

METHOD 3.22a
annual or 12 month rolling average emission limit

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT _____ (ONE FORM PER POLLUTANT)

STATE OR FEDERAL RULE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS _____

1. Annual or 12 month rolling average limit _____ tons/yr
2. Did source *initially start up* or *permanently shut down* during the year? _____

If #2 = no then go to #3, If #2 = yes then go to #4.

3. Emissions = Limit

Emissions = _____ tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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4. a. Number of months following startup or prior to shutdown _____

(If source operated for part of a month count it as a whole month. i.e if initial startup was 6/10, then number of months following startup = 7, if permanent shutdown occurred 6/10, then number of months prior to shutdown = 6)

- b. Actual Emissions during year = _____ tons

Emissions = Greater of:

- I. actual emission during year (4.b.)

or

- II. annual (or 12 month rolling) limit prorated by number of months following startup of prior to shutdown.

(4.a.) _____ months \div 12 \times ^(1.) _____ tons/yr = _____ tons

Emissions = greater of I. and II.

Emissions = _____ tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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METHOD 3.22b.
monthly/weekly/daily/(other) emission limit

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT _____ (ONE FORM PER POLLUTANT)

STATE OR FEDERAL RULE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS _____

Circle appropriate time period for each of the steps below.

1. Monthly / Weekly / Daily / (Other _____) limit = _____

("Other" is any time period less than a year and greater than an hour)

2. Actual Months / Weeks / Days / (Other _____) of operation = _____

(Operation for any period of time during a month/week/day/(other) constitutes a whole month/week/day/(other) of operation.)

3. Emissions =
Monthly/Weekly/Daily/(Other) limit X Actual Months/Weeks/Days/(Other) of operation

Emissions = ^(1.) _____ X ^(2.) _____ = _____

4. Convert Emissions to tons

Emissions = _____ tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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METHOD 3.22c.
hourly (or less) emission limit

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT _____ (ONE FORM PER POLLUTANT)

STATE OR FEDERAL RULE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS _____

If limit is other than an hourly limit, enter the appropriate time period.

1. Hourly (or less) emission limit = _____

2. Actual hours (other _____) of operation = _____

("other" is any period of time less than an hour)

(For method 3.22c partial hours (or periods of less than an hour) of operation may be summed when calculating actual annual hours of operation.)

3. Emissions =
hourly (or less) emission limit X actual hours (other period) of operation

(1.) _____ X (2.) _____ = _____

4. Convert Emissions to tons

Emissions = _____ tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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METHOD 3.22d.
concentration emission limit (page 1 of 2)

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT _____ (ONE FORM PER POLLUTANT)

STATE OR FEDERAL RULE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS _____

If the limit is in ppm use A. If the limit is in gr/dscf use B.

A. Concentration Limit in PPM

1. Concentration limit (ppm) = _____ ppm

2. Convert to lb/dscf:

a. M (molecular weight) = _____
(for SO₂, M = 64.07, for NO_x, M = 46.01)

b. lb/dscf = ^(1.) _____ ppm x [2.59 x 10⁻⁹ x ^(2.a.) _____] =
_____ lb/dscf

(continue to 3. on following page)

B. Concentration Limit in gr/dscf

1. Concentration limit (gr/dscf) = _____ gr/dscf

2. Convert gr/dscf to lb/dscf

^(1.) _____ gr/dscf) / (7000 gr/lb) = _____ lb/dscf

(continue to 3. on following page)

METHOD 3.22d.
concentration emission limit (page 2 of 2)

3. Average gas flow rate under normal operation = _____ dscf/min
(to convert acfm to dscfm use following sheet)

4. Convert to lb/hr:

$$\begin{aligned} &^{(2.)} \text{_____ lb/dscf} \times ^{(3.)} \text{_____ dscf/min} \times 60 \text{ min/hr} = \\ &\text{_____ lb/hr} \end{aligned}$$

5. Hours per year of operation = _____ hours

6. Emissions = lb/hr x hours/yr.

$$^{(4.)} \text{_____ lb/hr} \times ^{(5.)} \text{_____ hours} = \text{_____ lb/yr}$$

7. Convert Emissions to tons

Emissions = _____ tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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METHOD 3.22d.
conversion to dscfm

PROCESS _____

1. Average gas flow rate under normal operation in acfm = _____ acfm
2. Gas stream temperature = _____ °F
3. Percent moisture = _____ %
4. Convert percent moisture to volume fraction (i.e. 25% moisture would be 0.25)
volume fraction moisture = _____

5.

$$dscfm = acfm \times \left(\frac{460+68}{460+Stack\ Temp.} \right) \times (1-\% Moisture)$$

$$dscfm =^{(1.)} \text{_____} acfm \times \left(\frac{460 + 68}{460+^{(2.)}} \right) \times (1-^{(4.)} \text{_____}) =$$

$$= \text{_____} dscf/min$$

METHOD 3.22e.

Non-(Mass per Unit Time) emission limit (lb/MMBtu)

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT _____ (ONE FORM PER POLLUTANT)

STATE OR FEDERAL RULE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS _____

General Equation :

$$ER = \frac{EL \times AOL}{2000}$$

1. EL = Emission Limit = _____ lb/MMBtu
2. AOL = Annual Operating Level - Calculate the total heat input to the fuel burning equipment during the calendar year. Multiply the total amount of each type of fuel burned times it's heat content. Add the Btu for each fuel and enter the results for AOL. When using this method for calculating SO₂ emissions, do not include the heat input natural gas, methane, liquified petroleum gas, wood, bark, or other fuels with a sulfur content of equal to or less than 0.10% (dry basis). When using this method for calculating particulate matter emissions, do not include the heat input from distillate oil (no. 2 or lighter), gaseous fuels, and liquified petroleum gas. Default heat contents are shown on the page titled "Default Heat Contents." The company may provide their own heat contents provided that they meet the requirements of Appendix A, method 19 of EPD's testing and monitoring procedures manual.

Fuel	Amount Burned	Heat Content	Btu
AOL = Total Btu			

3.

$$ER = \frac{(\text{1.}) \times (\text{2.})}{2000} = \text{_____ TONS}$$

Emissions = _____ tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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Default Heat Contents

Fuel	Heat Content (gross calorific value)
natural gas	1000 Btu/cubic feet
liquified petroleum gas (LPG)	94,000 Btu/gallon
#1 fuel oil (kerosene)	137,000 Btu/gallon
#2 fuel oil (distillate)	141,000 Btu/gallon
#4 fuel oil (very light residual)	146,000 Btu/gallon
#5 fuel oil (light residual)	148,000 Btu/gallon
#6 fuel oil (residual)	150,000 Btu/gallon
bituminous coal	13,000 Btu/lb
wood - pine and bark (dry basis)	9250 Btu/lb
wood - mixed hardwoods (dry basis)	8400 Btu/lb
municipal waste (dry basis)	8600 Btu/lb
refuse derived fuel (RDF)	8100 Btu/lb
tire derived fuel (TDF)	15,500 Btu/lb
petroleum coke	14,900 Btu/lb

METHOD 3.22e.

Non-(Mass per Unit Time) emission limit (mass/unit of production)

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT _____ (ONE FORM PER POLLUTANT)

STATE OR FEDERAL RULE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS _____

General Equation :

$$ER = \frac{EL \times AOL}{2000}$$

1. EL = Emission Limit = _____

2. AOL = Units of Production During the Calendar Year = _____

3.

$$ER = (^{(1.)} \quad) \times (^{(2.)} \quad) = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$$

4. Convert Emissions to tons

Emissions =	tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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METHOD 3.22e.

Non-(Mass per Unit Time) emission limit (lb VOC/gallon of coating)

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT : **VOC**

STATE OR FEDERAL RULE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS _____

General Equation :

$$ER = \frac{EL \times AOL}{2000}$$

1. EL = Emission Limit = _____ lb/gallon of coating (minus H₂O if applicable)
2. AOL = gallons of coating (minus H₂O if applicable) = _____ gals.

3.

$$ER = \frac{(\text{1.}) \times (\text{2.})}{2000} = \text{_____ TONS}$$

Emissions = _____ tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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Note: If any non-compliance coatings are used, then any emission limits in terms of "lb VOC/gallon of coating" must be converted to "lb VOC/gallon of coating solids" using the page titled "Section 1.8(b)(2)" and use the sheet entitled "Method 3.22e. - Non-(Mass per Unit Time) emission limit (lb VOC/gal of coating solids).

Section 1.8(b)(2)

Procedure for converting emission limits in terms of lb VOC/gallon of coating to lb VOC/gallon of solids. The following is section 1.8(b)(2) as stated in the Division's Procedures for Testing and Monitoring Sources of Air Pollution.

- 1.8 (b) (2) Calculate the emission limitation on a solids basis according to the following equation:

$$S = \frac{C}{1 - \left(\frac{C}{d}\right)}$$

where:

S = VOC emission limitation in terms of kg VOC/L of coating solids (lb. VOC/gal. coating solids);

C = the VOC emission limitation in terms of kg VOC/L of coating (lbs./gal.), minus water and exempt compounds;

and

d = the density of VOC for converting emission limitation to a solids basis. The density equals 0.882 kg/L (7.36 lb./gal.), unless otherwise approved or specified in a specific case.

METHOD 3.22e.

Non-(Mass per Unit Time) emission limit (lb VOC/gallon of coating solids)

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT : **VOC**

STATE OR FEDERAL RULE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS _____

General Equation :

$$ER = \frac{EL \times AOL}{2000}$$

1. EL = Emission Limit = _____ lb VOC/gallon of coating solids

2. AOL = gallons of coating solids during year = _____

3.

$$ER = \frac{(\text{1.}) \times (\text{2.})}{2000} = \text{_____ TONS}$$

Emissions =	tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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METHOD 3.22e.

Non-(Mass per Unit Time) emission limit (general)

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT _____ (ONE FORM PER POLLUTANT)

STATE OR FEDERAL RULE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS _____

General Equation :

$$ER = EL \times AOL$$

1. EL = Emission Limit = _____

2. AOL = Annual Operating Level (units should match EL) _____

3.

$$ER = (^{(1.)}) \times (^{(2.)}) = _____$$

4. Convert Emissions to tons

Emissions = _____ tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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METHOD 3.22f.

Formula Emission Limit (Georgia Rule (e)) (page 1 of 2)

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT : **PARTICULATE MATTER**

General Equation :

$$ER = \frac{LB/HR \times HR/YR}{2000}$$

1. Identify the process. For the purpose of this fee calculation method a "process" is defined as a unit operation or combination of unit operations that cannot be operated independently of each other or which have been specified by the Division to be considered one process subject to the rule. In most instances there will be some type of raw material, intermediate, or product storage or accumulation between "processes" in order to allow for the processes to operate independently. Unless otherwise specified by the Division, this definition shall be used when determining the process input weight rate to be used with Rule (e) or Rule (p). A combination of unit operations that are considered by EPD to be separate processes for the purpose of determining compliance with Rule (e) or Rule (p) shall be considered separate processes for the purpose of fee calculation.

2. c = total weight of material input to the process during the calendar year

c = _____ tons

3. d = total hours of operation of process during the calendar year

d = _____ hours

4.

$$P = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{\text{(2.) } \quad \quad \quad \text{) } tons/yr}{\text{(3.) } \quad \quad \quad \text{) } hours/yr} = \text{_____ } tons/hr$$

5. Is this considered a new or old process under rule (e)? _____
(new = constructed or modified after July 2, 1968, old = constructed or modified on or before July 2, 1968)

METHOD 3.22f.

Formula Emission Limit (Georgia Rule (e)) (page 2 of 2)

6. Using the information from 4. and 5. select the proper rule (e) equation (circle one).

$$E = 4.1 P^{0.67}; \quad (\text{for } P \leq 30 \text{ tons/hr})$$

For new equipment (as defined by Rule (e)):

$$E = 55 P^{0.11} - 40; \quad (\text{for } P > 30 \text{ tons/hr})$$

For existing equipment (as defined by Rule (e)):

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

7. Calculate E using the selected equation.

8. HR/YR = "d" (no. 3 on previous page) = _____ hrs

- 9.

$$ER = \frac{(\text{7.}) \text{) } lb/hr \times (\text{8.}) \text{) } hrs}{2000} = \text{_____} TONS$$

Emissions = _____	tons Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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METHOD 3.22f.

Formula Emission Limit (Georgia Rule (p)) (page 1 of 2)

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT : **PARTICULATE MATTER**

General Equation :

$$ER = \frac{LB/HR \times HR/YR}{2000}$$

1. Identify the process. For the purpose of this fee calculation method a "process" is defined as a unit operation or combination of unit operations that cannot be operated independently of each other or which have been specified by the Division to be considered one process subject to the rule. In most instances there will be some type of raw material, intermediate, or product storage or accumulation between "processes" in order to allow for the processes to operate independently. Unless otherwise specified by the Division, this definition shall be used when determining the process input weight rate to be used with Rule (e) or Rule (p). A combination of unit operations that are considered by EPD to be separate processes for the purpose of determining compliance with Rule (e) or Rule (p) shall be considered separate processes for the purpose of fee calculation.

2. c = total weight of material input to the process during the calendar year

c = _____ tons

3. d = total hours of operation of process during the calendar year

d = _____ tons

4.

$$P = \frac{c}{d} = \frac{\text{(2.) } \text{ } \text{tons/yr}}{\text{(3.) } \text{ } \text{hours/yr}} = \text{_____ tons/hr}$$

5. Is this considered a new or old process under rule (p)? _____
 (new = constructed or modified after January 1, 1972, old = constructed or modified on or before January 1, 1972)

METHOD 3.22f.

Formula Emission Limit (Georgia Rule (p)) (page 2 of 2)

6. Using the information from 4. and 5. select the proper rule (p) equation (circle one).

For new equipment (as defined by Rule (p)):

$$E = 3.59P^{0.62}; \quad (\text{for } P \leq 30 \text{ tons/hr})$$

$$E = 17.31 P^{0.16}; \quad (\text{for } P > 30 \text{ tons/hr})$$

For existing equipment (as defined by Rule (p))

$$E = 4.1 P^{0.67}; \quad (\text{for } P \leq 30 \text{ tons/hr})$$

$$E = 55 P^{0.11} - 40; \quad (\text{for } P > 30 \text{ tons/hr})$$

7. Calculate E using the selected equation.

8. HR/YR = "d" (no. 3 on previous page) = _____ hrs

$$ER = \frac{(\text{7.}) \text{) } lb/hr \times (\text{8.}) \text{) } hrs}{2000} = \text{_____ TONS}$$

- 9.

Emissions =	tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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METHOD 3.22f.

Formula Emission Limit (Georgia Rule (d)) (page 1 of 2)

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT : **PARTICULATE MATTER**

General Equation :

$$ER = \frac{EL \times OL \times HR/YR}{2000}$$

1. a = total heat input to fuel burning equipment during year - Calculate the total heat input to the fuel burning equipment during the calendar year. Multiply the total amount of each type of fuel burned times it's heat content. Add the Btu for each fuel and enter the results for "a". Do not include the heat input from distillate oil (no. 2 or lighter), gaseous fuels, and liquified petroleum gas. Default heat contents are shown on the page titled "Default Heat Contents." The company may provide their own heat contents provided that they meet the requirements of Appendix A, method 19 of EPD's testing and monitoring procedures manual.

Fuel	Amount Burned	Heat Content	Btu/yr
a = Total Btu/yr			

2. b = total hours of operation during calendar year = _____
Do not include hours when the equipment was burning only distillate oil, gaseous fuels, or LPG.
- 3.

$$R = \frac{a}{b} = \frac{(\text{1.})}{(\text{2.})} = \text{_____} \text{ MMBtu/hr}$$

4. Was this fuel burning equipment constructed on or before Jan. 1, 1972? _____
5. EL = Particulate matter emission limit (lb/MMBtu). Calculate EL using Rule (d) and the value of R calculated in no. 3 above. If the answer to no. 4 was yes, use equation (d)1. If the answer to no. 4 was no, use equation (d)2.

Rule (d)1 (pre-1972)

$$EL = 0.7 \left(\frac{10}{R} \right)^{0.202} = 0.7 \left(\frac{10}{(\text{3.})} \right)^{0.202} = \text{_____} \text{ lb/MMBtu}$$

or

Rule (d)2 (post-1972)

$$EL \text{ (lb/MMBtu)} = 0.5 \left(\frac{10}{R} \right)^{0.5} = 0.5 \left(\frac{10}{(\text{3.})} \right)^{0.5} = \text{_____} \text{ lb/MMBtu}$$

6. OL = Operating Level ("R" from no. 3, above) = _____ MMBtu/hr
7. HR/YR = hours of operation ("b" in no. 2) = _____
8. Use general equation to calculate ER.

$$ER = \frac{EL \times OL \times HR/YR}{2000}$$

$$ER = \frac{(\text{5.}) \times (\text{6.}) \times (\text{7.})}{2000} = \text{_____} \text{ TONS}$$

Emissions = _____ tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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METHOD 3.22f.

formula emission limit (general) #1

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT _____ (ONE FORM PER POLLUTANT)

STATE OR FEDERAL RULE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS _____

General Equation :

$$ER = \frac{EL \times OL \times HR/YR}{2000}$$

1. EL = Emission Limit = _____

2. OL = average hourly Operating Level (units should match EL) = _____

3. HR/YR= actual hours per year of operation = _____

4.

$$ER = \frac{({}^{(1.)}) \times ({}^{(2.)}) \times ({}^{(3.)})}{2000} = \text{_____ TONS}$$

METHOD 3.22f.
formula emission limit (general) #2

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT _____ (ONE FORM PER POLLUTANT)

STATE OR FEDERAL RULE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS _____

General Equation :

$$ER = \frac{LB/HR \times HR/YR}{2000}$$

1. LB/HR = Emission Limit = _____ lb/hr
2. HR/YR = actual hours per year of operation = _____
- 3.

$$ER = \frac{(\text{1.}) \times (\text{2.})}{2000} = \text{_____ TONS}$$

Emissions = _____ tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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METHOD 3.22f.

Special Georgia Rule (e)/Rule (p) Provision (Maximum Actual)

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT : **PARTICULATE MATTER**

This method is available for any process whose only particulate matter emission limit is either Georgia Rule (e) "Particulate Emissions from Manufacturing Processes" or Georgia Rule (p) "Particulate Emissions from Kaolin and Fuller's Earth Processes." In this part of the provision, the maximum lb/hr emission rate listed in the permit application may be used to calculate the emissions.

1. Is Georgia Rule (e)/Rule (p) the **ONLY** particulate matter emission limit for this source? _____
(If the answer to 1. is "no", then this method cannot be used)

2. Maximum lb/hr emission rate listed in air quality permit application = _____ lb/hr

3. Is there any evidence that the actual emissions from this source exceeds that listed in 2.? _____
(If the answer to 2. is "yes", then this method cannot be used)

4. Actual hours per year of operation = _____

$$ER = \frac{({}^{(2.)}) \times ({}^{(4.)})}{2000} = \text{_____ TONS}$$

5.

Emissions = _____ tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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METHOD 3.22f.

Special Georgia Rule (e)/Rule (p) Provision (Exemption)

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT : **PARTICULATE MATTER**

This method is available for any process whose only particulate matter emission limit is either Georgia Rule (e) "Particulate Emissions from Manufacturing Processes" or Georgia Rule (p) "Particulate Emissions from Kaolin and Fuller's Earth Processes." In this part of the provision, the particulate matter emissions from a process are exempt from the fee system if that process meets either of the two following conditions. (This provision is found in page 11 of the 1998-99 fee manual.

- (a) Equipment used exclusively for material handling and storage (i.e. bins, silos, hoppers, feeders, conveyors) are exempt from the permit fee system.
- (b) Processes whose estimated actual emissions are less than 2 tons/year are exempt from the fee system.

METHOD 3.22g.
Sulfur-in-fuel emission limit (page 1 of 2)

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT: **SULFUR DIOXIDE**

STATE OR FEDERAL RULE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS _____

Use equation for appropriate Fuel. If more than one fuel is used, calculate SO₂ emissions from each fuel and total.

Coal

1. Coal Sulfur Limit = _____ %
2. Tons of coal burned during year = _____ tons
- 3.

$$ER = \frac{(39 \times (^{1.})) \times (^{2.})}{2000} = \text{_____ TONS}$$

Residual Oil

1. Residual Oil Sulfur Limit = _____ %
2. Gallons of residual oil burned during year = _____ gallons
- 3.

$$ER = \frac{(157 \times (^{1.})) \times (^{2.})}{2 \times 10^6} = \text{_____ TONS}$$

METHOD 3.22g.
Sulfur-in-fuel emission limit (page 2 of 2)

Distillate Oil

1. Distillate Oil Sulfur Limit = _____ %

Note: For fee calculation purposes, the regulatory sulfur-in-fuel limit for distillate oil (no. 2 fuel oil or lighter) may be assumed to be 0.5%.

2. Gallons of distillate oil burned during year = _____ gallons

3.

$$ER = \frac{(142 \times (^{(1.)})) \times (^{(2.)})}{2 \times 10^6} = \text{_____ TONS}$$

Other Fuels

1. Fuel Sulfur Limit = _____ %

2. Pounds of fuel burned during year = _____ pounds

3.

$$ER = \frac{(2 \times (^{(1.)})) \times (^{(2.)})}{200,000} = \text{_____ TONS}$$

TOTAL SO₂ EMISSIONS

Add the SO₂ emissions from each fuel to obtain the total SO₂ emissions from the source.

SO₂ = _____ + _____ + _____ + _____ = _____ TONS

Emissions = _____ tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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METHOD 3.23

Emissions Reduction Requirement (Control Efficiency Requirement)

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT _____ (ONE FORM PER POLLUTANT)

STATE OR FEDERAL RULE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS _____

1. Control Efficiency Requirement = _____%.
2. Convert Control Efficiency to Decimal Equivalent = _____.
3. Uncontrolled Emissions = _____ tons
4. Capture Efficiency = _____% (Use 80% for process equipment unless demonstrated otherwise and 100% for fuel burning equipment).
5. Convert Capture Efficiency to Decimal Equivalent = _____.
6. Captured Emissions = Uncontrolled Emissions X Capture Efficiency
Captured Emissions = ^(3.) _____ tons X ^(5.) _____ = _____ tons
7. Uncaptured Emissions = Uncontrolled Emissions - Captured Emissions
Uncaptured Emissions = ^(3.) _____ tons - ^(6.) _____ tons = _____ tons
8. Emissions = [Captured x (1-Efficiency Requirement)] + Uncaptured Emissions
Emissions = [^(6.) _____ tons x (1 - ^(2.) _____)] + ^(7.) _____ tons = _____ tons

Emissions =	tons
	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet

METHOD 3.23

Emissions Reduction Requirement (Capture and Control Efficiency Requirement)

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT _____ (ONE FORM PER POLLUTANT)

STATE OR FEDERAL RULE OR PERMIT CONDITIONS _____

1. Capture and Control Efficiency Requirement = _____%.
2. Convert Control Efficiency to Decimal Equivalent = _____.
3. Uncontrolled Emissions = _____ tons
4. Emission Rate = Uncontrolled Emissions x (1 - Efficiency Requirement)

Emission Rate = ^(3.) _____ tons x (1 - ^(2.) _____) = _____ **tons**

Emissions = _____ tons	Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet
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METHOD 3.25
Actual Emissions

PROCESS _____

POLLUTANT _____ (ONE FORM PER POLLUTANT)

This method is to be used for any process or fuel burning equipment that is not exempt under section 3.17 of the fee manual.

If the emissions for some but not all of the criteria pollutants emitted from a process or piece of fuel burning equipment using calculated using methods 3.21 through 3.24, this method is used for the remaining pollutants. If none of the criteria pollutants are subject to a permit or rule limit, then this method is used for all criteria pollutants emitted. Calculations are not required for a particular pollutant if the actual emissions of that pollutant are less than or equal to 1 ton per year.

The methods used to calculate actual emissions are contained on the form titled "Method 3.25, Methods for Calculating Actual Emissions". The methods are arranged in order of priority. The applicable method with highest priority should be used.

Method Used = _____

Calculations:

<p>Emissions = _____</p>	<p>tons</p>
<p>Enter Result on "Summary of Calculations" Sheet</p>	

METHOD 3.25

Methods for Calculating Actual Emissions

These methods are listed in order of priority. The applicable method with the highest priority should be used.

- 3.25(a) material balance for VOC emissions except where over 50% of the VOC used is carried out in a product or byproduct (i.e. includes printing, coating, etc. does not include paint mixing, etc.)
- 3.25(b) representative emissions test data or continuous emissions monitor data (i.e. SO₂ or NO_x monitoring systems) during the calendar year for which fees are based (If more than one emissions tests is conducted during the year, all tests conducted shall be used)
- 3.25(c) representative emissions test data performed during a calendar year other than the calendar year for which fees are based
- 3.25(d) representative test data from similar processes
- 3.25(e) emission factors specified by the Division in section 3.3 of the "Procedures for Calculating Air Permit Fees" or approved by the Division prior to submittal of the Georgia Air Emissions Fee Reporting form
- 3.25(f) other emission factors - The owner or operator shall obtain emission factors from the following publications, listed in order of priority. When the emission factor or control efficiency is given as a range of values, the average of the range shall be used.
 - 3.25(f)1. U.S. EPA document AP-42, "Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors", as of date of submittal of the fom
 - 3.25(f)2. emission factors developed by industry or trade associations or government regulatory agencies (may be subject to approval by the Division)
 - 3.25(f)3. any other published emission factors (may be subject to approval by the Division)
- 3.25(g) material balance
- 3.25(h) design calculations
- 3.25(i) best available estimate