New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6308-00096/00009
Renewal Number: 2
03/01/2016

Facility Identification Data
Name: CALPINE JFK ENERGY CENTER
Address: KENNEDY INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT BLDG 49|ENTER THROUGH SIGN TO TERMINAL 7 PARKING
JAMAICA, NY 11430

Owner/Firm
Name: KIAC PARTNERS
Address: C/O CALPINE OPERATING SVCES CO INC
717 TEXAS AVE STE 1000
HOUSTON, TX 77002, USA
Owner Classification: Corporation/Partnership

Permit Contacts
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JAMAICA, NY 11430
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Permit Description

Introduction

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

Summary Description of Proposed Project

Application for renewal #2 of Air Title V Facility for Calpine JFK Energy Center, Jamaica, New York.

In addition to renewing the Title V for the current Title V permit for an existing cogeneration facility, and due to change of regulations by EPA, the following Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) conditions for NOx and SO2 Trading Programs, the following conditions have been added to the permit:

Condition # 109 for 40 CFR 97.406 for Transport Rule NOx Annual Trading Program
Condition # 110 for 40 CFR 97.506 for Transport Rule NOx Ozone Season Trading Program
Condition # 111 for 40 CFR 97.606 for Transport Rule SO2 Group 1 Trading Program

Due to change of regulations by NYSDEC and EPA, the Clean Air Interstate Rule (CAIR) conditions for 6 NYCRR 243, 244 and 245 have been removed from the permit. But Part 242 is still effective and therefore the condition for 6 NYCRR 242-8.5 remains in the permit. The CAIR conditions required facilities to obtain/poses at least as many allocations of carbon dioxide (CO2), sulfur dioxide (SO2) and oxides of nitrogen as they emit to the atmosphere during a specified period of time. An allocation is a unit of pollution which is limited by a budget established by the regulations.

Attainment Status
CALPINE JFK ENERGY CENTER 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.)

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

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* 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 a Title V permit renewal for an existing co-generation facility. KIAC Co-generation Plant - JFK Airport is a Title V facility, operating several emission sources, which consists of two (2) identical General electric combustion turbines equipped with supplementary fired duct burners and heat recovery steam generators (HRSGs). The renewal permit covers the upgrades of the two combustion turbines from LM 6000 PA to LM 6000 PC Sprint units. This facility is not a PSD source.

Kennedy International Airport Co-generation Partners (KIAC Partners) is located in the middle of the central terminal area of the J.F. Kennedy International Airport, Building No. 49, in Jamaica, New York. The KIAC co-generation plant supplies electricity to the JFK International Airport and to the Consolidated Edison (Con Ed) Power Distribution Grid, and also supplies steam to the airport's central heating and refrigeration plant. The co-generation plant consists of two (2) General Electric LM6000 gas combustion turbines, which are permitted to fire both natural gas and light distillate fuel oil. The duct burners are limited to only natural gas firing. Each gas combustion turbine is equipped with a supplementary fired duct burner and Heat Recovery Steam Generator (HRSG). The gross heat capacity of the co-generation plant is 469 mmBTU/HR for each gas turbine and 718 mmBTU/HR each of the combined gas turbine and duct burner operation, which is based on the higher heating value (HHV) of natural gas. The cogeneration units are individually vented through two exhaust stacks, which vent emissions from each gas turbine and associated duct burner unit. The combustion turbines fire natural gas as the primary fuel with light distillate oil (jet fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.091%) as the backup fuel. Light distillate oil firing is limited to 4.8 million gal/yr per combustion turbine. The duct burners are limited to natural gas firing. Each of the General Electric LM6000 PC Sprint gas combustion turbines is designed with water injection as the first level of NOx control and Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) as the secondary NOx control system, for both residual combustion turbine NOx and duct burner NOx reduction. The SCR catalyst as the dual function of CO oxidation to CO2 and NOx reduction to N2 and H2O. The KIAC Cogeneration facility operates and maintains Continuous Emission Monitors (CEM) and continuous data recorder NOx, CO Oxygen and Ammonia to monitor the

emissions from each combustion turbine/duct burner. The standard industrial classification code (SIC) is 4931 - Electric and Other Services Combined (electric less than 95 percent of total).

The renewal application splits the single emissions unit 1-OGTDB into two identical emissions units (U-00001 and U-00002) exhausting to individual emission points (EP: 00001 and EP: 00002). Each emission unit consists of a combustion turbine, duct burner and selective catalytic reduction (SCR) emission source.

KIAC Partners co-generation plant consists of the following two emission units:

Emission Unit U-00001 consists of one General Electric LM 6000 PC SPRINT combustion turbine/HRSG unit (Emission Source GT001) equipped with a supplemental firing COEN duct burner (Emission Source DB001). The combustion turbine was constructed on 5/1/1994 and began operating on 3/1/1995. At the time of construction, the turbine was equipped with Coen Lo NOx Lo CO controls and ammonia injectors (Emission Control SCR01) as the emission control. The combustion turbine is capable of firing either natural gas or light distillate oil (jet fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.091%). The combustion turbine fires natural gas (Processes GT1 & GT5) as a primary fuel and light distillate oil or jet fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.091% (Processes GT3 & GT7) as a secondary backup fuel. Processes GT1 & GT3 are with supplemental firing of duct burner and Processes GT5 & GT7 are with no supplemental firing of duct burner. The duct burner (Emission Source DB001) is limited to natural gas firing. The combustion turbine/duct burner unit vents through a stack, identified as Emission Point E0001 that is located in the COGENB area. This emission unit is equipped with a selective catalytic reduction - SCR (Emission Control SCR01) as an emission control. Coen Lo NOx Lo CO controls and ammonia injectors (emission control 00SCR) as the emission control. Light distillate oil (jet fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.091%) firing is limited to 4.8 million gal/yr per combustion turbine.

Emission Unit U-00002 consists of one GE LM 6000 PC SPRINT combustion turbine/HRSG unit (Emission Source GT002) equipped with a supplemental firing COEN duct burner (Emission Source DB002). The combustion turbine was constructed on 5/1/1994 and began operating on 3/1/1995. At the time of construction, the turbine was equipped with Coen Lo NOx Lo CO controls and ammonia injectors (Emission Control SCR02) as the emission control. The combustion turbine fires natural gas (Processes GT2 & GT6) as a primary fuel and light distillate oil or jet fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.091% (Processes GT4 & GT8) as a secondary backup fuel. Processes GT2 & GT4 are with supplemental firing of duct burner and Processes GT6 & GT8 are with no supplemental firing of duct burner. The duct burner (Emission Source DB002) is limited to natural gas firing. The combustion turbine/duct burner unit vents through a stack, identified as Emission Point E0002 that is located in the COGENB area. This emission

unit is equipped with a selective catalytic reduction - SCR (Emission Control SCR02) as an emission control. Light distillate oil (jet fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.091%) firing is limited to 4.8 million gal/yr per combustion turbine.

KIAC primarily uses natural gas for the operation of the two combustion turbines and their associated duct burners, and very infrequently uses distillate fuel oil for the two combustion turbines. But KIAC's contract with NYISO requires that Calpine maintains the ability to have dual fuel capability in the event of natural gas shortages or emergencies.

The two combustion turbines at KIAC use the low sulfur distillate fuel oil that is considered to be jet fuel (with a maximum sulfur content is 0.091%) for its operation and is supplied by the Kennedy Airport and is the same fuel that is utilized by the airport for fueling airplanes and does not meet the 0.0015 percent sulfur limitation according to 6 NYCRR 225-1.2.

The fuel oil is supplied to the KIAC Energy Center via an underground pipeline owned by the Port Authority of NY/NJ. The facility has reviewed the sulfur in fuel data for the liquid jet fuel received from the airport and used by the airplanes and also by KIAC in their two combustion turbines; the current average sulfur content of the jet fuel is 0.074%, and the maximum sulfur content is 0.091%. As the fuel used at KIAC is supplied via pipeline, the facility is required to maintain the collection/analysis of the fuel oil sample each time the fuel is delivered.

The continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) installed are to be used to monitor emissions from the combustion turbine/HRSG and duct burners units. The mass emission rate (lbs/hr) of NOx and CO from the combustion turbine/duct burner stacks must be continuously calculated using the methodology contained in the CEM monitoring plan. The facility shall monitor continuously and determine daily:

1. The average hourly rate of each fuel burned.
2. The average hourly electrical output.
3. The minimum and maximum hourly generation rate.

The requirement to monitor the gross heating value and ash content of fuel burned at least once per week is waived. The facility uses CEMS on each of its stacks and determines heat content of fuel burned on a continuous basis. At the request of the NYSDEC, the facility shall submit a written report of excess emissions for each calendar quarter and the nature and cause of the excessive emissions if known. The facility shall retain records and summaries for at least five years, and upon the request of the NYSDEC shall furnish such records and summaries.

The facility operates other sources which are considered exempt from permitting in accordance with 6NYCRR 201-3.2 (c), including one (1) emergency power generator (<500 hours/year), four (4) non-contact water cooling towers and water treatment systems for process cooling water, one (1) storage tank with capacity < 10,000 gallons and two (2) horizontal petroleum storage tanks.

Permit Structure and Description of Operations

The Title V permit for CALPINE JFK ENERGY CENTER 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.

CALPINE JFK ENERGY CENTER is defined by the following emission unit(s):

Emission unit U00001 - Emission Unit U-00001 consists of one GE LM 6000 PC SPRINT combustion turbine/HRSG unit (Emission Source GT001) equipped with a supplemental firing COEN duct burner (Emission Source DB001). The combustion turbine fires natural gas (Processes GT1 & GT5) as a primary fuel and light distillate oil (Processes GT3 & GT7) as a secondary backup fuel. Processes GT1 & GT3 are with supplemental firing of duct burner and Processes GT5 & GT7 are with no supplemental firing of duct burner. The duct burner (Emission Source DB001) is limited to natural gas firing. The combustion turbine/duct burner unit vents through a stack, identified as Emission Point E0001, that is located in the COGENB area. This emission unit is equipped with a selective catalytic reduction - SCR (Emission Control SCR01) as an emission control.

Emission unit U00001 is associated with the following emission points (EP):
E0001

Process: GT1 is located at Building COGENB - Process GT1 is the firing of natural gas in one GE LM 6000 PC SPRINT combustion turbine/HRSG unit (Emission Source GT001) with supplemental firing of the duct burner (Emission Source DB001) in Emission Unit U-00001. The combustion turbine firing natural gas as the primary fuel and light distillate oil as the secondary fuel. The duct burner (Emission Source DB001) is limited to natural gas firing. The combustion turbine/duct burner unit vents through a stack, identified as

Emission Point E0001, that is located in the COGENB area. This emission unit is equipped with a selective catalytic reduction - SCR (Emission Control SCR01) as an emission control.

Process: GT3 is located at Building COGENB - Process GT3 is the firing of light distillate oil in one GE LM 6000 PC SPRINT combustion turbine/HRSG unit (Emission Source GT001) with supplemental firing of the duct burner (Emission Source DB001) in Emission Unit U-00001. The combustion turbine firing natural gas as the primary fuel and light distillate oil as the secondary fuel. The duct burner (Emission Source DB001) is limited to natural gas firing. The combustion turbine/duct burner unit vents through a stack, identified as Emission Point E0001, that is located in the COGENB area. This emission unit is equipped with a selective catalytic reduction - SCR (Emission Control SCR01) as an emission control.

Light distillate oil firing is limited to 4.8 million gallons per year per combustion turbine (Emission Source GT001).

Process: GT5 is located at Building COGENB - Process GT5 is the firing of natural gas in one GE LM 6000 PC SPRINT combustion turbine/HRSG unit (Emission Source GT001) with no supplemental firing of the duct burner (Emission Source DB001) in Emission Unit U-00001. The combustion turbine firing natural gas as the primary fuel and light distillate oil as the secondary fuel. The combustion turbine unit vents through a stack, identified as Emission Point E0001, that is located in the COGENB area. This emission unit is equipped with a selective catalytic reduction - SCR (Emission Control SCR01) as an emission control.

Process: GT7 is located at Building COGENB - Process GT7 is the firing of light distillate oil in one GE LM 6000 PC SPRINT combustion turbine/HRSG unit (Emission Source GT001) with no supplemental firing of the duct burner (Emission Source DB001) in Emission Unit U-00001. The combustion turbine firing natural gas as the primary fuel and light distillate oil as the secondary fuel. The combustion turbine unit vents through a stack, identified as Emission Point E0001, that is located in the COGENB area. This emission unit is equipped with a selective catalytic reduction - SCR (Emission Control SCR01) as an emission control.

Light distillate oil firing is limited to 4.8 million gallons per year per combustion turbine (Emission Source GT001).

Emission unit U00002 - Emission Unit U-00002 consists of one GE LM 6000 PC SPRINT combustion turbine/HRSG unit (Emission Source GT002) equipped with a supplemental firing COEN duct burner (Emission Source DB002). The combustion turbine fires natural gas (Processes GT2 & GT6) as a primary fuel and light distillate oil (Processes GT4 & GT8) as a secondary backup fuel. Processes GT2 & GT4 are with supplemental firing of duct burner and Processes GT6 & GT8 are with no supplemental firing of duct burner. The duct burner (Emission Source DB002) is limited to natural gas firing. The combustion turbine/duct burner unit vents through a stack, identified as Emission Point E0002, that is located in the COGENB area. This emission unit is equipped with a selective catalytic reduction - SCR (Emission Control SCR02) as an emission control.

Emission unit U00002 is associated with the following emission points (EP):
E0002
Process: GT2 is located at Building COGENB - Process GT2 is the firing of natural gas in one GE LM 6000 PC SPRINT combustion turbine/HRSG unit (Emission Source GT002) with supplemental firing of the duct burner (Emission Source DB002) in Emission Unit U-00002. The combustion turbine firing natural gas as the primary fuel and light distillate oil as the secondary fuel. The duct burner (Emission Source DB002) is limited to natural gas firing. The combustion turbine/duct burner unit vents through a stack, identified as Emission Point E0002, that is located in the COGENB area. This emission unit is equipped with a selective catalytic reduction - SCR (Emission Control SCR02) as an emission control.

Process: GT4 is located at Building COGENB - Process GT4 is the firing of light distillate oil in one GE LM 6000 PC SPRINT combustion turbine/HRSG unit (Emission Source GT002) with supplemental firing of the duct burner (Emission Source DB002) in Emission Unit U-00002. The combustion turbine firing natural gas as the primary fuel and light distillate oil as the secondary fuel. The duct burner (Emission Source DB002) is limited to natural gas firing. The combustion turbine/duct burner unit vents through a equipped with a selective catalytic reduction - SCR (Emission Control SCR02) as an emission control.

Light distillate oil firing is limited to 4.8 million gallons per year per combustion turbine (Emission Source GT002).

Process: GT6 is located at Building COGENB - Process GT6 is the firing of natural gas in one GE LM 6000 PC SPRINT combustion turbine/HRSG unit (Emission Source GT002) with no supplemental firing of the duct burner (Emission Source DB002) in Emission Unit U-00002. The combustion turbine firing natural gas as the primary fuel and light distillate oil as the secondary fuel. The combustion turbine unit vents through a stack, identified as Emission Point E0002, that is located in the COGENB area. This emission unit is equipped with a selective catalytic reduction - SCR (Emission Control SCR02) as an emission control.

Process: GT8 is located at Building COGENB - Process GT8 is the firing of light distillate oil in one GE LM 6000 PC SPRINT combustion turbine/HRSG unit (Emission Source GT002) with no supplemental firing of the duct burner (Emission Source DB002) in Emission Unit U-00002. The combustion turbine firing natural gas as the primary fuel and light distillate oil as the secondary fuel. The combustion turbine unit vents through a stack, identified as Emission Point E0002, that is located in the COGENB area. This emission unit is equipped with a selective catalytic reduction - SCR (Emission Control SCR02) as an emission control.

Light distillate oil firing is limited to 4.8 million gallons per year per combustion turbine (Emission Source GT002).

Title V/Major Source Status
CALPINE JFK ENERGY CENTER is subject to Title V requirements. This determination is based on the following information:
The KIAC Cogeneration Plant - JFK is a major facility because the potential emissions of nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds are greater than the major source thresholds, which is 25 tons per year for both nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds. Also, the potential emissions of sulfur dioxide is greater than the major source thresholds of 100 tons/year.

Program Applicability
The following chart summarizes the applicability of CALPINE JFK ENERGY CENTER with regards to the principal air pollution
regulatory programs:

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

RACT	YES
SIP	YES

NOTES:
PSD Prevention of Significant Deterioration (40 CFR 52, 6 NYCRR 231-7, 231-8) - 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 231-5, 231-6) - 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, 6 NYCRR 200.10) - 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, 6 NYCRR 200.10) - 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, 6 NYCRR 200.10) - 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, 6 NYCRR 201-6) - regulations which mandate the implementation of the acid rain control program for large stationary combustion facilities.

Title VI Stratospheric Ozone Protection (40 CFR 82, Subpart A thru G, 6 NYCRR 200.10) - federal requirements that apply to sources which use a minimum quantity of CFC's (chlorofluorocarbons), HCFC's (hydrofluorocarbons) or other ozone depleting substances or regulated substitute substances in equipment such as air conditioners, refrigeration equipment or motor vehicle air conditioners or appliances.

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

SIP State Implementation Plan (40 CFR 52, Subpart HH, 6 NYCRR 200.10) - 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
4931	ELEC & OTHER SERVICES COMBINED

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
2-02-002-03	INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES - INDUSTRIAL INDUSTRIAL INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE - NATURAL GAS Turbine: Cogeneration

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

CAS No. 0NY100-00-0. In addition, each individual hazardous air pollutant is also listed under its own specific CAS No. and is identified in the list below by the (HAP) designation.

Cas No.	Contaminant Name	PTE lbs/yr	Range
000106-99-0	1,3-BUTADIENE	0.122	
000075-07-0	ACETALDEHYDE	2.388	
000107-02-8	ACROLEIN	0.288	
007664-41-7	AMMONIA	127729	
007440-38-2	ARSENIC	6.2	
000071-43-2	BENZENE	2.906	
007440-43-9	CADMIUM	5	
000124-38-9	CARBON DIOXIDE	1082000000	
000630-08-0	CARBON MONOXIDE	106270	
007440-47-3	CHROMIUM	58	
0NY064-29-0	COPPER (CU 064)	1601	
000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	21120	
007439-92-1	LEAD	71.4	
007439-96-5	MANGANESE	418.9	
007439-97-6	MERCURY	1.1	
0NY059-28-0	NICKEL (NI 059)	1478.4	
0NY210-00-0	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	360329	
0NY075-00-0	PARTICULATES	143789	
0NY075-00-5	PM-10	143789	
000075-56-9	PROPANE, 1,2-EPOXY-	8.034	
007782-49-2	SELENIUM	6.4	
007446-09-5	SULFUR DIOXIDE	244332	
000108-88-3	TOLUENE	1.274	
0NY100-00-0	TOTAL HAP		> 0 but < 2.5 tpy
007440-62-2	VANADIUM	5.3	
0NY998-00-0	VOC	50212	
001330-20-7	XYLENE, M, O & P MIXT.	0.888	

NOTIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

Item A: Emergency Defense - 6 NYCRR 201-1.5

An emergency, as defined by subpart 201-2, constitutes an affirmative defense to penalties sought in an enforcement action brought by the Department 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 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 and maintained;
(3) During the period of the emergency the facility owner 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 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 or operator seeking to establish the occurrence of an emergency has the burden of proof.

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

Item B: Public Access to Recordkeeping for Title V Facilities - 6 NYCRR 201-1.10(b)
The Department will make available to the public any permit application, compliance plan, permit, and monitoring and compliance certification report pursuant to Section 503(e) of the Act, except for information entitled to confidential treatment pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 616 - Public Access to records and Section 114(c) of the Act.

Item C: Timely Application for the Renewal of Title V Permits -6 NYCRR Part 201-6.2(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 201-6.2(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 201-6.4(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 201-6.4(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 201-6.4(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 201-6.4(a)(6)
This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

Item I: Severability - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.4(a)(9)
If any provisions, parts or conditions of this permit are found to be invalid or are the subject of a challenge, the remainder of this permit shall continue to be valid.

Item J: Permit Shield - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.4(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 201-6.4(i)
This Title V permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:

i. If additional applicable requirements under the Act become applicable where this permit's remaining term is three or more years, a reopening shall be completed not later than 18 months after promulgation of the applicable requirement. No such reopening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which this permit is due to expire, unless the original permit or any of its terms and conditions has been extended by the Department pursuant to the provisions of Part 2 01-6.7 and Part 621.

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

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

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

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

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

Item L: Permit Exclusion - ECL 19-0305

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

Item M: Federally Enforceable Requirements - 40 CFR 70.6(b)

All terms and conditions in this permit required by the Act or any applicable requirement, including any provisions designed to limit a facility's potential to emit, are enforceable by the Administrator and citizens under the Act. The Department has, in this permit, specifically designated any terms and conditions that are not required under the Act or under any of its applicable requirements as being enforceable under only state regulations.

NOTIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

Item A: General Provisions for State Enforceable Permit Terms and Condition - 6 NYCRR Part 201-5

Any person who owns and/or operates stationary sources shall operate and maintain all emission units and any required emission control devices in compliance with all applicable Parts of this Chapter and existing laws, and shall operate the facility in accordance with all criteria, emission limits, terms, conditions, and standards in this permit. Failure of such person to properly operate and maintain the effectiveness of such emission units and emission control devices may be sufficient reason for the Department to revoke or deny a permit.

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

Regulatory Analysis

Location Facility/EU/EP/Process/ES	Regulation	Condition	Short Description
FACILITY	ECL 19-0301	126	Powers and Duties of the Department with respect to air pollution control
FACILITY	40CFR 52-A.21(j)	76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88	Best Available Control Technology
U-00001/E0001	40CFR 52-A.21(j)	114, 115	Best Available Control Technology
U-00002/E0002	40CFR 52-A.21(j)	122, 123	Best Available Control Technology
FACILITY	40CFR 60-A.11	96	General provisions - compliance with standards and maintenance requirements
FACILITY	40CFR 60-A.12	97	General provisions - Circumvention
FACILITY	40CFR 60-A.13	98, 99	General provisions - Monitoring requirements
FACILITY	40CFR 60-A.14	100	General provisions - Modification
FACILITY	40CFR 60-A.15	101	General provisions - Reconstruction
FACILITY	40CFR 60-A.4	89	General provisions - Address
FACILITY	40CFR 60-A.7	90	General provisions - Notification and recordkeeping
FACILITY	40CFR 60-A.7(a)	91	Notification and Recordkeeping
FACILITY	40CFR 60-A.7(b)	92	Notification and Recordkeeping
FACILITY	40CFR 60-A.7(c)	93	Notification and Recordkeeping
FACILITY	40CFR 60-A.7(d)	94	Notification and Recordkeeping
FACILITY	40CFR 60-A.7(f)	95	Notification and Recordkeeping
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Db.47b	102	Emission Monitoring for Sulfur Dioxide.
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Db.48b(f)	103	Emission Monitoring for Particulate Matter and Nitrogen Oxides.
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Db.49b	104	Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.

FACILITY	40CFR 60-Dc.48c(a)	105	Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.
U-00001/E0001	40CFR 60-Dc.48c(a)	116	Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.
U-00001/E0001	40CFR 60-GG.334(b)	117	Monitoring of Operations: CEMS
FACILITY	40CFR 60-GG.334(h)(1)	106	Sulfur Content of Fuel
FACILITY	40CFR 60-GG.334(h)(3)	107	Allowance not to monitor sulfur or nitrogen for natural gas
FACILITY	40CFR 68	19	Chemical accident prevention provisions
FACILITY	40CFR 75-C.20	108	CEM operation and maintenance requirements - certification and recertification procedures
FACILITY	40CFR 82-F	20	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - recycling and emissions reduction
FACILITY	40CFR 97-AAAAA.406	109	Transport Rule (TR) NOx Annual Trading Program Standard Requirments
FACILITY	40CFR 97-BBBBB.506	110	Transport Rule (TR) NOx Ozone Season Trading Program Standard Requirment
FACILITY	40CFR 97-CCCCC.606	111	Transport Rule (TR) SO2 Group 1 Trading Program Standard Requirments
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.6	1	Acceptable ambient air quality.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.7	10	Maintenance of equipment.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.4	127	Unavoidable noncompliance and violations
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.7	11	Recycling and Salvage
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.8	12	Prohibition of reintroduction of collected contaminants to the air
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-3.2(a)	13	Exempt Activities - Proof of eligibility
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-3.3(a)	14	Trivial Activities - proof of eligibility
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6	21, 112, 113	Title V Permits and the Associated Permit Conditions
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(a)(4)	15	General Conditions - Requirement to Provide Information
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(a)(7)	2	General Conditions - Fees
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(a)(8)	16	General Conditions -

FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(c)	3	Right to Inspect Recordkeeping and Reporting of Compliance Monitoring
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(c)(2)	4	Records of Monitoring, Sampling and Measurement
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(c)(3)(ii	5	Reporting Requirements - Deviations and Noncompliance
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(d)(4)	22	Compliance Schedules - Progress Reports
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(e)	6	Compliance Certification
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(f)(6)	17	Off Permit Changes
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-7	23	Federally Enforceable Emissions Caps
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-1.1	18	Required emissions tests.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-1.5	25	Prohibitions.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2	26	Emission Statements
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2.1	7	Emission Statements - Applicability
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2.5	8	Emission Statements - record keeping requirements.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 207	27	Control Measures for an Air Pollution Episode
FACILITY	6NYCRR 211.1	28, 29	General Prohibitions - air pollution prohibited
FACILITY	6NYCRR 211.2	128	General Prohibitions - visible emissions limited.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 212.4(a)	30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37	General Process Emission Sources - emissions from new sources and/or modifications
FACILITY	6NYCRR 212.9(b)	38	General Process Emission Sources - tables
FACILITY	6NYCRR 215.2	9	Open Fires - Prohibitions
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225-1.2	39	Sulfur-in-Fuel Limitations
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225-1.2(f)	40	Sulfur-in-Fuel Limitations
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225-1.2(g)	41	Sulfur-in-Fuel Limitations
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225-1.2(h)	42	Sulfur-in-Fuel Limitations
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225-1.6	43	Reports, Sampling, and Analysis
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227.2(b)(1)	57	Particulate emissions.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-1	44	Stationary Combustion Installations
U-00001/E0001/GT3	6NYCRR 227-1	118	Stationary Combustion Installations
U-00001/E0001/GT7	6NYCRR 227-1	120	Stationary Combustion Installations

U-00002/E0002/GT4	6NYCRR 227-1	124	Stationary Combustion Installations
U-00002/E0002/GT8	6NYCRR 227-1	125	Stationary Combustion Installations
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-1.2	45	Particulate Emissions from Liquid Fuels.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-1.2(a)	46	Particulate Emissions from Liquid Fuels.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-1.3(a)	47	Smoke Emission Limitations.
U-00001/E0001/GT3	6NYCRR 227-1.3(a)	119	Smoke Emission Limitations.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-1.4	129	Stack Monitoring. (see narrative)
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-1.4(a)	130	Stack Monitoring. (see narrative)
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-1.4(c)	48	Stack Monitoring
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-1.4(d)	49	Stack Monitoring
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-1.7	50, 51	General Emission Data.
U-00001/E0001/GT7	6NYCRR 227-1.7	121	General Emission Data.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-2.4(e)(3)	52, 53	NOx requirements for other combustion turbines.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-2.5	54	Compliance options.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-2.6	55	Testing, monitoring, and reporting requirements
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-2.6(b)	56	CEMS requirements
FACILITY	6NYCRR 231-1.4	131	Lowest achievable emission rate
FACILITY	6NYCRR 231-1.6	132	Air quality impact evaluation
FACILITY	6NYCRR 231-2.7(b)	58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75	Net emission increase determination
FACILITY	6NYCRR 242-1.5	133, 134, 135	CO2 Budget Trading Program - Standard requirements
FACILITY	6NYCRR 242-8.5	136	CO2 Budget Trading Program - Reporting and recordkeeping

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

ECL 19-0301
This section of the Environmental Conservation Law establishes the powers and duties assigned to the Department with regard to administering the air pollution control program for New York State.

6 NYCRR 200.6
Acceptable ambient air quality - prohibits contravention of ambient air quality standards without mitigating measures

6 NYCRR 200.7
Anyone owning or operating an air contamination source which is equipped with an emission control device must operate the control consistent with ordinary and necessary practices, standards and procedures, as per manufacturer's specifications and keep it in a satisfactory state of maintenance and

repair so that it operates effectively

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

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

6 NYCRR 201-1.8
Prohibits the reintroduction of collected air contaminants to the outside air

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

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

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

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (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 201-6.4 (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 201-6.4 (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 201-6.4 (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 201-6.4 (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 201-6.4 (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 201-6.4 (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 201-6.4 (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 201-6.4 (f) (6)
This condition allows changes to be made at the facility, without modifying the permit, provided the changes do not cause an emission limit contained in this permit to be exceeded. The owner or operator of the facility must notify the Department of the change. It is applicable to all Title V permits which may be subject to an off permit change.

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

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

6 NYCRR 202-2.5
This rule specifies that each facility required to submit an emission statement must retain a copy of the

statement and supporting documentation for at least 5 years and must make the information available to department representatives.

6 NYCRR 211.2
This regulation limits opacity from sources to less than or equal to 20 percent (six minute average) except for one continuous six-minute period per hour of not more than 57 percent opacity.

6 NYCRR 215.2
Except as allowed by section 215.3 of 6 NYCRR Part 215, no person shall burn, cause, suffer, allow or permit the burning of any materials in an open fire.

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

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

Facility Specific Requirements
In addition to Title V, CALPINE JFK ENERGY CENTER has been determined to be subject to the following regulations:
40 CFR 52.21 (j)
BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. Emission and operational limitations required from a BACT determination will have to be entered into the special permit conditions, separately by the permit reviewer.

40 CFR 60.11
This regulation specifies the type of opacity monitoring requirements in relation to compliance with the standards and maintenance requirements.

40 CFR 60.12
This regulation prohibits an owner or operator from concealing emissions in violation of applicable standards by any means.

40 CFR 60.13
This regulation specifies how monitoring shall be performed and which methods and appendices are used to determine if the monitoring is adequate and in compliance with the regulated standards.

40 CFR 60.14
This regulation defines the term modification and what is and is not considered to be a modification, for the purpose of rule applicability.

40 CFR 60.15
This regulation defines the term reconstruction and what is and is not considered to be a reconstruction project, for the purpose of rule applicability.

40 CFR 60.334 (b)
This regulation allows the owner/operator of a gas turbine to use a CEMS to monitor NOx emissions instead of monitoring fuel and water/steam usage.

40 CFR 60.334 (h) (1)
This regulation requires the owner or operator of a gas turbine to monitor the sulfur content of the fuel burned in the turbine.

40 CFR 60.334 (h) (3)
This regulation allows the owner or operator of a gas turbine to not monitor the fuel for sulfur or nitrogen content if the fuel meets the 40 CFR 60.331(u) definition of natural gas.

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

40 CFR 60.47b
This regulation is for emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide. This regulation specifies the requirements and procedures for complying with the emissions of sulfur dioxide from industrial-commercial steam generating units. Facilities which combust very low sulfur oil are not subject to the requirements of section 40 CFR 60-Db.47b if fuel receipts are obtained in accordance with subdivision 40 CFR 60-Db.49b(r). The owner or operator of a facility, who elects to demonstrate that the affected facility combusts only very low sulfur oil, shall obtain and maintain at the facility, fuel receipts from the oil supplier, which certify that the oil meets the definition of distillate oil as defined in 40 CFR 60.41b. For the purposes of this requirements, the oil need not meet the fuel nitrogen content specification in the definition of distillate oil.

40 CFR 60.48b (f)

This regulation requires that standby methods of obtaining minimum emissions data for oxides of nitrogen be specified by the source owner or operator.

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

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

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

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

40 CFR 60.49b
This rule specifies the reporting and recordkeeping requirements for affected steam generating units.

40 CFR 60.7
This regulation is for general provisions - notification and recordkeeping. This regulation specifies and identifies those facilities that are required to install CEMs devices to submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report.

40 CFR 60.7 (a)
This regulation requires any owner or operator subject to a New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) to furnish the Administrator with notification of the dates of: construction or reconstruction, initial startup, any physical or operational changes, commencement of performance testing for continuous monitors and anticipated date for opacity observations as required.

40 CFR 60.7 (b)
This regulation requires the owner or operator to maintain records of the occurrence and duration of any startup, shutdown, or malfunction of the source or control equipment or continuous monitoring system.

40 CFR 60.7 (c)
This requirement details the information to be submitted in excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports which must be submitted at least semi-annually for sources with compliance monitoring systems.

40 CFR 60.7 (d)
This condition specifies the required information and format for a summary report form and details when either a summary form and/or excess emissions reports are required.

40 CFR 60.7 (f)
This condition specifies requirements for maintenance of files of all measurements, including continuous monitoring system (CMS), monitoring device, and performance testing measurements; all CMS performance evaluations; all CMS or monitoring device calibration checks; adjustments and maintenance performed on these systems or devices for at least two years.

40 CFR 75.20

This section requires the facility to ensure that each emission or opacity monitoring system, including automated data acquisition and handling systems, meet the initial certification requirements of this section. It requires that all applicable initial certification tests are completed by the deadlines specified in § 75.4 and prior to use in the Acid Rain Program.

40 CFR 97.406
This regulation provides the general requirements for implementing EPAs Transport Rule (TR) 40 CFR Part 97, Subpart AAAAA; intended to reduce the interstate transport of fine particulate matter and ozone. This particular condition requires facilities to measure and report their emissions of Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) and to hold TR annual NOx allowances sufficient to cover these emissions. Commonly referred to as a budget trading program, each State has an established 'budget' of emissions that are distributed or sold to facilities, which, in turn, can only emit as much as they hold in allowances.

40 CFR 97.506
This regulation provides the general requirements for implementing EPAs Transport Rule (TR) 40 CFR

Part 97, Subpart BBBBB; intended to reduce the interstate transport of fine particulate matter and ozone. This particular condition requires facilities to measure and report their emissions of Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) during the ozone season (May through September) and to hold TR ozone season NOx allowances sufficient to cover these emissions. Commonly referred to as a budget trading program, each State has an established 'budget' of emissions that are distributed or sold to facilities, which, in turn, can only emit as much as they hold in allowances.

40 CFR 97.606
This regulation provides the general requirements for implementing EPAs Transport Rule (TR) 40 CFR Part 97, Subpart CCCCC; intended to reduce the interstate transport of fine particulate matter and ozone. This particular condition requires facilities to measure and report their emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO2) annually and to hold TR annual SO2 allowances sufficient to cover these emissions. Commonly referred to as a budget trading program, each State has an established 'budget' of emissions that are distributed or sold to facilities, which, in turn, can only emit as much as they hold in allowances.

6 NYCRR 202-1.5
This rule prohibits the concealment of an emission by the use of air or other gaseous diluents (diluting agents) to achieve compliance with an emission standard which is based on the concentration of a contaminant in the gases emitted through a stack.

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

6 NYCRR 212.4 (a)
This rule requires compliance with the degree of control specified in Tables 2, 3 and 4 for new (after July 1, 1973) process emission sources.

6 NYCRR 212.9 (b)
This section refers to Table 2 which specifies the degree of control required for Gases and Liquid Particulate Emissions (Environmental Rating of A, B, C or D) and Solid Particulate Emissions (Environmental Rating A or D) but excluding Volatile Organic Compound Emissions in the New York City Metropolitan Area.

6 NYCRR 225-1.2

This section of the regulation establishes sulfur-in-fuel limitations for coal, residual oil, distillate oil, and waste oil.

6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (f)
Sulfur-in-fuel limitations for the purchase of #2 heating oil on or after July 1, 2012.

6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (g)
Sulfur-in-fuel limitations for the purchase of distillate oil on or after July 1, 2014.

6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (h)
Sulfur-in-fuel limitation for the firing of distillate oil on or after July 1, 2016.

6 NYCRR 225-1.6
This section establishes the requirements for reporting, sampling, and analyzing fuel by subject facilities.

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 227-1.2

6 NYCRR 227-1.2 (a)
This regulation establishes a particulate emission limit in terms of lbs per mmBTU of heat input for stationary combustion units depending on the heat input capacity and fuel used to fire the units.

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 227-1.4
Subdivisions (a) and (f) of this section (227-1.4) have not been approved by EPA and have not been included in the NYS SIP.

6 NYCRR 227-1.4 (a)
Subdivisions (a) and (f) of this section (227-1.4) have not been approved by EPA and have not been included in the NYS SIP.

6 NYCRR 227-1.4 (c)
This is the applicability section for requiring the use of COMs for monitoring purposes.

6 NYCRR 227-1.4 (d)
This section allows the owner or operator of a facility subject to this section to use alternative monitoring instead of a COM or CEMS. The owner or operator must show that these systems would not provide accurate readings of emissions; would be too expensive; or cannot be installed due to physical limitations of the stack.

6 NYCRR 227-1.7
General emission data.

6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (e) (3)
NOx RACT requirements for combustion turbines fired with natural gas or distillate oil after July 1, 2014. The owner or operator is required to submit a proposal for RACT to be implemented that includes descriptions of:

(i) the available NOx control technologies, the projected effectiveness of the technologies considered, and the costs for installation and operation for each of the technologies; and

(ii) the technology and the appropriate emission limit selected as RACT considering the costs for installation and operation of the technology.

6 NYCRR 227-2.5
Compliance options for emission sources subject to NOx RACT that are not presumptive emission limits.

6 NYCRR 227-2.6
This regulation establishes the compliance testing, monitoring, and reporting requirements for NOx RACT affected stationary combustion installations.

6 NYCRR 227-2.6 (b)
Any owner or operator of a combustion source subject to reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirements, under this subdivision, for NOx and either is required or opts to employ a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) must:
1) Submit a CEMS monitoring plan for approval by the Department,
2) Submit a CEMS certification protocol,
3) Meet CEMS monitoring requirements as detailed in this paragraph of this subdivision, and
4) Meet CEMS recordkeeping and reporting requirements as detailed in this paragraph of this subdivision.

6 NYCRR 231-1.4
Lowest achievable emission rate (LAER).

6 NYCRR 231-1.6
Air quality impact evaluation.

6 NYCRR 231-2.7 (b)
The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities. The contaminants of concern state-wide are nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds since New York State is located in the ozone transport region and because there are ozone non-attainment areas within the state. In the New York City metropolitan area, carbon monoxide is also a non-attainment contaminant. In addition, particulate matter less than 10 microns in size (PM-10) is a non-attainment contaminant in Manhattan County.

Pursuant to section 231-2.7, existing major facilities may avoid the requirements of Subpart 231-2 by conducting a netting analysis. This is done by utilizing the following equation:

NEI = PEP + CEI - ERCs

where:
NEI = net emission increase
PEP = project emission potential for the proposed source project
CEI = creditable emission increases
ERCs = emission reduction credits

All of the creditable emission increases and emission reduction credits must have occurred at the facility for which the netting analysis is being conducted and must have occurred during the contemporaneous period for the proposed project. If the net emission increase is less than the threshold values

incorporated into sections 231-2.12 and 231-2.13, then the the proposed source project is not subject to the requirements of Subpart 231-2.

6 NYCRR 242-1.5

This regulation requires that the facility hold enough carbon dioxide allowances in their carbon dioxide budget at least equal to the amount of carbon dioxide emitted from the facility each year.

6 NYCRR 242-8.5

This regulation requires the CO_2 authorized account representative to comply with all applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements in section 242-8.5, the applicable record keeping and reporting requirements under 40 CFR 75.73 and with the certification requirements of section 242-2.1(e) of this Part.

6 NYCRR Part 207

This regulation requires the owner or operator to submit an episode action plan to the Department in accordance with the requirements of 6NYCRR Part 207. The plan must contain detailed steps which will be taken by the facility to reduce air contaminant emissions during each stage of an air pollution episode. Once approved, the facility shall take whatever actions are prescribed by the episode action plan when an air pollution episode is in effect.

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 1,034 million standard cubic feet per year of natural gas for the two duct burners, based on a daily rolling basis.

6 NYCRR Subpart 202-2

This subpart of Part 202 sets forth the general requirements for submitting an annual statement or emissions.

6 NYCRR Subpart 227-1

This regulation applies to any person or facility who owns or operates a stationary combustion installation described in 6 NYCRR 227-1. This regulation specifies the

particulate emission limit, the opacity limit, the permissible emission rate for a contaminant in a fuel mixture, the corrective action to take for a violator of this Part, pertinent data concerning emissions, reference test methods and stack monitoring requirements.

Compliance Certification
Summary of monitoring activities at CALPINE JFK ENERGY CENTER:

Location Facility/EU/EP/Process/ES	Cond No.	Type of Monitoring
FACILITY	76	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	77	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	78	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	79	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	80	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	81	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	82	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	83	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	84	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	85	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	86	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	87	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	88	work practice involving specific operations
U-00001/E0001	114	record keeping/maintenance procedures
U-00001/E0001	115	record keeping/maintenance procedures
U-00002/E0002	122	record keeping/maintenance procedures
U-00002/E0002	123	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	96	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	90	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	91	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	93	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	102	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	103	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	104	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	105	record keeping/maintenance procedures
U-00001/E0001	116	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	106	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	107	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	108	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	109	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	110	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	111	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	5	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	6	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	24	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	26	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	7	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	29	record keeping/maintenance procedures

FACILITY	30	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	31	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	32	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	33	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	34	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	35	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	36	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	37	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	38	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	39	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	40	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	41	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	42	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	43	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	57	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	44	record keeping/maintenance procedures
U-00001/E0001/GT3	118	work practice involving specific operations
U-00001/E0001/GT7	120	work practice involving specific operations
U-00002/E0002/GT4	124	work practice involving specific operations
U-00002/E0002/GT8	125	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	45	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	46	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	47	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
U-00001/E0001/GT3	119	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	129	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	130	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	48	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	49	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	50	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	51	record keeping/maintenance procedures
U-00001/E0001/GT7	121	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	52	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	53	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	54	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	55	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	56	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	131	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	132	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	58	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	59	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	60	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	61	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	62	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	63	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	64	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	65	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	66	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	67	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	68	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	69	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	70	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	71	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	72	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	73	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	74	continuous emission monitoring (cem)
FACILITY	75	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	134	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	135	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	136	record keeping/maintenance procedures

Basis for Monitoring
This facility is subject to the requirements of Title V. The facility is required, under the provisions of 6 NYCRR Subpart 201-6, to submit semiannual compliance reports and an annual Compliance Certification. This facility is required to comply with the following monitoring conditions:

Condition # 5 for 6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (c) (3) (ii): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures. This condition 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.

Condition # 6 for 6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (e): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures. This condition specifies the overall permit requirements for compliance certification, including emission limitations, standards or work practices.

Condition # 7 for 6 NYCRR 202-2.1: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures. This condition sets forth the applicability criteria for submitting an annual statement of emissions. The criteria is based on annual emission threshold quantities and ozone attainment designation. This condition applies to all Title V facilities and these facilities must submit an annual emission statement by April 15th of each year.

Condition # 24 for 6 NYCRR 201-7, Capping out of 40 CFR 52.21(j): Duct burners for Emission Units U-00001 & U-00002, Emission Points E0001 & E0002, Processes GT1, GT2, GT3 & GT4 and Emission Sources/Controls DB001 & DB002 for Carbon Monoxide and Oxides of Nitrogen for a limit of 1,034 million cubic feet per year of natural gas.

This is a facility-wide condition for the two duct burners (DB001 & DB002) for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations. The two duct burners are limited to natural gas firing. This condition sets forth an emission cap that cannot be exceeded by the facility. The total annual natural gas use shall not exceed 1,034 million standard cubic feet per year, based on a daily rolling basis for the two duct burners, Emission Sources DB001 & DB002.

Condition # 26 for 6 NYCRR 202-2: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures. This condition sets forth the applicability

criteria for submitting an annual statement of emissions. The criteria is based on annual emission threshold quantities and ozone attainment designation. This condition is a requirement for all Title V facilities. These facilities must submit an annual emission statement by April 15th of each year for emissions of the previous calendar year.

Condition # 29 for 6 NYCRR 211.1: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition requires that no person shall cause or allow emissions of air contaminants to the outdoor atmosphere of such quantity, characteristic or duration which are injurious to human, plant or animal life or to property, or which unreasonably interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property.

Condition # 30 for 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EU: U-00001, EP: E0001 Processes: GT3 & GT4 and ES/C: DB001, DB002, GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02. The Ammonia limit is 10.00 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2).

This condition requires compliance with the degree of control specified in Tables 2, 3 and 4 for new (after July 1, 1973) process emission sources.

KIAC will control Ammonia emissions through proper operation and control of the Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR). Control of the Ammonia feed rate will be based on the NOx and fuel flow.

The NH3 emissions are limited to 10.0 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2), on an hourly average basis. This emission limit applies at all times, except during periods of start-up/shutdown, equipment maintenance, malfunctions and upsets as per the requirements of 6 NYCRR 201-1.4.

Operation of the source in this manner shall constitute BACT for purposes of 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a) and 40 CFR 52.21(j), Subpart A.

CEMS are to be used to monitor the NH3 emissions from the combustion turbine/HRSG and duct burner units during light distillate fuel firing in the combustion turbine and natural gas firing in the duct burner unit.

KIAC will use CEMS to monitor the NH3 emission at the stack.

Condition # 31 for 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition for Continuous

Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT5 & GT6 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02. The Ammonia limit is 6.61 pounds per hour.

This condition requires compliance with the degree of control specified in Tables 2, 3 and 4 for new (after July 1, 1973) process emission sources.

KIAC will control Ammonia emissions through proper operation and control of the Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR). Control of the Ammonia feed rate will be based on the NOx and fuel flow.

The NH3 emissions are limited to 6.61 pounds per hour, on an hourly average basis during natural gas firing in the turbine without duct firing. This emission limit applies at all times, except during periods of start-up/shutdown, equipment maintenance, malfunctions and upsets as per the requirements of 6 NYCRR 201-1.4.

Operation of the source in this manner shall constitute BACT for purposes of 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a) and 40 CFR 52.21(j), Subpart A.

CEMS are to be used to monitor NH3 emissions from the combustion turbine/HRSG without duct burners units while firing natural gas in the combustion turbine and no duct burner unit.

KIAC will use CEMS to monitor the NH3 emission at the stack.

Condition # 32 for 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT7 & GT8 and Emission Sources/Controls: GT001 & GT002, SCR01 & SCR02. The Ammonia limit is 10.00 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2).

This condition requires compliance with the degree of control specified in Tables 2, 3 and 4 for new (after July 1, 1973) process emission sources.

KIAC will control Ammonia emissions through proper operation and control of the Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR). Control of the Ammonia feed rate will be based on the NOx and fuel flow.

The NH3 emissions are limited to 10.0 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2), on an hourly average basis. This emission limit applies at all times, except during

periods of start-up/shutdown, equipment maintenance, malfunctions and upsets as per the requirements of 6 NYCRR 201-

Operation of the source in this manner shall constitute BACT for purposes of 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a) and 40 CFR 52.21(j), Subpart A.

CEMS are to be used to monitor NH3 emissions from the combustion turbine/HRSG without the duct burner unit during light distillate fuel firing.

KIAC will use CEMS to monitor the NOx emission at the stack.

Condition # 33 for 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT1 & GT2 and Emission Sources/Controls: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02. The Ammonia limit is 10.00 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2).

This condition requires compliance with the degree of control specified in Tables 2, 3 and 4 for new (after July 1, 1973) process emission sources.

KIAC will control Ammonia emissions through proper operation and control of the Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR). Control of the Ammonia feed rate will be based on the NOx and fuel flow.

The NH3 emissions are limited to 10.0 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2), on an hourly average basis during natural gas firing in the combustion turbine/HRSG and natural gas firing in the duct burner. This emission limit applies at all times, except during periods of start-up/shutdown, equipment maintenance, malfunctions and upsets as per the requirements of 6 NYCRR 201-1.4.

Operation of the source in this manner shall constitute BACT for purposes of 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a) and 40 CFR 52.21(j), Subpart A..

CEMS are to be used to monitor the NH3 emissions from the combustion turbine/HRSG and duct burner units during natural gas firing in the combustion turbine and natural gas firing in the duct burner unit.

KIAC will use CEMS to monitor the NH3 emission at the stack.

Condition # 34 for 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT3 & GT4 and Emission Sources/Controls: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02. The Ammonia limit is 9.25 pounds per hour.

This condition requires compliance with the degree of control specified in Tables 2, 3 and 4 for new (after July 1, 1973) process emission sources.

KIAC will control Ammonia emissions through proper operation and control of the Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR). Control of the Ammonia feed rate will be based on the NOx and fuel flow.

The NH3 emissions are limited to 9.25 pounds per hour, on an hourly average basis. This emission limit applies at all times, except during periods of start-up/shutdown, equipment maintenance, malfunctions and upsets as per the requirements of 6 NYCRR 201-1.4.

Operation of the source in this manner shall constitute BACT for purposes of 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a) and 40 CFR 52.21(j), Subpart A.

CEMS are to be used to monitor the NH3 emissions from the combustion turbine/HRSG and duct burner units during light distillate fuel firing in the combustion turbine and natural gas firing in the duct burner unit.

KIAC will use CEMS to monitor the NH3 emission at the stack.

Condition # 35 for 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT7 & GT8 and Emission Sources/Controls: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02. The Ammonia limit is 6.67 pounds per hour.

This condition requires compliance with the degree of control specified in Tables 2, 3 and 4 for new (after July 1, 1973) process emission sources.

KIAC will control Ammonia emissions through proper operation and control of the Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR). Control of the Ammonia feed rate will be based on the NOx and fuel flow.

The NH3 emissions are limited to 6.67 pounds per hour, on an hourly average basis during light distillate oil firing in the turbine without duct firing. This emission limit applies at all

times, except during periods of start-up/shutdown, equipment maintenance, malfunctions and upsets as per the requirements of 6 NYCRR 201-1.4.

Operation of the source in this manner shall constitute BACT for purposes of 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a) and 40 CFR 52.21(j), Subpart A.

CEMS are to be used to monitor NH3 emissions from the combustion turbine/HRSG without duct burners units while firing light distillate fuel oil in the combustion turbine and natural gas in the duct burner unit.

KIAC will use CEMS to monitor the NOx emission at the stack.

Condition # 36 for 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT5 & GT6 and Emission Sources/Controls: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02. The Ammonia limit is 10.00 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2).

This condition requires compliance with the degree of control specified in Tables 2, 3 and 4 for new (after July 1, 1973) process emission sources.

KIAC will control Ammonia emissions through proper operation and control nof the Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR). Control of the Ammonia feed rate will be based on the NOx and fuel flow.

The NH3 emissions are limited to 10.0 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2), on an hourly average basis. This emission limit applies at all times, except during periods of start-up/shutdown, equipment maintenance, malfunctions and upsets as per the requirements of 6 NYCRR 201-1.4.

Operation of the source in this manner shall constitute BACT for purposes of 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a) and 40 CFR 52.21(j), Subpart A.

CEMS are to be used to monitor NH3 emissions from the combustion turbine/HRSG without the duct burner unit during natural gas firing in the combustion turbine and no duct burner unit.

KIAC will use CEMS to monitor the NH3 emission at the stack.

Condition # 37 for 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT1 & GT2 and Emission Sources/Controls: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02. The Ammonia limit is 9.19 pounds per hour.

This condition requires compliance with the degree of control specified in Tables 2, 3 and 4 for new (after July 1, 1973) process emission sources.

KIAC will control Ammonia emissions through proper operation and control of the Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR). Control of the Ammonia feed rate will be based on the NOx and fuel flow.

The NH3 emissions are limited to 9.19 pounds per hour, on an hourly average basis during natural gas firing in the combustion turbine/HRSG and natural gas firing in the duct burner. This emission limit applies at all times, except during periods of start-up/shutdown, equipment maintenance, malfunctions and upsets as per the requirements of 6 NYCRR 201-1.4.

Operation of the source in this manner shall constitute BACT for purposes of 6 NYCRR 212.4 (a) and 40 CFR 52.21(j), Subpart A.

CEMS are to be used to monitor the NH3 emissions from the combustion turbine/HRSG and duct burner units during natural gas firing in the combustion turbine and natural gas firing in the duct burner unit.

KIAC will use CEMS to monitor the NH3 emission at the stack.

Condition # 38 for 6 NYCRR 212.9 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition for Intermittent Emission Testing for Particulates that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8 and Emission Sources/Controls: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02. The degree of air cleaning for Particulates is 99% control or greater (99% percent reduction by weight).

This condition refers to Table 2 which specifies the degree of control required for Gases and Liquid Particulate Emissions (Environmental Rating of A, B, C or D) and Solid Particulate Emissions (Environmental Rating A or D) in the New York City Metropolitan Area.

This condition specifies the degree of control required for the Particulates, which is rated as Environmental Rating of A and 99% reduction by weight or greater air cleaning is required for Particulates emissions emitting one pound per hour or greater, as defined by emission rate potential. Best Available Control Technology (BACT) can be substituted for 99% control or greater. The Particulates emission has a limit of 0.1 lb/MM Btu.

Condition # 39 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.2: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Sulfur Dioxide for sulfur content limit of 0.091 percent by weight.

KIAC primarily uses natural gas for the operation of the two combustion turbines and their associated duct burners, and very infrequently uses distillate fuel oil for the two combustion turbines. But KIAC's contract with NYISO requires that Calpine maintains the ability to have dual fuel capability in the event of natural gas shortages or emergencies.

The two combustion turbines at KIAC use the low sulfur distillate fuel oil that is considered to be jet fuel and is supplied by the Kennedy Airport and is the same fuel that is utilized by the airport for fueling airplanes and does not meet the 0.0015 percent sulfur limitation according to 6 NYCRR 225-1.2.

The fuel oil is supplied to the KIAC Energy Center via an underground pipeline owned by the Port Authority of NY/NJ. The facility has reviewed the sulfur in fuel data for the liquid jet fuel received from the airport and used by the airplanes and also by KIAC in their two combustion turbines; the current average sulfur content of the jet fuel is 0.074%, and the maximum sulfur content is 0.091%.

As the fuel used at KIAC is supplied via pipeline, the facility is required to maintain the collection/analysis of the fuel oil sample each time the fuel is delivered.

The KIAC Energy Center is located in the middle of a very congested hub at the Kennedy Airport, adjacent to Terminal 7. There is no space for additional tankage and no ability to install a new off-loading facility. Because of the safety considerations associated with refueling the tanks via trucks at a location within the airport, the Department will allow KIAC to continue to utilize the existing source of distillate fuel oil (jet fuel with a maximum sulfur content is 0.091%) for its operation.

Condition # 40 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (f): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Sulfur Dioxide for sulfur content limit of 0.091 percent by weight. The distillate fuel oil (#2 heating oil) purchase is limited to 0.091 percent sulfur by weight on or after July 1, 2012. Compliance with this limit will be based on vendor certifications.

KIAC primarily uses natural gas for the operation of the two combustion turbines and their associated duct burners, and very infrequently uses distillate fuel oil for the two combustion turbines. But KIAC's contract with NYISO requires that Calpine maintains the ability to have dual fuel capability in the event of natural gas shortages or emergencies.

The two combustion turbines at KIAC use the low sulfur distillate fuel oil that is considered to be jet fuel and is supplied by the Kennedy Airport and is the same fuel that is utilized by the airport for fueling airplanes and does not meet the 0.0015 percent sulfur limitation according to 6 NYCRR 225-1.2.

The KIAC Energy Center is located in the middle of a very congested hub at the Kennedy Airport, adjacent to Terminal 7. There is no space for additional tankage and no ability to install a new off-loading facility. Because of the safety considerations associated with refueling the tanks via trucks at a location within the airport, the Department will allow KIAC to continue to utilize the existing source of distillate fuel oil (jet fuel with a maximum sulfur content is 0.091%) for its operation.

The current storage capacity is 100,000 gallons, physically located in two underground tanks in the central part of the operation. The jet fuel oil is supplied to the KIAC Energy Center via an underground pipeline owned by the Port Authority of NY/NJ. The facility has reviewed the sulfur in fuel data for the liquid jet fuel received from the airport and used by the airplanes and also by KIAC in their combustion turbines; the current average sulfur content of the jet fuel is 0.074%, and the maximum sulfur content is 0.091%. Since the turbines combust liquid fuel at a rate of approximately 50 gallons per minute (3,000 gallons per hour), it would not be possible to safely refuel the tanks at a rate that would allow a sustained operation (approximately 80 tanker trucks per week).

The fuel oil is supplied to the KIAC Energy Center via an underground pipeline owned by the Port Authority of NY/NJ. The facility has reviewed the sulfur in fuel data for the liquid jet fuel received from the airport and used by the airplanes and also by KIAC in their two combustion turbines; the current average sulfur content of the jet fuel is 0.074%, and the maximum sulfur content is 0.091%.

As the fuel used at KIAC is supplied via pipeline, the facility is required to maintain the collection/analysis of the fuel oil sample each time the fuel is delivered.

Condition # 41 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (g): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Sulfur Dioxide for sulfur content limit of 0.091 percent by weight. The distillate fuel oil (#2 heating oil) purchase is limited to 0.091 percent sulfur by weight on or after July 1, 2014. Compliance with this limit will be based on vendor certifications.

KIAC primarily uses natural gas for the operation of the two combustion turbines and their associated duct burners, and very infrequently uses distillate fuel oil for the two combustion turbines. But KIAC's contract with NYISO requires that Calpine maintains the ability to have dual fuel capability in the event of natural gas shortages or emergencies.

The two combustion turbines at KIAC use the low sulfur distillate fuel oil that is considered to be jet fuel and is supplied by the Kennedy Airport and is the same fuel that is utilized by the airport for fueling airplanes and does not meet the 0.0015 percent sulfur limitation according to 6 NYCRR 225-1.2.

The KIAC Energy Center is located in the middle of a very congested hub at the Kennedy Airport, adjacent to Terminal 7. There is no space for additional tankage and no ability to install a new off-loading facility. Because of the safety considerations associated with refueling the tanks via trucks at a location within the airport, the Department will allow KIAC to continue to utilize the existing source of distillate fuel oil (jet fuel with a maximum sulfur content is 0.091%) for its operation.

The current storage capacity is 100,000 gallons, physically located in two underground tanks in the central part of the operation. The jet fuel oil is supplied to the KIAC Energy Center via an underground pipeline owned by the Port Authority of NY/NJ. The facility has reviewed the sulfur in fuel data for the liquid jet fuel received from the airport and used by the airplanes and also by KIAC in their combustion turbines; the current average sulfur content of the jet fuel is 0.074%, and the maximum sulfur content is 0.091%. Since the turbines combust liquid fuel at a rate of approximately 50 gallons per minute (3,000 gallons per hour), it would not be possible to safely refuel the tanks at a rate that would allow a sustained operation (approximately 80 tanker trucks per week).

The fuel oil is supplied to the KIAC Energy Center via an underground pipeline owned by the Port Authority of NY/NJ. The facility has reviewed the sulfur in fuel data for the liquid jet fuel received from the airport and used by the airplanes and also by KIAC in their two combustion turbines; the current average sulfur content of the jet fuel is 0.074%, and the maximum sulfur content is 0.091%.

As the fuel used at KIAC is supplied via pipeline, the facility is required to maintain the collection/analysis of the fuel oil sample each time the fuel is delivered.

Condition # 42 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (h): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Sulfur Dioxide for sulfur content limit of 0.091 percent by weight. The distillate fuel oil (#2 heating oil) firing is limited to 0.0091 percent sulfur by weight on or after July 1, 2016. Compliance with this limit will be based on vendor certifications.

The jet fuel oil that KIAC combusts in the two combustion turbines is currently obtained via pipeline from the Kennedy airport operations. As the fuel used at KIAC is supplied via pipeline, the facility is required to maintain the collection/analysis of the fuel oil sample each time the fuel is delivered.

KIAC primarily uses natural gas for the operation of the two combustion turbines and their associated duct burners, and very infrequently uses distillate fuel oil for the two combustion turbines. But KIAC's contract with NYISO requires that Calpine maintains the ability to have dual fuel capability in the event of natural gas shortages or emergencies.

The two combustion turbines at KIAC use the low sulfur distillate fuel oil that is considered to be jet fuel and is supplied by the Kennedy Airport and is the same fuel that is utilized by the airport for fueling airplanes and does not meet the 0.0015 percent sulfur limitation according to 6 NYCRR 225-1.2.

The KIAC Energy Center is located in the middle of a very congested hub at the Kennedy Airport, adjacent to Terminal 7. There is no space for additional tankage and no ability to install a new off-loading facility. Because of the safety considerations associated with refueling the tanks via trucks at a location within the airport, the Department will allow KIAC to continue to utilize the existing source of distillate fuel oil (jet fuel with a maximum sulfur content is 0.091%) for its operation.

The current storage capacity is 100,000 gallons, physically located in two underground tanks in the central part of the operation. The jet fuel oil is supplied to the KIAC Energy Center via an underground pipeline owned by the Port Authority of NY/NJ. The facility has reviewed the sulfur in fuel data for the liquid jet fuel received from the airport and used by the airplanes and also by KIAC in their combustion turbines; the current average sulfur content of the jet fuel is 0.074%, and the maximum sulfur content is 0.091%. Since the turbines combust liquid fuel at a rate of approximately 50 gallons per minute (3,000 gallons per hour), it would not be possible to safely refuel the tanks at a rate that would allow a sustained operation (approximately 80 tanker trucks per week).

The fuel oil is supplied to the KIAC Energy Center via an underground pipeline owned by the Port Authority of NY/NJ. The facility has reviewed the sulfur in fuel data for the liquid jet fuel received from the airport and used by the airplanes and also by KIAC in their two combustion turbines; the current average sulfur content of the jet fuel is 0.074%, and the maximum sulfur content is 0.091%.

As the fuel used at KIAC is supplied via pipeline, the facility is required to maintain the collection/analysis of the fuel oil sample each time the fuel is delivered.

Condition # 43 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.6: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures. 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.

Condition # 44 for 6 NYCRR 227-1: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Particulates that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002 and Processes: GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8.

For this condition, EPA Reference Method 9 will be used to ensure compliance with opacity standards when firing light distillate oil.

Method 9 will be conducted whenever the daily observation exhibits greater than 20 percent opacity (six minute average), except for one-six-minute period per hour of not more than 27 percent opacity.

Condition # 45 for 6 NYCRR 227-1.2: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition for Intermittent Emission Testing for Particulates that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8 and Emission Sources/Controls: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02. The Ammonia limit is 0.10 pounds per million Btus.

KIAC is required to conduct the two-hour average emission of particulates from this stationary combustion installations only if the facility operates on the distillate oil (Processes GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8) during the term of the permit.

Condition # 46 for 6 NYCRR 227-1.2 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Particulates that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8 and Emission Sources/Controls: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02. The Heat content of the distillate fuel oil (#2 fuel oil) cannot be below 120,000 BTUs per gallon.

To comply with the 0.10 lb/ MM BTU Particulates limit standard at Emission Points E0001 & E0002, the heating value of the distillate fuel oil fired shall not fall below 120,000 BTUs per gallon.

Condition # 47 for 6 NYCRR 227-1.3 (a): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Opacity. This condition 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. These conditions require a daily inspection for visible emissions. If visible emissions are noted for two consecutive days, a Method 9 test must be performed.

Condition # 48 for 6 NYCRR 227-1.4 (c): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures.

This is the condition for applicability for requiring the use of Continuous Opacity Monitors (COMs) for monitoring purposes.

Condition # 49 for 6 NYCRR 227-1.4 (d): This condition is an emission unit level and emission point level condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002 and EPs: E0001 & E0002.

This condition allows the owner or operator of a facility subject to this section to use alternative monitoring instead of a COM or CEMS. The owner or operator must show that these systems would not provide accurate readings of emissions; would be too expensive; or cannot be installed due to physical limitations of the stack.

Condition # 50 for 6 NYCRR 227-1.7: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition for Intermittent Emission Testing for Particulates that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002 and Processes: GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8.

This condition is a general emission data. KIAC is required to conduct the two-hour average emission of Particulates from this stationary combustion installations only if the facility operates on the distillate oil (Processes GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8) during the term of the permit.

Condition # 51 for 6 NYCRR 227-1.7: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition for Intermittent Emission Testing that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EP: E0001 & E0002 and Processes: GT1, GT2, GT3, GT4, GT5, GT6, GT7 & GT8.

KIAC Cogeneration Plant at JFK Airport will keep records concerning usage, sampling composition and analysis of fuel, emissions, opacity and any pertinent data associated with all combustion installations and provide this data when requested by the NYSDEC. Sampling, compositing and analysis of fuel samples shall be carried out in accordance with the most recent ASTM standard methods acceptable to NYSDEC.

Condition # 52 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (e) (3): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT1, GT2, GT5 & GT6 and ES/C GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

This condition applies to the two 469 MM Btu/hr each GE LM 6000 PC SPRINT combustion turbine/HRSG units (Emission Sources GT001 & GT002) firing natural gas (Processes GT1 & GT2) with its corresponding duct burner (Emission Controls DB001 & DB002), and firing natural gas (Processes GT5 & GT6) without its corresponding duct burner and is applicable beginning July 1, 2014. The owner or operator shall submit a testing protocol to the Department for approval, a minimum of 30 days prior to the stack testing.

The proposed NOx RACT limit is 9 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2) for the combined cycle combustion turbines (Emission Sources GT001 & GT002) firing natural gas (Processes GT1 & GT2) with their corresponding duct burner (Emission Control DB001 & DB002) and (Processes GT5 & GT6) without its corresponding duct burner in Emission Units U-00001 & U-00002.

For combustion turbines with or without a duct burner, compliance with the NOx emission limit of 9 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2) when firing gas (Processes GT1, GT2, GT5 & GT6), will be based on the combination of the combustion turbine and the duct burner when both fire, and the combustion turbine alone when not duct-firing. The duct burner will never operate without its concomitant combustion turbine.

NOx RACT requirements for combustion turbines fired with natural gas or distillate oil after July 1, 2014. The owner or operator is required to submit a proposal for RACT to be implemented that includes descriptions of:

(i) the available NOx control technologies, the projected effectiveness of the technologies considered, and the costs for installation and operation for each of the technologies; and

(ii) the technology and the appropriate emission limit selected as RACT considering the costs for installation and operation of the technology.

Condition # 53 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (e) (3): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8 and ES/C GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

For combustion turbines with or without a duct burner, compliance with the NOx emission limit of 18 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2) when firing # 2 distillate fuel oil (Processes GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8), will be based on the combination of the combustion turbine and the duct burner when both fire, and the combustion turbine alone when not duct-firing. The duct burner will never operate without its concomitant combustion turbine.

NOx RACT requirements for combustion turbines fired with natural gas or distillate oil after July 1, 2014. The owner or operator is required to submit a proposal for RACT to be implemented that includes descriptions of:

(i) the available NOx control technologies, the projected effectiveness of the technologies considered, and the costs for installation and operation for each of the technologies; and

(ii) the technology and the appropriate emission limit selected as RACT considering the costs for installation and operation of the technology.

Condition # 54 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.5: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Oxides of Nitrogen.

Compliance options for emission sources subject to NOx RACT that are not presumptive emission limits.

For any combined cycle combustion turbine having a maximum heat input rate greater than 250 MM Btu/hr, NOx emissions must be measured with a CEMS as described in subdivision (b) of this section.

Condition # 55 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.6: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT1, GT2, GT3, GT4, GT5, GT6, GT7 & GT8 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001 & DB002.

This condition establishes the compliance testing, monitoring, and reporting requirements for NOx RACT affected stationary combustion installations.

Condition # 56 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.6 (b): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures.

This condition specifies that any owner or operator of a combustion source subject to reasonably available control technology (RACT) requirements, under this subdivision, for NOx and either is required or opts to employ a continuous emissions monitoring system (CEMS) must:

1) Submit a CEMS monitoring plan for approval by the Department,
2) Submit a CEMS certification protocol,
3) Meet CEMS monitoring requirements as detailed in this paragraph of this subdivision, and
4) Meet CEMS recordkeeping and reporting requirements as detailed in this paragraph of this subdivision.

Condition # 57 for 6 NYCRR 227.2 (b) (1): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition for Intermittent Emission Testing for Particulates that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002 and Processes: GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8.

This condition is from the 1972 version of Part 227 and still remains as part of New York's SIP. The condition establishes a particulate limit of 0.10 pounds per million BTUs based on a 2 hour average emission for any oil fired stationary combustion installation.

Condition # 58 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8 and ES/C: GT001 & GT002.

This condition applies to the distillate oil processes. The two combustion turbines (Emission Sources GT001 & GT002) may not operate at less than 50% inlet loading except during periods of start-up, shut-down, fuel switching, or malfunction (not to exceed 6 hrs/occurrence) and during periods of annual electrical feed line maintenance (not to exceed 24 hrs/yr) when firing distillate fuel oil.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the minimum 50% inlet loading for the two combustion turbines (Emission Sources GT001 & GT002) required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 59 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8, ES/C: GT001 & GT002.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 16.10 pounds per hour NOx emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 60 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT3 & GT4, ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 18.0 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2 NOx emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 61 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E00001 & E0002, Processes: GT1 & GT2 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 20.08 pounds per hour NOx emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 62 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Carbon Monoxide that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E00001 & E0002, Processes: GT5 & GT6 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 5.0 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2) CO emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 63 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Carbon Monoxide that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E00001 & E0002, Processes: GT7 & GT8 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 5.20 pounds per hour CO emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 64 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E00001 & E0002, Processes: GT1 & GT2 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 9.0 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2) NOx emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 65 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Carbon Monoxide that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E00001 & E0002, Processes: GT3 & GT4 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 7.5 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2) CO emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 66 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E00001 & E0002, Processes: GT7 & GT8 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 32.48 pounds per hour NOx emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 67 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E00001 & E0002, Processes: GT5 & GT6 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002,

the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 9.0 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2) NOx emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 68 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT7 & GT8 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 18.0 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2) NOx emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 69 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Carbon Monoxide that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E00001 & E0002, Processes: GT3 & GT4 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 8.00 pounds per hour CO emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 70 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Carbon Monoxide that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E00001 & E0002, Processes: GT1 & GT2 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 5.0 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2) CO emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 71 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Carbon Monoxide that applies to EUs: : U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT7 & GT8 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 7.5 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2) CO emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 72 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT3 & GT4 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 36.46 pounds per hour NOx emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 73 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Carbon Monoxide that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT5 & GT6 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 5.20 pounds per hour CO emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 74 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Carbon Monoxide that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT1 & GT2 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the 8.00 pounds per hour CO emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 75 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.7 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT1, GT2, GT5 & GT6 and ES/C: GT001 & GT002.

The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities after November 15, 1992 and LAER (Lowest Achievable Emission Rate) is required. 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. As of November 2002, the CO has been re-designated from non-attainment to attainment pollutant in the severe ozone region (New York City Metropolitan Area), and the applicability threshold for CO for a Title V has increased from 50 tpy to 100 tpy.

This condition specifies the minimum 50% electrical load output for the two combustion turbines (Emission Sources GT001 & GT002) required from a LAER determination in this permit condition.

This condition applies to the two combustion turbines (Emission Sources GT001 & GT002), and Processes GT1, GT2, GT5 & GT6, which are the natural gas processes. The two combustion turbines may not operate at less than 50 percent electrical load output except during periods of start-up, shut-down, fuel switching, or malfunction (not to exceed 3 hrs/occurrence) and during periods of annual electrical feed line maintenance (not to exceed 24 hrs/yr) when firing natural gas.

Condition # 76 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001, EPs: E0001 Processes: GT1, GT2, GT3 & GT4 and ES/C: DB001 & DB002.

This condition is for BACT (Best Available Control Technology). BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. This condition specifies the 249 million Btus per hour operational limitation for the duct burner for NOx emission that is required from a BACT determination in this permit condition.

The duct burners (Emission Sources/Controls DB001 & DB002) are limited to natural gas firing. The duct burners are limited to a maximum gross heat input of 249 MM BTU/hr that is required from a BACT determination in this permit condition for NOx emission limit.

Condition # 77 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT1 & GT2 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

This condition is for BACT (Best Available Control Technology). BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. This condition specifies the 10.0 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2) Ammonia emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a BACT determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 78 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001& E0002, Processes: GT7 & GT8 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02.

This condition is for BACT (Best Available Control Technology). BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. This condition specifies the 6.67.pounds per hour Ammonia emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a BACT determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 79 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001& E0002, Processes: GT1 & GT2 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

This condition is for BACT (Best Available Control Technology). BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. This condition specifies the 9.19.pounds per hour Ammonia emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a BACT determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 80 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT3 & GT4 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

This condition is for BACT (Best Available Control Technology). BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. This condition specifies the 10.0 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2) Ammonia emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a BACT determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 81 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT3 & GT4 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

This condition is for BACT (Best Available Control Technology). BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. This condition specifies the 9.25 pounds per hour Ammonia emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a BACT determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 82 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001& E0002, Processes: GT1, GT2, GT3 & GT4 and ES/C: DB001 & DB002.

This condition is for BACT (Best Available Control Technology). BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. Emission and operational limitations are required from a BACT determination.

This condition specifies the 249 million Btus per hour operational limitation for each duct burner for NOx emission that is required from a BACT determination in this permit condition.

The duct burners (Emission Sources/Controls DB001 & DB002) are limited to natural gas firing. The duct burners are limited to a maximum combined gross heat input of 249 MM BTU/hr each. A restrictive orifice plate was installed on the main fuel gas feeder line and is continuously monitored to limit the feed rate to verify compliance with the 249 MM BTU/hr limit that is required from a BACT determination in this permit condition for NOx emission limit for each duct burner. The total annual natural gas use shall not exceed 1,034 million standard cubic feet per year, based on a daily rolling basis. (This limit is for both duct burners).

Condition # 83 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001& E0002, Processes: GT5 & GT6 and ESC: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02.

This condition is for BACT (Best Available Control Technology). BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. This condition specifies the 6.61 pounds per hour Ammonia emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a BACT determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 84 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT7 & GT8 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02.

This condition is for BACT (Best Available Control Technology). BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. This condition specifies the 10.0 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2) Ammonia emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a BACT determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 85 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Ammonia that applies to EUs: U-00001 &

U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT5 & GT6, and ES/C: GT001, GT002, SCR01 & SCR02.

This condition is for BACT (Best Available Control Technology). BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. This condition specifies the 10.0 parts per million by volume (dry, corrected to 15% O2) Ammonia emission limitation using CEMS that is required from a BACT determination in this permit condition.

Condition # 86 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level and emission point level condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Carbon Monoxide and Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002 and EPs: E0001 & E0002.

The mass emission rate (lb/hr) of NOx and CO from the combustion turbine/duct burner stacks must be continuously calculated using the methodology contained in the CEM monitoring plan.

Condition # 87 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EU: U-00002, EP: E0002, Processes: GT4 & GT8, and ES/C: GT002, SCR02 & DB002.

This condition is for BACT (Best Available Control Technology). BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. Emission and operational limitations are required from a BACT determination.

This condition specifies the 4,800,000 gallons per year of distillate fuel oil operational limitation that is required from BACT determination in this permit condition.

Combustion Turbine Unit # 2 (Emission Source GT002) is limited to 4.8 million gallons of light distillate fuel oil use (Processes GT4 & GT8) per year. This annual limit is based on a daily rolling average.

Condition # 88 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EU: U-00001, EP: E0001, Processes: GT3 & GT7, and ES/C: GT001, SCR01 & DB001.

This condition is an emission unit level and an emission point level condition for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EU: U-00001 and EP: E0001.

This condition is for BACT (Best Available Control Technology). BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. Emission and operational limitations are required from a BACT determination.

This condition specifies the 4,800,000 gallons per year of distillate fuel oil operational limitation that is required from BACT determination in this permit condition.

Combustion Turbine Unit # 1 (Emission Source GT001) is limited to 4.8 million gallons of light distillate fuel oil use (Processes GT3 & GT7) per year. This annual limit is based on a daily rolling average.

Condition # 90 for 40 CFR 60.7, NSPS Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level and emission point level condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002 and EPs: E0001 & E0002.

This condition is for general provisions - notification and recordkeeping. This regulation specifies and identifies those facilities that are required to install CEMs devices to submit an excess emissions and monitoring systems performance report.

Condition # 91 for 40 CFR 60.7 (a), NSPS Subpart A: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures.

This condition requires any owner or operator subject to a New Source Performance Standard (NSPS) to furnish the Administrator with notification of the dates of: construction or reconstruction, initial startup, any physical or operational changes, commencement of performance testing for continuous monitors and anticipated date for opacity observations as required.

Condition # 93 for 40 CFR 60.7 (c), NSPS Subpart A: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures.

This condition details the required information to be submitted in excess emissions and monitoring systems performance reports which must be submitted at least semi-annually for sources with compliance monitoring systems.

Condition # 96 for 40 CFR 60.11, NSPS Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance

Procedures for Particulates that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002 and Processes: GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8.

This condition specifies the type of opacity monitoring requirements in relation to compliance with the standards and maintenance requirements.

Condition # 102 for 40 CFR 60.47b, NSPS Subpart Db: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Sulfur Dioxide that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001, DB002, SCR01 & SCR02.

This condition is for emission monitoring for sulfur dioxide. This condition specifies the requirements and procedures for complying with the emissions of sulfur dioxide from industrial-commercial steam generating units. Facilities which combust very low sulfur oil are not subject to the requirements of section 40 CFR 60-Db.47b if fuel receipts are obtained in accordance with subdivision 40 CFR 60-Db.49b(r). The owner or operator of a facility, who elects to demonstrate that the affected facility combusts only very low sulfur oil, shall obtain and maintain at the facility, fuel receipts from the oil supplier, which certify that the oil meets the definition of distillate oil as defined in 40 CFR 60.41b. For the purposes of this requirements, the oil need not meet the fuel nitrogen content specification in the definition of distillate oil.

Condition # 103 for 40 CFR 60.48b(f), NSPS Subpart Db: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002 and Processes: GT1, GT2, GT3, GT4, GT5, GT6, GT7 & GT8.

This condition requires that standby methods of obtaining minimum emissions data for oxides of nitrogen be specified by the source owner or operator.

Condition # 104 for 40 CFR 60.49b, NSPS Subpart Db: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002 and Processes: GT1, GT2, GT3, GT4, GT5, GT6, GT7 & GT8.

This condition specifies the reporting and recordkeeping requirements for affected steam generating units.

Condition # 105 for 40 CFR 60.48c(a), NSPS Subpart Db: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002 and EPs: E0001 & E0002.

This condition requires the owner and operator of each affected facility to submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, anticipated startup, and actual startup of the facility. The notification must include the following information:

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

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

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

Condition # 106 for 40 CFR 60.334(h)(1), NSPS Subpart GG: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Sulfur Dioxide for the sulfur content in the distillate oil that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001 & DB002.

This condition applies to Emission Sources GT001 & GT002 and Processes GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8, which are the distillate oil processes.

This condition requires the owner or operator of a gas turbine to monitor the sulfur content of the fuel burned in the turbine, which has a limit of 0.173 percent by weight as per the March 4, 1994 EPA Approved Custom Fuel Monitoring Schedule. The facility is required to sample the light distillate fuel used for the sulfur content once per 24-hour period during natural gas curtailment periods when firing on distillate fuel oil.

Condition # 107 for 40 CFR 60.334(h)(3), NSPS Subpart GG: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogates for Sulfur Dioxide for the sulfur content in the natural gas that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002, Processes: GT1, GT2, GT5 & GT6 and ES/C: GT001, GT002, DB001 & DB002.

This condition applies to Emission Sources GT001, GT002, DB001 & DB002, and Processes GT1, GT2, GT5 & GT6, which are the natural gas processes. The sulfur content in the natural gas has a limit of 16.0 parts per million by volume (dry). This condition allows the owner or operator of a gas turbine to not monitor the fuel for sulfur or nitrogen content if the fuel meets the 40 CFR 60.331(u) definition of natural gas.

In accordance with the May 30, 1997 EPA Approved Custom Fuel Monitoring Schedule, the Sulfur content of the natural gas used at the facility will be sampled on a semi-annual basis. Semi-annual sampling will be conducted during the first and third quarters of each calendar year as per ASTM D-5504 Method.

Condition # 108 for 40 CFR 75.20, Subpart C: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures.

This condition requires the facility to ensure that each emission or opacity monitoring system, including automated data acquisition and handling systems, meet the initial certification requirements of this section. It requires that all applicable initial certification tests are completed by the deadlines specified in § 75.4 and prior to use in the Acid Rain Program.

Condition # 109 for 40 CFR 97.406, Subpart AAAAA: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Oxides of Nitrogen.

This condition provides the general requirements for implementing EPAs Transport Rule (TR) 40 CFR Part 97, Subpart AAAAA; intended to reduce the interstate transport of fine particulate matter and ozone. This particular condition requires facilities to measure and report their emissions of Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) and to hold TR annual NOx allowances sufficient to cover these emissions. Commonly referred to as a budget trading program, each State has an established 'budget' of emissions that are distributed or sold to facilities, which, in turn, can only emit as much as they hold in allowances.

Condition # 110 for 40 CFR 97.506, Subpart BBBBB: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Oxides of Nitrogen.

This condition provides the general requirements for implementing EPAs Transport Rule (TR) 40 CFR Part 97, Subpart BBBBB; intended to reduce the interstate transport of fine particulate matter and ozone. This particular condition requires facilities to measure and report their emissions of Nitrogen Oxide (NOx) during the ozone season (May through September) and to hold TR ozone season NOx allowances sufficient to cover these emissions. Commonly referred to as a budget trading program, each State has an

established 'budget' of emissions that are distributed or sold to facilities, which, in turn, can only emit as much as they hold in allowances.

Condition # 111 for 40 CFR 97.606, Subpart CCCCC: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Sulfur Dioxide.

This condition provides the general requirements for implementing EPAs Transport Rule (TR) 40 CFR Part 97, Subpart CCCCC; intended to reduce the interstate transport of fine particulate matter and ozone. This particular condition requires facilities to measure and report their emissions of sulfur dioxide (SO2) annually and to hold TR annual SO2 allowances sufficient to cover these emissions. Commonly referred to as a budget trading program, each State has an established 'budget' of emissions that are distributed or sold to facilities, which, in turn, can only emit as much as they hold in allowances.

Condition # 114 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level and emission point level condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EU: U-00001 and EP: E0001.

BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. Emission and operational limitations are required from a BACT determination.

The owner or operator of an affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day. When nitrogen oxides emission data are not obtained because of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration checks, and zero and span adjustments, emission data will be obtained by using standby monitoring systems, Method 7, Method 7A, or other approved reference methods to provide emission data for a minimum of 75 percent of the operating hours in each steam generating unit operating day, in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days.

Condition # 115 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level and emission point level condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EU: U-00001 and EP: E0001.

BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. Emission and operational limitations are required from a BACT determination.

Established permit limits apply to all loads of operation, except during periods of start-up, malfunctions, shut-down, fuel switching and electrical feedline maintenance.

Condition # 116 for 40 CFR 60.48c(a), NSPS Subpart Dc: This condition is an emission unit level and emission point level condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002 and EPs: E0001 & E0002.

This condition requires the owner and operator of each affected facility to submit notification of the date of construction or reconstruction, anticipated startup, and actual startup of the facility. The notification must include the following information:

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

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

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

Condition # 118 for 6 NYCRR Subpart 227-1: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Particulates that applies to EU: U-00001, EP: E0001 and Process: GT3.

To comply with the 0.1 lb/MM BTU Particulate limit standard at Emission Point E0002, the heating value of the distillate fuel oil fired shall not fall below 120,000 BTUs per gallon.

This condition applies to any person or facility who owns or operates a stationary combustion installation described in 6 NYCRR 227-1. This condition specifies the particulate emission limit, the opacity limit, the permissible emission rate for a contaminant in a fuel mixture, the corrective action to take for a violator of this Part, pertinent data concerning emissions, reference test methods and stack monitoring requirements.

Condition # 119 for 6 NYCRR Subpart 227-1.3 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Particulates for Opacity that applies to EUs: U-00001 & U-00002, EPs: E0001 & E0002 and Processes: GT3, GT4, GT7 & GT8.

This condition 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. These conditions require a daily inspection for

visible emissions. If visible emissions are noted for two consecutive days, a Method 9 test must be performed.

Condition # 120 for 6 NYCRR Subpart 227-1: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Particulates that applies to EU: U-00001, EP: E0001 and Process: GT7.

To comply with the 0.1 lb/MM BTU Particulate limit standard at Emission Point E0001, the heating value of the distillate fuel oil fired shall not fall below 120,000 BTUs per gallon.

This condition applies to any person or facility who owns or operates a stationary combustion installation described in 6 NYCRR 227-1. This condition specifies the particulate emission limit, the opacity limit, the permissible emission rate for a contaminant in a fuel mixture, the corrective action to take for a violator of this Part, pertinent data concerning emissions, reference test methods and stack monitoring requirements.

Condition # 121 for 6 NYCRR Subpart 227-1: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition for Intermittent Emission Testing for Particulates that applies to EU: U-00001, EP: E0001 and Process: GT7.

To comply with the 0.1 lb/MM BTU Particulate limit standard at Emission Point E0001, the heating value of the distillate fuel oil fired shall not fall below 120,000 BTUs per gallon.

This condition applies to any person or facility who owns or operates a stationary combustion installation described in 6 NYCRR 227-1. This condition specifies the particulate emission limit, the opacity limit, the permissible emission rate for a contaminant in a fuel mixture, the corrective action to take for a violator of this Part, pertinent data concerning emissions, reference test methods and stack monitoring requirements.

Condition # 122 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: This condition is an emission unit level and emission point level condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EU: U-00002 and EP: E0002.

BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. Emission and operational limitations are required from a BACT determination.

The owner or operator of an affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day. When nitrogen oxides emission data are not obtained because of continuous monitoring system breakdowns, repairs, calibration

checks, and zero and span adjustments, emission data will be obtained by using standby monitoring systems, Method 7, Method 7A, or other approved reference methods to provide emission data for a minimum of 75 percent of the operating hours in each steam generating unit operating day, in at least 22 out of 30 successive steam generating unit operating days.

Condition # 123 for 40 CFR 52.21 (j), Subpart A: : This condition is an emission unit level and emission point level condition for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EU: U-00002 and EP: E0002.

BACT determinations are made on a case-by-case basis and can be no less stringent than any requirement that exists in the current State Implementation Plan (SIP) or 40 CFR 60 and 61. Emission and operational limitations are required from a BACT determination.

Established permit limits apply to all loads of operation, except during periods of start-up, malfunctions, shut-down, fuel switching and electrical feedline maintenance.

Condition # 124 for 6 NYCRR Subpart 227-1: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Particulates that applies to EU: U-00002, EP: E0002 and Process: GT4.

To comply with the 0.1 lb/MM BTU Particulate limit standard at Emission Point E0002, the heating value of the distillate fuel oil fired shall not fall below 120,000 BTUs per gallon.

This condition applies to any person or facility who owns or operates a stationary combustion installation described in 6 NYCRR 227-1. This condition specifies the particulate emission limit, the opacity limit, the permissible emission rate for a contaminant in a fuel mixture, the corrective action to take for a violator of this Part, pertinent data concerning emissions, reference test methods and stack monitoring requirements.

Condition # 125 for 6 NYCRR Subpart 227-1: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Particulates that applies to EU: U-00002, EP: E0002 and Process: GT8.

To comply with the 0.1 lb/MM BTU Particulate limit standard at Emission Point E0002, the heating value of the distillate fuel oil fired shall not fall below 120,000 BTUs per gallon.

This condition applies to any person or facility who owns or operates a stationary combustion installation described in 6 NYCRR 227-1. This condition specifies the particulate emission limit, the opacity limit, the permissible emission rate for a contaminant

in a fuel mixture, the corrective action to take for a violator of this Part, pertinent data concerning emissions, reference test methods and stack monitoring requirements.

Condition # 129 for 6 NYCRR Subpart 227-1.4: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures.

This condition 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. These conditions require a daily inspection for visible emissions.

Condition # 130 for 6 NYCRR Subpart 227-1.4 (a): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Opacity.

This condition 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. These conditions require a daily inspection for visible emissions. If visible emissions are noted for two consecutive days, a Method 9 test must be performed.

Condition # 131 for 6 NYCRR Subpart 231-1.4: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures.

This condition requires lowest achievable emission rate (LAER).

Condition # 132 for 6 NYCRR Subpart 231-1.6: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures.

This condition requires air quality impact evaluation.

Condition # 134 for 6 NYCRR Subpart 242-1.5: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures.

This condition requires that the facility hold enough carbon dioxide allowances in their carbon dioxide budget at least equal to the amount of carbon dioxide emitted from the facility each year.

Condition # 135 for 6 NYCRR Subpart 242-1.5: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures.

This condition requires that the facility hold enough carbon dioxide allowances in their carbon dioxide budget at least equal to the amount of carbon dioxide emitted from the facility each year.

Condition # 136 for 6 NYCRR Subpart 242-8.5: This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Record Keeping/Maintenance Procedures for Carbon Monoxide.

This condition requires the CO_2 authorized account representative to comply with all applicable recordkeeping and reporting requirements in section 242-8.5, the applicable record keeping and reporting requirements under 40 CFR 75.73 and with the certification requirements of section 242-2.1(e) of this Part.