



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

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

Facility Identification Data

Name: NYC-DEP TALLMAN ISLAND WPCP

Address: 127-01 POWELLS COVE BLVD

COLLEGE POINT, NY 11356

Owner/Firm

Name: NYC DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Address: 96-05 HORACE HARDING EXPWY

FLUSHING, NY 11368, USA

Owner Classification: Municipal

Permit Contacts

Division of Environmental Permits:

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96-05 HORACE HARDING EXPWY

FLUSHING, NY 11368

Phone:7185954906

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.

After submitting the Title permit renewal application, additional plant upgrading design information was developed on the following proposed activities:



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

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

To perform corrective maintenance overhaul of the existing pump and blower engines
To install sewage pumps powered by Con Ed (under the plant' Emergency Pumping Plan Stage I) for emergency pumping of dry weather flow in case of failure of the existing pump engines; and additional sewage pumps and two (2) 1600 KW/2,332 HP engine generators (one standby) under the Stage II Pumping System to provide power for emergency pumping of also wet weather flow in case of failure of the existing pump engines. (NYCDEP submitted on June 28, 2005 a State Facility Permit for the installation and operation of these emergency pumping engine-generators and is incorporating these engine-generators into this revised Tallman Island WPCP Part 201 Title V permit renewal application). After completion of the corrective maintenance overhaul of the existing engines, the Stage II engine-generators will be utilized as the backup power for sewage pump around operation under the plant upgrading contract TI-3 for replacing the existing engine-coupled main sewage pumps with electrical motor sewage pumps and other upgrading construction if needed.

To upgrade the plant' existing wastewater treatment processes, including introduction of the Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) nitrogen reduction treatment

To upgrade the plant' existing combustion processes, including decommissioning of the existing five (5) pump and five (5) blower engines, and installation of two (2) 14.65 MMBtu/hr boilers to compensate for heat lost due to removal of the existing pump and blower engines; Installation of one (1) 8 MMBtu/hr interim boiler in September 2008 to serve sludge heating needs in addition to heat for the building during the period after the removal of the existing pump and blower engines and prior to installation of the two permanent boilers, installation of one (1) new waste digester gas burner to replace the two existing digester gas burners (one has been already removed); and in a later phase re-designation of the two Stage II engine-generators (one standby) to be emergency generators and installation of one (1) additional 1475 Hp emergency engine generator to replace the existing 2168 Hp emergency engine generator.

In addition to construction equipment including portable engine powered equipment that are operated solely for the construction purpose and considered trivial activities under Part 201-3.3(c)(11), after the existing pump and blower engines are decommissioned and removed from operation, the upgrading construction may bring to the plant up to three (3) 500 kW/670 Hp interim portable engine generators for direct or indirect plant operation. These portable engine generators are not a permanent installation but may be used during the construction period only. These portable engine generators will be removed once the construction is completed. Each portable engine generator exhaust will be treated with a Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) after-combustion treatment system in order to comply with the Part 227 NO_x RACT requirement.

After the 8 mmBtu/hr interim boiler is removed, when needed in future, the plant will bring in a contingent interim 14.65 MMBtu/hr boiler firing #2 low sulfur diesels to the plant through rental contracts or relocation of DEP' equipment from other facilities. This contingent interim boiler may be operated under an operational flexibility requirement for an interim period during the period when the plant' boiler(s) or heat distribution system does not function properly or need repair. This contingent interim boiler is not a permanent unit but an interim operational flexibility unit and the overall emissions shall not result in exceeding any established emission limitations for this Emission Unit 2-ENGPU. DEP will notify DEC in advance and comply with all other applicable regulations.

Attainment Status

NYC-DEP TALLMAN ISLAND WPCP is located in the town of QUEENS in the county of QUEENS. 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.)

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report



Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013
Renewal Number: 1
05/25/2011

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:

This is an 80 Million Gallon Per Day (MGD) publicly owned secondary wastewater treatment plant. There is a sludge dewatering facility associated with the wastewater treatment plant.

The treatment plant has two 520 Hp, three 546 Hp and five 1013 Hp dual fuel internal combustion engines. In normal operation the engines fire a mixture of digester and natural gas with diesel fuel oil as pilot fuel. The five smaller engines are mechanically coupled to five sewage pumps which pump sewage to the plant. The five larger engines are mechanically coupled to five blowers which feed air to the plant' aeration tanks. The treatment plant has two boilers located in the Pump & Blower building with each one having a maximum heat input of 10.46 million Btu per hour. These boilers burn #2 diesel oil. The treatment plant has also one (1) exempt maximum heat input 2.0 million Btu per hour boiler firing digester gas and one (1) exempt maximum heat input 0.54 mmBtu/hr water heater firing sludge digester gas. The treatment plant has two (2) waste sludge digester gas burners which have never been used (one has been already removed).

The dewatering facility is in one building. The building has an odor control system consisting of two centrifuges, two wet scrubbers, and three activated carbon adsorbers. Normal operation of the odor control system consists of using one scrubber and letting it exhaust through two carbon adsorbers. The dewatering building has two exempt maximum heat input 5.23 million Btu per hour boilers firing natural gas. There is one fuel dispensing unit located within the "orth Collection Facility" consisting of one (1) diesel and one (1) gasoline dispensing pumps and two underground 550 gallon fuel storage tanks. There is also one exempt maximum heat input 1.5 mmBTU/hr boiler firing natural gas and one exempt maximum heat input 0.42 mmBTU/hr water heater firing natural gas in the adjacent North Collection Facility. There is one emergency generator, model # 3516 STD, 2168HP, enclosed within a separate trailer which is located near the Pump and Blower building area. This unit has never been used.

When any of the plant' existing equipment (including engines, boilers, waste sludge digester gas burner, emergency engine generators and other equipment) is not functioning normally, the plant will need to bring in contingent similar equipment to the plant through rental contracts or relocation of DEP' equipment from other facilities. Such contingent equipment is not for permanent installation purpose but an interim operational flexibility unit and shall not result in exceeding any established



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

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

emission limitations. DEP will notify DEC in advance prior to any new equipment onsite and comply with all other applicable regulations.

The on going plant upgrading construction includes the following activities:

To perform corrective maintenance overhaul of the existing pump and blower engines
Installation of sewage pumps powered by Con Ed (under the plant' Emergency Pumping Plan Stage I) for emergency pumping of dry weather flow in case of failure of the existing pump engines; and additional sewage pumps and two (2) 1600 KW/2,332 HP each engine generators (one standby) under the Stage II pumping system to provide power for emergency pumping of also wet weather flow in case of failure of the existing pump engines. (NYCDEP submitted on June 28, 2005 a State Facility Permit for installation of these emergency pumping engine-generators and is incorporating these engine-generators into this revised Tallman Island WPCP Part 201 Title V permit renewal application). After completion of the corrective maintenance overhaul of the existing engines, the Stage II engine-generators will be utilized as the backup power for sewage pump around operation under the plant upgrading contract TI-3 for replacing the existing engine-coupled main sewage pumps with electrical motor sewage pumps and other upgrading construction if needed.

To upgrade the plant' existing wastewater treatment processes, including introduction of the Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) nitrogen reduction treatment

To upgrade the plant' existing combustion processes, including decommissioning of the existing five (5) pump and five (5) blower engines, and installation of two (2) maximum heat input 14.65 MMBtu/hr boilers firing sludge digester gas or natural gas to compensate for heat lost due to removal of the existing pump and blower engines; Installation of one (1) 8 MMBtu/hr interim boiler firing low sulfur #2 diesel fuel in September 2008 to serve sludge heating needs in addition to heat for the building during the period after the removal of the existing pump and blower engines and prior to installation of the two permanent boilers, installation of one (1) new waste digester gas burner to replace the two existing digester gas burners (one has been already removed); and in a later phase re-designation of the two Stage II engine-generators (one standby) to be emergency generators and installation of one (1) additional 1475 HP emergency engine generator to replace the existing 2168 HP emergency engine generator.

In addition to construction equipment including portable engine powered equipment that are operated solely for the construction purpose and considered trivial activities under Part 201-3.3(c)(11), after the existing pump and blower engines are decommissioned and removed from operation, the upgrading construction may bring to the plant up to three (3) 500 kW portable engine generators for direct or indirect plant operation. These portable engine generators are not permanent installation but for construction period only. These portable engine generators will be removed once the construction is completed. Each portable engine generator exhaust will be treated with a Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) after-combustion treatment system in order to meet the Part 227 NOx RACT requirement.

After the 8 mmBtu/hr interim boiler is removed, when needed in future, the plant will bring in a contingent interim 14.65 MMBtu/hr boiler firing #2 low sulfur diesels to the plant through rental contracts or relocation of DEP' equipment from other facilities. This contingent interim boiler may be operated under an operational flexibility requirement during the period when the plant' boiler(s) or heat distribution system does not function properly or need repair. This contingent interim boiler is not a permanent unit but an interim operational flexibility unit and the emissions shall not result in exceeding any established emission limitations for this Emission Unit 2-ENGPU. DEP will notify DEC in advance and comply with all other applicable regulations.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report



Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

Permit Structure and Description of Operations

The Title V permit for NYC-DEP TALLMAN ISLAND 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 TALLMAN ISLAND WPCP is defined by the following emission unit(s):

Emission unit 3BLERS - This Emission Unit consists of two Cleaver Brooks, CB-250 HP boilers with input heat capacity of 10.5 MMBTU/Hr. These boilers are capable of firing diesel fuel #2. The exhausts from the boilers are vented to atmosphere through a common stack.

The treatment plant has a total of four (4) other exempt boilers/water heater; one rated with maximum heat input of 2.0 MMBTU/hr and one water heater with maximum heat input of 0.54 MMBTU/hr burning digester gas in the Pump & Blower building, and two each rated with maximum heat input of 5.23 MMBTU/hr and burning natural gas in the Dewatering Building.

There is also one exempt boiler rated with maximum heat input of 1.5 MMBTU/hr and one exempt water heater rated with maximum heat input of 0.42 MMBTU/hr burning natural gas in the adjacent North Collection Facility.

The typical boilers maintenances include changes or repairs of tubes, belts, fireboxes, gaskets, lining, filters, piping oil pumps nozzles, electrical controls; lubrication; clean or repair coils; replace motors, bearings, drive fans; and hot water circulations pumps. All DEP' boilers are subject to annual Preventative Maintenance as detailed in the attached DEP Bureau of Wastewater Treatment Boilers Preventive Maintenance specifications.

Emission unit 3BLERS is associated with the following emission points (EP):

3EP01

Process: DIF is located at Building MAIN - This process is for the two existing boilers to fire #2 low sulfur diesel fuels.

These two existing 10.5 mmBtu/hr boilers BLER1 and BLER2 exhaust through a common stack 3EP01.



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

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

Emission unit 4WWTRE - This emission unit includes the plant's wastewater treatment processes. These processes include the typical wastewater treatment processes of headworks, primary settling tanks, aeration tanks, final settling tanks, and chlorination disinfection tanks and associated processes. Most of these processes are in tanks at the plant's outdoor space.

Emissions from these wastewater treatment related processes vary based on the constituents of the plant influent, over which the plant has no control. The emissions are based on current sampling and computer modeling.

The plant is also scheduled to proceed on the wastewater treatment processes upgrade construction that also introduces the Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) nitrogen reduction treatment. Besides necessary repair and replacement of parts of the existing equipment, the wastewater treatment processes upgrading construction also includes the following:

- Four (4) motor driven new centrifugal process air blowers and piping due to the scheduled decommissioning of the existing blower engines
- Five (5) motor driven new main sewage pumps due to the scheduled decommissioning of the existing pump engines
- New return activated sludge (RAS) pumping station
- Aeration tank modifications for basic step-feed BNR
- New diffuser system
- New dissolved oxygen controls
- New baffle walls
- New froth hoods
- Slow speed submersible mixers in the BNR anoxic zones
- Replacement of spray water system
- New surface wasting system
- Replacement of mixed flow pumps
- Added hypochlorite storage tank and metering system for RAS, surface wasting, spray water and froth hoods
- New centrate pumping station
- New 27 kV substation, 4,160 VAC feeders and ductbanks

Process: OAS is located at Building AERATION - This process is the plant's wastewater secondary treatment activated sludge aeration (AS) process. This process includes two (2) 373' x 102' x 15' (east battery) and two (2) 373' x 93' x 15' (west battery) activated diffused aeration tanks.

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. Each of these aeration tanks has four "passes".

The typical aeration tanks maintenance includes change diffusers, change or adjust valves, change or repair piping, and change or repair mixers. The typical process air blower maintenances include change or repair of oil, intake air filters, oil lines, oil coolers, air coolers, valves, gaskets, bearings, piping, headers, electrical controls, instrumentation, vibration sensors, wires, and probes.



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

The plant upgrading will introduce Biological Nutrient Removal (BNR) treatment to this process.

The total thruput is based on the design average dry weather flow of 80 MGD.

Process: OCC is located at Building CHLORINE - This process is the plant's chlorine contact (CC) wastewater disinfection process consisting of one (1) 143' x 100' - 10' - 5" and one (1) 130' - 4" x 102' - 4" x 10' - 5" chlorine contact tanks (CCT).

In this process, 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.

The total thruput is based on the design average dry weather flow of 80 MGD.

Process: OFS is located at Building FINAL - This is the plant's wastewater treatment final settling (FS) process. This process includes two (2) 273' x 93' - 9½" x 12' - 1" (east battery), two (2) 189' x 55' x 12' - 1" (west battery), and two 189' x 74' - 8" x 12' final settling tanks (FST).

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 total thruput is based on the design average dry weather flow of 80 MGD.

Process: OHW is located at Building SCREEN - This process is the plant's headworks (HW) process prior to primary settling. This process includes the plant's four (4) influent bar screens HWS 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.

The total thruput is based on the design average dry weather flow of 80 MGD.

Process: OPS is located at Building PRIMARY - This process is the plant's primary settling (PS) process consisting of seven (7) primary settling tanks PST. There are three (3) 124' x 50' x 12' (east battery), two (2) 96' x 50' x 12' (west battery), and two (2) 96' x 54' x 12' (west battery) primary settling tanks.

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 to cyclone degritting. Each primary settling tank is equipped with sludge collectors, dipping weirs, scum removal equipment, inlet sluice gate overflow weirs.

The total thruput is based on the design average dry weather flow of 80 MGD.

Emission unit 5SLUDG - This unit includes the plant's sludge handling processes. The processes include sludge degritting, sludge thickening, sludge digesters, sludge storage, and sludge dewatering. The dewatering facility has two (2) centrifuges, two (2) wet scrubbers and three (3) activated carbon adsorbers.

Emission unit 5SLUDG is associated with the following emission points (EP):

SEP01, SEP02, SEP03, DEWBP, METHA, METHB

Process: GHT is located at Building GHOLDING - The process consists of the plant's sludge digester gas storage process (GHT). Digester gas produced in the digester tanks will be stored in one (1) 100,000 CF digester gas holding tank (DGHTK) for later use at combustion units.

The Total Thruput is estimated based on the design sludge digester gas production.



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

Process: SAD is located at Building SDGTA - This process is the plant's Sludge Anaerobic Digester (SAD) process including four (4) sludge digestion tanks (DIGTK) each 194,900 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.

The typical sludge anaerobic digester maintenances include change or repair lines, valves, flame arresters, gas boosters, compressors, and belts, motors.

The digested sludge is pumped from these digestion tanks to the dewatering building.
Process: SDG is located at Building GRTB - THIS SLUDGE DEGRITTING PROCESS INCLUDES FOUR (4) SLUDGE DEGRITTERS (720 GPM), FOUR GRIT CLASSIFIERS (18'-4"x3'-0) AND GRIT CONTAINERS.

Process: SDW is located at Building DEWB - THE SLUDGE DEWATERING PROCESS HAS TWO (2) 250 GPM CENTRIFUGES. THERE ARE TWO (2) WET SCRUBBERS, AND THREE (3) ACTIVATED CARBON ADSORBERS FOR REMOVING H₂S AND ODORS FROM THE FACILITY'S VENTILATION AND PROCESS AIR.

Process: SST is located at Building SDGTA - This process is the plant's Sludge Storage Tanks (SST) process including three (3) sludge storage tanks (SSTK); two sludge storage tanks have a diameter of 35' and are 28,000 ft³ each and one sludge storage tank has a diameter of 75' and is 115,000 ft³.

Excessive sludge will be stored in these storage tanks.

Process: STH is located at Building STHA - THE PROCESS INCLUDES FOUR (4) 50' DIAMETER, 21,293 CUBIC FEET/TANK AND (4) 60' DIAMETER, 32,228 CUBIC FEET/TANK MECHANICAL SLUDGE THICKENERS.

Emission unit PAROUD - The plant experienced a dry-weather bypass on November 8, 2004 due to a failure of the engines' power-train system that runs the main sewage pumps. This raised concerns about the vulnerability of the power-train system until completion of these engines' replacement. NYCDEP has determined that engine corrective maintenance and rehabilitation of the auxiliary system would improve the system reliability pending their replacement.

The planned engine corrective maintenance is an extensive process and NYCDEP estimated that the planned corrective maintenance of all of the five (5) pump engines will take approximately 30 months to complete. This time estimate may need to be revised as the work proceeds based upon the condition of each pump engine.

NYCDEP is taking steps to minimize the level of risk during the entire corrective maintenance period and until the Plant Upgrade is complete, particularly during the bathing season. NYCDEP has directed its upgrade consultant to prepare a plan to prevent sewage bypassing due to failure of the existing pump engines. According to the update design, 7 sewage pumps powered by Con Ed are to be installed under the Emergency Pumping Plan Stage I for emergency pumping of dry weather flow in case of failure of the existing pump engines, and additional 8 sewage pumps (total 15 sewage pumps, 11 online and 4 standby) and two (2) 1600 KW / 2,332 HP engine-generators (one standby) are to be installed under the Stage II for emergency pumping of also wet weather flow in case of failure of the existing pump engines. Each of the exhausts of these two engine-generators will be



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

treated with its own Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) after-combustion treatment system in order to meet the Part 227 NOx RACT requirement.

After completion of the corrective maintenance of the existing engines, the Stage II engine-generators will be utilized as the backup power for sewage pump around operation under the plant upgrading contract TI-3 for replacing the existing engine-coupled main sewage pumps with electrical motor sewage pumps and other upgrading construction if needed.

Emission unit PAROUD is associated with the following emission points (EP):
PH2G1, PH2G2

Process: P02 is located at Building PHASEIIIGEN - The plant experienced a dry-weather bypass on November 8, 2004 due to a failure of the engines' power-train system that runs the main sewage pumps. This raised concerns about the vulnerability of the power-train system until completion of these engines' replacement. NYCDEP has determined that engine corrective maintenance and rehabilitation of the auxiliary system would improve the system reliability pending their replacement.

The planned engine overhaul is an extensive process and NYCDEP estimated that the planned corrective maintenance of all of the five (5) pump engines will take approximately 30 months to complete. This time estimate may need to be revised as the work proceeds based upon the condition of each pump engine.

NYCDEP is taking steps to minimize the level of risk during the entire overhaul period and until the Plant Upgrade is complete, particularly during the bathing season. NYCDEP has directed its upgrade consultant to prepare a plan to prevent sewage bypassing due to failure of the existing pump engines. According to the update design, 7 sewage pumps powered by Con Ed are to be installed under the Emergency Pumping Plan Stage I for emergency pumping of dry weather flow in case of failure of the existing pump engines, and 8 additional sewage pumps (total 15 sewage pumps, 11 online and 4 standby) and two (2) 1600 KW / 2,332 HP engine-generators (one standby) are to be installed under the Stage II for emergency pumping of also wet weather flow in case of failure of the existing pump engines. Each of the exhausts of these two engine-generators will be treated with its own Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) after-combustion treatment system in order to meet the Part 227 NOx RACT requirement. After completion of the corrective maintenance overhaul of the existing engines, the Stage II engine-generators will be utilized as the backup power for sewage pump around operation under the plant upgrading contract TI-3 for replacing the existing engine-coupled main sewage pumps with electrical motor sewage pumps and other upgrading construction if needed.

The two (2) Stage II engine-generators PH2E1 and PH2E2 are trailer mounted and exhausting through their own exhaust stacks PH2G1 and PH2G2, respectively. Each of the exhaust stacks will be treated with its own Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) after-combustion treatment system SCR21 and SCR22, respectively in order to meet the Part 227 NOx RACT requirement.

The Total Thruput is determined to meet NOx emissions of 22.5 t/yr at NOx RACT maximum allowed 2.3 g/bhp-hr. Allowed fuel consumption may be increased for lower NOx emission.

Emission unit 06MISC - This unit consists of the plant' one (1) waste sludge digester gas burner (one waste digester gas burner had been previously removed) to flare excessive sludge digester gas if necessary and two fuel dispensing units (one gasoline and one diesel). No digester gas is to be wasted in the plant under normal operation. The waste gas burner was not in use for the last fifteen years.



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

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

Under the plant' upgrading construction, this waste sludge digester gas burner is to be removed.

Emission unit 06MISC is associated with the following emission points (EP):

FLAR1

Process: DDP is located at Building NCFA - THIS PROCESS IS THE PLANT'S DIESEL DISPENSING STAION WITH 550 GALLONS TANK. THIS IS LOCATED WITHIN NORTH COLLECTION FACILITY WHICH IS ADJACENT TO TALLMAN ISLAND WPCP.

Process: DGF is located at Building DGHA - This process includes operation of the existing waste gas burner in the Waste Gas Flare Tower (FLARE). At times digester gas produced by the plant is more than the demand of the plant's combustion processes, particularly in the summer, excess digester gas will be flared at these waste gas burners.

The plant's existing 6" waste digester gas burner FLAR1 is rated 53,800 cubic feet per hour and exhausts through emission point FLAR1.

The typical maintenances of the waste sludge digester gas burner include repair or clean out or replace condensation trap, change or repair piping and valves, maintain electrical controls(instrumentation), and repair or replace flame shield.

Process: GDP is located at Building NCFA - THIS PROCESS IS THE PLANT'S GASOLINE DISPENSING STAION WITH 550 GALLONS TANK. THIS IS LOCATED WITHIN THE NORTH COLLECTION FACILITY WHICH IS ADJACENT TO TALLMAN ISLAND WPCP.

Emission unit 2ENGPU - This Emission Unit consists of two (2) Delaval (Enterprise') DGSG-6, 520 HP and three (3) Delaval (Enterprise') DGSG-6, 546 HP engines, all directly connected to process wastewater pumps. All of these are capable of firing digester gas, blend of digester gas and natural gas, and diesel (fuel oil #2). Exhaust from each engine is passed through a waste heat recovery boiler and then vented to the atmosphere through a stack.

DEP' Preventative Maintenance (PM) Program continuously maintains and monitors engines according to the manufacturer specifications. At the 5,000 hour operation interval, if an engine is performing reliably and efficiently, the engine will stay in service. Information noted during the performance of the PM program will dictate when the engine is in need of a Corrective Maintenance. The exception is when an engine has no history, DEP will perform the 50,000-hour corrective maintenance to evaluate and establish history. The Corrective Maintenance involves opening an engine up in order to evaluate the level of maintenance and repair necessary and the types of replacement parts needed. A typical Corrective Maintenance scope of work consists of alignments and adjustments; cleaning, inspecting, repairing or replacing components in the engine. Such parts can include bearings, pistons, rings, liners, cylinder heads, valves, camshaft and associated components, engine safeties and controls, fuel delivery and cooling systems. Additionally water, fuel and oil gaskets or seals are inspected and replaced if necessary.

Under the plant' upgrading construction, all of these 5 engines are to be removed. Because of the removal of these engines, the plant upgrading will install two (2) maximum heat input 14.65 MMBtu/hr boilers firing sludge digester gas or natural gas to compensate for heat loss, one (1) new waste digester gas burner to flare excessive sludge digester gas, and one (1) additional 1475 HP emergency engine generator to replace the existing 2168 HP emergency engine generator. The plant will install one (1) 8 MMBtu/hr interim boiler firing low sulfur #2 diesel fuel in September 2008 to serve sludge heating needs in addition to heat for the building during the period after the removal of the these engines and prior to installation of the two permanent 14.65 MMBtu/hr boilers.

The typical boilers maintenances include changes or repairs of tubes, belts, fireboxes, gaskets, lining, filters, piping oil pumps nozzles, electrical controls; lubrication; clean or repair coils; replace



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

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

motors, bearings, drive fans; and hot water circulations pumps. All DEP' boilers are subject to annual Preventative Maintenance as detailed in the attached DEP Bureau of Wastewater Treatment Boilers Preventive Maintenance specifications.

Routine maintenances of the waste sludge digester gas burner include repair or clean out or replace condensation trap, change or repair piping and valves, maintain electrical controls(instrumentation), and repair or replace flame shield.

After the 8 mmBtu/hr interim boiler is removed, when needed in future, the plant will bring in a contingent interim 14.65 MMBtu/hr boiler firing #2 low sulfur diesels to the plant through rental contracts or relocation of DEP' equipment from other facilities. This contingent interim boiler may be operated under an operational flexibility requirement for an interim period during the period when the plant' boiler(s) or heat distribution system is not functioning properly and repairs are necessary. This contingent interim boiler is not a permanent unit but an interim operational flexibility unit and the emissions shall not result in exceeding any established emission limitations for this Emission Unit 2-ENGPU. DEP will notify DEC in advance and comply with all other applicable regulations.

Emission unit 2ENGPU is associated with the following emission points (EP):

2EP01, 2EP02, 2EP03, 2EP04, 2EP05, EEGEN, FLARE, IBLRS, NBLER

Process: DIS is located at Building MAIN - This process includes operations of all pump engines firing only diesel fuel. There will always be one pump engine as standby.

Under the plant's upgrading construction, all of these 5 engines are to be removed.

Process: FLA Under the plant's upgrading construction, all of these 5 engines are to be removed.

Because of the removal of these engines, the plant upgrading will install one (1) new waste digester gas burner to flare excessive sludge digester gas

This process is the plant's new Flare (FLA) process for the new waste digester gas burner to flare excessive sludge digester gas. This new waste digester gas burner NWDGB will exhaust through its stack FLARE.

When needed, the plant will bring in a contingent waste digester gas burner to the plant through rental contracts or relocation of DEP's equipment from other facilities. This contingent waste digester gas burner is not a permanent installation and will not result in increased emissions since there will be no increase in digester gas production. DEP will notify DEC in advance and comply with all other applicable regulations.

Process: GEN Under the plant's upgrading construction, all of these 5 engines are to be removed.

The plant upgrading will install one (1) additional 1475 HP emergency engine generator to replace the existing 2168 HP emergency engine generator.

This process is the plant's new Emergency Engine Generators (GEN) process for the new additional 1475 HP emergency engine generator to fire #2 low sulfur diesel fuel oils This new additional 1475 HP emergency engine generator NEGEN will exhaust through its stack EEGEN and will be operated for no more than 500 hours per year.

Process: IBR Under the plant's upgrading construction, all of these 5 engines are to be removed.

Because of the removal of these engines, the plant upgrading will install two (2) maximum heat input 14.65 MMBtu/hr (process NBR, boilers: SBLLR1 and SBLLR2) boilers firing sludge digester gas or natural gas to compensate for heat lost. The plant will install one (1) 8 MMBtu/hr interim boiler firing low sulfur #2 diesel fuel in September 2008 to serve sludge heating needs in addition to heat for the building during the period after the removal of the 5 engines and prior to installation of the two



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

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

permanent 14.65 MMBtu/hr boilers.

The 8 mmBtu/hr (IBLER) interim boiler will be removed once the two permanent 14.65 MMBtu/hr boilers are available for operation. After the 8 MMBtu/hr interim boiler is removed, when needed in future, the plant will bring in a contingent interim 14.65 MMBtu/hr (CBLER) boiler firing #2 low sulfur diesels to the plant through rental contracts or relocation of DEP's equipment from other facilities. This contingent interim boiler may be operated under an operational flexibility requirement for the interim period during the period when the plant's boiler(s) or heat distribution system is not functioning properly and repairs are necessary. This contingent interim boiler is not a permanent unit but an interim operational flexibility unit and the emissions shall not result in exceeding any established emission limitations for this Emission Unit 2-ENGPU. DEP will notify DEC in advance and comply with all other applicable regulations.

This process is the plant's Interim Boiler (IBR) process for the 8 MMBtu/hr interim boiler and the contingent 14.65 MMBtu/hr boiler CBLER to fire #2 low sulfur diesel fuel oils. The new 8 MMBtu/hr interim boiler IBLER will exhaust through its stack IBLRS.

Process: NBD is located at Building MAIN - This process includes operation of all pump engines firing digester gas or natural gas or #2 low sulfur diesel fuels. Part of the diesel fuel is used as pilot. There will be always one pump engine as standby.

Under the plant's upgrading construction, all of these 5 engines are to be removed.

Process: NBR is located at Building MAIN - Under the plant's upgrading construction, all of these 5 engines are to be removed. Because of the removal of these engines, the plant upgrading will install two (2) maximum heat input 14.65 MMBtu/hr boilers firing sludge digester gas or natural gas to compensate for heat lost.

This process is the plant's New Boilers (NBR) process for the two new 14.6 MMBtu/hr supplemental boilers to fire either natural gas or sludge digester gas or blend. These two new 14.6 MMBtu/hr supplemental boilers SBLR1 and SBLR2 will exhaust through a common stack NBLER.

Emission unit 1ENGBL - This Emission Unit includes five (5) Delaval (Enterprise') DGSR-6, 1013 HP engines directly connected to five process air blowers. All of these are capable of firing digester gas, blend of digester gas and natural gas, and diesel (fuel oil #2). Exhaust from each engine is passed through a waste heat recovery boiler and then vented to the atmosphere through a stack.

DEP' Preventative Maintenance (PM) Program continuously maintains and monitors engines according to the manufacturer specifications. At the 5,000 hour operation interval, if an engine is performing reliably and efficiently, the engine will stay in service. Information noted during the performance of the PM program will dictate when the engine is in need of a Corrective Maintenance. The exception is when an engine has no history, DEP will perform the 50,000-hour corrective maintenance to evaluate and establish history. The Corrective Maintenance involves opening an engine up in order to evaluate the level of maintenance and repair necessary and the types of replacement parts needed. A typical Corrective Maintenance scope of work consists of alignments and adjustments; cleaning, inspecting, repairing or replacing components in the engine. Such parts can include bearings, pistons, rings, liners, cylinder heads, valves, camshaft and associated components, engine safeties and controls, fuel delivery and cooling systems. Additionally water, fuel and oil gaskets or seals are inspected and replaced if necessary.

Under the plant' upgrading construction, all of these 5 engines are to be removed. In addition to construction equipment including portable engine powered equipment that are operated solely for the



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

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

construction purpose and considered trivial activities under Part 201-3.3(c)(11), after the existing pump and blower engines are decommissioned and removed from operation, the upgrading construction may bring to the plant up to three (3) 500 kW/670 Hp portable engine generators for direct or indirect plant operation. These portable engine generators are not a permanent installation but for construction period only. These portable engine generators will be removed once the construction is completed. Each portable engine generator exhaust will be treated with a Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) after-combustion treatment system in order to meet the Part 227 NOx RACT requirement.

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

1EP01, 1EP02, 1EP03, 1EP04, 1EP05, PGENA, PGENB, PGENC

Process: DIE is located at Building MAIN - THIS PROCESS INCLUDES OPERATION OF ALL BLOWER ENGINES FIRING ONLY DIESEL FUEL. THERE WILL ALWAYS BE ONE BLOWER ENGINE AS STANDBY.

UNDER THE PLANT'S UPGRADING CONST., ALL THE 5 ENGINES WILL BE REMOVED.

Process: DUA is located at Building MAIN - THIS PROCESS INCLUDES OPERATION OF ALL BLOWER ENGINES FIRING DIGESTER GAS OR NATURAL GAS OR BLEND OF NATURAL GAS AND DIGESTER GAS OR DIESEL FUEL. PART OF THE DIESEL FUEL IS USED AS PILOT. THERE WILL ALWAYS BE ONE BLOWER ENGINE AS STANDBY.

UNDER THE PLANT'S UPGRADING CONST., ALL THE 5 ENGINES WILL BE REMOVED.

Process: PEG is located at Building OUTDOOR - In addition to construction equipment including portable engine powered equipment that are operated solely for the construction purpose and considered trivial activities under Part 201-3.3(c)(11), after the existing pump and blower engines are decommissioned and removed from operation, the upgrading construction may bring to the plant up to three (3) 500 kW/670 Hp portable engine generators for direct or indirect plant operation. These portable engine generators are not a permanent installation but for construction period only. These portable engine generators will be removed once the construction is completed. Each portable engine generator exhaust will be treated with a Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) after-combustion treatment system in order to meet the Part 227 NOx RACT requirement.

Title V/Major Source Status

NYC-DEP TALLMAN ISLAND WPCP is subject to Title V requirements. This determination is based on the following information:

This is major source for its Potential to Emit (PTE) NOx emissions.

major_src_status

Program Applicability

The following chart summarizes the applicability of NYC-DEP TALLMAN ISLAND WPCP with regards to the principal air pollution regulatory programs:

Regulatory Program	Applicability
PSD	YES
NSR (non-attainment)	NO
NESHAP (40 CFR Part 61)	NO



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

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

NESHAP (MACT - 40 CFR Part 63)	YES
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

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report



Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

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

1-03-005-01

EXTERNAL COMBUSTION BOILERS -
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL BOILER -
DISTILLATE OIL

1-03-006-02

Grades 1 and 2 Oil
EXTERNAL COMBUSTION BOILERS -
COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL
COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL BOILER - NATURAL
GAS

2-02-004-01

10-100 MMBtu/Hr
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

3-99-900-24

Dual Fuel (Oil/Gas)
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
PROCESS GAS: FLARES

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report



Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

4-06-004-01	TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETING OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FILLING VEHICLE GAS TANKS - STAGE II Vapor Loss w/o Controls
4-07-004-01	ORGANIC CHEMICAL STORAGE ORGANIC CHEMICAL STORAGE - FIXED ROOF TANKS - ACID ANHYDRIDES Acetic Anhydrides: Breathing Loss
5-01-007-07	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT
5-01-007-20	POTW: HEADWORKS SCREENING SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT
5-01-007-31	POTW: PRIMARY SETTLING TANK SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT
5-01-007-40	POTW: DIFFUSED AIR ACT SLUDGE SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT
5-01-007-60	POTW: SECONDARY CLARIFIER SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT
5-01-007-71	POTW: CHLORINE CONTACT TANK SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT
5-01-007-81	POTW: GRAVITY SLUDGE THICKENER SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT
5-01-007-89	POTW: ANAEROBIC DIGESTER SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT
5-01-007-99	SLUDGE DIGESTER GAS FLARE 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 of 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

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report



Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

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
000091-57-6	2-METHYL NAPHTHALENE		>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000108-10-1	2-PENTANONE, 4-METHYL		> 0 but < 10 tpy
0NY508-00-0	40 CFR 60 SUBPART IIII - NMHC + NOX		>= 25 tpy but < 40 tpy
000083-32-9	ACENAPHTHENE		> 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	448600	
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
000198-55-0	DIBENZ[DE,KL]ANTHRACENE		>= 2.5 tpy 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

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report



Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

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
000206-44-0	FLUORANTHENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000086-73-7	FLUORENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE		>= 10 tpy
0NY100-00-0	HAP	68600	
000110-54-3	HEXANE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
007647-01-0	HYDROGEN CHLORIDE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000193-39-5	INDENO[1,2,3-CD]PYRENE		> 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
000075-69-4	METHANE,		>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
	TRICHLOROFLUORO-		
	METHYL BROMIDE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000074-83-9	METHYL CHLORIDE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000074-87-3	METHYL CHLORIDE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
007440-02-0	NICKEL METAL AND		> 0 but < 10 tpy
	INSOLUBLE COMPOUNDS		
0NY210-00-0	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	443600	
0NY075-00-0	PARTICULATES		>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000127-18-4	PERCHLOROETHYLENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000085-01-8	PHENANTHRENE		> 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	51400	
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	72800	
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



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

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.

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report



Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

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



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

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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New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report



Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013
Renewal Number: 1
05/25/2011

Facility/EU/EP/Process/ES

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FACILITY	ECL 19-0301	85		Powers and Duties of the Department with respect to air pollution control
FACILITY	40CFR 52-A.21	33, 34, 44, 45, 46		Prevention of Significant Deterioration
2-ENGPU/-/GEN	40CFR 60-IIII.4200	66, 67		Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition IC Engines
2-ENGPU/-/GEN/NEGEN	40CFR 60-IIII.4205 (b)	68		Emission Standards - 2007 or later
FACILITY	40CFR 60-IIII.4208	47		Emergency Non Fire Pump Stationary CI-IC Engines Displacing < 30 liters/cylinder
2-ENGPU/-/GEN/NEGEN	40CFR 60-IIII.4209 (a)	69		Stationary Compression Ignition IC Engines - Deadlines for installing or importing engines produced in previous model year
2-ENGPU/-/GEN/NEGEN	40CFR 60-IIII.4214	70		Monitoring requirement - Emergency stationary CI-IC engine
FACILITY	40CFR 63-VVV.1586	48		Notification, Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements - Stationary CI-IC engines
FACILITY	40CFR 68	23		Non-Industrial POTW Treatment Plant Requirements
FACILITY	40CFR 82-F	24		Chemical accident prevention provisions
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.6	1		Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - recycling and emissions reduction
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.7	10		Acceptable ambient air quality.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.4	86		Maintenance of equipment.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.7	11		Unavoidable noncompliance and violations
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.8	12		Recycling and Salvage
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-3.2 (a)	13		Prohibition of reintroduction of collected contaminants to the air
				Exempt Activities - Proof of eligibility

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report



Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-3.3 (a)	14	Trivial Activities - proof of eligibility
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6	25, 49, 50	Title V Permits and the Associated Permit Conditions
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5	26	Standard Permit Requirements
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5 (a) (4)	15	General conditions
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5 (a) (7)	2	General conditions
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5 (a) (8)	16	Fees
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5 (c)	3	General conditions
			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)	27	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 201-6.5 (g)	28	Permit shield
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-7	29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 51	Federally Enforceable Emissions Caps
0-6MISC	6NYCRR 201-7	52, 53	Federally Enforceable Emissions Caps
1-ENGBL	6NYCRR 201-7	58, 59	Federally Enforceable Emissions Caps
2-ENGPU	6NYCRR 201-7	63, 64	Federally Enforceable Emissions Caps
3-BLERS	6NYCRR 201-7	76, 77	Federally Enforceable Emissions Caps
4-WWTRE	6NYCRR 201-7	80	Federally Enforceable Emissions Caps
5-SLUDG	6NYCRR 201-7	81	Federally Enforceable Emissions Caps
P-AROUND/-/P02	6NYCRR 201-7	82, 83	Federally Enforceable Emissions Caps
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-1	36, 37	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 211.2	87, 88	General Prohibitions - visible emissions limited.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 211.3	20, 21, 22, 38	General Prohibitions - visible emissions

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report



Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013
Renewal Number: 1
05/25/2011

0-6MISC	6NYCRR 212	54, 55	limited
FACILITY	6NYCRR 215	9	General Process
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225-1.2 (a) (2)	39	Emission Sources
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225-1.8 (a)	40	Open Fires
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227.2 (b) (1)	43	Sulfur in Fuel
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-1.3 (a)	41, 42	Limitations Post
2-ENGPU/-/IBR/CBLER	6NYCRR 227-2.4 (d)	71	12/31/87.
2-ENGPU/-/IBR/IBLER	6NYCRR 227-2.4 (d)	72	Reports, sampling and
2-ENGPU/-/NBR/SBLR1	6NYCRR 227-2.4 (d)	74	analysis.
2-ENGPU/-/NBR/SBLR2	6NYCRR 227-2.4 (d)	75	Particulate
3-BLERS/-/DIF/BLER1	6NYCRR 227-2.4 (d)	78	emissions.
3-BLERS/-/DIF/BLER2	6NYCRR 227-2.4 (d)	79	Smoke Emission
1-ENGBL/-/PEG	6NYCRR 227-2.4 (f)	62	Limitations.
P-AROUND/-/P02	6NYCRR 227-2.4 (f)	84	RACT for Oxides of
1-ENGBL/-/DIE	6NYCRR 227-2.5 (c)	60	Nitrogen - small
1-ENGBL/-/DUA	6NYCRR 227-2.5 (c)	61	boilers.
2-ENGPU/-/DIS	6NYCRR 227-2.5 (c)	65	RACT for Oxides of
2-ENGPU/-/NBD	6NYCRR 227-2.5 (c)	73	Nitrogen - small
0-6MISC	6NYCRR 230.2 (d) (1)	56	boilers.
0-6MISC	6NYCRR 230.2 (g)	57	RACT for Oxides of
FACILITY	6NYCRR 231-2	30, 31, 32, 35	Nitrogen - small
0-6MISC	6NYCRR 231-2	52, 53	boilers.
1-ENGBL	6NYCRR 231-2	58, 59	Stationary internal
2-ENGPU	6NYCRR 231-2	63, 64	combustion engines.
			Stationary internal
			combustion engines.
			Alterative emission
			limits
			Alterative emission
			limits
			Alterative emission
			limits
			Stage I and II
			required for new
			tanks after 6/27/87
			in NYCMA
			Daily visual
			inspections
			New Source Review in
			Nonattainment Areas
			and Ozone Transport
			Region
			New Source Review in
			Nonattainment Areas
			and Ozone Transport
			Region
			New Source Review in
			Nonattainment Areas
			and Ozone Transport
			Region
			New Source Review in
			Nonattainment Areas
			and Ozone Transport
			Region



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

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

3-BLERS	6NYCRR 231-2	76, 77	Region New Source Review in Nonattainment Areas and Ozone Transport Region
4-WWTRE	6NYCRR 231-2	80	New Source Review in Nonattainment Areas and Ozone Transport Region
5-SLUDG	6NYCRR 231-2	81	New Source Review in Nonattainment Areas and Ozone Transport Region
P-AROUD/-/P02	6NYCRR 231-2	82, 83	New Source Review in Nonattainment Areas and Ozone Transport Region

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.



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

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

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)



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

This regulation specifies that the permit incorporate all reporting requirements associated with an applicable federal rule, the submittal of any required monitoring reports at least every 6 months, and 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 (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 201-6.5 (g)

Permit Exclusion Provisions - specifies those actions, such as administrative orders, suits, claims for natural resource damages, etc that are not affected by the federally enforceable portion of the permit, unless they are specifically addressed by it.

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



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

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

minute average) except for one continuous six-minute period per hour of not more than 57 percent.

6 NYCRR Part 215

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 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 TALLMAN ISLAND WPCP 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 60.4200

NSPS regulation for emergency generator for NO_x and NMHC emissions.

40 CFR 60.4205 (b)

This requirement applies to owners and operators of 2007 model year and later emergency stationary CI IC engines with a displacement less than 30 liters/cylinder that are not fire pump engines. An applicable source must comply with the emission standards for new nonroad CI engines for all pollutants (HC, PM, NO_x, NMHC + NO_x and CO) for the same model year and maximum engine power as per 40 CFR 60.4202.

40 CFR 60.4208

This requirement establishes deadline dates beyond which owners and/or operators of affected stationary compression ignition IC engines are prohibited from importing or installing engines manufactured in a previous model year.

40 CFR 60.4209 (a)

The owner and/or operator of an emergency stationary compression ignition internal combustion engine subject to this subpart is required to install a non-resettable hour meter.

40 CFR 60.4214



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

This notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirement applies to non-emergency stationary compression ignition internal combustion engines greater than 2237 kW, or those having a displacement greater than or equal to 10 liters per cylinder or are pre-2007 model year engines exceeding 130 kW and not certified or are emergency stationary CI-IC engines listed in Table 5 of Subpart III of Part 60.

40 CFR 63.1586

This regulation imposes no control requirements for existing non-industrial POTW treatment plants.

6 NYCRR 201-6.5

This section of the Title V permitting requirements details the following information: general conditions; permit conditions for monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting of compliance monitoring; compliance certification; operational flexibility; permit shield; term of permits; and reopening for cause.

6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (a) (2)

This regulation prohibits any person from selling, offering for sale, purchasing or using any fuel which contains sulfur in a quantity exceeding the limitations set forth in Table 1, Table 2, or Table 3 of this section.

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 (d)

This rule specifies that the reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirement for small boilers (< or = 50 million BTUs/hr) at Title V facilities consists of an annual tune-up.

6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (f)

This sections sets NOx RACT limitations for stationary internal combustion engines.

6 NYCRR 227-2.5 (c)

This is NOx RACT regulation.

6 NYCRR 230.2 (d) (1)

This regulation requires Stage I and Stage II vapor collection systems at any gasoline dispensing site located in the New York City Metropolitan Area which were constructed, replaced, or substantially modified after June 27, 1987, regardless of the annual gasoline throughput at the site. Stage I vapor collection systems are systems where the gasoline vapors are forced from the gasoline storage tank back into the gasoline transport vehicle or a vapor control system through direct displacement by the gasoline



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

Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

being loaded.

6 NYCRR 230.2 (g)

This regulation requires daily visual inspections of components of stage II vapor collection system to ensure the integrity and efficiency of the system. Dispensers with defective stage II components must be removed from service, locked and sealed to prevent vapor loss from operational dispensers until approved replacement parts are installed. A log will be kept recording the results of the inspections.

6 NYCRR Part 212

This is genreal process emission source.

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 202-1

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

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 NYC-DEP TALLMAN ISLAND WPCP:

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

FACILITY	44	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	45	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	46	record keeping/maintenance procedures
2-ENGPU/-/GEN	66	work practice involving specific operations
2-ENGPU/-/GEN	67	work practice involving specific operations
2-ENGPU/-/GEN/NEGEN	68	record keeping/maintenance procedures
2-ENGPU/-/GEN/NEGEN	69	record keeping/maintenance procedures
2-ENGPU/-/GEN/NEGEN	70	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	26	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	27	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	5	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	6	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	30	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	31	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	32	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	33	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	34	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	35	record keeping/maintenance procedures
0-6MISC	52	record keeping/maintenance procedures
0-6MISC	53	record keeping/maintenance procedures

New York State Department of Environmental Conservation
Permit Review Report



Permit ID: 2-6302-00012/00013

Renewal Number: 1

05/25/2011

1-ENGBL	58	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1-ENGBL	59	record keeping/maintenance procedures
2-ENGPU	63	record keeping/maintenance procedures
2-ENGPU	64	record keeping/maintenance procedures
3-BLERS	76	record keeping/maintenance procedures
3-BLERS	77	record keeping/maintenance procedures
4-WWTRE	80	record keeping/maintenance procedures
5-SLUDG	81	record keeping/maintenance procedures
P-AROU/-/P02	82	record keeping/maintenance procedures
P-AROU/-/P02	83	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	36	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	37	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	7	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	88	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	21	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	22	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	38	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
0-6MISC	54	record keeping/maintenance procedures
0-6MISC	55	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	39	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	40	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	43	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	41	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	42	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
2-ENGPU/-/IBR/CBLER	71	record keeping/maintenance procedures
2-ENGPU/-/IBR/IBLER	72	record keeping/maintenance procedures
2-ENGPU/-/NBR/SBLR1	74	record keeping/maintenance procedures
2-ENGPU/-/NBR/SBLR2	75	record keeping/maintenance procedures
3-BLERS/-/DIF/BLER1	78	record keeping/maintenance procedures
3-BLERS/-/DIF/BLER2	79	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1-ENGBL/-/PEG	62	intermittent emission testing
P-AROU/-/P02	84	intermittent emission testing
1-ENGBL/-/DIE	60	intermittent emission testing
1-ENGBL/-/DUA	61	intermittent emission testing
2-ENGPU/-/DIS	65	intermittent emission testing
2-ENGPU/-/NBD	73	intermittent emission testing
0-6MISC	57	record keeping/maintenance procedures

Basis for Monitoring