GRP MADISON AIR POLLUTION FACTS

The Madison Renewable Energy Facility, LLC, located in Colbert, Georgia has an air permit issued by the Georgia Environmental Protection Division which allows the following amounts of pollution to be emitted annually. The Permit Amendment lists the following actual emissions ("Emissions Calculations"):

Pollutant	Pounds per Year
Particulates	68,400
Fine particulates (PM-10 and PM-2.5)	100,000
Nitrogen Oxides (NOx)	448,200
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	182,600
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	448,200
Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)	399,600
Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP)	36,740

Emission Data Source: GRP Madison Renewable Energy Facility, LLC, Application No. 26986, EPD Permit Amendment 4/8/19

Hazardous air pollutants (HAP) are a group of chemical compounds which are designated by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under Section 112 of the federal Clean Air Act. Hazardous air pollutants are those known to cause cancer and other serious health impacts.

Hazardous air pollutants emitted from the Madison Renewable Energy Facility

Hydrogen chloride: When hydrogen chloride gas comes in contact with moisture, it forms hydrochloric acid, which is corrosive and can cause irritation and burns. (ATSDR)

Benzene: A known human carcinogen. (CARB)

Formaldehyde: Causes irritation of the skin, eyes, nose, and throat. High levels of exposure may cause some types of cancers. (ATSDR)

Arsenic: Listed as a presumed carcinogenic substance based on the increased prevalence of lung and skin cancer observed in human populations with multiple exposures, primarily through industrial inhalation. (WebMD)

Chromium: There are many forms of chromium, but the EPA has determined that chromium-6 in air is a human carcinogen. (ATSDR)

Lead and lead compounds: Considered "reasonably anticipated to be human carcinogens." Also non-cancer impacts include neurotoxicity, developmental delays, hypertension, impaired hearing acuity, impaired hemoglobin synthesis, and male reproductive impairment. Many of lead's health effects may occur without overt signs of toxicity. Lead has particularly significant effects in children. (EPA-IRIS)

Ammonia: Irritant to the upper respiratory tract, skin, and eyes. (Cal/EPA OEHHA).

Sulfuric acid: In the air is an irritant and resembles cigarette smoke impacts on the human lung, leading to chronic bronchitis. (EHP)

2/25/2020

Blue Ridge Environmental Defense League

www.BREDL.org PO Box 88 Glendale Springs, North Carolina 28629 BREDL@skybest.com (336) 982-2691