

# Air & Waste

# Management Association

*News for people with environmental vision*

The Georgia Chapter

Third Quarter/ 2003



## 2003 Southern Section Conference Summary Issue

*Photos by Della Ridley, Solvay Pharmaceuticals*

Just a minute of your time to say “thank you” to all who attended, exhibited, presented, and planned this year’s **Southern Section Annual Meeting & Technical Conference**. Without your continued support, this year’s conference would not have been a success. Overall attendance may have been down due to the current economic conditions and subsequent travel restrictions; however, the exhibitor showcase was sold out with 20 exhibitors, and the agenda was packed with presentations covering today’s headlining environmental topics.

The location for this year’s conference was Savannah, Georgia, and the Honorable Floyd Adams, Mayor of Savannah, was on hand Wednesday morning to welcome all to Georgia’s First City. The temperatures may have been a little on the warm side but so was the hospitality. For the most part, I think all would agree that the City of Savannah and the Savannah Marriott Riverfront provided an excellent venue and a true taste of Southern hospitality.

For their efforts in planning this year’s conference, I would also like to recognize the Conference Planning Committee of the Georgia Chapter. The hours spent planning this event were key to its smooth operation and evident from the Welcome Address to the Regulatory Updates.

Again, thank you for your support of A&WMA Southern Section, and I look forward to seeing all of you in 2004.

**Brian C. Queen**, Analytical Services, Inc.  
Vice Chair, Georgia Chapter  
Conference Chair, A&WMA Southern Section  
2003 Annual Meeting & Technical Conference



**Keynote Speaker**  
**Susan Shipman, GA DNR**

*Air & Waste Management Association Newsletter* is a quarterly publication of The Georgia Chapter of the Air & Waste Management Association.

Our mission is to promote a cleaner, safer environment in Georgia by focusing on air and waste issues. We achieve our mission through information transfer, technology exchange, education and environmental leadership.

Comments or questions about this newsletter or any of the functions of Air & Waste Management Association are encouraged.

Articles printed in the Air & Waste Management Associations Newsletter are intended solely to provide the reader with information on topical issues and to spur discussion on these issues. They do not constitute legal advice and do not attempt to offer solutions to specific problems. Neither Air & Waste Management Association nor any of the contributors to this newsletter are responsible for any loss or damage incurred by any part as a result of reliance on any information provided herein.

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AIR & WASTE MANAGEMENT  
ASSOCIATION

GEORGIA CHAPTER

## Special Session: Coastal Environmental Issues, Wednesday, July 30

Summary by Session Moderator, **Joan Sasine, Esq.** –

*Powell, Goldstein, Fraser & Murphy*

**Susan Shipman**, the Director of the Coastal Resources Division of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources delivered the keynote address. She provided a snapshot of strategic coastal issues. Water issues discussed included allocation issues, issues related to watersheds, timing and delivery of water, non-point source contamination, atmospheric deposition, the interface of salt water and fresh water, dead marshes, water supply reservoirs, interbasin transfers and anomalous weather patterns. Coastal growth and development issues included the loss of wetlands and green space. Other coastal issues discussed included port development, protected species, changing demographics, ecosystem management and marine education and outreach.



**Moderator Joan Sasine**

The panel discussion began with **Darrell Crosby** with the Brunswick office of the Environmental Protection Division. The organization and relationship between the main EPD office and the Brunswick office was discussed along with the technical assistance education and trust building efforts that are ongoing. Mr. Crosby explained that the main goal of the Brunswick office is to assure compliance. Tasks include permitting public drinking water systems, compliance inspections of hazardous waste generators and transporters, inspections of municipal and industrial solid waste facilities, and review of annual certifications and records for air emissions permits. In addition, the Brunswick office deals with erosion and sedimentation issues, underground storage tank compliance, lead abatement, asbestos, surface mining, non-point source storm water issues, TMDL implementation, and water conservation.

The second speaker, **Bob Scanlon**, the Environmental Affairs Officer for the City of Savannah, spoke about TMDLs and the Savannah harbor deepening. Mr. Scanlon pointed out that five publicly-owned treatment works discharge into the Savannah harbor. The significant problem is dissolved oxygen and fecal coliform, which is a non-point source issue. Mr. Scanlon pointed out that there is a significant impact from harbor dredging. Harbor dredging has been active for more than 100 years. Mr. Scanlon explained that there is an 8 foot tide in Savannah that causes nutrients to be flushed into the tidal marsh. There is a plan to dredge to 48 feet to accommodate new container ships. Dredging will impact the dissolved oxygen and mitigation will be required. Mr. Scanlon and the City of Savannah will no doubt have a lot of input into mitigation and restoration plans, as will the Corps of Engineers, EPA, U.S. Geologic Survey, Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Georgia Environmental Protection Division, South Carolina Department of Health and Environment Control, and Savannah Maritime Association.

The third panel member, **Dr. Bill McLemore**, is the State Geologist of Georgia. Dr. McLemore discussed the sound science initiative and salt water intrusion. Dr. McLemore explained that salt water intrusion can be caused by the upward movement of brines and by movement of water from the ocean to the fresh water. In 1997 EPD

## Special Session: Coastal Environmental Issues, Wednesday, July 30

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implemented the interim strategy for managing salt water contamination. From April 1997 through July 2005 there will be a number of projects implemented including a \$14 million dollar program for the sound science initiative. There is also a stakeholders group from Georgia and South Carolina that will provide guidance on modeling. According to Dr. McLemore, the issues relate to declining groundwater levels, salt water contamination, need for additional water sources, competition for available water supply, and impact of development. The seriousness of this issue is underscored by the fact that Hilton Head has wells that are no longer useable as drinking water supplies due to excess chlorides.

The final panelist was **Donald Stack, Esq.** an environmental attorney who spoke about marsh hammocks. Mr. Stack explained that the definition of a marsh hammock is not clear. As Mr. Stack stated, "you know it when you see it". Since hammocks are islands, there are only limited ways to get to them. Developers of hammocks will want to build bridges. Homeowners objecting to the development may seek to challenge issuance of permits related to the bridges. Mr. Stack talked about the proposed subdivision near the Wilmington River called Emerald Pointe that needed a permit for three bridges. Although the Department of Natural Resources never denied a permit for a hammock previously, there was a challenge to the issuance of the permit in November 2000. The Department of Natural Resources decided to give Emerald Pointe a permit, but set up a study committee. Mr. Stack estimated that in the six coastal counties in Georgia there are approximately 1,200 hammocks from one acre in size to greater than 1,000 acres. Over half of the hammocks are privately owned and about one-fifth of the hammocks are owned by the state.

### Call for Nominations



The Georgia Chapter seeks nominations for Board and Director positions. Ballots will be distributed this fall for service beginning in 2004. Directors serve 3 year terms, officers serve 1 year terms.

Nominations are being accepted for:

- |                                     |                                    |
|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Director   | <input type="checkbox"/> Secretary |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Vice Chair | <input type="checkbox"/> Treasurer |

Please contact current Chapter Chair Karen Dorman with questions or nominations: [kdorman@gesinc.com](mailto:kdorman@gesinc.com)

Also, the Chapter is seeking a Volunteer to take on the task of publishing our quarterly newsletter.

## Scholarship Presentations

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Summary by Georgia Chapter Education Chair, **Rochelle Routman** - GA Power Company

Due to the generosity of our sponsors, we were able to give out two scholarships this year. We had many excellent applicants – and it was a tough decision, but two applicants rose to the top. Both of our scholarship winners – Dan Cohan and Jackie Tront attended the conference to accept their scholarships and to tell us about their research.

**Dan Cohan** is a graduate student at the Georgia Tech School of Earth and Atmospheric Sciences. The focus of his research is “Developing a menu of options and associated costs for controlling nitrogen oxide and hydrocarbon emissions in the Southeastern US”. Dan is working with EPD on this project to incorporate modeling results into implementation plans for controlling ozone in Augusta, Macon and Columbus. His research also has implications for emissions trading



**From Left: A&WMA President Art Spratlin, Scholarship Recipients, Dan Cohan and Jackie Tront, Education Chair, Rochelle Routman**

**Jackie Tront** is a grad student at the Ga Tech School of Civil and Environmental Engineering. The focus of Jackie’s research is “The Role of Plant Activity in Toxic Organic Contaminant Processing in Aquatic Plant Systems”. Jackie’s research documents contaminant interactions in plant systems, with emphasis on effects of toxicity on pollutant transformation. Results from here research will provide the groundwork for commercialization due to the development of natural systems that are effective for pollutant removal.

## Waste Technical Session Thursday, July 30

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Summary by Session Moderator **Brent Callihan** - Brown and Caldwell

### Region 4 Update on Waste Issues

**Winston Smith**, U.S. EPA Region 4, Waste Management Division

The Waste Management Division underwent a reorganization which is to be in place by August 2003. Issues that have been reviewed include the overall organization, the cost of the various programs (financial health), the initial site evaluation process (making sure a site gets into the correct program), and the seamless blending of all programs. Initiatives currently being focused on include: 1) revitalization of sites after clean-up; 2) homeland security; and 3) implementation of the new brownfields law.

Two new programs were discussed; The National Waste Minimization Partnership Program and the Resource Conservation Challenge. Both are voluntary. The first program will recognize sources that reduce 30 priority chemicals in hazardous waste and the second program is designed to reduce waste generation by looking at the entire life cycle of the material.

### Geophysical Methods for Mapping Buried Waste, Geological Features and Man-made Underground Infrastructure

**Jorgen Bergstrom**, General Engineering Geophysics

This presentation focused on shallow subsurface geophysics used for environmental assessments, engineering evaluation, hydrogeologic and geologic characterization, and the identification of buried objects and utilities. Two specific techniques well suited to these types of applications include Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and Computer Assisted Radar Topography (CART). The keys to success with any type of geophysical evaluation are 1) a clear understanding of the program objectives; 2) knowledge of known or anticipated geologic conditions; and 3) understanding of the limitations of the method selected to obtain the information.

## Waste Technical Session

### Thursday, July 30

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### Realistic Risk and Soil Remediation EndPoints Using Dual-Equilibrium Desorption Model

Wei Chen, Brown and Caldwell

When evaluating realistic remediation endpoints or goals it is critical to use an accurate soil desorption model that will predict the amount of contaminants that will leach from soil sources into the groundwater through time. Conventional soil leaching models assume linear desorption through time and may considerably overestimate the risk of affected soils. The dual-equilibrium desorption (DED) model takes into account two phases of desorption, a rapid release phase and a slow release/constant phase.

The advantages of the DED model are that it is extremely simple and easy to run, it is applicable to various scenarios (pump and treat, enhanced bioremediation, air sparging, oxidation, etc.), it will help accurately predict the timeframe for site cleanup, and it will provide additional insight on the what type of remediation will be the most cost-effective.

### LNAPL Remediation with Six Phase Heating: A Case Study

Trish Reiffenberger, Brown and Caldwell

This presentation provides a detailed assessment of how six-phase heating was used to remediate a site with up to 10 feet of light nonaqueous phase liquid (LNAPL). The method used electrical resistivity to heat the subsurface and create steam. The steam bubbles facilitated LNAPL aggregation and eventual migration toward wells.

The approach was found to be effective and accomplished the project goals. Less than 7 months were required to remediate the initial area to less than 1/8 and inch of product. The technique was more costly than some less aggressive approaches, but the shorter clean-up duration allowed for the timely elimination of ongoing O&M costs and the property was available for alternative uses within a very short timeframe.

### New Toxic Torts

Doug Henderson, Troutman Sanders LLP

There has been a 100% increase in toxic tort claims over the last 5 years. Torts are defined as civil wrongs not a result of breach of contract. Toxic Torts are a set of torts involving exposure to known or suspected toxic or hazardous substances or conditions. Being next to an impacted site is not good enough to sue. There must be some impact. If you are the owner of an impacted site having a No Further Action letter from a regulatory agency is no guarantee that the site won't be sued.

Current hot toxic topics include mold, MTBE, lead-based paint, mercury, EMFs, and ozone. New toxic tort theories include the increased risk of future disease, fear of future disease (cancerphobia), emotional distress, multiple chemical sensitivity, medical monitoring, and contamination stigma. The key issues in many of these torts are causality, expert testimony, and the statute of limitations.

### What if it's Not Cleaned Up? How Brownfield Legislation Can Support Institutional Controls

Liz Wilde, U.S. EPA Region 4, RCRA Programs Branch

More and more emphasis is being placed on brownfields, risk-based remediation and other programs that do NOT result in a site being remediated to unrestricted use and unlimited exposure. Therefore, institutional controls are becoming more and more common. The EPA is currently developing and piloting a national institutional control tracking system. The goal is to create a network of local, state, tribal, federal and industry tracking systems to facilitate collection, tracking, and sharing of institutional control information across cleanup programs.

\$50 million per year has been designated for CERCLA 128(a) grants. If a State is receiving these dollars they have to track, monitor and enforce institutional controls in their voluntary programs. Ultimately, the EPA would like to one day have institutional controls as accessible to the public as the TRI report is today.

## Air Technical Session

Wednesday, July 30

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Summary by Session Moderator **Karen Dorman** - Global Environmental Solutions, Inc.

Creative solutions was the theme for most of the presentations in the first air topics session. Regulatory updates were also provided in specific areas.

In the presentation, “Are You Living in the Next Ozone Non-Attainment Area? What to Expect and How to Plan”, **Judy O’Neill** (Trinity Consultants) and **Jim Bellah** (Center for Disease Control) provided background on both the regulatory aspects and on the potential impacts of the new ozone standards. CDC described their strategy to address the changing standard while accommodating their growth plan for their Atlanta facilities.

**Carl Jacobsen** (Lockheed Martin Aeronautics Company) discussed how Lockheed addressed their air permitting recordkeeping and monitoring requirements in his presentation, “Complying with NESHAP and Title V Requirements: Benefits of a Real-Time Environmental Data Management System”. Lockheed has successfully used an off-the-shelf software system to address their numerous monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting requirements.

**Brian Soucy** (Global Environmental Solutions, Inc.) presented a case study of how one chemical manufacturing facility is addressing an upcoming MACT standard in “Miscellaneous Organic NESHAP: Planning for the Impacts Case Study.” Issues and strategies such as identifying the need for additional emissions data, improved condenser recovery efficiency, and potential control equipment were discussed.

**Stan Krivo** (U.S. EPA Region IV) provided an update on the recently promulgated changes in air dispersion modeling requirements in his presentation, “Recent Issues and Changes in Air Quality Modeling”. CALPUFF is now the regulatory model for assessing long-range impacts and PSD Class I impacts. AERMOD will eventually replace the ISC3 model for evaluating short-range impacts.

**Scott Osbourn** (ENSR International) provided tips for improving RMP and PSM audits in “Redesigning RMP and PSM Audit Protocols to Address New Challenges”. Scott highlighted frequent deficiencies found in RMP/PSM audits and provided some suggested solutions to address these challenges.

**Jim Little’s** (U.S. EPA Region IV) presentation, “Plant-wide Applicability Limits (PALs): Rule Revisions and Examples”, provided an overview of potential applications for the new PAL New Source Review regulation. Examples of two recent PALs that were implemented by Region IV were presented.



**LCDR Jim Bellah, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention**

### Panel Discussion:

**Environmental Performance: What it means, how do we gauge our progress, and what tools can we use to achieve our goals?**

Thursday, July 31

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Summary by Session Moderator **Rochelle Routman** - Georgia Power Company

The term “Environmental Performance” means different things to different people. To some, it means staying in compliance. To others, it means evaluating environmental impacts, measuring those impacts, and developing programs to conserve resources. Others go further... what are the environmental, social, and economic impacts of our business decisions? How can our operations become more sustainable? What tools are available to help us get there? The panel presented a wide perspective on the topic, and conference attendees walked away from this session with a greater understanding of environmental performance and the tools that can be used to achieve it from within their organizations.

## Panel Discussion:

### Environmental Performance: What it means, how do we gauge our progress, and what tools can we use to achieve our goals?

Thursday, July 31

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**Becky Allenbach**, Branch Chief of the Accountability Management Branch at EPA Region 4 in Atlanta, was the keynote speaker. Becky gave an overview of EPA's Performance Track program, which recognizes and rewards top environmental performers. Criteria for participation include 1) an environmental management system, 2) demonstration of continuous improvement, 3) community outreach and engagement, and 4) a sustained record of compliance. Currently, there are more than 300 participants in this program – some in each region.

This program has resulted in environmental improvements that may not be captured by the existing regulatory framework. Participants have reduced solid waste by 149,000 tons, water use by 500 million gallons, and energy use by 1.1 million BTUs. If you are interested in learning more about performance track, go to: <http://www.epa.gov/performancetrack/>



**Becky Allenbach, EPA Region 4**

**Dr. Candace A. Jacobs**, Director of Regulatory and Environmental Management at Coca-Cola North America, discussed Coca Cola's new strategic focus on environmental performance measurement.

Candace identified Coca Cola's four objectives:

- **Environmental Management Systems (eKOsystem)** –to establish and improve business processes for driving environmental issues and activities forward
- **Water** – ensuring effective and efficient use of water in all operations
- **Energy and Global Climate** – reducing impacts/energy usage in operations, fleets, and marketing and sales equipment
- **Solid Waste/Resource Management** – increasing recycling rates for all packages, ensuring that internal operations are resource-efficient and new packaging innovations are consistent with our environmental leadership

Coca Cola has also made a commitment to be consistent and transparent about issues and impacts and to be open to feedback. This approach will result in greater improvements and efficiencies throughout their operations.

**Randy Harrison**, Director of Environmental Services for Delta Air Lines, Inc., spoke about Delta's "new" EMS. The new EMS program resulted from the need to improve upon an existing program. The focus now places greater emphasis on individual stations and departments – with employees from those locations becoming involved in all aspects of the new EMS program, including planning, aspects/impacts analysis, responsibility and authority, and management review. One of the goals is consistency from station to station and station ownership. Also, EMS guidance and audit protocols are being rewritten, and the quality of the EMS installation will be verified through audit protocols.

So far, the program has been installed at 30 locations, and momentum for the new program is building – with stations now requesting EMS installation. Delta understands that this new approach will result in reduced liability, costs, and overall improvement.

**Bob Kenney**, an Associate with Environmental Resource Services, Inc., discussed a process that his firm uses to assist his clients develop sustainable business strategies. Bob emphasized the need for organizations to define what environmental performance means to them and then measure what is valued. Bob laid out a six step approach:

- 1) Define your Impetus to start data collection (ie., external and internal pressures)
- 2) Determine What to measure
- 3) Data Collection
- 4) Determine Use of the information
- 5) Revise and improve the process

To demonstrate this process, Bob had a group of volunteers from audience run through a team exercise using a Frisbee. Not only did it demonstrate the process, it was also highly entertaining! For more information, contact <http://www.envsource.com/>

## Waste/Water Technical Session, Thursday, July 31

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Summary by Session Moderator, **Tim Goodson** - The RETEC Group

### Changes to the NPDES Construction General Permit & Georgia E&S Act

**Burns Wetherington, PE** – Georgia Power Co.

Many recent changes have occurred in the stormwater, NPDES and with Georgia's Erosion and Sedimentation Act. This presentation focuses on those changes, which affect all construction and sediment prevention activity on parcels exceeding 1 acre in size.

The changes include new enforcement, training, and fee provisions. While the general permit expired on July 31, 2003, a new permit is being promulgated. Both the Georgia EPD and local governments can enforce the Erosion and Sedimentation provisions. There is a transition period for new and existing construction projects desiring to be covered under the rules. Notable, a "Best Management Practices" defense may be raised if the BMP measures are properly installed and maintained under the auspices of a trained individual.

### Challenges and Successes in Managing DAL's WWTP

**Bryan Taft**, Delta Air Lines

At Delta, the technical operations unit, which includes aircraft and engine servicing and rebuilding, is the principal generator of wastewater. There are 270 sources of "oily water" and 130 sources of "plating shop" water, seasonal deicing water and other sources.

Historically, the Delta's wastewater discharged to the City of Atlanta Sewer System. Many improvements have been made in recent years to accommodate a growing presence by Delta's fleet at Atlanta Hartsfield International Airport, including a new pre-treatment WWTP. This presentation relates the challenges of educating a large workforce, including management personnel, and provides an overview of training, management, WWTP operation, the expansion, laboratory analyses and the reduction of exceedances by 98%.

### The Carbon Burn-Out Process: Applicability as a Pollution Control Project

**Scott Osbourn**, ENSR International

Under New Source Review regulations, many utilities have undertaken projects to reduce ozone forming compounds and oxides of nitrogen. The carbon burn-out process was developed in 1992, when lowering NOx content of emissions, increase ash carbon content and the use of SCR increase ammonia content in the ash. Carbon content in the ash limits its reuse in aggregates, such as cement.

The carbon burn-out process recovers fly ash and heat value for utilities using it. It also reduces ammonia and reduces coal consumption, thus affecting NOx emissions. A key advantage of the technology is that it allows operational flexibility to maximize NOx reductions.



**Robby Gray accepts the Outstanding Chapter Award for the Alabama Chapter from Della Ridley, Southern Section Board Member**

## Waste/Water Technical Session, Thursday, July 31

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### Constructed Wetlands

**Camille Costa**, Roux Associates

This presentation provides a detailed assessment of how constructed wetlands can be effective water treatment systems. Constructed wetlands have a long history of primary treatment and as polishing units for impacted water.

The presentation presents 2 examples of constructed wetlands where significant treatment is afforded. Use of these systems can lower costs for both capital and OMM versus traditional WWTP and lagoons.

### Heavy Metal Mobility & Its Relevance to Water Quality Criteria (TMDL's)

**Ann Walzer**, REM-Earth Tech, Inc.

TMDL's are a focus of Section 303 of the Clean Water Act. When waters are impaired, a Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) must be established for affected priority pollutants (e.g. DO, metals, pathogens, fish consumption, habitat, biological components).

With heavy metals, form and bioavailability are key in assessing impact and establishing TMDL's. Factors affecting the outcome include speciation, bioavailability, sediment and water chemistry, as one considers the establishment of TMDL's to assure that waters are fishable, swimmable and drinkable.

### In-situ Solidification at a Manufactured Gas Plant Site

**Tim Olean**, The RETEC Group, Inc.

This presentation presents a case study on the use of in-situ solidification technology (ISS) to treat coal tar impacts present at a former MGP site. ISS uses a cementitious mixture and a large mixing auger to homogenize soil and impacts (typically in the saturated zone) and create a solidified mass. The mass provides for a significant reduction in leaching potential, and greatly decreased hydraulic conductivity, and unconfined compressive strength.

### The Revised SPCC Rule

**Ted Walden**, US EPA

The new SPCC Rule was promulgated and has undergone revisions over the past year. This presentation provides an overview of the regulations and includes guidance for compliance. Of specific use, is the alignment of the regulations with Clean Water Act objectives. Prevention and response plan summaries are included, as are an explanation of the reduced burden for preparation and reporting, general applicability, discharges and reporting, bulk storage containers, containment and the clarification of geographic scope of the rule (including off-shore activities).

## Air Technical Session, Thursday, July 31

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Summary by Session Moderator, **Doug Neeley** - USEPA Region 4

The Thursday afternoon Air session had six presentations covering air issues in EPA Region 4, control costs for utilities, permitting a co-gen facility at a pulp and paper mill, NO<sub>x</sub> control for stationary combustion sources, NSR reform and the Surface Coating NESHAP.

**Beverly Banister**, Director of EPA Region 4's Air, Pesticides and Toxics Management Division gave a presentation covering key air issues faced by the eight southeastern states. These ranged from the new ozone and PM fines ambient air quality standards and current air quality data to air toxics. She emphasized the importance of the Clear Skies proposed legislation and how it would result in tremendous air quality and health related benefits for the southeast. Fred Ellis with Southern Company Services presented cost information for controlling NO<sub>x</sub>, sulfur dioxide and mercury from coal fired utilities. Southern Company's cost projections for meeting Clear Skies is higher than EPA's due primarily to the fact that Southern Company believes add on control such as activated carbon will be necessary. EPA believes that the control of NO<sub>x</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> will have corollary benefits of reducing mercury thus not requiring wholesale add on controls.

**Ken Hiltgen** presented a paper on issues that must be considered in permitting a co-generation facility at an old pulp and paper mill. Consideration of modifying older boilers versus adding a new one that would supply needed process steam and electricity to the grid were explored. Issues concerning joint owners and multiple permits versus one Title V permit were considered.

**Tom McGowan** with TMTS Associates, Inc. presented a paper on NO<sub>x</sub> control for stationary combustion and utility boilers. He discussed technical considerations concerning burner modification and combustion controls versus add on control devices such as SCR. He provided cost and NO<sub>x</sub> emission reductions associated with the various technologies.

**Larry Cravey** with ENSR International discussed an actual performance test for VOCs from a Combined Cycle Combustion turbine. He presented several test methods that were evaluated and discussed the one chosen. The difficulty was that the VOC components such as formaldehyde were so low that the standard methods were not appropriate. He discussed the method selected and the results that indicated that the source was not a major HAP emitter.

**Jeff Nobles** with Global Environmental Solutions, Inc. presented a paper on the use of an existing compliance management system and how it could be used to satisfy regulatory monitoring and reporting requirements for sources subject to the proposed Surface Coating NESHAP.



*"Aerial View" of the exhibits hall*

## **Regulatory Updates, Friday, August 1**

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Summary by Session Moderator, **Marlin R. Gottschalk, PhD.** - Georgia DNR-EDP

State officials from Mississippi, Alabama, Tennessee and Georgia provided updates on state air and waste regulatory programs during the Regulatory Updates session on Friday morning, August 1. The panel was moderated by Marlin Gottschalk of the Georgia Department of Natural Resources, Environmental Protection Division.

### **Mississippi Air Update: Elliott Bickerstaff, Chief of the Air Support Branch, Air Division, Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality**

Mississippi DEQ's Air Division is busy implementing the new ozone and particulate matter standards. In July, Mississippi recommended that one county, DeSoto County, located near Memphis, be designated as nonattainment under the 8-hour ozone standard. This is down from 5 counties that were violating the standard at the end of 2001.

DEQ has entered into an Early Action Compact (EAC) for DeSoto County. This EAC and the associated implementation plan is designed to return the county to attainment status by 2007 and avoid formal designation as a nonattainment area and the new source review (NSR) and conformity requirements arising from that designation.

Under their Gulf Coast Air Quality Initiative, Mississippi is taking measures to keep the coastal counties in compliance with the 8-hour standard.

Mississippi plans to adopt the federal NSR reform regulations proposed by EPA at the end of 2002.

### **Mississippi Waste Update: Jere "Trey" Hess, Brownfields Program Coordinator for the Mississippi Department of Environmental Quality**

The Mississippi DEQ has formed a new Groundwater Assessment and Remediation Division through a merger of the Hazardous Waste Division with the Underground Storage Tank Branch and the Groundwater Planning Branch. This reorganization will facilitate Mississippi's implementation of EPA's "One Cleanup Program". This implementation will include the execution of four tasks outlined in the recent federal brownfield legislation: 1) establishing and enhancing the four elements and the public record; 2) institutional control activities; 3) enhancing cleanup capacity; and 4) site-specific activities.

### **Alabama Air Update: Ronald W. Gore, Chief of Air Division, Alabama Department of Environmental Management**

ADEM's Air Division has recommended three counties for designation as non-attainment under the new 8-hour ozone standard – Jefferson, Shelby and Morgan Counties. ADEM intends to re-visit this recommendation at the end of the 2003 ozone season and possibly recommend changes.



*Some of the Action in the Exhibit Hall*

## Regulatory Updates, Friday, August 1

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ADEM is also on track to make recommendations for new fine particulate matter nonattainment areas. Based on monitoring data through 2002, five counties are violating the annual form the standard. ADEM intend to re-evaluate this data and make a recommendation at the end of 2003.

ADEM supports the administration's Clear Skies legislation for purposes of refreshing aspects of the Clean Air Act. However, ADEM recommends that the compliance dates in the bill be married to the attainment dates for the new ozone and fine particulate matter standards. ADEM also proposes that EPA issue a new SIP call if the Clear Skies bill fails.

Other top issues include continuation of controversial construction permits, e.g., quarries; enforcement of Title V permits; a future increase in Title V fees from \$18 to \$20 per ton; and regulatory changes covering penalty orders, opacity, and open burning.

### **Alabama Waste Update: Gerald Hardy, Chief of Land Division, Alabama Department of Environmental Management**

Because of funding constraints, wherein funds for waste programs have not kept pace with inflation, ADEM's Land Division is experiencing cutbacks in effort.

ADEM recently issued a controversial permit for the incineration of PCB waste at the Anniston Army Depot.

ADEM is implementing EPA's One Cleanup Program. New laws and regulations supporting coordinated waste activity in Alabama include the Alabama Dry cleaning Emergency Response Trust Fund to support emergency cleanups of dry cleaner sites; the Alabama Land Recycling Finance Authority Act to support use of EPA's Revolving Loan Fund authorized under the federal brownfield legislation; and the Alabama Scrap Tire Environmental Quality Act to authorize collection of a \$1 per tire fee to support end use development, enforcement and cleanup programs.

### **Tennessee Air Update: Doug Warden, Environmental Protection Specialist, Air Pollution Specialist, Air Pollution Control Division, Tennessee Department of Environmental and Conservation**

Tennessee DEC has recommended that 14 counties in 9 areas of the state be designated as nonattainment for the new 8-hour ozone standard. DEC has also signed EACs for 7 of those areas. Based on monitoring data through 2001, nine counties are not meeting the annual form of the fine particulate matter standard.

Anticipated control strategies for ozone include measures targeting NOX emissions. These include statewide NOx RACT, enhanced I/M and anti-tampering programs, reduced large truck speeds, an open burning ban, accelerated retirement of old non-road engines, and low-NOx, low SO2 fuels for Tennessee DOT fleets.



*The Intrepid Golf Group - you know who you are!*

## Regulatory Updates, Friday, August 1

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DEC has implemented its own process for addressing fine particulate matter and regional haze, but is also participating in Visibility Improvement State and Tribal Association of the Southeast (VISTAS), the regional planning organization for the southeast. DEC favors a multi-pollutant strategy, such as the Clear Skies bill, to protect the mountain areas.

Tennessee DEC has issued a new Permitting Procedures Document, updating their Title V permitting program and including a new advance notice to federal land managers requirement.

### **Tennessee Waste Update: Doug Warden, Environmental Protection Specialist, Air Pollution Specialist, Air Pollution Control Division, Tennessee Department of Environmental and Conservation**

DEC's Division of Solid Waste Management provided a list of agency contacts for their solid waste, hazardous waste and enforcement programs.

### **Georgia Air Update: Ron Methier, Chief of Air Protection Branch, Environmental Protection Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources**

Georgia is experiencing improved air quality as a result of more moderate weather and emission reductions employed in the Atlanta region for the 1-hour ozone standard. Georgia EPD has recommended that the Atlanta nonattainment area be expanded to 20 counties for the new 8-hour standard and that Bibb County (Macon), Richmond County (Augusta) and Murray County (a Class I area in the Georgia mountains also be designated. Fine particulate monitoring through 2002 indicates that a number of counties in north Georgia are violating the annual form of the standard.

EPD is busy implementing EPA's new Consolidated Emissions Reporting rule, requiring complete statewide inventories every three years, beginning with the 2002 inventory due in 2004, and a statewide inventory of large stationary sources every year, beginning with the 2003 in 2005.

EPD has issued all but 17 Title V permits, and is adopting MACT standards as the federal rules are released by EPA.

EPD is reviewing EPA's NSR reform proposal, with a plan to act over the next three years.

Based on a toxic impact analysis in Gainesville, Albany and Savannah, EPD has started a statewide toxics monitoring program.

### **Georgia Waste Update: Tim Cash, Manager of Hazardous Site Response Program, Environmental Protection Division, Georgia Department of Natural Resources**

Georgia currently has 539 sites on their Hazardous Sites Inventory of properties requiring assessment and possible cleanup of releases of hazardous substances and wastes. The vast majority of these are being handled by private parties, while EPD is handling 46 abandoned/orphan sites and local governments are handling about 120 sites that are mostly old closed landfills. This number has been stable for the past three years as the number of sites entering the HSI generally equals those being de-listed.

In 2002, the state legislature re-authorized the solid and hazardous waste fees that support the program through 2013 and modestly increased the per ton rate. The legislature also passed brownfield amendments in 2002, addressing source and soil cleanup levels and eliminating liability for groundwater from pre-existing releases, and in 2003, providing tax break incentives for cleanups.

In 2002, EPD participated in a facilitated dialogue with a multitude of stakeholder groups, covering a number of issues related to program implementation. Based on the results of this dialogue, EPD has amended program rules to streamline processes and lower costs. These amendments addressed more engineering and institutional controls, exposure averaging for soils in certain situations, site-specific soil exposure profiling, and a new class of sites being remediated under an approved plan to encourage brownfield re-development.

## Message From The Chair

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By **Karen Dorman**

*Global Environmental Solutions, Inc.*

For those of you who attended this year's Southern Section A&WMA Annual Conference in Savannah, Georgia, we hope that you had a great time and gained much from the conference. We had a great time hosting the conference – from the golf tournament, outings in the town, meeting new and old colleagues, door prizes, and many interesting presentations. For those of you who weren't able to come, we hope you'll be able to come to next year's Southern Section Conference (to be hosted by the Mississippi Chapter) or the Georgia Chapter Conference (or both!).

Such a big event did not happen without the help of many people. **Brian Queen** of Analytical Services, Inc. and **Jamie Laubenthal** of Tetra Tech did an amazing job of putting together the last minute details for the conference. Other thanks are due to our sponsors, exhibitors, and the entire conference committee including: **Della Ridley** (Solvay Pharmaceuticals), **Rochelle Routman** (Georgia Power Company), **Marlin Gottschalk** (Georgia EPD), **Randy Harrison** (Delta Airlines, Inc.), **Brent Callihan** (Brown and Caldwell), **Joan Sasine** (Powell, Goldstein), **Tim Goodson** (RETEC), **Doug Neeley** (U.S. EPA Region IV), **Reshmi Butala** (Earth Tech), and **Les Engel** (RETEC).

If you are interested in helping out with next year's conference – or with any other Georgia Chapter A&WMA activity – you're welcome to join the fun! As you can see from the newsletter, we are soliciting nominations for officers. Other non-officer positions are available, too. For further information on becoming an officer or just helping out in general, please contact either Karen Dorman at [kdorman@gesinc.com](mailto:kdorman@gesinc.com) or Brian Queen at [bqueen@asi-lab.com](mailto:bqueen@asi-lab.com).

## Note from the Editor

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By **Sean Nicholl, P.E.**

*Rindt-McDuff Associates, Inc.*

After nearly 7 years of performing this service, this is the last issue of the Georgia Chapter's newsletter which will be edited and published by Rindt-McDuff Associates. It has been our pleasure to work with the Chapter in this capacity over the years, and it fits well with Rindt-McDuff's commitment to give back to our community. We are certainly not going away, however, and will continue to manage the Chapter's Annual Environmental Awards program. We look forward to seeing you all at future Chapter events.

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