Facility Identification Data
Name: BABYLON RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY
Address: 125 GLEAM ST
WEST BABYLON, NY 11704

Owner/Firm
Name: COVANTA BABYLON INC
Address: 40 LANE ROAD
CALDWELL, NJ 07007-2615, USA
Owner Classification: Corporation/Partnership

Permit Contacts
Division of Environmental Permits:
Name: ROGER EVANS
Address: NYSDEC - SUNY @ STONY BROOK
50 CIRCLE RD
STONY BROOK, NY 11790-3409
Phone:6314440365

Division of Air Resources:
Name: DEEPAK RAMRAKHIANI
Address: NYSDEC - SUNY @ STONY BROOK
50 CIRCLE RD
STONY BROOK, NY 11790-3409
Phone:6314440205

Air Permitting Contact:
Name: JOSEPH F VOLPE
Address: COVANTA BABYLON INC
125 GLEAM ST
WEST BABYLON, NY 11704
Phone:6314911976

Permit Description

Introduction

The Title V operating air permit is intended to be a document containing only enforceable terms and conditions as well as any additional information, such as the identification of emission units, emission points, emission sources and processes, that makes the terms meaningful. 40 CFR Part 70.7(a)(5) requires that each Title V permit have an accompanying "...statement that sets forth the legal and factual basis for the draft permit conditions". The purpose for this permit review report is to satisfy the above requirement by providing pertinent details regarding the permit/application data and permit conditions in a more easily understandable format. This report will also include background narrative and explanations of regulatory decisions made by the reviewer. It should be emphasized that this permit review report, while based on information contained in the permit, is a separate document and is not itself an enforceable term and condition of the permit.

Summary Description of Proposed Project
Application for Modification of Air Title V Facility.

Attainment Status
BABYLON RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY is located in the town of BABYLON in the county of SUFFOLK.
The attainment status for this location is provided below. (Areas classified as attainment

are those that meet all ambient air quality standards for a designated criteria air pollutant.)

Criteria Pollutant	Attainment Status
Particulate Matter (PM)	ATTAINMENT
Particulate Matter < 10µ in diameter (PM10)	ATTAINMENT
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	ATTAINMENT
Ozone*	SEVERE NON-ATTAINMENT
Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)**	ATTAINMENT
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	ATTAINMENT

* Ozone is regulated in terms of the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and/or oxides of nitrogen (NOx) which are ozone precursors.
** NOx has a separate ambient air quality standard in addition to being an ozone precursor

Facility Description
The Babylon Resource Recovery Facility application requests modification of the existing Title V permit for the purpose of establishing certified Emission Reduction Credits(ERC) for past emission reductions which are the result of over-controlling for nitrogen oxide(NOx) emissions from two existing municipal waste combustor units. The NOx emissions will be limited to 245 tons per year, with a daily 24 hour block average of 150 ppm corrected to 7% oxygen dry volume. The amount of ERC to be created via the overcontrolling for NOx emission will be 141 tons. The modification includes the adoption of PAH/PCB testing to follow the testing for dioxin/furan testing (i.e. testing of one unit per year on a rotating basis per 40CFR60.38b) and the processing of the ash leachate from the adjacent Babylon monofill to be injected into the spray dry adsorber.

Permit Structure and Description of Operations
The Title V permit for BABYLON RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY is structured in terms of the following hierarchy: facility, emission unit, emission point, emission source and process.
A facility is defined as all emission sources located at one or more adjacent or contiguous properties owned or operated by the same person or persons under common control. The facility is subdivided into one or more emission units (EU). Emission units are defined as any part or activity of a stationary facility that emits or has the potential to emit any federal or state regulated air pollutant. An emission unit is represented as a grouping of processes (defined as any activity involving one or more emission sources (ES) that emits or has the potential to emit any federal or state regulated air pollutant). An emission source is defined as any apparatus, contrivance or machine capable of causing emissions of any air contaminant to the outdoor atmosphere, including any appurtenant exhaust system or air cleaning device. [NOTE: Indirect sources of air contamination as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 203 (i.e. parking lots) are excluded from this definition]. The applicant is required to identify the principal piece of equipment (i.e., emission source) that directly

results in or controls the emission of federal or state regulated air pollutants from an activity (i.e., process). Emission sources are categorized by the following types:

combustion - devices which burn fuel to generate heat, steam or power
incinerator - devices which burn waste material for disposal
control - emission control devices
process - any device or contrivance which may emit air contaminants that is not included in the above categories.

BABYLON RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY is defined by the following emission unit(s):
Emission unit 1MBMWC - Emission unit consists of a municipal waste combustor/boiler with a nominal design capacity of 375 tons per day. The combustor is a mass burn waterwall design that utilizes a martin stoker technology. The combustor exhausts through a separate flue in a stack common to the second combustor/boiler. Air pollution control equipment at the Babylon Resource Recovery Facility (BRRF) includes dry scrubbers for acid gas control, a selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) process using urea based reagents to control nitrogen oxides, activated carbon injection for mercury control, fabric filters for particulate removal and good combustion practices. The BRRF employs a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) that provides continuous feedback on the efficiencies of the air pollution control (APC) equipment. The base operating scenario for the BRRF includes the combustion of solid waste in two 375 tpd units as allowed in the BRRF's solid waste permit contained in the facility's certificate to operate and as otherwise approved by NYSDEC. The facility is authorized to receive municipal solid waste which includes residential, commercial and governmental and/or institutional waste, the combustible portion of construction and demolition (C&D) debris, light industrial waste, treated regulated medical waste, treated and destroyed medical waste, and other non-hazardous industrial waste streams as approved by NYSDEC on a case by case basis. The BRRF uses no. 2 fuel oil as an auxiliary fuel only in its base operating scenario. Fuel oil is used during startup to warm the unit up to the minimum required combustion zone temperature and residence time before introducing refuse into the furnace and during the transition period before the fires are fully sustained by the refuse. Fuel oil is used as an auxiliary fuel during shutdown in order to maintain minimum combustion zone temperature and residence time requirements until refuse is burned off the grates. Auxiliary fuel is also used during periods of upset and at any other time the furnace temperature/residence time requirements would not otherwise be met. BRRF is subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb. The BRRF will follow the procedures outlined therein for startup, shutdown and malfunction relief. The standards regulated under this subpart, and, therefore, for which the regulations provide startup, shutdown and malfunction relief, are particulate matter, opacity, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and baghouse inlet temperature. Furthermore, combustion index, as well as additional permit limits for the constituents listed above, is logically afforded the same relief, since combustion index is based on the carbon monoxide measurement and is addressing the same principal as the carbon monoxide permit limit, i.e., requiring a certain combustion efficiency. The BRRF will follow the procedures for malfunction relief as outlined in 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb as discussed above and can seek relief for addition al regulated parameters from NYSDEC on a case by case basis pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 201-4. In addition, the emergency defense provision of 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.5 also applies to BRRF. The following descriptions/definitions will be utilized to identify MWC operating modes. Warmup: fuel oil is typically the fuel used during the warmup period at the BRRF. The BRRF is in the warmup stage when only fossil fuel is being fired in order to warm the unit up to minimum combustion zone temperatures, or to keep the unit warm, before MSW feeding has commenced. Startup: startup is initiated at the BRRF when a boiler's feed chute damper is opened and continuous burning of MSW if commenced. Continuous burning: 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb defines continuous burning as "the continuous, semi-continuous, or batch feeding of MSW for purposes of waste disposal, energy production, or providing heat to the combustion system in preparation for waste disposal or energy production. The use of MSW solely to provide thermal protection of the grate or hearth during the startup period shall not be considered to be continuous burning." Shutdown: the shutdown period for a boiler begins when the continuous burning of MSW is ceased and the shutdown period ends when all refuse is burned off the grates. The shutdown period at the BRRF commences when the subject unit's feed chute damper is shut (this is the time at which continuous feeding is ceased). Shutdown of a unit is complete when all of the municipal solid waste is burned off the grates. The operator verifies that the shutdown is complete by visually inspecting the grates to make sure the fires are out. Malfunction: 40 CFR 60.2 defines malfunction as "any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a

normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions." Malfunction is similarly defined in 6 NYCRR Part 201-2 as "any sudden and unavoidable failure of an air cleaning device or air contamination source to operate in compliance with all applicable parts of this chapter [6 NYCRR Part 201] and shall not include failures that are caused entirely or partially by poor maintenance, careless operation, or other preventable condition." Emergency Conditions: 6 NYCRR Part 201-2(b)(12) defines emergency as "any situation arising from suddenly and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the owner and/or operator of a facility, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation and which causes the emission source to exceed a technology-based requirement under the permit of state-established emission limitations, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the situation. An emergency shall not include situations caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error." The BRRF modification of the existing Title V permit establishes certified emission reduction credits (ERC) for past emission reductions which are the result of over-controlling for nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions from the two existing municipal waste combustor units. The NOx emissions will be limited to 245 tons per year, with a daily 24 hour block average of 150 ppm by volume (dry, corrected to 7% oxygen). The amount of ERCs to be created via the over-controlling for NOx emission will be 141 tons. The modification includes the adoption of PAH/PCB testing to follow the testing for dioxin/furan testing (i.e. testing of one unit per year on a rotating basis per 40 CFR 60.38b) and the processing of the ash leachate from the adjacent Babylon monofill to be injected into the spray dry adsorber at a maximum rate of 1300 gallons per hour.
Emission unit 1MBMWC is associated with the following emission points (EP):
00003
It is further defined by the following process(es):
Process: 1MW is located at COMBUSTION BUILDING, Building 1 - Municipal waste combustor rated at a 375 tpd nominal capacity processing solid waste. The base operating scenario for the Babylon Resource Recovery Facility (BRRF) includes the combustion of solid waste as allowed in the BRRF solid waste permit contained in the facility's certificate to operate and as otherwise approved by NYSDEC. The facility is authorized to receive municipal solid waste which includes residential, commercial and governmental and/or institutional waste, the combustible portion of construction and demolition (C&D) debris, light industrial waste, treated regulated medical waste, treated and destroyed medical waste, and other non-hazardous industrial waste streams as approved by NYSDEC on a case by case basis. The authorized non-hazardous waste is hereby termed as "MSW".

BRRF will follow the procedures outlined in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb and 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.4 for startup, shutdown and malfunction relief.

Replaces process MSW.
Process: 1ST is located at COMBUSTION BUILDING, Building 1 - Municipal waste combustor firing no. 2 fuel oil during startup/shutdown and malfunction in addition to conditions while transitioning to/from MSW firing or to maintain required furnace temperatures. The Babylon Resource Recovery Facility (BRRF) uses no. 2 fuel oil as an auxiliary fuel only in its base operating scenario. Fuel oil is used during startup to warm the unit up to the minimum required combustion zone temperature and residence time before introducing refuse into the furnace and during the transition period before the fires are fully sustained by the refuse. Fuel oil is used as an auxiliary fuel during shutdown in order to maintain minimum combustion zone temperature and residence time requirements until refuse is burned off the grates. Auxiliary fuel is also used during periods of upset and at any other time the furnace temperature/residence time requirements would not otherwise be met.

BRRF will follow the procedures outlined in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb and 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.4 for startup, shutdown and malfunction relief and can seek relief for additional regulated parameters from NYSDEC on a case by case basis pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.4. In addition, the emergency defense provision of 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.5 also applies to BRRF. The following descriptions/definitions will be utilized to identify MWC operating modes.

1. Warm-up: Fuel oil is typically the fuel used during the warmup period at the BRRF. The BRRF is in the warmup stage when only fossil fuel is being fired in order to warm the unit up to minimum combustion zone

temperatures, or to keep the unit warm, before MSW feeding has commenced.

2. Start-up: Startup is initiated at the BRRF when a boiler's feed chute damper is opened and continuous burning of MSW is commenced.

3. Continuous burning: Defines continuous burning as "the continuous, semi-continuous, or batch feeding of MSW for purposes of waste disposal, energy production, or providing heat to the combustion system in preparation for waste disposal or energy production. The use of MSW solely to provide thermal protection of the grate or hearth during the startup period shall not be considered to be continuous burning."

4. Shutdown: The shutdown period for a boiler begins when the continuous burning of MSW is ceased and the shutdown period ends when all refuse is burned off the grates. The shutdown period at the BRRF commences when the subject unit's feed chute damper is shut (this is the time at which continuous feeding is ceased). Shutdown of a unit is complete when all of the municipal solid waste is burned off the grates. The operator verifies that the shutdown is complete by visually inspecting the grates to make sure the fires are out.

5. Malfunction: 40 CFR 60.2 defines malfunction as "any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions." malfunction is similarly defined in 6 NYCRR Part 201-2 as "any sudden and unavoidable failure of an air cleaning device or air contamination source to operate in compliance with all applicable parts of this chapter [6 NYCRR Part 201] and shall not include failures that are caused entirely or partially by poor maintenance, careless operation, or other preventable condition."

6. Emergency Conditions: 6 NYCRR Part 201-2(b)(12) defines emergency as "any situation arising from suddenly and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the owner and/or operator of a facility, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation and which causes the emission source to exceed a technology-based requirement under the permit of state-established emission limitations, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the situation. An emergency shall not include situations caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error."

Replaces process STS.

Emission unit 2MBMWC - Emission unit consists of a municipal waste combustor/boiler with a nominal design capacity of 375 tons per day. The combustor is a mass burn waterwall design that utilizes a martin stoker technology. The combustor exhausts through a separate flue in a stack common to the second combustor/boiler. Air pollution control equipment at the Babylon Resource Recovery Facility (BRRF) includes dry scrubbers for acid gas control, a selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) process using urea based reagents to control nitrogen oxides, activated carbon injection for mercury control, fabric filters for particulate removal and good combustion practices. The BRRF employs a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) that provides continuous feedback on the efficiencies of the air pollution control (APC) equipment. The base operating scenario for the BRRF includes the combustion of solid waste in two 375 tpd units as allowed in the BRRF's solid waste permit contained in the facility's certificate to operate and as otherwise approved by NYSDEC. The facility is authorized to receive municipal solid waste which includes residential, commercial and governmental and/or institutional waste, the combustible portion of construction and demolition (C&D) debris, light industrial waste, treated regulated medical waste, treated and destroyed medical waste, and other non-hazardous industrial waste streams as approved by NYSDEC on a case by case basis. The BRRF uses no. 2 fuel oil as an auxiliary fuel only in its base operating scenario. Fuel oil is used during startup to warm the unit up to the minimum required combustion zone temperature and residence time before introducing refuse into the furnace and during the transition period before the fires are fully sustained by the refuse. Fuel oil is used as an auxiliary fuel during shutdown in order to maintain minimum combustion zone temperature and residence time requirements until refuse is burned off the grates. Auxiliary fuel is also used during periods of upset and at any other time the furnace temperature/residence time requirements would not otherwise be met. BRRF is

subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb. The BRRF will follow the procedures outlined therein for startup, shutdown and malfunction relief. The standards regulated under this subpart, and, therefore, for which the regulations provide startup, shutdown and malfunction relief, are particulate matter, opacity, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and baghouse inlet temperature. Furthermore, combustion index, as well as additional permit limits for the constituents listed above, is logically afforded the same relief, since combustion index is based on the carbon monoxide measurement and is addressing the same principal as the carbon monoxide permit limit, i.e., requiring a certain combustion efficiency. The BRRF will follow the procedures for malfunction relief as outlined in 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb as discussed above and can seek relief for addition al regulated parameters from NYSDEC on a case by case basis pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 201-4. In addition, the emergency defense provision of 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.5 also applies to BRRF. The following descriptions/definitions will be utilized to identify MWC operating modes. Warmup: fuel oil is typically the fuel used during the warmup period at the BRRF. The BRRF is in the warmup stage when only fossil fuel is being fired in order to warm the unit up to minimum combustion zone temperatures, or to keep the unit warm, before MSW feeding has commenced. Startup: startup is initiated at the BRRF when a boiler's feed chute damper is opened and continuous burning of MSW if commenced. Continuous burning: 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb defines continuous burning as "the continuous, semi-continuous, or batch feeding of MSW for purposes of waste disposal, energy production, or providing heat to the combustion system in preparation for waste disposal or energy production. The use of MSW solely to provide thermal protection of the grate or hearth during the startup period shall not be considered to be continuous burning." Shutdown: the shutdown period for a boiler begins when the continuous burning of MSW is ceased and the shutdown period ends when all refuse is burned off the grates. The shutdown period at the BRRF commences when the subject unit's feed chute damper is shut (this is the time at which continuous feeding is ceased). Shutdown of a unit is complete when all of the municipal solid waste is burned off the grates. The operator verifies that the shutdown is complete by visually inspecting the grates to make sure the fires are out. Malfunction: 40 CFR 60.2 defines malfunction as "any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions." Malfunction is similarly defined in 6 NYCRR Part 201-2 as "any sudden and unavoidable failure of an air cleaning device or air contamination source to operate in compliance with all applicable parts of this chapter [6 NYCRR Part 201] and shall not include failures that are caused entirely or partially by poor maintenance, careless operation, or other preventable condition." Emergency Conditions: 6 NYCRR Part 201-2(b)(12) defines emergency as "any situation arising from suddenly and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the owner and/or operator of a facility, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation and which causes the emission source to exceed a technology-based requirement under the permit of state-established emission limitations, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the situation. An emergency shall not include situations caused by improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error." The BRRF modification of the existing Title V permit establishes certified emission reduction credits (ERC) for past emission reductions which are the result of over-controlling for nitrogen oxide (NOx) emissions from the two existing municipal waste combustor units. The NOx emissions will be limited to 245 tons per year, with a daily 24 hour block average of 150 ppm by volume (dry, corrected to 7% oxygen). The amount of ERCs to be created via the over-controlling for NOx emission will be 141 tons. The modification includes the adoption of PAH/PCB testing to follow the testing for dioxin/furan testing (i.e. testing of one unit per year on a rotating basis per 40 CFR 60.38b) and the processing of the ash leachate from the adjacent Babylon monofill to be injected into the spray dry adsorber at a maximum rate of 1300 gallons per hour.
Emission unit 2MBMWC is associated with the following emission points (EP):
00004
It is further defined by the following process(es):
Process: 2MW is located at COMBUSTION BUILDING, Building 1 - Municipal waste combustor rated at a 375 tpd nominal capacity processing solid waste. The base operating scenario for the Babylon Resource Recovery Facility (BRRF) includes the combustion of solid waste as allowed in the BRRF solid waste permit contained in the facility's certificate to operate and as otherwise approved by NYSDEC. The facility is authorized to receive municipal solid waste which includes residential, commercial and governmental and/or institutional waste, the combustible portion of construction and demolition (C&D) debris, light industrial waste, treated regulated medical waste, treated and destroyed medical waste, and other non-hazardous industrial waste streams as approved by

NYSDEC on a case by case basis. The authorized non-hazardous waste is hereby termed as "MSW".

BRRF will follow the procedures outlined in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb and 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.4 for startup, shutdown and malfunction relief.

Replaces process MSW.
Process: 2ST is located at COMBUSTION BUILDING, Building 1 - Municipal waste combustor firing no. 2 fuel oil during startup/shutdown and malfunction in addition to conditions while transitioning to/from MSW firing or to maintain required furnace temperatures. The Babylon Resource Recovery Facility (BRRF) uses no. 2 fuel oil as an auxiliary fuel only in its base operating scenario. Fuel oil is used during startup to warm the unit up to the minimum required combustion zone temperature and residence time before introducing refuse into the furnace and during the transition period before the fires are fully sustained by the refuse. Fuel oil is used as an auxiliary fuel during shutdown in order to maintain minimum combustion zone temperature and residence time requirements until refuse is burned off the grates. Auxiliary fuel is also used during periods of upset and at any other time the furnace temperature/residence time requirements would not otherwise be met.

BRRF will follow the procedures outlined in 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb and 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.4 for startup, shutdown and malfunction relief and can seek relief for additional regulated parameters from NYSDEC on a case by case basis pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.4. In addition, the emergency defense provision of 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.5 also applies to BRRF. The following descriptions/definitions will be utilized to identify MWC operating modes.

1. Warm-up: Fuel oil is typically the fuel used during the warmup period at the BRRF. The BRRF is in the warmup stage when only fossil fuel is being fired in order to warm the unit up to minimum combustion zone temperatures, or to keep the unit warm, before MSW feeding has commenced.

2. Start-up: Startup is initiated at the BRRF when a boiler's feed chute damper is opened and continuous burning of MSW is commenced.

3. Continuous burning: Defines continuous burning as "the continuous, semi-continuous, or batch feeding of MSW for purposes of waste disposal, energy production, or providing heat to the combustion system in preparation for waste disposal or energy production. The use of MSW solely to provide thermal protection of the grate or hearth during the startup period shall not be considered to be continuous burning."

4. Shutdown: The shutdown period for a boiler begins when the continuous burning of MSW is ceased and the shutdown period ends when all refuse is burned off the grates. The shutdown period at the BRRF commences when the subject unit's feed chute damper is shut (this is the time at which continuous feeding is ceased). Shutdown of a unit is complete when all of the municipal solid waste is burned off the grates. The operator verifies that the shutdown is complete by visually inspecting the grates to make sure the fires are out.

5. Malfunction: 40 CFR 60.2 defines malfunction as "any sudden and unavoidable failure of air pollution control equipment or process equipment or of a process to operate in a normal or usual manner. Failures that are caused entirely or in part by poor maintenance, careless operation, or any other preventable upset condition or preventable equipment breakdown shall not be considered malfunctions." malfunction is similarly defined in 6 NYCRR Part 201-2 as "any sudden and unavoidable failure of an air cleaning device or air contamination source to operate in compliance with all applicable parts of this chapter [6 NYCRR Part 201] and shall not include failures that are caused entirely or partially by poor maintenance, careless operation, or other preventable condition."

6. Emergency Conditions: 6 NYCRR Part 201-2(b)(12) defines emergency as "any situation arising from suddenly and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the owner and/or operator of a facility, including acts of God, which situation requires immediate corrective action to restore normal operation and which causes the emission source to exceed a technology-based requirement under the permit of state-established emission limitations, due to unavoidable increases in emissions attributable to the situation. An emergency shall not include situations caused by

improperly designed equipment, lack of preventative maintenance, careless or improper operation, or operator error."

Replaces process STS.

Title V/Major Source Status
BABYLON RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY is subject to Title V requirements. This determination is based on the following information:
This facility exceeds the major source threshold for Hazardous Air Pollutant (HAP), any air pollutant regulated under the act and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) in ozone nonattainments areas classified as severe.

Program Applicability

The following chart summarizes the applicability of BABYLON RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY with regards to the principal air pollution regulatory programs:

Regulatory Program	Applicability
PSD	YES
NSR (non-attainment)	YES
NESHAP (40 CFR Part 61)	NO
NESHAP (MACT - 40 CFR Part 63)	NO
NSPS	YES
TITLE IV	NO
TITLE V	YES
TITLE VI	NO
RACT	NO
SIP	YES

NOTES:
PSD Prevention of Significant Deterioration (40 CFR 52) - requirements which pertain to major stationary sources located in areas which are in attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for specified pollutants.

NSR New Source Review (6 NYCRR Part 231) - requirements which pertain to major stationary sources located in areas which are in non-attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards

(NAAQS) for specified pollutants.

NESHAP National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR 61) - contaminant and source specific emission standards established prior to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA) which were developed for 9 air contaminants (inorganic arsenic, radon, benzene, vinyl chloride, asbestos, mercury, beryllium, radionuclides, and volatile HAP's)

MACT Maximum Achievable Control Technology (40 CFR 63) - contaminant and source specific emission standards established by the 1990 CAAA. Under Section 112 of the CAAA, the US EPA is required to develop and promulgate emissions standards for new and existing sources. The standards are to be based on the best demonstrated control technology and practices in the regulated industry, otherwise known as MACT. The corresponding regulations apply to specific source types and contaminants.

NSPS New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR 60) - standards of performance for specific stationary source categories developed by the US EPA under Section 111 of the CAAA. The standards apply only to those stationary sources which have been constructed or modified after the regulations have been proposed by publication in the Federal Register and only to the specific contaminant(s) listed in the regulation.

Title IV Acid Rain Control Program (40 CFR 72 thru 78) - regulations which mandate the implementation of the acid rain control program for large stationary combustion facilities.

Title VI Stratospheric Ozone Protection (40 CFR 82, Subparts A thru G) - federal requirements that apply to sources which use a minimum quantity of CFC's (chlorofluorocarbons), HCFC's(hydrofluorocarbons)or other ozone depleting substances or regulated substitute substances in equipment such as air conditioners, refrigeration equipment or motor vehicle air conditioners or appliances.

RACT Reasonably Available Control Technology (6 NYCRR Parts 212.10, 226, 227-2, 228, 229, 230, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236) - the lowest emission limit that a specific source is capable of meeting by application of control technology that is reasonably available, considering technological and economic feasibility. RACT is a control strategy used to limit emissions of VOC's and NOx for the purpose of attaining the air quality standard for ozone. The term as it is used in the above table refers to those state air pollution control regulations which specifically regulate VOC and NOx emissions.

SIP State Implementation Plan (40 CFR 52, Subpart HH) - as per the CAAA, all states are empowered and required to devise the specific combination of controls that, when implemented, will bring about attainment of ambient air quality standards established by the federal government and the individual state. This specific combination of measures is referred to as the SIP. The term here refers to those state regulations that are approved to be included in the SIP and thus are considered federally enforceable.

Compliance Status

Facility is in compliance with all requirements

SIC Codes

SIC or Standard Industrial Classification code is an industrial code developed by the

federal Office of Management and Budget for use, among other things, in the classification of establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged. Each operating establishment is assigned an industry code on the basis of its primary activity, which is determined by its principal product or group of products produced or distributed, or services rendered. Larger facilities typically have more than one SIC code.

SIC Code	Description
4953	REFUSE SYSTEMS

SCC Codes

SCC or Source Classification Code is a code developed and used" by the USEPA to categorizeprocesses which result in air emissions for the purpose of assessing emission factor information.Each SCC represents a unique process or function within a source category logically associated with a point of air pollution emissions. Any operation that causes air pollution can be represented by one or more SCC's.

SCC Code	Description
5-01-001-02	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - MUNICIPAL INCINERATION Mass Burn: Single Chamber

Facility Emissions Summary

In the following table, the CAS No. or Chemical Abstract Series code is an identifier assigned to every chemical compound. [NOTE: Certain CAS No.'s contain a 'NY' designation within them. These are not true CAS No.'s but rather an identification which has been developed by the department to identify groups of contaminants which ordinary CAS No.'s do not do. As an example, volatile organic compounds or VOC's are identified collectively by the NY CAS No. 0NY998-00-0.] The PTE refers to the Potential to Emit. This is defined as the maximum capacity of a facility or air contaminant source to emit any air contaminant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the facility or air contamination source to emit any air contaminant , including air pollution control equipment and/or restrictions on the hours of operation, or on the type or amount or material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of the design only if the limitation is contained in federally enforceable permit conditions. The PTE Range represents an emission range for a contaminant. Any PTE quantity that is displayed represents a facility-wide emission cap or limitation for that contaminant. If no PTE quantity is displayed, the PTE Range is provided to indicate the approximate magnitude of facility-wide emissions for the specified contaminant in terms of tons per year (tpy). The term 'HAP' refers to any of the hazardous air pollutants listed in section 112(b) of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. Total emissions of all hazardous air pollutants are listed under the special NY CAS No. 0NY100-00-0. In addition, each individual hazardous air pollutant is also listed under its own specific CAS No. and is identified in the list below by the (HAP) designation.

Cas No.	Contaminant Name	PTE		
		lbs/yr	Range	
051207-31-9	2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZOFURAN	490000		A
001746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN	pteyear		Y
007440-36-0	ANTIMONY	pteyear	Y	
007440-38-2	ARSENIC	pteyear	Y	
007440-41-7	BERYLLIUM	pteyear	Y	
007440-43-9	CADMIUM	pteyear	Y	
000630-08-0	CARBON MONOXIDE	pteyear	C	
007440-47-3	CHROMIUM	pteyear	Y	
007440-48-4	COBALT	pteyear	Y	
007440-50-8	COPPER	pteyear	A	
007782-41-4	FLUORINE	pteyear	A	
000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	pteyear	Y	
0NY100-00-0	HAP	pteyear	F	

007647-01-0	HYDROGEN CHLORIDE	pteyear		Z		
007439-92-1	LEAD	pteyear		Y		
007439-97-6	MERCURY	pteyear		Y		
007440-02-0	NICKEL METAL AND INSOLUBLE COMPOUNDS			pteyear		Y
0NY210-00-0	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	pteyear				
0NY075-00-0	PARTICULATES	pteyear		F		
0NY075-00-5	PM-10	pteyear		F		
001336-36-3	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL		pteyear		Y	
130498-29-2	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS		pteyear		Y	
007446-09-5	SULFUR DIOXIDE	pteyear		G		
007664-93-9	SULFURIC ACID	pteyear		B		
0NY998-00-0	VOC	pteyear		A		
007440-66-6	ZINC	pteyear		B		

NOTIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

Item A: Emergency Defense - 6NYCRR Part 201-1.5

An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with emissions limitations or permit conditions for all facilities in New York State.

(a) The affirmative defense of emergency shall be demonstrated through properly signed, contemporaneous operating logs, or other relevant evidence that:

(1) An emergency occurred and that the facility owner and/or operator can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;

(2) The equipment at the permitted facility causing the emergency was at the time being properly operated;

(3) During the period of the emergency the facility owner and/or operator took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and

(4) The facility owner and/or operator notified the Department within two working days after the event occurred. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

(b) In any enforcement proceeding, the facility owner and/or operator seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

(c) This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any applicable requirement.

Item B: Public Access to Recordkeeping for Title V Facilities - 6NYCRR Part 201-1.10(b)

The Department will make available to the public any permit application, compliance plan, permit, and monitoring and compliance certification report pursuant to Section 503(e) of the Act, except for information entitled to confidential treatment pursuant to 6NYCRR Part 616 - Public Access to records and Section 114(c) of the Act.

Item C: Timely Application for the Renewal of Title V Permits - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.3(a)(4)

Owners and/or operators of facilities having an issued Title V permit shall submit a complete application at least 180 days, but not more than eighteen months, prior to the date of permit expiration for permit renewal purposes.

Item D: Certification by a Responsible Official - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.3(d)(12)

Any application, form, report or compliance certification required to be submitted pursuant to the federally enforceable portions of this permit shall contain a certification of truth, accuracy and completeness by a responsible official. This certification shall state that based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

Item E: Requirement to Comply With All Conditions - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(a)(2)

The permittee must comply with all conditions of the Title V facility permit. Any permit non-compliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

Item F: Permit Revocation, Modification, Reopening, Reissuance or Termination, and Associated Information Submission Requirements - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(a)(3)

This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

Item G: Cessation or Reduction of Permitted Activity Not a Defense - 6NYCRR Part 201-6.5(a)(5)

It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action to claim that a cessation or reduction in the permitted activity would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

Item H: Property Rights - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(a)(6)

This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

Item I: Severability - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(a)(9)

If any provisions, parts or conditions of this permit are found to be invalid or are the subject of a challenge, the remainder of this permit shall continue to be valid.

Item J: Permit Shield - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(g)

All permittees granted a Title V facility permit shall be covered under the protection of a permit shield, except as provided under 6 NYCRR Subpart 201-6. Compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the permit, or the Department, in acting on the permit application or revision, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the major stationary source, and the permit includes the determination or a concise summary thereof. Nothing herein shall preclude the Department from revising or revoking the permit pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 621 or from exercising its summary abatement authority. Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

i. The ability of the Department to seek to bring suit on behalf of the State of New York, or the Administrator to seek to bring suit on behalf of the United States, to immediately restrain any person causing or contributing to pollution presenting an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, welfare or the environment to stop the emission of air pollutants causing or contributing to such pollution;

ii. The liability of a permittee of the Title V facility for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;

iii. The applicable requirements of Title IV of the Act;

iv. The ability of the Department or the Administrator to obtain information from the permittee concerning the ability to enter, inspect and monitor the facility.

Item K: Reopening for Cause - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(i)

This Title V permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:

i. If additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable where this permit's remaining term is three or more years, a reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which this permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended by the Department pursuant to the provisions of Part 201-6.7 and Part 621.

ii. The Department or the Administrator determines that the permit contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the permit.

iii. The Department or the Administrator determines that the Title V permit must be revised or reopened to assure compliance with applicable requirements.

iv. If the permitted facility is an "affected source" subject to the requirements of Title IV of the Act, and additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable. Upon approval by the Administrator, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the permit.

Proceedings to reopen and issue Title V facility permits shall follow the same procedures as apply to initial permit issuance but shall affect only those parts of the permit for which cause to reopen exists.

Reopenings shall not be initiated before a notice of such intent is provided to the facility by the Department at least thirty days in advance of the date that the permit is to be reopened, except that the Department may provide a shorter time period in the case of an emergency.

Item L: Permit Exclusion - ECL 19-0305

The issuance of this permit by the Department and the receipt thereof by the Applicant does not and shall not be construed as barring, diminishing, adjudicating or in any way affecting any legal, administrative or equitable rights or claims, actions, suits, causes of action or demands whatsoever that the Department may have against the Applicant for violations based on facts and circumstances alleged to have occurred or existed prior to the effective date of this permit, including, but not limited to, any enforcement action authorized pursuant to the provisions of applicable federal law, the Environmental Conservation Law of the State of New York (ECL) and Chapter III of the Official Compilation of the Codes, Rules and

Regulations of the State of New York (NYCRR). The issuance of this permit also shall not in any way affect pending or future enforcement actions under the Clean Air Act brought by the United States or any person.

Item M: **Federally Enforceable Requirements - 40 CFR 70.6(b)**
All terms and conditions in this permit required by the Act or any applicable requirement, including any provisions designed to limit a facility's potential to emit, are enforceable by the Administrator and citizens under the Act. The Department has, in this permit, specifically designated any terms and conditions that are not required under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements as being enforceable under only state regulations.

NOTIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

Item A: **General Provisions for State Enforceable Permit Terms and Condition - 6 NYCRR Part 201-5**
Any person who owns and/or operates stationary sources shall operate and maintain all emission units and any required emission control devices in compliance with all applicable Parts of this Chapter and existing laws, and shall operate the facility in accordance with all criteria, emission limits, terms, conditions, and standards in this permit. Failure of such person to properly operate and maintain the effectiveness of such emission units and emission control devices may be sufficient reason for the Department to revoke or deny a permit.

The owner or operator of the permitted facility must maintain all required records on-site for a period of five years and make them available to representatives of the Department upon request. Department representatives must be granted access to any facility regulated by this Subpart, during normal operating hours, for the purpose of determining compliance with this and any other state and federal air pollution control requirements, regulations or law.

Regulatory Analysis

Location Facility/EU/EP/Process/ES	Regulation	Condition	Short Description
FACILITY		43	Powers and Duties of the Department with respect to air pollution control
FACILITY	40CFR 52-A.21(j)(2)	2-22, 2-23, 2-24, 2-25, 2-26	Best Available Control Technology (BACT) (see narrative)
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(a)(1)(i)	2-30	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for particulates
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(a)(1)(iii	2-31	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for opacity
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(a)(2)(i)	2-32	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for cadmium

1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(a)(3)	2-33, 2-34	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for mercury
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(a)(4)	2-35	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for lead
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(b)(3)(i)	2-36, 2-37	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for sulfur dioxide
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(b)(3)(ii)	2-38, 2-39	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for hydrogen chloride
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(c)(1)(iii	2-40	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for dioxin/furan not utilizing an electrostatic precipitator
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(d)	2-28	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for oxides of nitrogen
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.34b(a)	2-41	Existing Large MWC's - operating practices carbon monoxide limit
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.34b(b)	2-42, 2-43	Existing Large MWC's - operating practices MWC temperature requirements and unit load level
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.35b	2-44, 2-45, 2-46	Municipal waste combustor operator training and certification.
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Cb.36b	2-27	Emission guidelines for municipal waste combustor futitive ash emissions.
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.38b	2-47	Compliance and performance testing.
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Cb.39b(a)	2-29	
FACILITY	40CFR 68	13, 2-15	Chemical accident prevention provisions
FACILITY	40CFR 82-F	14	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - recycling and emissions reduction
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.3	1	
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.6	2-1, 2-16	Acceptable ambient air quality.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.7	2-4	
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.4	44	Unavoidable noncompliance and violations
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.7	2-5	
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.8	2-6	Prohibition of reintroduction of collected contaminants to the air
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-3.2(a)	2-7	Exempt Activities - Proof of eligibility
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-3.3(a)	2-8	Trivial Activities - proof of eligibility
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6	2, 15, 16	Title V Permits and the Associated Permit Conditions
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5(a)(4)	2-9	
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5(a)(7)	2-2	
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5(a)(8)	2-10	
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5(c)	3	Permit conditions for Recordkeeping and Reporting of Compliance Monitoring
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5(c)(2)	4	Permit conditions for Recordkeeping and Reporting of Compliance Monitoring
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5(c)(3)(ii)	5	Permit conditions for Recordkeeping and

			Reporting of Compliance Monitoring
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5(d)(5)	2-11	
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5(e)	6	
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5(f)(6)	2-12	
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-7.2	2-17, 2-18	Emissions capping using synthetic minor permits
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-1.1	2-13, 2-19	
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-1.3	7, 8	
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2.1	9	Emission Statements - Applicability
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2.5	10	Emission Statements - record keeping requirements.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 211.2	45	General Prohibitions - air pollution prohibited.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 211.3	2-14	General Prohibitions - visible emissions limited
FACILITY	6NYCRR 215	2-3	
FACILITY	6NYCRR 219-5.4	2-20	
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	6NYCRR 219-7.2	2-50, 2-51	Compliance with mercury emission limitations
FACILITY	6NYCRR 231-2.6	2-18, 2-21	Emission reduction credits
FACILITY	6NYCRR 617.11(d)	2-48, 2-49	Decision-making and findings requirements

Applicability Discussion:

Mandatory Requirements: The following facility-wide regulations are included in all Title V permits:

ECL 19-301.
This section of the Environmental Conservation Law establishes the powers and duties assigned to the Department with regard to administering the air pollution control program for New York State.

6NYCRR Part 200-.6
Acceptable ambient air quality - prohibits contravention of ambient air quality standards without mitigating measures

6NYCRR Part 200-.7
Anyone owning or operating an air contamination source which is equipped with an emission control device must operate the control consistent with ordinary and necessary practices, standards and procedures, as per manufacturer's specifications and keep it in a satisfactory state of maintenance and repair so that it operates effectively

6NYCRR Part 201-1.4
This regulation specifies the actions and recordkeeping and reporting requirements for any violation of an applicable state enforceable emission standard that results from a necessary scheduled equipment maintenance, start-up, shutdown, malfunction or upset in the event that these are unavoidable.

6NYCRR Part 201-1.7
Requires the recycle and salvage of collected air contaminants where practical

6NYCRR Part 201-1.8

Prohibits the reintroduction of collected air contaminants to the outside air

6NYCRR Part 201-3.2(a)
An owner and/or operator of an exempt emission source or unit may be required to certify that it operates within the specific criteria described in this Subpart.
All required records must be maintained on-site for a period of 5 years and made available to department representatives upon request. In addition, department representatives must be granted access to any facility which contains exempt emission sources or units, during normal operating hours, for the purpose of determining compliance with this and any other state and federal air pollution control requirements, regulations, or law.

6NYCRR Part 201-3.3(a)
The owner and/or operator of a trivial emission source or unit may be required to certify that it operates within the specific criteria described in this Subpart. All required records must be maintained on-site for a period of 5 years and made available to department representatives upon request. In addition, department representatives must be granted access to any facility which contains trivial emission sources or units subject to this Subpart, during normal operating hours, for the purpose of determining compliance with this and any other state and federal air pollution control requirements, regulations, or law.

6NYCRR Part 201-6
This regulation applies to those terms and conditions which are subject to Title V permitting. It establishes the applicability criteria for Title V permits, the information to be included in all Title V permit applications as well as the permit content and terms of permit issuance. This rule also specifies the compliance, monitoring, recordkeeping, reporting, fee, and procedural requirements that need to be met to obtain a Title V permit, modify the permit and demonstrate conformity with applicable requirements as listed in the Title V permit. For permitting purposes, this rule specifies the need to identify and describe all emission units, processes and products in the permit application as well as providing the Department the authority to include this and any other information that it deems necessary to determine the compliance status of the facility.

6NYCRR 201-6.5(a)(4)
This mandatory requirement applies to all Title V facilities. It requires the permittee to provide information that the Department may request in writing, within a reasonable time, in order to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. The request may include copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

6NYCRR 201-6.5(a)(7)
This is a mandatory condition that requires the owner or operator of a facility subject to Title V requirements to pay all applicable fees associated with the emissions from their facility.

6NYCRR 201-6.5(a)(8)
This is a mandatory condition for all facilities subject to Title V requirements. It allows the Department to inspect the facility to determine compliance with this permit, including copying records, sampling and monitoring, as necessary.

6NYCRR Part 201-6.5(c)
This requirement specifies, in general terms, what information must be contained in any required compliance monitoring records and reports. This includes the date, time and place of any sampling, measurements and analyses; who performed the analyses; analytical techniques and methods used as well as any required QA/QC procedures; results of the analyses; the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement and the identification of any permit deviations. All such reports must also be certified by the designated responsible official of the facility.

6NYCRR Part 201-6.5(c)(2)
This requirement specifies that all compliance monitoring and recordkeeping is to be conducted according to the terms and conditions of the permit and follow all QA requirements found in applicable regulations. It also requires monitoring records and supporting information to be retained for at least 5 years from the time of sampling, measurement, report or application. Support information is defined as including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

6NYCRR Part 201-6.5(c)(3)(ii)
This regulation specifies any reporting requirements incorporated into the permit must include provisions regarding the notification and reporting of permit deviations and incidences of noncompliance stating the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

6NYCRR 201-6.5(d)(5)
This condition applies to every Title V facility subject to a compliance schedule. It requires that reports, detailing the status of progress on achieving compliance with emission standards, be submitted semiannually.

6NYCRR Part 201-6.5(e)
Sets forth the general requirements for compliance certification content; specifies an annual submittal frequency; and identifies the EPA and appropriate regional office address where the reports are to be sent.

6NYCRR 201-6.5(f)(6)
This condition allows changes to be made at the facility, without modifying the permit, provided the changes do not cause an emission limit contained in this permit to be exceeded. The owner or operator of the facility must notify the Department of the change. It is applicable to all Title V permits which may be subject to an off permit change.

6NYCRR Part 202-1.1
This regulation allows the department the discretion to require an emission test for the purpose of determining compliance. Furthermore, the cost of the test, including the preparation of the report are to be borne by the owner/operator of the source.

6NYCRR Part 202-2.1
Requires that emission statements shall be submitted on or before April 15th each year for emissions of the previous calendar year.

6NYCRR Part 202-2.5

This rule specifies that each facility required to submit an emission statement must retain a copy of the statement and supporting documentation for at least 5 years and must make the information available to department representatives.

6NYCRR Part 211-.2
This regulation prohibits any emissions of air contaminants to the outdoor atmosphere which may be detrimental to human, plant or animal life or to property, or which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property regardless of the existence of any specific air quality standard or emission limit.

6 NYCRR Part 211.3
This condition requires that the opacity (i.e., the degree to which emissions other than water reduce the transmission of light) of the emissions from any air contamination source be less than 20 percent (six minute average) except for one continuous six-minute period per hour of not more than 57 percent.

6 NYCRR Part 215
Prohibits open fires at industrial and commercial sites.

40 CFR Part 68.
This Part lists the regulated substances and there applicability thresholds and sets the requirements for stationary sources concerning the prevention of accidental releases of these substances.

40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F
Subpart F requires the reduction of emissions of class I and class II refrigerants to the lowest achievable level during the service, maintenance, repair, and disposal of appliances in accordance with section 608 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990. This subpart applies to any person servicing, maintaining, or repairing appliances except for motor vehicle air conditioners. It also applies to persons disposing of appliances, including motor vehicle air conditioners, refrigerant reclaimers, appliance owners, and manufacturers of appliances and recycling and recovery equipment. Those individuals, operations, or activities affected by this rule, may be required to comply with specified disposal, recycling, or recovery practices, leak repair practices, recordkeeping and/or technician certification requirements.

Facility Specific Requirements
In addition to Title V, BABYLON RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY has been determined to be subject to the following regulations:

40CFR 52-A.21 (j) (2)
BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. Emission and operational limitations required from a BACT determination will have to be entered into the **special** permit conditions, separately by the permit reviewer.

40CFR 60-Cb.33b (a) (1) (i)
This section sets forth the emission limit for particulate matter contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor subject to the requirements of the Emission Guidelines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb. The emission limit for particulate matter is 25 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent

oxygen.

40CFR 60-Cb.33b (a) (1) (iii)
This section sets forth the emission limit for opacity exhibited by the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor subject to the requirements of the Emission Guidelines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb. The emission limit for opacity is 10 percent (6 minute average).

40CFR 60-Cb.33b (a) (2) (i)
This section sets forth the emission limit for cadmium contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor subject to the requirements of the Emission Guidelines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb. The emission limit for cadmium is 35 micrograms per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

40CFR 60-Cb.33b (a) (3)
This section sets forth the emission limit for mercury contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor subject to the requirements of the Emission Guidelines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb. The emission limit for mercury is 50 micrograms per dry standard cubic meter or 15 percent of the potential mercury emission concentration (an 85 - percent reduction by weight), corrected to 7 percent oxygen, whichever is less stringent.

40CFR 60-Cb.33b (a) (4)
This section sets forth the emission limit for lead contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor subject to the requirements of the Emission Guidelines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb. The emission limit for lead is 400 micrograms per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

40CFR 60-Cb.33b (b) (3) (i)
This section sets forth the emission limit for sulfur dioxide contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor subject to the requirements of the Emission Guidelines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb. The emission limit for sulfur dioxide is 29 parts per million by volume or 25 percent of the potential sulfur dioxide emission concentration (75 - percent reduction by weight or volume), corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), whichever is less stringent. Compliance with this emission limit is based on a 24 - hour daily geometric mean.

40CFR 60-Cb.33b (b) (3) (ii)
This section sets forth the emission limit for hydrogen chloride contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor subject to the requirements of the Emission Guidelines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb. The emission limit for hydrogen chloride is 29 parts per million by volume or 5 percent of the potential hydrogen chloride emission concentration (95 - percent reduction by weight or volume), corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), whichever is less stringent.

40CFR 60-Cb.33b (c) (1) (iii)
This section sets forth the emission limit for dioxins/furans contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor subject to the requirements of the Emission Guidelines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb which does not employ an electrostatic precipitator-based emission control system. The emission limit for dioxins/furans is 30 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen

40CFR 60-Cb.33b (d)
This section sets forth emission limits for nitrogen oxides, by municipal waste combustor technology, for nitrogen oxides contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor subject to the requirements of the Emission Guidelines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb. The facility has accepted a limit of 150 parts per million dry corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

40CFR 60-Cb.34b (a)
This section sets forth emission limits for carbon monoxide, by municipal waste combustor technology, for carbon monoxide contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor subject to the requirements of the Emission Guidelines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb. Limits are established as follows: 100 parts per million by volume (ppmv) for mass burn waterwall, mass burn refractory, mass burn rotary refractory, and fluidized-bed MWCs; 250 ppmv for mass burn rotary waterwall MWCs; 50 ppmv for modular starved - air and excess air MWCs; 150 ppmv mixed fuel-fired pulverized coal/refuse derived fuel (RDF) MWCs; 200 ppmv for spreader stoker mixed fuel-fired pulverized coal/RDF and RDF stoker MWCs, all corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

40CFR 60-Cb.34b (b)

This section sets forth municipal waste combustor operating practices which include maximum load level and temperature requirements. The operating range for the combustor must be no more than 110 percent of the maximum load level demonstrated during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable dioxin/furan limit. The temperature at the inlet of the particulate matter control device must be no more than 17degrees C (30.6 F) above the maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature measured during the most recent dioxin/furan performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable dioxin/furan limit.

40CFR 60-Cb.35b
This section requires that the applicant develop and update on a yearly basis a site-specific operating manual that must, at a minimum, address the elements of municipal waste combustor unit operation specified in 40 CFR 60.54b of Subpart Eb.

In addition, a training program is required to review the operating manual with each person who has responsibilities affecting the operation of a municipal waste combustor including, but not limited to, chief facility operators, shift supervisors, control room operators, ash handlers, maintenance personnel, and crane/load handlers.

This section also requires that each chief facility operator and shift supervisor obtain and maintain a current provisional operator certification from either the American Society of Mechanical Engineers (QRO-1-1994) or from another certification program acceptable to the Department.

40CFR 60-Cb.36b

This section sets forth the emission limit for municipal waste combustor fugitive ash emissions. It requires that discharge to the atmosphere of visible emissions of combustion ash from the ash conveying system (including conveyor transfer points) may not exceed 5 percent of the observation period (i.e. 9 minutes per 3-hour period), as determined by EPA Reference Method 22 observations. This emission limit does not cover visible emissions discharged inside buildings or enclosures of ash conveying systems; however, it does cover visible emissions discharged to the atmosphere from buildings or enclosures of ash conveying systems. This emission limit does not apply during maintenance and repair of ash conveying systems.

40CFR 60-Cb.38b
This section sets forth compliance and performance testing requirements for municipal waste combustors.

40CFR 60-Cb.39b (a)
This section requires that the applicant meet the municipal waste combustor reporting and recordkeeping

provisions listed in 40 CFR 60.59b of Subpart Eb, as applicable.

6NYCRR 200 .3

No person shall make a false statement in connection with applications, plans, specifications and/or reports submitted pursuant to this Subchapter.

6NYCRR 201-6.5 (c) (3) (ii)

This regulation specifies any reporting requirements incorporated into the permit must include provisions regarding the notification and reporting of permit deviations and incidences of noncompliance stating the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

6NYCRR 201-7.2

This section of Part 201-7 specifies the criteria that need to be met in order to restrict emissions to avoid Title V or other applicable requirements using federally enforceable permit conditions permit.

6NYCRR 202-1.3

This regulation requires that any emission testing, sampling and analytical determination used to determine compliance must use methods acceptable to the department. Acceptable test methods may include but are not limited to the reference methods found in 40 CFR Part 60 appendix A and Part 61, appendix B. Alternate methods may be also be used provided they are determined to be acceptable by the department. Finally, unless otherwise specified, all emission test reports must be submitted within 60 days after completion of testing.

6NYCRR 219-5.4

This section sets forth the testing requirements for all incinerators larger than 2,000 lb/hr capacity, and all incinerators built or installed after January 1, 1968, and having a capacity of 2,000 lb/hr or less.

6NYCRR 219-7.2

Section 219-7.2 sets forth annual compliance requirements including stack testing procedures to demonstrate compliance with a mercury emission limitation of 28 micrograms/dscm (corrected to 7% oxygen) or 85% removal, whichever is less stringent, for each municipal waste combustor unit.

6NYCRR 231-2.6

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities. The contaminants of concern state-wide are nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds since New York State is located in the ozone transport region and because there are ozone non-attainment areas within the state. In the New York City metropolitan area, carbon monoxide is also a non-attainment contaminant. In addition, particulate matter less than 10 microns in size (PM-10) is a non-attainment contaminant in Manhattan County.

The requirements and criteria for creating and certifying emission reduction credits (ERCs) are set forth in section 231-2.6.

6NYCRR 617 .11 (d)

617.11 DECISION-MAKING AND FINDINGS REQUIREMENTS.

(a) Prior to the lead agency's decision on an action that has been the subject of a final EIS, it shall afford agencies and the public a reasonable time period (not less than 10 calendar days) in which to consider the final EIS before issuing its written findings statement. If a project modification or change of circumstance related to the project requires a lead or involved agency to substantively modify its decision, findings may be amended and filed in accordance with subdivision 617.12(b) of this Part.

(b) In the case of an action involving an applicant, the lead agency's filing of a written findings

statement and decision on whether or not to fund or approve an action must be made within 30 calendar days after the filing of the final EIS.

(c) No involved agency may make a final decision to undertake, fund, approve or disapprove an action that has been the subject of a final EIS, until the time period provided in subdivision 617.11(a) of this section has passed and the agency has made a written findings statement. Findings and a decision may be made simultaneously.

(d) Findings must:

(1) consider the relevant environmental impacts, facts and conclusions disclosed in the final EIS;

(2) weigh and balance relevant environmental impacts with social, economic and other considerations;

(3) provide a rationale for the agency's decision;

(4) certify that the requirements of this Part have been met;

(5) certify that consistent with social, economic and other essential considerations from among the reasonable alternatives available, the action is one that avoids or minimizes adverse environmental impacts to the maximum extent practicable, and that adverse environmental impacts will be avoided or minimized to the maximum extent practicable by incorporating as conditions to the decision those mitigative measures that were identified as practicable.

(e) No state agency may make a final decision on an action that has been the subject of a final EIS and is located in the coastal area until the agency has made a written finding that the action is consistent with applicable policies set forth in 19 NYCRR 600.5. When the Secretary of State has approved a local government waterfront revitalization program, no state agency may make a final decision on an action, that is likely to affect the achievement of the policies and purposes of such program, until the agency has made a written finding that the action is consistent to the maximum extent practicable with that local waterfront revitalization program.

Compliance Certification

Summary of monitoring activities at BABYLON RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY:

Location Facility/EU/EP/Process/ES	Cond No.	Type of Monitoring
FACILITY	2-22	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	2-23	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	2-24	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	2-25	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	2-26	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-30	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-31	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-32	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-33	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-34	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-35	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-36	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-37	continuous emission monitoring (cem)

1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-38	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-39	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-40	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	2-28	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-41	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-42	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-43	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-46	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	2-27	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	2-29	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	5	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	6	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	2-18	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	9	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	2-20	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-50	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00003/1MW/00MWC	2-51	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	2-21	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	2-48	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	2-49	record keeping/maintenance procedures

Basis for Monitoring

Basis of Monitoring

Babylon Resource Recovery Facility

40CFR 60.34b, NSPS Subpart Cb, 40CFR 52.21(j)(2) Subpart A & 6NYCRR Part 617.11(d)

Parameter Monitored: STEAM LOAD LEVEL

Applicable Contaminants: All

The maximum load level in the form of steam production in kilo-pounds per hour is recorded during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable dioxin/furan limit. The facility is allowed to go up to 110% of the recorded value. The steam production is considered as the critical baseline operating parameter as it reflects the total municipal solid waste consumed at the facility. The federal rule considers violation of dioxin/furan when the maximum (110% of the stack-tested rate) steam load level is exceeded. Facility is equipped with steam flow measurement device and continuous monitoring of the steam flow.

40CFR 60.34b(b), NSPS Subpart Cb, 40CFR 52.21(j)(2) Subpart A & 6NYCRR Part 617.11(d)

Monitoring Parameter: FLUE GAS TEMPERATURE

Applicable Contaminants: dioxin/furan, PAH, PCB, trace metals

A maximum temperature of flue gas at the inlet to particulate control device is a surrogate parameter for dioxin and semi-volatile organics. It also ensures that condensation of any metal takes place in the particulate control device before exiting the stack. Facility is equipped with thermocouples to monitor the temperature.

40CFR 60.34b(a), NSPS Subpart Cb, 40CFR 52.21(j)(2) Subpart A & 6NYCRR Part 617.11(d)

Monitoring Parameter: COMBUSTION ZONE TEMPERATURE

Applicable Contaminants: dioxin/furan, PAH, PCB, formaldehyde
The facility is required to maintain a maximum combustion zone temperature of 1800 degrees Fahrenheit to ensure good combustion, destruction of organics and elimination of formation of any product of incomplete combustion. Facility is equipped with thermocouples to monitor the temperature.

40CFR 60.34b(a), NSPS Subpart Cb, 40CFR 52.21(j)(2) Subpart A & 6NYCRR Part 617.11(d)

Monitoring Parameter: CARBON MONOXIDE (CO)

Applicable Contaminants: dioxin/furan, PAH, PCB, formaldehyde
Carbon monoxide (CO) is an indicator of good combustion. It is a critical operation ensuring destruction of organics and elimination of any formation of product of incomplete combustion. The facility is equipped with a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) to monitor the CO emissions. The CEMS analyzers require annual certification and quarterly audit in accordance with 40CFR60, Appendix B & F.

40CFR 60.33b(a)(1)(iii), NSPS Subpart Cb, 40CFR 52.21(j)(2) Subpart A & 6NYCRR Part 617.11(d)

Parameter Monitored: OPACITY

Applicable Contaminant(s): PARTICULATES, metals
Opacity is an indicator of Particulate matters as well as metals. Facility shall maintain and operate a continuous opacity monitor (COM) in accordance with 40CFR60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 1 to demonstrate compliance with 10% opacity limit. In case of COM failure, the facility is required to demonstrate compliance using EPA Method 9 visual emission. Both COM and Method 9 are acceptable methods of monitoring opacity by the Department and USEPA. In addition, the facility is equipped with an alarm system to alert the operator in case the opacity spikes so that corrective measurements take place as soon as possible to alleviate any excursion.

40CFR 60.36b, NSPS Subpart Cb

Parameter Monitored: FUGITIVE EMISSION
EPA Method 22 is used to monitor any discharge to the atmosphere of visible emissions of combustion ash from the ash conveying system (including conveyor transfer points). Method 22 is an acceptable method of monitoring fugitive emission by both the Department and USEPA.

40CFR 60.33b(a)(2)(i), NSPS Subpart Cb & 40CFR 52.21(j)(2), Subpart A

Regulated Contaminant(s): CADMIUM
Method 29 is the prescribed stack test method by USEPA to measure metals, which is conducted annually for each flue train. The facility is restricted to maximum acid gas scrubber and stack exit temperatures as demonstrated by annual stack testing. This ensures condensation of metals within the baghouse. Temperatures are monitored continuously and can be used as surrogate measurement parameter.

40CFR 60.33b(a)(2)(iii), NSPS Subpart Cb & 40CFR 52.21(j)(2), Subpart A

Regulated Contaminant(s): LEAD
Method 29 is the prescribed stack test method by USEPA to measure metals, which is conducted annually for each flue train. Facility is restricted to maximum acid gas scrubber and stack exit temperatures as demonstrated by annual stack testing. This ensures condensation of metals within the baghouse. Temperatures are monitored continuously and can be used as surrogate measurement parameter.

40CFR 60.33b(a)(3), NSPS Subpart Cb & 40CFR 52.21(j)(2), Subpart A & 6NYCRR Part 219-7.2

Parameter Monitored: CARBON FEED RATE

Regulated Contaminant(s): MERCURY
Method 29 is the prescribed stack test method by USEPA to measure mercury, which is performed annually for each flue train. During the annual stack test, facility is required to record the average carbon feed rate and comply with this limit at all time as surrogate measurement of mercury emission. This facility is equipped with activated carbon injection system to control mercury. The facility is equipped with a continuous monitoring device to monitor the carbon feed rate. The facility is also required to estimate average feed rate based on the total carbon usage of the plant (pounds) for each calendar quarter and submit the average carbon feed rate recorded.

40CFR 60.33b(b)(1)(i), NSPS Subpart Cb & 40CFR 52.21(j)(2), Subpart A

Regulated Contaminant(s): SULFUR DIOXIDE (SO2)
Facility is equipped with acid gas scrubber to control SO2 and with a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) to monitor the SO2 emissions. The CEMS analyzers require annual certification and quarterly audit in accordance with 40CFR60, Appendix B & F. These ensure that the analyzers are functioning properly and recording the date accurately. The facility is also required to measure the percent removal of SO2. Water in gallons per hour and reagent chemicals in pounds per hour in the acid gas scrubber is continuously monitored as part of the scrubber operation. These can be used as surrogate parameters in case of the CEMS failure.

40CFR 60.33b(b)(2)(i), NSPS Subpart Cb & 40CFR 52.21(j)(2), Subpart A

Regulated Contaminant(s): HYDROGEN CHLORIDE (HCL)
Facility is equipped with acid gas scrubber to control this contaminant. Method 26 or 26A is the prescribed stack test method by USEPA to measure HCL, which is performed annually for each flue train. Facility is also equipped with a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) to monitor the SO2 emissions. SO2 is considered as surrogate parameter for HCL. The facility is also required to measure the percent removal of HCL during stack test.

40CFR 60.33b(c)(1)(ii) & 60.34b, NSPS Subpart Cb & 40CFR 52.21(j)(2), Subpart A

Regulated Contaminant(s): 2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN
Method 23 is the prescribed stack test method by USEPA to measure dioxins and furans, which is performed annually for each flue train. Steam load level, as required by 40CFR 60.34b, NSPS Subpart Cb, is used as surrogate parameter. Facility is restricted to operate at a load level no greater than 110 percent of the maximum demonstrated municipal waste combustor unit load (highest 4-hour block arithmetic average unit steam load (measured in pounds per hour) achieved during the most recent performance test during which compliance with the dioxin/furan emission limit was achieved. The facility is also restricted to a minimum combustion zone temperature of 1800 degrees F to destroy organic compounds.

6NYCRR Part 231-2. & 40CFR 52.21(j)(2), Subpart A

Regulated Contaminant(s): OXIDES OF NITROGEN (NOx)
The facility is equipped with Selective Non-catalytic Reduction (SNCR) using ammonia injection to control NOx emissions. The facility is equipped with a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) to monitor the NOx emissions. The CEMS analyzers require annual certification and quarterly audit in accordance with 40CFR60, Appendix B & F. These ensure that the analyzers are functioning properly and recording the date accurately. As part of the SNCR operation, the facility monitors the ammonia flow rate, temperature and pressure of the system. In case of the failure of CEMS, these parameters can be utilized as surrogate measurements.

40CFR 52.21(j)(2), Subpart A

Regulated Contaminant(s): PARTICULATES (PM)
The facility is equipped with pulsejet type of baghouse to control PM emissions. EPA Method 5 is an acceptable stack test method by USEPA to measure PM, which is performed annually for each flue train. Baghouses are equipped with pressure differential monitoring devices to detect any plugged or ripped bag. The hourly average pressure drop across each module and across the inlet and outlet of the entire baghouse, and the number of compartment in the use in the baghouse are recorded. In addition, the facility is restricted to 10% Opacity limit is a surrogate parameter for particulate. Opacity is monitored on a continuous basis.

40CFR 52.21(j)(2), Subpart A
Regulated Contaminant(s): BERYLLIUM, NICKEL METAL AND INSOLUBLE COMPOUNDS, CHROMIUM, CADMIUM, ARSENIC
Facility is restricted to maximum acid gas scrubber and stack exit temperatures as demonstrated by annual stack testing. This ensures condensation of metals within the baghouse. Method 29 is the prescribed stack test method by USEPA to measure metals, which is performed annually for each flue train. Temperatures and opacity are monitored continuously and can be used as surrogate measurement parameters.

6NYCRR Part 617.11(d)
Regulated Contaminant(s): POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (PCB)
EPA Method 23 is an acceptable stack test method by USEPA to measure PCB, which is performed annually for each flue train.

40CFR 52.21(j)(2), Subpart A and 6NYCRR Part 617.11(d)
Regulated Contaminant(s): POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (PAH)
EPA Method 23 is an acceptable stack test method by USEPA to measure PAH by a stack test, which is performed annually for each flue train.