

$$E = 4.1P0.67$$

where: E = Emissions in pounds per hour

P = Process input weight rate in tons per hour.

The facility will maintain compliance with the limits set forth in this rule by monitoring process throughput and parametric monitoring of control devices, as applicable.

■ 391-3-1-.02(2)(g) – Sulfur Dioxide

Georgia Air Quality Rule 391-3-1-.02(2)(g) states that all fuel-burning sources below 100 MMBtu/hr heat input shall not burn fuel containing more than 2.5 % sulfur by weight. The facility will comply with this requirement by burning only compliant fuels, pipeline quality natural gas ultra-low sulfur diesel (ULSD), and liquefied petroleum gas (LPG). The diesel-fired emergency generator engines subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII are required to fire ULSD.

■ 391-3-1-.03(1) – Source Activities subject to Construction SIP permitting

Source activities subject to construction SIP permitting in accordance with Georgia Air Quality Rule 391-3-1-.03(1) include the following emission units:

- Batch house sources consisting of raw material storage and handling equipment that vents to individual dust collection systems.
- Natural Gas fired Regenerative Glass-Melting Furnace with No. 2 Fuel backup.
- Forehearths
- Annealing Lehrs
- Two Emergency Generator Engines

■ 391-3-1-.03(6) – Source Activities Exempt from SIP permitting

Georgia Air Quality Rule 391-3-1-.03(6) lists specific criteria for source activities not subject to SIP permitting. Specific to the new Arglass facility, the following equipment is categorically exempt from Construction NSR SIP permitting.

- Pursuant to Rule 391-3-1-.03(6)(b)11 the two (2) emergency generators are exempt from SIP permitting because they are stationary engines burning commercial fuel and used exclusively as emergency generators. This qualifies for an exemption even though 40 CFR 60 Subpart IIII and 40 CFR 63 Subpart ZZZZ apply.