



**New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report**

Permit ID: 1-4726-00790/00004

Renewal Number: 2

07/13/2011

Facility Identification Data

Name: HUNTINGTON RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY

Address: 99 TOWN LINE RD

E NORTHPORT, NY 11731

Owner/Firm

Name: TOWN OF HUNTINGTON

Address: 100 MAIN ST

HUNTINGTON, NY 11743, USA

Owner Classification: Municipal

Permit Contacts

Division of Environmental Permits:

Name: MATTHEW R PENSKI

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: SCOTT WHEELER

Address: COVANTA HUNTINGTON, LP

99 TOWN LINE RD

EAST NORTHPORT, NY 11731-3929

Phone:6317541100

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 renewal of Air Title V Facility.

Attainment Status



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HUNTINGTON RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY is located in the town of HUNTINGTON 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 Huntington Resource Recovery Facility (HRRF) is a waste to energy facility located on a 15 acre site in East Northport, New York. Refuse is delivered to the facility in standard packer trucks and transfer vehicles for combustion in three nominal 250 tpd municipal waste combustors. Municipal waste is reduced approximately 90% by volume in the combustion process. The heat energy generated in the combustion process is utilized to produce electricity. The HRRF is equipped with a 27.5 megawatt turbine generator. Air pollution control equipment at the HRRF includes dry scrubbers for acid gas control, fabric filters for particulate removal, activated carbon injection for control of mercury, and a selective non-catalytic reduction system for control of nitrogen oxides. The HRRF employs a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) that provides continuous feed back on the effectiveness of the air pollution control (APC) equipment. The major sources of emissions at the HRRF are the three nominal 250 tpd municipal waste combustors. All three combustion trains are equipped with separate flues that are vented through a common stack. All other activities at the site are categorized as exempt, trivial or insignificant activities as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 201-3.2, 201.3.3 and 201-6.3(d)(7) respectively. The HRRF may accept and process up to 60,000 gallons per day of landfill leachate from the Smithtown landfill as dilution water in the three spray dry absorbers.

The base operating scenario for the HRRF includes the combustion of solid waste in three 250 tpd units as allowed in the HRRF'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, shredded tires, and other non-hazardous industrial waste streams as approved by NYSDEC on a case by case basis. The HRRF uses propane gas as an auxiliary fuel only in its base operating scenario. Propane gas is used during startup to warm the unit up before introducing refuse into the furnace and during the transition period before the fires are fully sustained by the refuse. Propane gas is used as an auxiliary fuel during shutdown until refuse is burned off the grates. Auxiliary fuel is also used during periods of upset and to maintain proper combustion.



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Permit Structure and Description of Operations

The Title V permit for HUNTINGTON 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.

HUNTINGTON RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY is defined by the following emission unit(s):

Emission unit 1MBMWC - Three municipal waste combustors with a nominal design capacity of 250 ton per day at 6000 Btu/lb. The combustors are a mass burn waterwall design that utilizes a martin grate system. Each combustor exhausts through a separate flue in a common stack. Air pollution control equipment for each independent train includes dry scrubbers for acid gas control, fabric filter for particulate removal, selective non-catalytic reduction (SNCR) for control of nitrogen oxides, activated carbon injection for control of mercury and good combustion. Each unit is also equipped with a continuous emission monitoring system to provide feedback on the effectiveness of the air pollution control (APC) equipment. The HRRF may accept and process up to 60,000 gallons per day of landfill leachate as dilution water in the three spray dry absorbers.

The base operating scenario for the Huntington Resource Recovery Facility (HRRF) includes the combustion of solid waste in three 250 tpd units as allowed in the HRRF'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, shredded tires, and other non-hazardous industrial waste streams as approved by NYSDEC on a case by case basis. The HRRF uses propane gas as an auxiliary fuel only in its base operating scenario. Propane gas is used during startup to warm the unit up before introducing refuse into the furnace and during the transition period before the fires are fully sustained by the refuse. Propane gas is used as an auxiliary fuel during shutdown until refuse is burned off the grates. Auxiliary fuel is also used during periods of upset and to

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maintain proper combustion.

HRRF is subject to 40 CFR 60 Subpart Cb and will follow the procedures for startup, shutdown and malfunction relief, outlined in section 40 CFR 60.58b(a) of Subpart Eb, as referenced through 40 CFR 60.38b of Subpart Cb. The 40 CFR 60.58b(a) states that "the standards under this subpart apply at all times except, during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction; provided, however, that the duration of startup, shutdown and malfunction shall not exceed three (3) hours per occurrence." effective January 15, 2002, 40 CFR 60.58b(a) has been amended to increase the duration of the malfunction exemption period to 15 hours, applicable to the compliance of carbon monoxide emission only, if the malfunction is determined to be due to the loss of boiler water control level (e.g., boiler water tube failure) or a loss of combustion air fan (e.g., loss of combustion air fan, induced draft fan, combustion grate bar failure).

The standards regulated under this subpart, and, therefore, for which the regulation provides startup, shutdown and malfunction relief, are particulate matter, opacity, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxide, 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. HRRF will follow the procedures for malfunction relief as outlined in the 40 CFR 60.58b(a) as discussed above 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 HRRF.

Emission unit 1MBMWC is associated with the following emission points (EP):

00001, 00002, 00003

Process: MW1 is located at Building 1 - The base operating scenario for the Huntington Resource Recovery Facility (HRRF) includes the combustion of solid waste in a nominally sized 250 tons per day (tpd) unit as allowed in HRRF'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 government and/or institutional waste and other non-hazardous industrial waste streams as approved by NYSDEC on a case by case basis. The authorized non-hazardous wastes are hereby termed as "MSW". For startup, shutdown and malfunction relief, HRRF will follow the procedures outlined in the 40 CFR 60.58b(a) 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 HRRF. Replaces process MSW.

Process: MW2 is located at Building 1 - The base operating scenario for the Huntington Resource Recovery Facility (HRRF) includes the combustion of solid waste in a nominally sized 250 tons per day (tpd) unit as allowed in HRRF'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



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includes residential, commercial and government and/or institutional waste and other non-hazardous industrial waste streams as approved by NYSDEC on a case by case basis. The authorized non-hazardous wastes are hereby termed as "MSW". For startup, shutdown and malfunction relief, HRRF will follow the procedures outlined in the 40 CFR 60.58b(a) 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 HRRF. Replaces process MSW.

Process: MW3 is located at Building 1 - The base operating scenario for the Huntington Resource Recovery Facility (HRRF) includes the combustion of solid waste in a nominally sized 250 tons per day (tpd) unit as allowed in HRRF'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 government and/or institutional waste and other non-hazardous industrial waste streams as approved by NYSDEC on a case by case basis. The authorized non-hazardous wastes are hereby termed as "MSW". For startup, shutdown and malfunction relief, HRRF will follow the procedures outlined in the 40 CFR 60.58b(a) 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 HRRF. Replaces process MSW.

Process: ST1 is located at Building 1 - Municipal waste combustor is capable of firing propane during startup/shutdown and malfunction conditions, in addition to transitioning to/from MSW firing or to maintain combustion temperature. The Huntington Resource Recovery Facility (HRRF) uses propane gas as an auxiliary fuel only in its base operating scenario. Propane gas is used during startup to warm the unit up before introducing refuse into the furnace and during the transition period before the fires are fully sustained by the refuse. Propane gas is used as an auxiliary fuel during shutdown until refuse is burned off the grates. Auxiliary fuel is also used during periods of upset and to maintain proper combustion. For startup, shutdown and malfunction relief, HRRF will follow the procedures outlined in the 40 CFR 60.58b(a) 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 HRRF. The following descriptions/definitions will be utilized to identify the MWC operating modes. Replaces process STS.

Process: ST2 is located at Building 1 - Municipal waste combustor is capable of firing propane during startup/shutdown and malfunction conditions, in addition to transitioning to/from MSW firing or to maintain combustion temperature. The Huntington Resource Recovery Facility (HRRF) uses propane gas as an auxiliary fuel only in its base operating scenario. Propane gas is used during startup to warm the unit up before introducing refuse into the furnace and during the transition period before the fires are fully sustained by the refuse. Propane gas is used as an auxiliary fuel during shutdown until refuse is burned off the grates. Auxiliary fuel is also used during periods of upset and to maintain proper combustion. For startup, shutdown and malfunction relief, HRRF will follow the procedures outlined in the 40 CFR 60.58b(a) 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 HRRF. The following descriptions/definitions will be utilized to identify the MWC operating modes. Replaces process STS.

Process: ST3 is located at Building 1 - Municipal waste combustor is capable of firing propane during startup/shutdown and malfunction conditions, in addition to transitioning to/from MSW firing or to maintain combustion temperature. The Huntington Resource Recovery Facility (HRRF) uses propane gas as an auxiliary fuel only in its base operating scenario. Propane gas is used during startup to warm the unit before introducing refuse into the furnace and during the transition period before the fires are fully



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sustained by the Auxiliary fuel is also used during periods of upset and to maintain proper combustion. For startup, shutdown and malfunction relief, HRRF will follow the procedures outlined in the 40 CFR 60.58b(a) 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 HRRF. The following descriptions/definitions will be utilized to identify the MWC operating modes. Replaces process STS.

Title V/Major Source Status

HUNTINGTON RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY is subject to Title V requirements. This determination is based on the following information:
Huntington 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 regulated air pollutant under the Act and oxides of nitrogen (NOx) in the ozone nonattainment areas classified as severe.

Program Applicability

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

Regulatory Program	Applicability
PSD	YES
NSR (non-attainment)	NO
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.



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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.

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SIC Code	Description
4953	REFUSE SYSTEMS

SCC Codes

SCC or Source Classification Code is a code developed and used" by the USEPA to categorize processes 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
5-01-001-05	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - MUNICIPAL INCINERATION SOL WST DISP-GOV:INCINERATION:MASS BURN WATERWALL COMBUSTOR
5-01-900-06	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - AUXILIARY FUEL / NO EMISSIONS Natural Gas

Facility Emissions Summary

In the following table, the CAS No. or Chemical Abstract Service 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		> 0 but < 2.5 tpy
001746-01-6	2,3,7,8- TETRACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN		> 0 but < 10 tpy

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007664-41-7	AMMONIA		>= 50 tpy but < 100 tpy
007440-38-2	ARSENIC		> 0 but < 10 tpy
007440-41-7	BERYLLIUM		> 0 but < 10 tpy
007440-43-9	CADMIUM		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000630-08-0	CARBON MONOXIDE		>= 100 tpy but < 250 tpy
007440-47-3	CHROMIUM		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE		>= 10 tpy
0NY100-00-0	HAP		>= 100 tpy but < 250 tpy
007647-01-0	HYDROGEN CHLORIDE		>= 10 tpy
007664-39-3	HYDROGEN FLUORIDE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
007439-92-1	LEAD		> 0 but < 10 tpy
007439-96-5	MANGANESE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
007439-97-6	MERCURY		> 0 but < 10 tpy
007440-02-0	NICKEL METAL AND INSOLUBLE COMPOUNDS		> 0 but < 10 tpy
0NY210-00-0	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	1236000	
0NY075-00-0	PARTICULATES		>= 25 tpy but < 40 tpy
0NY075-00-5	PM-10		>= 25 tpy but < 40 tpy
001336-36-3	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL		> 0 but < 10 tpy
130498-29-2	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS		> 0 but < 10 tpy
007446-09-5	SULFUR DIOXIDE		>= 250 tpy but < 75,000 tpy
007664-93-9	SULFURIC ACID		>= 25 tpy but < 40 tpy
007440-62-2	VANADIUM		> 0 but < 2.5 tpy
0NY998-00-0	VOC	168000	
007440-66-6	ZINC		>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy

NOTIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

Item A: Emergency Defense - 6 NYCRR 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

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applicable requirement.

- Item B: Public Access to Recordkeeping for Title V Facilities - 6 NYCRR 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 6 NYCRR 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 - 6 NYCRR 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 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.

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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



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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	Regulation	Condition	Short Description
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FACILITY	ECL 19-0301	74	Powers and Duties of the Department with respect to air pollution control
FACILITY	40CFR 52-A.21	31, 32	Prevention of Significant Deterioration
FACILITY	40CFR 52-A.21(j) (2)	33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49	Best Available Control Technology (BACT) (see narrative)
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(a) (1) (i)	57	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for particulates
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(a) (1) (i)	58	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for opacity
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(a) (2) (i)	59	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for cadmium
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(a) (3)	60, 61	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for mercury
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(a) (4)	62	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for lead
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(b) (3) (i)	63	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for sulfur dioxide
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(b) (3) (i)	64, 65	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for hydrogen chloride
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(c) (1) (i)	66	Existing Large MWC's - emission limit for dioxin/furan not utilizing an electrostatic precipitator
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.34b(a)	67	Existing Large MWC's - operating practices carbon monoxide limit
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.34b(b)	68, 69	Existing Large MWC's - operating practices MWC temperature requirements and unit load level
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.35b	70, 71, 72	Municipal waste combustor operator training and certification.
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Cb.36b	50	Emission guidelines for municipal waste combustor fugitive ash emissions.
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	40CFR 60-Cb.38b	73	Compliance and performance testing.
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Cb.39b(a)	51, 52, 53	
FACILITY	40CFR 64	54	COMPLIANCE ASSURANCE MONITORING
FACILITY	40CFR 68	21	Chemical accident

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FACILITY	40CFR 82-F	22	prevention provisions Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - recycling and emissions reduction
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.3	23	False Statement.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.6	1	Acceptable ambient air quality.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.7	10, 24	Maintenance of equipment.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.4	75	Unavoidable noncompliance and violations
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.7	11	Recycling and Salvage
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.8	12	Prohibition of reintroduction of collected contaminants to the air
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-3.2 (a)	13	Exempt Activities - Proof of eligibility
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-3.3 (a)	14	Trivial Activities - proof of eligibility
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6	25, 55, 56	Title V Permits and the Associated Permit Conditions
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5 (a) (4)	15	General conditions
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5 (a) (7)	2	General conditions Fees
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5 (a) (8)	16	General conditions
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)	17	Compliance schedules
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5 (e)	6	Compliance Certification
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5 (f) (6)	18	Off Permit Changes
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-7	26, 27, 28	Federally Enforceable Emissions Caps
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-1.1	19	Required emissions tests.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-1.3	29	Acceptable procedures.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2.1	7	Emission Statements - Applicability
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2.5	8	Emission Statements - record keeping requirements.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 211.2	76	General Prohibitions - visible emissions limited.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 211.3	20	General Prohibitions - visible emissions limited
FACILITY	6NYCRR 215.2	9	Open Fires -

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1- MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	6NYCRR 219-7.2	91, 92	Prohibitions Compliance with mercury emission limitations New Source Review in Nonattainment Areas and Ozone Transport Region Lowest achievable emission rate, LAER Decision-making and findings requirements
FACILITY	6NYCRR 231-2	27, 28	
FACILITY	6NYCRR 231-2.5	30	
FACILITY	6NYCRR 617.11 (d)	77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90	

Applicability Discussion:

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

ECL 19-0301

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.

6 NYCRR 200.6

Acceptable ambient air quality - prohibits contravention of ambient air quality standards without mitigating measures

6 NYCRR 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

6 NYCRR 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.

6 NYCRR 201-1.7

Requires the recycle and salvage of collected air contaminants where practical

6 NYCRR 201-1.8

Prohibits the reintroduction of collected air contaminants to the outside air

6 NYCRR 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.

6 NYCRR 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



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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.

6 NYCRR Subpart 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.

6 NYCRR 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.

6 NYCRR 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.

6 NYCRR 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.

6 NYCRR 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.

6 NYCRR 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.

6 NYCRR 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.



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6 NYCRR 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.

6 NYCRR 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.

6 NYCRR 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.

6 NYCRR 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.

6 NYCRR 202-2.1

Requires that emission statements shall be submitted on or before April 15th each year for emissions of the previous calENDar year.

6 NYCRR 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.

6 NYCRR 211.2

This regulation limits opacity from sources to less than or equal to 20 percent (six minute average) except for one continuous six-minute period per hour of not more than 57 percent opacity.

6 NYCRR 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 215.2

Except as allowed by section 215.3 of 6 NYCRR Part 215, no person shall burn, cause, suffer, allow or permit the burning of any materials in an open fire.

40 CFR Part 68

This Part lists the regulated substances and their 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



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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, HUNTINGTON RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY has been determined to be subject to the following regulations:

40 CFR 52.21

This citation applies to facilities that are subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration provisions;

ie: facilities that are located in an attainment area and that emit pollutants which are listed in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(23)(i) .

40 CFR 52.21 (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.

40 CFR 60.33b (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.

40 CFR 60.33b (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).

40 CFR 60.33b (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.

40 CFR 60.33b (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.



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40 CFR 60.33b (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.

40 CFR 60.33b (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.

40 CFR 60.33b (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.

40 CFR 60.33b (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

40 CFR 60.34b (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).



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40 CFR 60.34b (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.

40 CFR 60.35b

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.

40 CFR 60.36b

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.

40 CFR 60.38b

This section sets forth compliance and performance testing requirements for municipal waste combustors.

40 CFR 60.39b (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.

40 CFR Part 64

The federal Compliance Assurance Monitoring (CAM) rule, 40 CFR Part 64, requires monitoring of



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control device, capture system, and/or process parameters to provide a reasonable assurance of compliance with emission limitations or standards. It applies to emission units that use a control device to comply with certain standards and limitations and that have potential pre-control device emissions equal to or greater than a major source threshold.

Acid Rain program requirements; stratospheric ozone protection requirements; post-1990 New Source Performance Standards, Emission Guidelines, and National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants; and some other limitations are exempt from CAM. However, many of the exempt requirements are subject to less stringent periodic monitoring under 40 CFR Part 70 and 6NYCRR Subpart 201-6.

6 NYCRR 200.3

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

6 NYCRR 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.

6 NYCRR 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.

6 NYCRR 231-2.5

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.

Emission controls equivalent to the lowest achievable emission rate (LAER) must be implemented for each contaminant for which Subpart 231-2 is applicable for a given source project or new major facility. LAER is defined as the most stringent emission limitation achieved in practice or which can be expected to be achieved in practice for a category of emission sources taking into consideration each air contaminant which must be controlled (6 NYCRR 200.1(ak)).

6 NYCRR 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



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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.

6 NYCRR Subpart 201-7

This regulation sets forth an emission cap that cannot be exceeded by the facility. In this permit that cap is

6 NYCRR Subpart 231-2

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 addition, particulate matter less than 10 microns in size (PM-10) is a non-attainment contaminant in Manhattan County.

Compliance Certification

Summary of monitoring activities at HUNTINGTON RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY:

Location	Cond No.	Type of Monitoring
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Facility/EU/EP/Process/ES

FACILITY	31	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	32	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	33	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	34	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	35	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	36	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	37	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	38	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	39	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	40	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	41	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	42	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	43	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	44	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	45	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	46	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	47	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	48	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	49	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	57	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	58	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	59	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	60	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	61	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	62	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	63	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	64	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	65	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	66	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	67	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	68	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	69	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	72	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	50	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	51	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	52	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	53	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	54	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	24	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	5	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	6	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	27	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	28	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	7	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	91	intermittent emission testing
1-MBMWC/00001/MW1/00MWC	92	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	30	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	77	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	78	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	79	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	80	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	81	intermittent emission testing



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FACILITY	82	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	83	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	84	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	85	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	86	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	87	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	88	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	89	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	90	intermittent emission testing

Basis for Monitoring
Basis of Monitoring
Huntington Resource Recovery Facility

40CFR 60.34b(b), 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: CARBON MONOXIDE (CO)

Applicable Contaminants: dioxin/furan, PAH, PCB, formaldehyde

Carbon 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

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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)(4), 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

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)(3)(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 data 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)(3)(ii), NSPS Subpart Cb & 40CFR 52.21(j)(2), Subpart A



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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)(iii) & 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 and/or as per the permit 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.

6NYCRR Part 231-2, 40CFR 52.21(j)(2), Subpart A & 6NYCRR Part 201-7.

Regulated Contaminant(s): OXIDES OF NITROGEN (NO_x)

The facility is equipped with Selective Non-catalytic Reduction (SNCR) using ammonia injection to control NO_x emissions. The facility is equipped with a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) to monitor the NO_x 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 data 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. The limit of 206 tons per year of NO_x per combustion unit originated from the facility's initial title V permit application. This limit was set to allow the facility to increase throughput while avoiding Part 231-2.

6NYCRR Part 231-2 & 6NYCRR Part 201-7.

Regulated Contaminant(s): Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

Method 25A is an acceptable stack test method by USEPA to measure VOC, which is performed annually for each flue train. The limit of 28 tons per year VOC per combustion unit originated from the facility's initial title V permit application. This limit was set to allow the facility to increase throughput while avoiding Part 231-2. 40CFR 52.21(j)(2), Subpart A

Regulated Contaminant(s): PM-10

EPA Method 201 or 201A & 202 are the acceptable stack test method by USEPA to measure PM-10, which is performed annually for each flue train.

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



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Regulated Contaminant(s): SULFURIC ACID

EPA Method 8 is an acceptable stack test method by USEPA to measure Sulfuric Acid, which is performed annually for each flue train.

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

Regulated Contaminant(s): HYDROGEN FLUORIDE

EPA Method 26A is an acceptable stack test method by USEPA to measure Hydrogen Fluoride, which is performed annually for each flue train.

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

Regulated Contaminant(s): BERYLLIUM, ZINC, NICKEL METAL AND INSOLUBLE COMPOUNDS, MANGANESE, 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 and/or as per the permit for each flue train.

6NYCRR Part 617.11(d)

Regulated Contaminant(s): VANADIUM

Method 29 is an acceptable stack test method by USEPA to measure metals, which is performed annually for each flue train.

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 and/or as per the permit for each flue train.

6NYCRR Part 617.11(d)

Regulated Contaminant(s): FORMALDEHYDE

EPA Method 0011 is an acceptable stack test method by the Department and USEPA to measure FORMALDEHYDE, which is performed annually for each flue train.