

## **NON-TITLE V PERMIT APPLICATION INSTRUCTIONS EMISSION POINT DESCRIPTION FORM (APC 101)**

This form should be completed for each stack or other clearly defined point of pollutant emissions within the air contaminant source.

If any of the information requested is considered confidential, two application forms should be submitted, along with the Confidential Information Request form. One application form must be clearly marked to indicate that it contains confidential information, which is not to be made public and another application form, which does not contain the confidential information and can be placed in our general files. Emission data normally cannot be treated as confidential by the Division. Please contact the APC Division if there are any questions concerning confidentiality of information. The Confidential Information Request form can be found on the Division's website at: <http://tn.gov/environment/article/permit-air-other-information> .

The Tennessee Air Pollution Control Division prefers that application forms be submitted via email to the email address [Air.Pollution.Control@TN.gov](mailto:Air.Pollution.Control@TN.gov) . All application forms should be scanned/combined into one PDF document and sent as an attachment to the email. If email is not available, then application forms can be mailed to the address on the form.

The items below give a brief explanation of the information being requested on the form. The following numbers refer to the specific box on the form:

- 1.** The organization's legal name is the name under which the company is registered with the Tennessee Secretary of State (SOS). The organization's legal name and SOS control number can be found on the SOS website at <https://tnbear.tn.gov/Ecommerce/FilingSearch.aspx>. If the organization is not registered with the SOS, then the owner's name must be listed.
- 2.** The Unique Source ID should be a simple name/number/letter designated by the applicant which uniquely identifies the equipment covered by the application. Examples of a Unique Source ID are Boiler #1, Boiler A, Engine #1, Engine A, Paint Line #1, or Paint Line A. It will be used to identify the equipment under consideration and to distinguish it from other possibly similar equipment. If a facility diagram or process flow chart is required for any additional forms, the Unique Source ID should match the designations on the diagram or chart. It should be referenced on all future correspondence concerning the equipment in question. Once assigned, the Unique Source ID should not be changed. If a change is required, the reason for the change as well as the previous Unique Source ID and the new Unique Source ID should be well explained in item 9.
- 3.** The Unique Emission Point ID should be a simple name/number/letter designated by the applicant which uniquely identifies the emission point covered by the application. Examples of a Unique Emission Point ID are Stack #1, Stack #2, Stack A, or Stack B. It will be used to identify the emission point and to distinguish it from other possibly similar emission points. On the facility diagram or process flow chart, the Unique Emission Point ID should match the designations on the diagram or chart. It should be referenced on all future correspondence concerning the equipment in question. Once assigned, the Unique Emission Point ID should not be changed. If a change is required, the reason for the change as well as the previous Unique Emission Point ID and the new Unique Emission Point ID should be well explained in item 9.
- 4.** Brief description of air contaminant source should very briefly describe the type of equipment covered by the application such as, incinerator, oil fired boilers, printing press, rock crusher, etc.
- 5.** Location of the emission point should be entered in latitude and longitude to the nearest second or in decimal form. Examples: 36°9'48" N, 86°46'44"W or 36.1632, -86.7788
- 6.** Distance from stack or emission point to nearest property line (in feet).

7. Enter operating parameters relating to stack emissions or exhaust points (hoods, exhaust fans, etc.). Data for flow, velocity and moisture should be entered for both actual and standard conditions. Standard temperature is defined as 68°F for sources subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 60 °F for sources subject to diffusion equation based emission standards, and 70 °F for the rest of sources. Standard pressure is defined as 14.696 psia (1 atm). Dry conditions are defined as zero percent moisture.
8. If there is a monitoring device and/or recording instrument associated with the emission source, indicate what type or include a description in the comment box.
9. Include a description and the operating parameters of any control devices. Examples include baghouse pressure drop, scrubber flow rate and pH of flow, temperature of thermal oxidizer, how often fabric filters are changed, etc. Typically this information can be found in the operating manual for the control device. If the control device is covered by a federal regulation, it is acceptable to cite the applicable section(s) of the federal regulation.
10. Emission estimates for each pollutant emitted from this source should be based on stack sampling results or engineering calculations. In certain cases, other estimates may be accepted. Calculations should be attached on a separate sheet. Full details regarding the calculation method and emission factors used should be included. For example:
  - (1) If U.S. EPA's Compilation of Air Emission Factors (AP-42) is used, submit the version, chapter, table, equation, etc. This information can be provided in the Comments section, Box 11 or on a separate calculation sheet. AP-42 can be found on the U.S. EPA's website: <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-factors-and-quantification/ap-42-compilation-air-emission-factors> .
  - (2) Attach sample calculations and fully explain any assumptions, bottlenecks, etc.
  - (3) Submit any supporting information such as manufacturer's data or safety data sheets (SDS).
  - (4) If the emissions are from a source test, provide details on the source test such as the date of the test, was the test approved by the Department, etc. If the source test was not approved by the Department, submit the test details and results.
  - (5) If multiple fuels are used, use the worst case fuel to calculate emissions for each pollutant, and list the fuel in the calculation method details. Include the percent sulfur in the fuel and the BTU content of fuel, when appropriate.

Average emissions (lbs./hr.) should be representative of the following: (1) For continuous or long-run, steady-state, operations it is the total weight of pollutant emitted to the atmosphere for the entire period of continuous operation or for a typical portion thereof divided by the number of hours of such period or portion thereof; (2) for cyclical or batch type operation, it is the total weight of the pollutant emitted to the atmosphere for a period which covers a complete or an integral number of cycles divided by the hours of actual process operation during such periods.

Maximum emissions (lbs./hr.) should be determined by dividing the total highest emissions possible during any 3 hour period with control equipment working properly, by 3. This will be dependent upon such things, either singly or in combination, as maximum possible operating rate, a particular input material, product, or fuel which may result in increased emissions; periods of highest emissions for cyclical or batch type operations, etc. Concentrations should be determined for stack emissions only and should reflect average exit gas concentrations reported in the units specified on the form.

Average emissions (ton/yr) should be calculated by multiplying the average emissions (lb/hr) by the normal operating hours (hr/yr) and converting the units from pounds (lb) to tons.

Potential emissions (ton/yr) or "Potential to emit" means the maximum capacity of a source to emit an air contaminant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit an air contaminant, including air contaminant control equipment and restrictions on hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is "legally enforceable." Secondary emissions do not count in determining the "potential to emit" of a source. If there is no restriction on the hours of operation, then emissions are calculated using 8,760 hours per year.

Emission estimation method code and control device descriptions, along with corresponding codes, can be found on the last page of these instructions. The codes which most accurately describe the estimation methods and control equipment should be used; along with the estimated control equipment efficiency for each pollutant present. Any estimation methods of control devices other than those listed in the tables should be described in the comments section.

Some hazardous air pollutants (HAPs) are considered both a HAP and an organic compound. Include these HAPs when determining organic compound totals. If necessary, additional HAPs can be listed in the Other (specify) areas or attached as an additional sheet.

- 11.** Include any comments in the space provided.
- 12.** If this form is being submitted at the same time as an APC 100 form, then a signature is not required on this form. Date this form regardless of whether a signature is provided. If this form is NOT being submitted at the same time as an APC 100 form, then a signature is required. Applications should be signed by the responsible person listed in Item 7 of the APC 100 form.

### Table of Pollution Control Device and Method Codes

**Note:** For cyclones, settling chambers, wet scrubbers, and electrostatic precipitators; the efficiency ranges correspond to the following percentages:

High: 95-99+%.    Medium: 80-95%    And Low: Less than 80%.

If the system has several pieces of connected control equipment, indicate the sequence. For example: 008, 010

If none of the below codes fit, use 999 as a code for other and specify in the comments.

No Equipment .....	000	Gas Adsorption Column -- Packed .....	050
Activated Carbon Adsorption .....	048	Gas Adsorption Column – Tray Type.....	051
Afterburner – Direct Flame .....	021	Gas Scrubber (General: Not Classified) .....	013
Afterburner – Direct Flame with Heat Exchanger..	022	Limestone Injection – Dry.....	041
Afterburner – Catalytic .....	019	Limestone Injection – Wet.....	042
Afterburner – Catalytic with Heat Exchanger .....	020	Liquid Filtration System .....	049
Alkalized Alumina.....	040	Mist Eliminator – High Velocity .....	014
Cartridge Filter.....	070	Mist Eliminator – Low Velocity .....	015
Catalytic Oxidation – Flue Gas Desulfurization .....	039	Process Enclosed .....	054
Cyclone – High Efficiency.....	007	Process Gas Recovery .....	060
Cyclone – Medium Efficiency.....	008	Settling Chamber – High Efficiency .....	004
Cyclone – Low Efficiency .....	009	Settling Chamber – Medium Efficiency .....	005
Dust Suppression by Chemical Stabilizers or		Settling Chamber – Low Efficiency .....	006
Wetting Agents .....	062	Spray Tower (Gaseous Control Only).....	052
Electrostatic Precipitator – High Efficiency .....	010	Sulfuric Acid Plant – Contact Process.....	043
Electrostatic Precipitator – Medium Efficiency.....	011	Sulfuric Acid Plant – Double Contact Process.....	044
Electrostatic Precipitator – Low Efficiency .....	012	Vapor Recovery System (Including Condensers,	
Fabric Filter – High Temperature .....	016	Hooding and Other Enclosures) .....	047
Fabric Filter – Medium Temperature.....	017	Venturi Scrubber (Gaseous Control Only).....	053
Fabric Filter – Low Temperature .....	018	Wet Scrubber – High Efficiency.....	001
Fabric Filter – Metal Screens (Cotton Gins).....	059	Wet Scrubber – Medium Efficiency .....	002
Flaring.....	023	Wet Scrubber – Low Efficiency.....	003
		Wet Suppression by Water Sprays .....	061

### Table of Emission Estimation Method Codes

Not applicable / Emissions are known to be zero .....	0
Emissions based on source testing .....	1
Emissions based on material balance using engineering expertise and knowledge of process.....	2
Emissions calculated using emission factors from EPA publications No. AP-42 Compilation of Air Pollution	
Emissions Factors .....	3
Judgment.....	4
Emissions calculated using a special emission factor different from that in AP-42 .....	5
Other (Specify in comments).....	6