New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6202-00007/00015
Renewal Number: 1
12/26/2012

Facility Identification Data
Name: NYC-DEP NORTH RIVER WPCP
Address: 725 W 135TH ST
NEW YORK, NY 10031

Owner/Firm
Name: NYC DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Address: 96-05 HORACE HARDING EXPWY 5TH FL
CORONA, NY 11368, USA
Owner Classification: Municipal

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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
This is a permit renewal application for the North River WPCP Part 201 Title V permit.

The plant's older three (3) Cleaver Brooks 31.4 mmBtu/hr and one (1) 8.4 mmBtu/hr boilers were replaced with equivalent York-Shipley boilers in January 2007.

The ongoing WP-164/Contract 35 North River WPCP Process Optimization and Odor Minimization Construction will add two (2) carbons vessels to the plant's North Odor Control System, two (2) wet scrubbers and six (6) carbon vessels to the South Odor Control System, a 200 kW black start engine and a 2000 kW emergency engine generator.

The plant's gasoline and diesel dispensation stations were permanently closed in 2006.

Attainment Status
NYC-DEP NORTH RIVER WPCP is located in the town of MANHATTAN in the county of NEW YORK.
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)	MODERATE NON-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 North River WPCP is a municipal wastewater treatment plant capable of providing treatment for 170 million gallon per dry weather day primarily residential wastewater.

The plant has the following combustion sources and their associated equipment.

- Five (5) 1700 HP dual fuel internal combustion engines mechanically coupled to five sewage pumps which pump sewage to the plant. These engines are capable of firing digester gas and natural gas with #2 fuel oil pilot, and #2 fuel oil alone.

- Five (5) 940 HP dual fuel internal combustion engines mechanically coupled to five blowers which feed air to the plant's aeration tanks. These engines are capable of firing digester gas and natural gas with #2 fuel oil pilot, and #2 fuel oil alone.

- Three (3) 31.4 mmBtu/hr and one (1) 8.4 mmBtu/hr York-Shipley boilers to provide heat and hot water to the facility. These boilers are capable of firing natural gas, digester gas or #2 fuel oil.

- One (1) waste sludge digester gas burner to flare excessive sludge digester gas.

- Four (4) emergency generators: two (2) 2,800 KW emergency turbine generator, one (1) 2,000 KW trailer-mounted emergency engine generator, and one (1) 200 KW black start engine generator. These emergency generators provide critical emergency power support to achieve the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit required minimum wastewater treatment and disinfection in the event the plant loses utility power.

The plant has the following wastewater treatment processes and their associated equipment. Emissions from these processes depend on the concentrations of pollutants of concern in the plant's influent of which the plant does not have complete control.

- Head works
- Influent channels
- Primary settling tanks
- Activated sludge aeration tanks
- Activated sludge aeration tanks effluent mixed liquor channels
- Final settling tanks
- Chlorination contact tanks
- Sludge thickeners
- Sludge digesters
- Sludge storage tank
- Wiggins sludge digester gas holder
- Mixed liquor channels

All the processes will be covered except small portion of the final settling tank, and the air from these processes is collected & vented to the plant¿s odor control systems prior to being exhausted to atmosphere. The plant has three (3) 2-stage odor control systems by location, North, West and South, consisting of nineteen (19) wet chemical scrubbers, and fifty six (56) activated carbon adsorbers.

There are also additional nine (9) carbon vessels at various locations within the plant. Under the plant's ongoing WP-164/Contract 35 North River WPCP Process Optimization and Odor Minimization Construction, these 9 carbon vessels will removed and emissions from these locations will be conveyed to the plant's North or South odor control systems for control.

Permit Structure and Description of Operations

The Title V permit for NYC-DEP NORTH RIVER WPCP
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.

NYC-DEP NORTH RIVER WPCP is defined by the following emission unit(s):

Emission unit 1-COMB - This Unit includes the following combustion sources and their associated equipment.

¿ Five (5) Delaval Transamerican 1700 HP dual fuel internal combustion engines mechanically coupled to five sewage pumps which pump sewage to the plant. These engines fire primarily a mixture of digester gas and natural gas with #2 fuel oil pilot fuel in normal operation and exhaust to the atmosphere via individual stack through the roof into the rooftop NYS Riverbank State Park.

¿ Five (5) Mirrlees Blackstone 940 HP dual fuel internal combustion engines mechanically coupled to five blowers which feed air to the plant¿s aeration tanks. These engines fire primarily a mixture of digester gas and natural gas with #2 fuel oil pilot fuel in normal operation and exhaust to the atmosphere via individual stack through the roof into the rooftop NYS Riverbank State Park.

¿ Three (3) 31.4 mmBtu/hr and one (1) 8.4 mmBtu/hr York-Shipley boilers to provide heat and hot water to the facility. These boilers primarily fire natural gas or sludge digester gas in normal operation and exhaust to atmosphere via three (3) stacks through the roof into the rooftop NYS Riverbank State Park.

¿ One (1) waste sludge digester gas burner to flare excessive sludge digester gas.

¿ Four (4) emergency generators: two (2) 2,800 KW emergency turbine generator, one (1) 2,000 KW trailer-mounted emergency engine generator, and one (1) 200 KW blackstart engine generator. These emergency generators provide critical emergency power support to achieve the State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) permit required minimum wastewater treatment and disinfection in the event the plant loses utility power. The two turbine generators exhaust to the atmosphere via individual stack through the roof into the rooftop NYS Riverbank State Park. The trailer-mounted 2000 KW emergency engine generator is also located on the plant¿s east roadway and exhaust from this emergency engine generator is piped to the main building exterior 70 feet away, below the level of the rooftop NYS Riverbank State Park.

Emission unit 1-COMB is associated with the following emission points (EP):
EMBG1, EMEG1, EMTG1, EMTG2, ENGB1, ENGB2, ENGB3, ENGB4, ENGB5, ENGP1, ENGP2, ENGP3, ENGP4, ENGP5, FLARE, MBLR1, MBLR2, MBLR3
Process: BED is located at Building MAIN - This process includes operation of the five (5) blower engines in the Main Building (MAIN) on backup #2 fuel oil. These blower engines are directly connected to blowers providing process air for wastewater treatments¿ aeration tanks.

These five (5) Mirrlees-Blackstone K5 engines BENG1, BENG2, BENG3, BENG4 and BENG5 are each rated 940 HP and exhaust through their own exhaust stacks ENGB1, ENGB2, ENGB3, ENGB4 and ENGB5, respectively.

Process: BEG is located at Building MAIN - This process includes operation of the five (5) blower engines in the Main Building (MAIN) on primary gaseous fuel (sludge digester gas or natural gas, or blend) with #2 fuel oil pilot. These blower engines are directly connected to blowers providing process air

for wastewater treatments¿ aeration tanks.

These five (5) Mirrlees-Blackstone K5 engines BENG1, BENG2, BENG3, BENG4 and BENG5 are each rated 940 HP and exhaust through their own exhaust stacks ENGB1, ENGB2, ENGB3, ENGB4 and ENGB5, respectively.

Process: BLR is located at Building MAIN - This process includes operation of the plant¿s three (3) York-Shipley boilers with input capacity of 31.4 mmBtu/hr and one (1) York-Shipley boiler with input capacity of 8.4 mmBtu/hr, all of them capable of firing natural gas, digester gas or #2 fuel oil. These boilers are to meet the plant's space heating and wastewater treatment's sludge heating demand.
The exhaust from the four (4) boilers is vented to atmosphere via three (3) stacks, MBLR1, MBLR2 and MBLR3, through the roof into the rooftop NYS Riverbank State Park. Restricted with three (3) stacks, so BLER2 and BLER3 share MBLR2, BLER1 and BLER4 have their own stacks, MBLR1 and MBLR3.

Process: FLA is located at Building MAIN - This process includes operation of the waste gas burners in the Waste Gas Flare Tower. At times digester gas produced by the plant is more than the demand of the plant¿s combustion processes, particularly in the summer. The excess sludge digester gas will be flared at the waste gas burner.

The plant has one John Zink waste digester gas burners WGBR and has its own exhaust FLARE rated at 1160 scfm. The thruput quantity of 248,400 MMBTU/Yr heat input is based on 414.3 MMCF total digester gas produced for fiscal year 2005.

Process: GNR is located at Building MAIN - This process includes operation of the plant¿s emergency generator(s).

The plant¿s existing emergency turbine generator TGEN1 and TGEN2 are each rated 2800 KW and fires #2 fuel oil. These existing emergency generators are located in the Main Building (MAIN) and exhausts via their own stacks EMTG1 and EMTG2 through the roof into the rooftop NYS Riverbank State Park. These emergency turbine generators provide power in the event of a commercial power supply outage.

There is an additional 2000 KW trailer-mounted emergency engine generator for backup, in case the failure of the two (2) existing emergency turbine generators. The emergency engine generator is located at the corner of east roadway and service road B. The exhaust from this emergency engine generator would be piped to the main building exterior 70 feet away, below the level of the rooftop NYS Riverbank State Park.

There is a 200 KW black-start engine generator used to kick start the emergency turbine generators. The 200 kW black-start engine generator has a six (6) inch diameter exhaust pipe routed across service road A to the outside of the building through the center of the open archway.

Process: PED is located at Building MAIN - This process includes operation of the five (5) pump engines in the Main Building (MAIN) on backup #2 fuel oil. These pump engines are directly connected to sewage pumps.

These five (5) Delaval Transamerican R-46 engines, PENG1 and PENG2 PENG3, PENG4 and PENG5 are each rated 1700 HP, exhaust through their own exhaust stacks ENGP1, ENGP2, ENGP3, ENGP4 and ENGP5, respectively.

Process: PEG is located at Building MAIN - This process includes operation of the five (5) pump engines in the Main Building (MAIN) on primarily gaseous fuel (sludge digester gas or natural gas, or blend) with

#2 fuel oil pilot. These pump engines are directly connected to sewage pumps.

These five (5) Delaval Transamerican R-46 engines, PENG1 and PENG2 PENG3, PENG4 and PENG5 are each rated 1700 HP, exhaust through their own exhaust stacks ENGP1, ENGP2, ENGP3, ENGP4 and ENGP5, respectively.

Emission unit 2WWTRE - This Unit includes the following wastewater treatment processes and their associated equipment. Emissions from these processes depend on the concentrations of pollutants of concern in the plant¿s influent of which the plant does not have complete control.

¿ Headworks
¿ Influent channels
¿ Primary settling tanks
¿ Activated sludge aeration tanks
¿ Activated sludge aeration tanks effluent mixed liquor channels
¿ Final settling tanks
¿ Chlorination contact tanks
¿ Sludge thickeners
¿ Sludge digesters
¿ Sludge storage tank
¿ Wiggins sludge digester gas holder

All the processes are covered except small portion of the final settling tank, and the air from these processes is collected & vented to the plant¿s odor control systems prior to being exhausted to atmosphere. The plant has three (3) 2-stage odor control systems by location, North, West and South, consisting of nineteen (19) wet chemical scrubbers, and fifty four (54) activated carbon adsorbers. There are also additional nine (9) carbon vessels at various locations within the plant. Under the plant¿s ongoing WP-164/Contract 35 North River WPCP Process Optimization and Odor Minimization Construction, these 9 carbon vessels will removed and emissions from these locations will be conveyed to the plant¿s North or South odor control systems for control.

Emission unit 2WWTRE is associated with the following emission points (EP):
NRTH1, NRTH2, SUTH1
Process: ART is located at Building AERATION - This process is the plant activated sludge aeration (ART) consisting of five (5) aeration tanks (AERTK) (330¿X74.6¿X29.2¿) and the waste sludge wet well. In this process, the effluent from the primary settling treatment section is mixed with activated sludge solids and air. These aeration tanks provide the detention time required for the activated sludge to absorb the organic matter in the wastewater. Compressed air is discharged through the tanks to provide mixing and an aerobic environment. After a set mixing period, the mixture flows to the final settling tanks, where the solids are flocculated, settled and collected. Emissions from this process are controlled by the North Odor Control (NTHOC) System which currently consists of eight (8) wet chemical scrubbers and 22 carbon adsorbers (294,000 acfm total). Under Contract 35, additional standby units will be installed and therefore, the NTHOC System will consist of (8) wet chemical scrubbers and 24 carbon adsorbers that will discharge to a common plenum that conveys the treated air to two (2) large exhaust stacks (NRTH1 and NRTH2). The maximum exhaust flow rates from NRTH1 and NRTH2 are 222,000 acfm (per stack).

The total thruput is based on the design average dry weather flow of 170 MGD.

Process: CCT This process is the plant chlorine contact tanks (CCT) disinfection process consisting of

four (4) chlorination tanks CHLTK (639¿X28.5¿X8¿) and required disinfection of the plant effluent. The wastewater from the final settling tanks flows to the chlorine contact tanks where sodium hypochlorite is added into the wastewater to destroy and kill the harmful disease-causing organisms and thereby to protect the receiving waters. Emissions from this process are controlled by the South Odor Control (STHOC) System which currently consists of five (5) wet chemical scrubbers and 12 carbon adsorbers (171,000 acfm total). Under Contract 35, the STHOC System will consist of seven (7) wet chemical scrubbers and 18 carbon adsorbers that will discharge to one (1) large exhaust stack (SUTH1). The total exhaust flow rate with the additional scrubbers and carbon adsorbers from the STHOC stack (SUTH1) is 213,750 acfm.

The total thruput is based on the design average dry weather flow of 170 MGD.

Process: FST is located at Building MAIN - This process is the plant final settling tanks (FST) consisting of sixteen (16) final settling tanks (FINTK) (4 Bays, 250¿X74¿X10.9¿) and the two (2) mixed liquor channels which feed the final settling tanks. The purpose of this final settling process is two fold: settle out microorganisms and activated sludge solid waste generated during the aeration process to produce a clarified effluent, and to collect the settled activated sludge for conveyance back to the aeration tanks. The two mixed liquor channels are covered and the air is vented to eight (8) small carbon adsorbers which exhaust in the plenum area above the plant but below the slab of the State Park. Emissions from this process are controlled by the South Odor Control (STHOC) System which currently consists of five (5) wet chemical scrubbers and 12 carbon adsorbers (171,000 acfm total). Under Contract 35, the STHOC System will consist of seven (7) wet chemical scrubbers and 18 carbon adsorbers that will discharge to one (1) large exhaust stack (SUTH1). The total exhaust flow rate with the additional scrubbers and carbon adsorbers from the STHOC stack (SUTH1) is 213,750 acfm.

The total thruput is based on the design average dry weather flow of 170 MGD.

Process: GHT The process consists of the plant¿s sludge digester gas storage process (GHT). Digester gas produced in the digester tanks will be stored in the 135,000 ft3 Wiggins Gas Holder (WGHTK) for later use at combustion units. Fugitive emissions from this tank are controlled by the South Odor Control (STHOC) System which currently consists of five (5) wet chemical scrubbers and 12 carbon adsorbers (171,000 acfm total). Under Contract 35, the STHOC System will consist of seven (7) wet chemical scrubbers and 18 carbon adsorbers that will discharge to one (1) large exhaust stack (SUTH1). The total exhaust flow rate with the additional scrubbers and carbon adsorbers from the STHOC stack (SUTH1) is 213,750 acfm.
Process: MXL is located at Building MAIN - The process consists of the plant¿s mixed liquor channel process (MXL). Odors identified emitting from the mixed liquor channels are primarily caused by the aeration of the channels used to keep the mixed liquor in suspension. Currently, air emitted from this process area will be treated by eight (8) existing carbon adsorbers. Under Contract 35, the (8) existing carbon adsorbers will be removed and the emissions from this process will be controlled by the South Odor Control (STHOC) System, which will consist of seven (7) wet chemical scrubbers and 18 carbon adsorbers that will discharge to one (1) large exhaust stack (SUTH1). The total exhaust flow rate with the additional scrubbers and carbon adsorbers from the STHOC stack (SUTH1) is 213,750 acfm.

The total thruput is based on the design average dry weather flow of 170 MGD.

Process: PHW is located at Building MAIN - This process is the plant¿s headworks (PHW) including the plant¿s six (6) influent bar screens and influent channels in the plant¿s Main Building (MAIN). The bar screens consist of upright bars spaced one to three inches apart. The primary purpose of the bar screening is to remove large pieces of trash (rags, sticks, newspapers, cans, etc.) for the protection of the main sewage pumps and other equipment. Emissions from this process are controlled by the North Odor Control (NTHOC) System which currently consists of eight (8) wet chemical scrubbers and 22 carbon

adsorbers (294,000 acfm total). Under Contract 35, additional standby units will be installed and therefore, the NTHOC System will consist of (8) wet chemical scrubbers and 24 carbon adsorbers that will discharge to a common plenum that conveys the treated air to two (2) large exhaust stacks (NRTH1 and NRTH2). The maximum exhaust flow rates from NRTH1 and NRTH2 are 222,000 acfm (per stack). The total thruput is based on the design average dry weather flow of 170 MGD.

Process: PST is located at Building MAIN - This process is the plant primary settling tanks (PST) consisting of eight (8) primary settling tanks PRITK (6 Bays, 187.5¿X85.8¿X11.5¿).
Primary settling is a process in which the solid particles carried in raw sewage are removed by gravity under quiescent conditions in the primary settling tanks. In addition, the primary settling tanks are used to separate and remove floating materials and scum. Solids and grit collected in the tanks are removed as a thin sludge by continuous pumping. Each primary settling tank is equipped with sludge collectors, dipping weirs, scum removal equipment, inlet sluice gate overflow weirs. The PST process is covered and the emissions are controlled by four (4) wet chemical scrubbers and twelve (12) carbon adsorbers of the West Odor Control (WSTOC) System (150,000 acfm total). The treated air of this system is sent to the NTHOC exhaust plenum to two (2) large exhaust stacks (NRTHI and NRTH2).

The total thruput is based on the design average dry weather flow of 170 MGD.

Process: SDA is located at Building SLUDGE - This process is the plant¿s Sludge Anaerobic Digester (SAD) process including eight (8) sludge digestion tanks (DIGTK) each is 200,000 ft3.
After sludge gravity thickening, for making it safer for the environment, the sludge is placed in oxygen-free tanks called digesters. Digesters are heated to at least 95o F for between 15 - 20 days stimulating the growth of anaerobic bacteria which consume organic material in the sludge. In the digesters, sludge is converted into water, carbon dioxide and methane gas. The methane gas is often used as an energy source to operate boilers or engines. Fugitive emissions from the digester relief valve are controlled by the South Odor Control (STHOC) System which currently consists of five (5) wet chemical scrubbers and 12 carbon adsorbers (171,000 acfm total). Under Contract 35, the STHOC System will consist of seven (7) wet chemical scrubbers and 18 carbon adsorbers that will discharge to one (1) large exhaust stack (SUTH1). The total exhaust flow rate with the additional scrubbers and carbon adsorbers from the STHOC stack (SUTH1) is 213,750 acfm.

The digested sludge is pumped from these digestion tanks to the dewatering building.

Process: SST is located at Building SLUDGE - This process is the plant¿s Sludge Storage Tanks (SST) process including one (1) 120,000 ft3 sludge storage tank (SSTK) and the return sludge overflow boxes & wells. Emissions from this process are controlled by the South Odor Control (STHOC) System which currently consists of five (5) wet chemical scrubbers and 12 carbon adsorbers (171,000 acfm total). Under Contract 35, the STHOC System will consist of seven (7) wet chemical scrubbers and 18 carbon adsorbers that will discharge to one (1) large exhaust stack (SUTH1). The total exhaust flow rate with the additional scrubbers and carbon adsorbers from the STHOC stack (SUTH1) is 213,750 acfm.
Process: STG is located at Building SLUDGE - This process is the plant¿s Sludge Gravity Thickening (SGT) process including ten (10) 40,000 ft3 sludge gravity thickener tanks SGTTK. The primary and final settling tanks¿ sludge (approximately 99% water) is concentrated in these gravity thickening tanks. The water is sent back to the head of the plant or aeration tanks for additional treatment. Emissions from this process are controlled by the South Odor Control (STHOC) System which currently consists of five (5) wet chemical scrubbers and 12 carbon adsorbers (171,000 acfm total). Under Contract 35, the STHOC System will consist of seven (7) wet chemical scrubbers and 18 carbon adsorbers that will discharge to one (1) large exhaust stack (SUTH1). The total exhaust flow rate with the additional scrubbers and carbon adsorbers from the STHOC stack (SUTH1) is 213,750 acfm.

Title V/Major Source Status
NYC-DEP NORTH RIVER WPCP is subject to Title V requirements. This determination is based on the following information:
The facility is a major source for its Potential to Emit (PTE) Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)emissions.

Program Applicability
The following chart summarizes the applicability of NYC-DEP NORTH RIVER WPCP with regards to the principal air pollution
regulatory programs:

Regulatory Program	Applicability
PSD	NO
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	YES
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
4952	SEWERAGE 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
1-03-005-02	EXTERNAL COMBUSTION BOILERS -

	COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL BOILER - DISTILLATE OIL 10-100MMBTU/HR **
2-02-004-01	INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES - INDUSTRIAL INDUSTRIAL INTERNAL COMBUSTION LARGE BORE ENGINE Diesel
2-02-004-02	INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES - INDUSTRIAL INDUSTRIAL INTERNAL COMBUSTION LARGE BORE ENGINE Dual Fuel (Oil/Gas)
2-04-003-02	INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES - ENGINE TESTING INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE: ENGINE TESTING - TURBINE Diesel/Kerosene
5-01-007-07	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT POTW: HEADWORKS SCREENING
5-01-007-20	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT POTW: PRIMARY SETTLING TANK
5-01-007-31	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT POTW: DIFFUSED AIR ACT SLUDGE
5-01-007-40	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT POTW: SECONDARY CLARIFIER
5-01-007-60	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT POTW: CHLORINE CONTACT TANK
5-01-007-71	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT POTW: GRAVITY SLUDGE THICKENER
5-01-007-81	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT POTW: ANAEROBIC DIGESTER
5-01-007-89	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT SLUDGE DIGESTER GAS FLARE
5-01-007-99	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT OTHER NOT CLASSIFIED

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
000079-34-5	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000076-13-1	1,1,2-TRICHLORO-1,2,2-TRIFLUORO ETHANE		>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000108-38-3	1,3 DIMETHYL BENZENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000106-99-0	1,3-BUTADIENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000091-58-7	2-CHLORONAPHTHALENE		>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000108-10-1	2-PENTANONE, 4-METHYL		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000208-96-8	ACENAPHTHYLENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000075-07-0	ACETALDEHYDE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000120-12-7	ANTHRACENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
007440-38-2	ARSENIC		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000071-43-2	BENZENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000098-82-8	BENZENE, (1-METHYLETHYL)		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000106-46-7	BENZENE, 1,4-DICHLORO-		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000095-50-1	BENZENE,1,2-DICHLORO		>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000095-47-6	BENZENE,1,2-DIMETHYL		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000541-73-1	BENZENE,1,3-DICHLORO		>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000192-97-2	BENZO (E) PYRENE		>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000056-55-3	BENZO(A)ANTHRACENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000050-32-8	BENZO(A)PYRENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000205-99-2	BENZO[B]FLUORANTHENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000191-24-2	BENZO[G,H,I]PERYLENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
007440-41-7	BERYLLIUM		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000075-27-4	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE		>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000075-25-2	BROMOFORM		> 0 but < 10 tpy
007440-43-9	CADMIUM		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000630-08-0	CARBON MONOXIDE		>= 250 tpy but < 75,000 tpy
000056-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000124-48-1	CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE		>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000067-66-3	CHLOROFORM		> 0 but < 10 tpy
007440-47-3	CHROMIUM		> 0 but < 10 tpy
018540-29-9	CHROMIUM(VI)		> 0 but < 10 tpy

000218-01-9	CHRYSENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000053-70-3	DIBENZ[A,H]ANTHRACENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000075-71-8	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000075-09-2	DICHLOROMETHANE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000071-55-6	ETHANE, 1,1,1-TRICHLORO	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000079-00-5	ETHANE, 1,1,2-TRICHLORO	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000075-34-3	ETHANE, 1,1-DICHLORO-	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000075-00-3	ETHANE, CHLORO	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000156-60-5	ETHENE, 1,2-DICHLORO	>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000156-59-2	ETHENE, 1,2-DICHLORO-	>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000075-35-4	ETHENE,1,1-DICHLORO	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
0NY100-00-0	HAP	>= 50 tpy but < 100 tpy
007439-92-1	LEAD	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000075-69-4	METHANE, TRICHLOROFLUORO-	>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000074-83-9	METHYL BROMIDE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000074-87-3	METHYL CHLORIDE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
0NY210-00-0	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	>= 250 tpy but < 75,000 tpy
0NY075-00-0	PARTICULATES	>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000127-18-4	PERCHLOROETHYLENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
0NY075-00-5	PM-10	>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000078-87-5	PROPANE, 1,2-DICHLORO	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000129-00-0	PYRENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
007782-49-2	SELENIUM	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000100-42-5	STYRENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
007446-09-5	SULFUR DIOXIDE	>= 10 tpy but < 25 tpy
000108-88-3	TOLUENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000079-01-6	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000075-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
0NY998-00-0	VOC	>= 50 tpy but < 100 tpy
001330-20-7	XYLENE, M, O & P MIXT.	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000106-42-3	XYLENE, PARA-	> 0 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 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.

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 2 01-6.7 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	ECL 19-0301	44	Powers and Duties of the Department with respect to air pollution control
1--COMB/-/BLR	40CFR 60-A.4	37	General provisions - Address
1--COMB/-/BLR	40CFR 60-Dc.48c(a)	38	Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.
1--COMB/-/BLR	40CFR 60-Dc.48c(g)	39	Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.
1--COMB/-/GNR	40CFR 60-GG	42	Stationary gas turbines over 10 million Btu per hour
FACILITY	40CFR 68	20	Chemical accident prevention provisions
FACILITY	40CFR 82-F	21	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - recycling and emissions reduction
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.6	1	Acceptable ambient air quality.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.7	10	Maintenance of equipment.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.4	45	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	22, 35, 36	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

FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5(c)(2)	4	Compliance Monitoring 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 202-1	23, 24	Emission Testing, Sampling and Analytical Determinations
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-1.1	19	Required emissions tests.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2.1	7	Emission Statements - Applicability
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2.5	8	Emission Statements - record keeping requirements.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 211.1	25	General Prohibitions - air pollution prohibited
FACILITY	6NYCRR 211.2	46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59	General Prohibitions - visible emissions limited.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 212	26, 27, 28, 29	General Process Emission Sources
1--COMB/-/FLA/WGBR1	6NYCRR 212.3(a)	41	General Process Emission Sources - emissions from existing emission sources
FACILITY	6NYCRR 215.2	9	Open Fires - Prohibitions
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225.1(a)(3)	32	Sulfur in Fuel Limitations (SIP)
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225-1.2	30	Sulfur in Fuel Limitations.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225-1.8(a)	31	Reports, sampling and analysis.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227.2(b)(1)	34	Particulate emissions.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-1.3(a)	33	Smoke Emission Limitations.
1--COMB/ENGB1	6NYCRR 227-1.3(a)	43	Smoke Emission Limitations.
1--COMB/-/BLR/BLER1	6NYCRR 227-2.4(c)(1)(i)	40	1994 NOx RACT presumptive limit.
1--COMB/-/BLR/BLER1	6NYCRR 227-2.4(c)(1)(ii	68	2010 NOx RACT presumptive limit.
1--COMB/-/BLR/BLER2	6NYCRR 227-2.4(d)	64	Small boilers, small combustion turbines, and small stationary internal combustion engines.
1--COMB/-/BED	6NYCRR 227-2.4(f)	61	Stationary internal combustion engines.
1--COMB/-/BEG	6NYCRR 227-2.4(f)	62, 63	Stationary internal combustion engines.

1--COMB/-/GNR	6NYCRR 227-2.4(f)	65	Stationary internal combustion engines.
1--COMB/-/PED	6NYCRR 227-2.4(f)	66	Stationary internal combustion engines.
1--COMB/-/PEG	6NYCRR 227-2.4(f)	67	Stationary internal combustion engines.
1--COMB	6NYCRR 227-2.5(c)	60	Alternative RACT option.

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 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.

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 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 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, NYC-DEP NORTH RIVER WPCP has been determined to be subject to the following regulations:

40 CFR 60.4
This condition lists the USEPA Region 2 address for the submittal of all communications to the "Administrator". In addition, all such communications must be copied to NYSDEC Bureau of Quality Assurance (BQA).

40 CFR 60.48c (a)
This regulation requires the owner and operator of each affected facility to submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, anticipated startup, and actual startup of the facility. The notification must include the following information:

(1) The design heat input capacity of the affected facility and identification of fuels to be combusted in the affected facility.

(2) If applicable, a copy of any Federally enforceable requirement that limits the annual capacity factor for any fuel or mixture of fuels under 40 CFR 60.42c., or 40 CFR 60.43c.

(3) The annual capacity factor at which the owner or operator anticipates operating the affected facility based on all fuels fired and based on each individual fuel fired.

40 CFR 60.48c (g)
The owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each day.

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GG
Federal req'mts for IC engines.

6 NYCRR 211.1
This regulation requires that no person shall cause or allow emissions of air contaminants to the outdoor atmosphere of such quantity, characteristic or duration which are injurious to human, plant or animal life or to property, or which unreasonably interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.

6 NYCRR 212.3 (a)
This rule requires compliance with the degree of control specified in Tables 2, 3 and 4 for existing (on or before July 1, 1973) process emission sources.

6 NYCRR 225.1 (a) (3)
This regulation limits the amount of sulfur that can be in fuel burned at a stationary source. It references Table 1 of the 1979 version of the sulfur in fuel limitations expressed in terms of percent by weight for fuel oil and pounds per million Btu gross heat content for solid fuel. **NOTE: This citation has been replaced by requirements cited under 225-1.2(a)(2) and is no longer part of current State regulations, however, it remains part of New York State's approved State Implementation Plan (SIP).**

6 NYCRR 225-1.2

This regulation limits the amount of sulfur present in the fuel burned at the facility.

6 NYCRR 225-1.8 (a)
Upon request the owner or operator of a facility which purchases and fires coal or oil shall submit reports to the commissioner containing a fuel analysis, information on the quantity of the fuel received, burned, and results of any stack sampling, stack monitoring and any other procedures to ensure compliance with the provisions of 6 NYCRR Part 225-1. All records shall be available for a minimum of three years

6 NYCRR 227.2 (b) (1)
This regulation is from the 1972 version of Part 227 and still remains as part of New York's SIP. The rule establishes a particulate limit of 0.10 lbs/mmBtu based on a 2 hour average emission for any oil fired stationary combustion installation.

6 NYCRR 227-1.3 (a)
This regulation prohibits any person from operating a stationary combustion installation which emits smoke equal to or greater than 20% opacity except for one six-minute period per hour of not more than 27% opacity.

6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (c) (1) (i)
Existing NOx RACT presumptive limit that expires on 6/30/14.

6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (c) (1) (ii)
Future NOx RACT presumptive limit effective 7/1/14.

6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (d)
This section includes NOx RACT requirements for small boilers, small combustion turbines, and small stationary internal combustion engines.

6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (f)
NOx RACT emission limits for stationary internal combustion engines.

6 NYCRR 227-2.5 (c)
An Alternate NOX RACT emission limit for the engines at the facility is set to 5.6 grams per break horse power, and is based on the NOx RACT variance file by the owner and

and approved by DEC.

6 NYCRR Part 212
This is for General Process Emissions.

6 NYCRR Subpart 202-1
This subpart of Part 202 establishes the general criteria for verifying emissions by means of emissions sampling, testing and associated analytical determinations.

Compliance Certification
Summary of monitoring activities at NYC-DEP NORTH RIVER WPCP:

Location Facility/EU/EP/Process/ES	Cond No.	Type of Monitoring
1--COMB/-/BLR	38	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1--COMB/-/BLR	39	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1--COMB/-/GNR	42	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	5	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	6	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	23	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	24	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	7	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	47	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	48	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	49	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	50	record keeping/maintenance procedures
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	55	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	56	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	57	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	58	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	59	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	26	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	27	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	28	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	29	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	32	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	30	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	31	work practice involving specific operations

FACILITY	34	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	33	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1--COMB/ENGB1	43	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1--COMB/-/BLR/BLER1	40	intermittent emission testing
1--COMB/-/BLR/BLER1	68	intermittent emission testing
1--COMB/-/BLR/BLER2	64	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1--COMB/-/BED	61	intermittent emission testing
1--COMB/-/BEG	62	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1--COMB/-/BEG	63	intermittent emission testing
1--COMB/-/GNR	65	intermittent emission testing
1--COMB/-/PED	66	intermittent emission testing
1--COMB/-/PEG	67	intermittent emission testing
1--COMB	60	record keeping/maintenance procedures

Basis for Monitoring
Opaity: Monitored based on Part 227
Sulfur in Fuel: Monitored based on Part 225
NOx: Monitored based on Part 227
PM: Monitored based on Part 227