word “Administrator” as used in regulations adopted in this section shall mean the Director of EPD.

(b) **Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants.**


15. General Provisions. For purposes of applying Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants, 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart A, as amended November 14, 2018 March 15, 2019, [excluding 63.13, and 63.15(a)(2)] is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference, subject to the following provisions:

(i) The definition of “Potential to Emit” in 40 CFR Part 63.2 shall be modified as follows:

(I) The phrase “is federally enforceable” shall read “is federally enforceable or enforceable as a practical matter.”

16. Requirements for Control Technology Determinations for Major Sources in Accordance with Clean Air Act Paragraph 112(g): 40 CFR Parts 63.40 through 63.44, as amended June 30, 1999, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference, subject to the following provisions:

(i) Terms used in this paragraph shall have the meaning given to them in the Clean Air Act, 40 CFR Parts 63 Subparts A and B, and the Georgia Air Quality Act.

(ii) The “Effective Date of Paragraph 112(g)(2)(B),” as defined in 40 CFR Part 63.41, shall be June 29, 1998.
(iii) The “Notice of MACT Approval,” as defined in 40 CFR Part 63.41, shall be the air construction permit issued by the Division.

(iv) The “Permitting Authority,” as defined in 40 CFR Part 63.41, shall be the Division.

(v) In lieu of the administrative procedures for review of the Notice of MACT Approval, as set forth in 40 CFR Parts 63.43(f)(1) through (5), the Division will act in accordance with the permitting requirements as set forth in Chapter 391-3-1-.03 Permits, as amended, and administrative procedures for preconstruction review and approval established by the Division.

(vi) In lieu of the opportunity for public comment on the Notice of MACT Approval, as set forth in 40 CFR Part 63.43(h), the Division will provide opportunity for public comment on the Notice of MACT Approval pursuant to Chapter 391-3-1-.03(2)(i).

(vii) The Notice of MACT Approval shall become effective upon issuance of the air construction permit by the Division.

17. Requirements for Control Technology Determinations for Major Sources in Accordance with the Clean Air Act sections 112(j): 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart B, Sections 63.50 through 63.56, as amended July 11, 2005, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference.

18. [reserved]


25. [reserved]


30. [reserved]


36. [reserved]


40. [reserved]


43. Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants from Petroleum Refineries: 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart CC, as amended November 26, 2018, is hereby incorporated and adopted by reference. Only procedures listed in 63.642(k) of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart CC shall be used to comply with the emission standard in 63.642(g).


46. [reserved]


66. [reserved]

67. [reserved]

68. [reserved]


72. [reserved]


77. [reserved]


85. [reserved]


89. [reserved]

91. [reserved]

92. [reserved]


94. [reserved]


104. [reserved]


133. [reserved]


140. [reserved]


142. [reserved]


145. [reserved]


153. [reserved]


155. [reserved]


165. [reserved]


176. [reserved]

177. [reserved]


Rule 391-3-1-.03(6), “Exemptions,” is amended to read as follows:

(6) Exemptions.

Unless otherwise required by the Director, SIP permits shall not be required for the following source activities. These exemptions may not be used to avoid any emission limitations or standards of the Rules for Air Quality Control Chapter 391-3-1-.02, lower the potential to emit below “major source” thresholds or to avoid any “applicable requirement” (i.e., NSPS, NESHAP, etc.) as defined in 40 CFR Part 70.2.

(a) Mobile Sources.

Mobile sources, such as automobiles, trucks, buses, locomotives, airplanes, boats and ships, whether or not designated as subject to mandatory inspection, maintenance, or emission requirements pursuant O.C.G.A. Section 12-9-40, et seq., as amended, the Georgia Motor Vehicle Emission Inspection and Maintenance Act. This exemption relates only to the requirement for a permit issued under the Act, not to any other requirement under the Act, and in no way affects any requirement for a permit, license, or a certificate under any other law. This limited exemption from the permit requirements of the Act shall in no way affect the applicability of any other requirement related to mobile sources, or any other requirement or limitation which may affect mobile sources.

(b) Combustion Equipment.

1. Fuel-burning equipment having a total heat input capacity of less than 10 million BTUs per hour MMBtu/hr burning only natural gas, LPG and/or distillate fuel oil containing 0.50% sulfur by weight or less.

2. Fuel-burning equipment rated at less than 5 million BTUs per hour MMBtu/hr burning a wood or fossil fuel.

3. Any fuel-burning equipment with a rated input capacity of 2.5 million BTUs per hour MMBtu/hr or less.

4. Equipment used for cooking food for immediate human consumption.

5. Blacksmith forges.

6. Clean steam condensate and steam relief vents.
7. Funeral homes and crematories of any size.

8. Air curtain destructor used for land clearing at a construction site.

9. Open burning.

10. Small incinerators operating as follows:
   (i) less than 8 million BTUs per hour\(\text{MMBtu/hr}\) input, firing types 0, 1, 2 and/or 3 waste; or
   (ii) less than 8 million BTUs per hour\(\text{MMBtu/hr}\) input with no more than 10% pathological (type 4) waste by weight combined with types 0, 1, 2 and/or 3 waste; or
   (iii) less than 4 million BTUs per hour\(\text{MMBtu/hr}\) heat input firing Type 4 waste.

11. Stationary engines
   (i) Burning natural gas, LPG, gasoline, dual fuel, or diesel fuel which are used exclusively as emergency generators;
   (ii) Burning natural gas, LPG, and/or diesel fuel and used for peaking power (including emergency generators used for peaking power) where the peaking power use does not exceed 200 hours-per-year except in the counties of Banks, Barrow, Bartow, Butts, Carroll, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Fulton, Gordon, Gwinnett, Hall, Haralson, Heard, Henry, Jackson, Jasper, Jones, Lamar, Lumpkin, Madison, Meriwether, Monroe, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Paulding, Pickens, Pike, Polk, Putnam, Rockdale, Spalding, Troup, Upson, and Walton where such engines with a rated capacity equal to or greater than 100 kilowatts are not exempt; or
   (iii) Used for other purposes provided that the total horsepower of all non-gasoline burning engines combined are less than 1500 engine horsepower and no individual engine operates for more than 1000 hours-per-year; or
   (iv) Used for other purposes provided that the total horsepower of all gasoline burning engines combined are less than 225 horsepower and no individual engine operates for more than 1000 hours-per-year.
   (v) For the purpose of this subsection, the following definitions shall apply:
   (I) An “emergency generator” means a generator whose function is to provide back-up power when electric power from the local utility is interrupted and which operates for less than 500 hours-per-year, except in the counties of Banks, Barrow, Bartow, Butts, Carroll, Chattooga, Cherokee, Clarke, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, Dawson, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Floyd, Forsyth, Fulton, Gordon, Gwinnett, Hall, Haralson, Heard, Henry, Jackson, Jasper, Jones, Lamar, Lumpkin, Madison, Meriwether, Monroe, Morgan, Newton, Oconee, Paulding, Pickens, Pike,
Polk, Putnam, Rockdale, Spalding, Troup, Upson, and Walton where such generator operates less than 200 hours-per-year.

(II) “Used for peaking power” means used to reduce the electrical power requirements on the local utility grid. This could be for supplying power during the local utility’s peak demand periods, or for peak shaving by the facility.


13. Firefighting equipment, including fire pumps or other emergency/safety equipment used to fight fires or train firefighters or other emergency personnel.

14. Temporary stationary engines used to generate electricity that are used to replace main stationary engines during periods of maintenance or repair (provided the actual and potential emissions of the temporary sources do not exceed that of the main sources).

15. Temporary fuel-burning equipment (i.e., boilers) that are used to replace main fuel-burning equipment during periods of maintenance or repair (provided the actual and potential emissions of the temporary sources do not exceed that of the main sources.) Temporary fuel-burning equipment that remains at a location for more than 180 consecutive days is no longer considered to be a temporary boiler. Temporary fuel-burning equipment that replaces temporary fuel-burning equipment at a location and is intended to perform the same or similar function will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

16. Onsite air curtain incinerators with mist controls used for the purpose of decontamination and disposal of livestock and materials contaminated with the avian flu virus where on-site composting and burial are not viable methods of disposal.

(c) Storage Tanks.

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.

3. All petroleum liquid storage tanks with a capacity of less than 10,000 gallons storing a petroleum liquid.

4. Pressurized vessels designed to operate in excess of 30 psig storing a petroleum fuel.

5. Gasoline storage and handling equipment at loading facilities handling less than 20,000 gallons per day or at vehicle dispensing facilities.

6. Portable drums and barrels provided that the volume of each container does not exceed 550 gal.
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.

(d) Agricultural Operations.

1. Farm equipment used for soil preparation, livestock handling, crop tending and harvesting and for other farm related activities.

2. Herbicide and pesticide mixing and application activities for on site use.

(e) Maintenance, Cleaning & Housekeeping.

1. Heating, air conditioning and ventilation systems not designed to remove air contaminants generated by or released from process or fuel-burning equipment.

2. Routine housekeeping activities such as painting buildings, roofing or paving parking lots, all clerical activities and all janitorial activities.

3. Maintenance activities such as: vehicle repair shops, brazing, soldering and welding equipment, carpenter shops, electrical charging stations, grinding and polishing operations maintenance shop vents, miscellaneous non-production surface cleaning, preparation and painting operations.

4. Miscellaneous activities such as: aerosol spray cans; air compressors; cafeteria vents; copying, photographic and blueprint machines; decommissioned equipment; dumpsters; fire training activities; fork lifts; railroad flares; refrigerators; space heaters.

5. Cold storage refrigeration equipment.

6. Vacuum-cleaning systems used exclusively for industrial, commercial, or residential housekeeping purposes.

7. Equipment used for portable steam cleaning.

8. Blast-cleaning equipment using a suspension of abrasive in water and any exhaust system or collector serving them exclusively.

9. Portable blast-cleaning equipment.

10. Laundry dryers, extractors, or tumblers for fabric cleaned with only water solutions of bleach or detergents.

11. Non-Perchloroethylene Dry-cleaning equipment with a capacity of 100 pounds per hour or less of clothes.
12. Cold cleaners having an air/vapor interface of not more than 10 square feet and that do not use a halogenated solvent.

13. Steam sterilizers.

14. Portable equipment used for the on site painting of buildings, towers, bridges and roads.

15. Non-routine clean out of tanks and equipment for the purposes of worker entry or in preparation for maintenance or decommissioning.

16. Equipment used for the washing or drying of fabricated products provided that no VOCs are used in the process and that no oil or solid fuels are burned.

17. 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.

18. Fresh water cooling towers provided that the total potential emissions from the entire source remain below 10 tons per year of any single hazardous air pollutant and below 25 tons per year of any combination of hazardous air pollutants.

(f) Laboratories and Testing.

1. Laboratory equipment used exclusively for chemical or physical analyses;

2. Sampling connections used exclusively to withdraw materials for testing and analysis, including air contaminant detectors and vent lines;

3. Vacuum producing devices;

4. Research and development facilities, quality control testing facilities and/or small pilot projects, where combined daily emissions from all operations are below all of the following thresholds:

   (i) Less than 125 pounds per day of carbon monoxide;

   (ii) Less than 0.8 pounds per day of lead;

   (iii) Less than 50 pounds per day of particulate matter, PM$_{10}$, or sulfur dioxide;

   (iv) Less than 50 pounds per day of nitrogen oxides or VOCs except in the Counties of Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Paulding, or Rockdale, where less than 15 pounds per day of nitrogen oxides; or VOCs; and

   (v) Less than 5 pounds per day of any single hazardous air pollutant and less than 12.5 pounds per day of any combination of hazardous air pollutants.
(g) Pollution Control.

1. Sanitary wastewater collection and treatment systems, except incineration equipment, that are not subject to any standard, limitation or other requirement under section 111 or section 112 (excluding section 112(r)) of the federal Clean Air Act.

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.

4. Garbage compactors and garbage handling equipment.

5. Municipal Solid Waste Landfills which meet the following criteria:

   (i) The total design capacity of the landfill is less than or equal to 2.756 million tons (2.5 million megagrams) or 3.27 million cubic yards (2.5 million cubic meters) of solid waste; and

   (ii) The emissions of VOC are less than 25 tons per year for landfills located within Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Paulding, or Rockdale counties; and

   (iii) The emissions of nitrogen oxides (NOx) from operations other than the final control device are less than 25 tons per year for landfills located within Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Paulding, or Rockdale counties.

(h) Industrial Operations.

1. Concrete block, brick plants, concrete products plants, and ready mix concrete plants producing less than 125,000 tons per year of product.

2. Small aluminum scrap metal reclaimers (non-smelters).

3. Any of the following processes or process equipment which are electrically heated or which fire natural gas, LPG or distillate (#2) fuel oil at a maximum total heat input rate of not more than 10 million BTUs per hour MMBtu/hr.

   (i) Furnaces for heat treating glass or metals, the use of which does not involve molten materials, oil-coated parts, or oil quenching.

   (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 or grain mill ovens.

(vii) Surface coating drying ovens.

4. Grain, metal, or mineral extrusion process.

5. Equipment used exclusively for rolling, forging, pressing, stamping, spinning, or extruding either hot or cold metals or plastic such as drop hammers or hydraulic presses for forging or metalworking.

6. Die casting machines.

7. Equipment used exclusively for sintering of glass or metals, but not exempting equipment used for sintering metal-bearing ores, metal scale, clay, fly ash, or metal compounds.

8. Equipment for the mining and screening of uncrushed native sand and gravel.

9. Ozonization process or process equipment.

10. Electrostatic powder coating booths with an appropriately designed and operated particulate control system.

11. Equipment used for the application of a hot melt adhesive.

12. Equipment used exclusively for mixing and blending water-based adhesives and coating at ambient temperatures.


14. Wood products operations in the following SIC categories (combustion equipment and coatings operations are not included in this exemption):

(i) 2426 Dimensional Hardwood Lumber Mills

(ii) 2431 Lumber Millwork

(iii) 2434 Wood Kitchen Cabinets

(iv) 2439 Structural Wood Trusses
(v) 2441 Wood Boxes
(vi) 2448 Wood Pallets
(vii) 2449 Wood Containers, and
(viii) 2499 Miscellaneous Wood Products

15. Industrial process equipment used exclusively for educational purposes at educational institutions.

(i) Other.

1. Facilities where the combined emissions from all non-exempt source activities [i.e., not listed in 391-3-1-.03(6)(a)-(h)] are below the following for all pollutants:

(i) 50 tons per year of carbon monoxide;

(ii) 300 pounds per year of lead total; with a 3.0 pound per day maximum emission;

(iii) 20 tons per year of particulate matter, PM\textsubscript{10}, or sulfur dioxide;

(iv) 20 tons per year of nitrogen oxides or VOCs except in the counties of Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Paulding, or Rockdale, where less than 5 tons per year of nitrogen oxides or VOCs is exempted; and

(v) 2 tons per year total with a 15 pound per day maximum emission of any single hazardous air pollutant and less than 5 tons per year of any combination of hazardous air pollutants.

2. Facilities where the combined emissions from all source activities are below the thresholds in “1” above for one or more pollutants, are not required to list those pollutants in the permit application.

3. Cumulative modifications not covered in an existing permit to an existing permitted facility where the combined emission increases (excluding any contemporaneous emission decreases, i.e., “netting” is not allowed) from all nonexempt modified activities are below the following thresholds for all pollutants:

(i) 25 tons per year of carbon monoxide;

(ii) 150 pounds-per-year total with a 1.5 pound-per-day maximum emission of lead;

(iii) 10 tons per year of particulate matter, PM\textsubscript{10} or sulfur dioxide;
(iv) 10 tons per year of nitrogen oxides or VOCs except in the counties of Cherokee, Clayton, Cobb, Coweta, DeKalb, Douglas, Fayette, Forsyth, Fulton, Gwinnett, Henry, Paulding, or Rockdale, where less than 2.5 tons per year of nitrogen oxides or VOCs is exempted; and

(v) 2 tons per year total with a 15 pound per day maximum emission of any single hazardous air pollutant and less than 5 tons per year of any combination of hazardous air pollutants.

4. As an alternative to subparagraph 3, cumulative modifications not covered in an existing permit to an existing permitted facility where the combined emissions increases, including any contemporaneous emission decreases (i.e., “netting is allowed”) from all nonexempt modified activities are less than 10 tons per year of particulate matter and PM10. For the purpose of this subparagraph, “contemporaneous” means within that period beginning on the date of issuance of the most recent permit through the date of reissuance of such permit. This shall exclude any amendment to such permit unless such amendment incorporates the previously exempted modification(s) in which case the amendment shall be considered a reissuance of such permit for the purpose of this subparagraph. Facilities using this exemption shall maintain records of all emissions increases and decreases and shall notify the Division, in writing, within 7 days after making any modification covered by this subparagraph. The Division may require the use of a Division approved form for tracking the emissions increases and decreases. If a facility elects to use this subparagraph in lieu of subparagraph 3, it shall not use subparagraph 3 with respect to particulate matter and PM10 until such time that all modifications exempted from SIP permitting under subparagraph 4 have been incorporated into the permit. A facility may use subparagraph 3 with respect to any pollutant other than particulate matter and PM10 while using this subparagraph. Only the following facilities are eligible for this exemption:

(i) Facilities with an SIC code of 1422 or 1423 that are not a major source subject to the provisions of 391-3-1-.03(10) (i.e., a minor or synthetic minor source).

5. Changes in a process or process equipment which do not involve installing, constructing, or reconstructing an emission unit or the primary air cleaning device of an air pollution control system provided that such changes do not result in the increase of emissions from any emission unit or the emissions of a pollutant not previously emitted. Examples of such changes in a process or process equipment include the following:

(i) Change in the supplier or formulation of similar raw materials, fuels, or paints and other coatings;

(ii) Changes in product formulations;

(iii) Change in the sequence of the process;

(iv) Change in the method of raw material addition;

(v) Change in the method of product packaging;

(vi) Change in process operating parameters;
(vii) Replacement of a fuel burner in a boiler with a more efficient burner; or

(viii) Lengthening a paint drying oven to provide additional curing time.

6. Sources of minor significance as specified by the Director.

7. Sources for which there is no applicable emission limit, standard or other emission requirement established under, by, or pursuant to the Act.

(j) Construction Permit Exemption for Pollution Control Projects.

Projects listed in subparagraphs 391-3-1-.01(qqqq)1. through 8 and 2. of these rules are exempt from the requirement to obtain a construction (SIP) permit as specified in paragraph 391-3-1-.03(1) of this rule provided that the project is not subject to the provisions of paragraph 391-3-1-.02(7), Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality, or the non-attainment new source review permitting requirements of subparagraph 391-3-1-.03(8)(c). The Director has the authority to rebut the presumption that projects listed in subparagraphs (qqqq)1. through 8 and 2. are environmentally beneficial in accordance with the criteria specified in subparagraph (qqqq) and thus exempt from the requirement to obtain a construction (SIP) permit. Owners and operators of projects exempt from the requirement to obtain a construction (SIP) permit under this subparagraph (6)(j) shall obtain an operating permit or amendment under either paragraph 391-3-1-.03(2) or 391-3-1-.03(10) of this rule, whichever is applicable, prior to commencement of operation of the project.

Authority: O.C.G.A. Section 12-9-1 et seq., as amended.