



New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 7-3142-00028/00009 Modification Number: 1

03/24/2003

Facility Identification Data

Name: ONONDAGA CO RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY

Address: 5801 ROCK CUT ROAD

City: JAMESVILLE

Zip: 13078

Zip: 13078

Owner/Firm

Name: COVANTA ONONDAGA LP

City: JAMESVILLE

State: NY Country: USA Zip: 13078

Owner Classification: Corporation/Partnership

Permit Contacts

Division of Environmental Permits:

Name: STUART M FOX

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Name: COVANTA ONONDAGA LP

Permit Description

Introduction

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

Summary Description of Proposed Project

This permit is being modified to add the mercury emission limitations in 6 NYCRR Part 219-7.2. The mercury emission limitations are 28 ug/dscm or 85% reduction, whichever is less stringent.

Attainment Status

ONONDAGA CO RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY is located in the town of ONONDAGA in the county of ONONDAGA.



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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* ATTAINMENT)	TRANSPORT REGION (NON-ATTAINMENT)
Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)**	ATTAINMENT
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	ATTAINMENT

* Ozone is regulated in terms of the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and/or oxides of nitrogen (NOx) which are ozone precursors.

** NOx has a separate ambient air quality standard in addition to being an ozone precursor

Facility Description

The Onondaga County Resource Recovery Facility (OCRRF) is a 990 ton per day nominally sized waste-to-energy facility. The ocrrf consists of three independent mass burn combustors with waterwall boilers, each with a design capacity of 330 tons per day (reference waste of 6000 btu/lb). Refuse is delivered to the OCRRF in standard packer trucks and transfer vehicles for combustion. Refuse is reduced approximately 90% by volume in the combustion process. Heat energy generated in the combustion process is utilized to produce electricity in a 39.5 megawatt turbine generator. This electricity provides power to the OCRRF and the excess is sold to Niagara Mohawk power company (NiMo). Auxiliary burners firing natural gas are used during periods of startup, shutdown and at other times when the minimum combustion zone temperatures would not otherwise be met. Air pollution control includes dry scrubbers for acid gas control, fabric filters for particulate removal, a selective non-catalytic reduction (snrc) system for nox control and a carbon injection system for mercury control. This APC technology constitutes BACT and/or LAER for PSD purposes.

This permit is being modified to add the mercury emission limitations in 6 NYCRR Part 219-7.2. The mercury emissions limits are 28 micrograms per dry standard cubic meter or 85% reduction.

Permit Structure and Description of Operations

The Title V permit for ONONDAGA CO RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY is structured in terms of the following hierarchy: facility, emission unit, emission point, emission source and process.



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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.

ONONDAGA CO RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY is defined by the following emission unit(s): Emission unit 1MBMWF - Three mass burn Municipal Waste Combustors, each with a nominal rating of 330 tons per day (reference waste of 6,000 Btu/lb). The three combustors utilize Martin Stoker technology with waterwall furnaces. Each combustor exhausts through a separate flue contained within a common stack. Air pollution control equipment includes dry scrubbers for acid gas control, fabric filters for particulate removal, a Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR) system for control of nitrogen oxides and a carbon injection system for mercury and dioxin/furan control. The OCRRF employs a Continuous Emissions Monitoring System (CEMS) that provides continuous feedback on the effectiveness of the air pollution control (APC) equipment. In addition, the facility has selected to install a dry activated carbon injection system to achieve full compliance with the 40CFR60, Subpart Cb limits for mercury and dioxins. Activated carbon will be injected from a common storage silo into the existing flue gas ductwork downstream of the economizer of each combustion unit. The system will consist of three independent carbon injection trains, each dedicated to one of the three combustion trains.

Fuel: The base operating scenario for the OCRRF includes the combustion of solid waste in three 330 tons per day units. The facility is authorized to receive the following waste streams: Municipal Solid Waste (MSW) which includes residential, commercial and governmental and/or institutional waste; the combustible portion of construction and demolition (C&D) debris; light industrial waste; treated regulated medical waste and treated and destroyed medical waste; and other non-hazardous industrial waste streams as approved by NYSDEC. All material combusted at the OCRRF will collectively be referred to herein as Solid Waste (SW) for the extent of the Title V permit. The OCRRF will maintain compliance with all existing permit limits when handling the waste streams described above for the base operating scenario.

Auxiliary Fuel: The OCRRF uses natural gas as an auxiliary fuel . Natural gas is used during startup to

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warm the unit up to the minimum required combustion zone temperature before introducing SW into the furnace and during the transition period before the fires are fully sustained by the SW. Natural gas is used as an auxiliary fuel during shutdown in order to maintain minimum combustion zone temperature requirements until SW is burned off the grates. Auxiliary fuel is also used during periods of upset and at any other time the furnace temperature/residence time requirements would not otherwise be met.

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

Start-up: As indicated in the facility's approved O&M Manual, startup is initiated at the OCRRF when a boiler's feedchute damper is opened and continuous burning of MSW is commenced.

Continuous Burning: 40 CFR 60.58(a)(2) defines continuous burning as, "the continuous, semi-continuous, or batch feeding of MSW for the purposes of waste disposal, energy production, or providing heat to the combustion system in preparation for waste disposal or energy production. The use of MSW solely to provide thermal protection of the grate or hearth during the start-up period shall not be considered to be continuous burning."

Shutdown: The shutdown period for a boiler begins when the continuous burning of MSW is ceased and the shutdown period ends when refuse is burned off the grates. As indicated in the OCRRF's approved O&M Manual, the shutdown period at the OCRRF commences when the subject unit's feedchute damper is shut (this is the time at which continuous feeding is ceased). Shutdown of a unit is complete when solid waste is burned off the grates. The operator verifies that the shutdown is complete by visually inspecting the grates to make sure the fires are out.

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

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

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

00001, 00002, 00003

It is further defined by the following process(es):

Process: MSW is located at Building 1 - One of three 330 tons per day (reference waste of 6000 Btu/lb) municipal waste combustors, firing Solid Waste (SW). SW includes: Municipal Solid Waste (which includes residential, commercial and institutional and/or governmental waste); combustible portion of

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construction and demolition (C&D) debris; light industrial waste; treated regulated medical waste; treated and destroyed medical waste; and NYSDEC approved non-hazardous industrial waste streams.

Natural gas is used as an auxiliary fuel during startup, shutdown and malfunctions as described below and at other times when the minimum combustion zone temperature would not otherwise be met.

40 CFR 60.58a(a)(1) reads, "the startup period commences when the affected facility begins the continuous burning of MSW and does not include any warmup period when the affected facility is combusting only a fossil fuel or other non-MSW fuel and no MSW is being combusted."

The OCRRF facility is subject to 40 CFR 60.58a which regulates certain compliance and performance testing requirements at the OCRRF including startup, shutdown and malfunction relief. 40 CFR 60.58a(a) reads, "the standards under this subpart apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown or malfunction; provided however that the duration of startup, shutdown and malfunction shall not exceed three hours per occurrence." The standards regulated under this subpart, for which the regulations provide startup, shutdown or malfunction relief, are particulate matter, opacity, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and baghouse inlet temperature. Furthermore, combustion index, as well as additional permit limits for the constituents listed above, are afforded the same relief. Combustion index is based on the carbon monoxide measurement ($CI = CO_2 * 100 / (CO_2 + CO)$) and addresses the same principal as the carbon monoxide permit limit, ie. requiring a certain combustion efficiency.

The definition of malfunction relief pursuant to 40 CFR 60.58a(a) as discussed above, as well as malfunction relief for additional regulated parameters from NYSDEC on a case by case basis pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.4 applies to the OCRRF. The definition of emergency defense pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.5 also applies to the OCRRF.

Startup, shutdown and malfunction relief would apply in those relatively few instances in which emissions limits developed for steady state operation can not be maintained due to these relatively brief transitional periods. Emergency defense would apply in rare instances in which emission limits developed for steady-state operation can not be maintained due to an emergency as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 201-2(b)(12).

The following definitions will be used to identify the mode of operation of the MWC.

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

Start-up: As indicated in the facility's approved O&M Manual, startup is initiated at the OCRRF when a boiler's feedchute damper is opened and continuous burning of MSW is commenced.

Continuous Burning: 40 CFR 60.58(a)(2) defines continuous burning as, "the continuous, semi-continuous, or batch feeding of MSW for the purposes of waste disposal, energy production, or providing heat to the combustion system in preparation for waste disposal or energy production. The use of MSW solely to provide thermal protection of the grate or hearth during the start-up period shall not be considered to be continuous burning."

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Shutdown: The shutdown period for a boiler begins when the continuous burning of MSW is ceased and the shutdown period ends when refuse is burned off the grates. As indicated in the OCRRF's approved O&M Manual, the shutdown period at the OCRRF commences when the subject unit's feedchute damper is shut (this is the time at which continuous feeding is ceased). Shutdown of a unit is complete when solid waste is burned off the grates. The operator verifies that the shutdown is complete by visually inspecting the grates to make sure the fires are out.

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

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

Process: STS is located at Building 1 - One of three 330 tons per day (reference waste of 6000 Btu/lb) municipal waste combustors, firing natural gas during periods of startup, shutdown and malfunction as these terms are described below, and as otherwise needed to meet temperature requirements.

The startup period commences when the affected facility begins the continuous burning of SW and does not include any warmup period when the affected facility is combusting only auxiliary fuel or other non-SW fuel and no SW is being combusted. 40 CFR 60.58(a) reads: "The standards under this subpart apply at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown or malfunction, provided however that the duration of startup, shutdown and malfunction shall not exceed three hours per occurrence." The standards regulated under this subpart, for which the regulations provide startup, shutdown or malfunction relief, are particulate matter, opacity, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and baghouse inlet temperature. Furthermore, combustion index, as well as additional permit limits for the constituents listed above, are afforded the same relief. Combustion index is based on the carbon monoxide measurement ($CI = CO_2 * 100 / (CO_2 + CO)$) and addresses the same principal as the carbon monoxide permit limit, ie. requiring a certain combustion efficiency. The definition of malfunction relief pursuant to 40 CFR 60.58A(a) as discussed above, as well as malfunction relief for additional regulated parameters from NYSDEC on a case by case basis pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.4 applies to the OCRRF. The definition of emergency defense pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 201-1.5 also applies to the OCRRF. Startup, shutdown and malfunction relief would apply in those relatively few instances in which emissions limits developed for steady state operation can not be maintained due to these relatively brief transitional periods. Emergency defense would apply in rare instances in which emission limits developed for steady-state operation can not be maintained due to an emergency as defined in 6 NYCRR Part 201-2(b)(12).

The following definitions will be used to identify the mode of operation of the MWC.



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Warmup: natural gas is the fuel used during the warmup period at the OCRRF. The OCRRF is in the warmup stage when only auxiliary fuel is being fired in order to warm the unit up to minimum combustion zone temperatures, or to keep the unit warm, before SW feeding has commenced.

Startup: Startup is initiated at the OCRRF when a boiler's feedchute damper is opened and continuous burning of MSD is commenced. Continuous Burning: Consistent with 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ea and Cb, continuous burning is "The continuous, semi-continuous, or batch feeding of SW for purposes of waste disposal, energy production, or providing heat to the combustion system in preparation for waste disposal or energy production. The use of SW solely to provide thermal protection of the grate or hearth during the startup period shall not be considered to be continuous burning.

Shutdown: The shutdown period for a boiler begins when the continuous burning of SW is ceased and the shutdown period ends when SW is burned off the grates. The shutdown period at the OCRRF commences when the subject unit's feedchute damper is shut (this is the same time at which continuous feeding is ceased). Shutdown of a unit is complete when SW is burned off the grates. The operator verifies that the shutdown is complete by visually inspecting the grates to make sure that the fires are out.

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

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

Title V/Major Source Status

ONONDAGA CO RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY is subject to Title V requirements. This determination is based on the following information:

The facility is major for the following pollutants based on annual potential to emit:

- NOx, SO2 > 100 tpy
- Total HAPs > 25 tpy
- HCl, Formaldehyde > 10 tpy

Program Applicability

The following chart summarizes the applicability of ONONDAGA CO RESOURCE RECOVERY

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FACILITY with regards to the principal air pollution regulatory programs:

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

NOTES:

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

Compliance Status

Facility is in compliance with all requirements

SIC Codes

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

SIC Code	Description
4953	REFUSE SYSTEMS

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SCC Codes

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

SCC Code	Description
5-01-900-06	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - AUXILIARY FUEL / NO EMISSIONS Natural Gas
5-01-001-04	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - MUNICIPAL INCINERATION SOL WST DISPOSAL-GOV:INCINERATION:MASS BURN REFRACTORYWALLCOMBUSTOR

Facility Emissions Summary

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

Cas No.	Contaminant Name	PTE	
		lbs/yr	Range
051207-31-9	2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZOFURAN (HAP)	> 0	but < 2.5 tpy
001746-01-6	2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN (HAP)	> 0	but < 10 tpy
007664-41-7	AMMONIA	>= 50	tpy but < 100 tpy



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007440-36-0	ANTIMONY (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
007440-38-2	ARSENIC (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
068131-74-8	ASHES (RESIDUES)	> 0 but < 2.5 tpy
000071-43-2	BENZENE (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
007440-41-7	BERYLLIUM (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
007440-43-9	CADMIUM (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000630-08-0	CARBON MONOXIDE	190000
007440-47-3	CHROMIUM (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
018540-29-9	CHROMIUM (VI) (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
007440-48-4	COBALT (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
007440-50-8	COPPER	> 0 but < 2.5 tpy
016984-48-8	FLUORIDE	> 0 but < 2.5 tpy
000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE (HAP)	>= 10 tpy
0NY100-00-0	HAP	>= 100 tpy but < 250 tpy
007647-01-0	HYDROGEN CHLORIDE (HAP)	>= 10 tpy
007439-92-1	LEAD (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
007439-96-5	MANGANESE (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
007439-97-6	MERCURY (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
007440-02-0	NICKEL METAL AND INSOLUBLE COMPOUNDS (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
0NY210-00-0	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	>= 250 tpy
0NY075-00-0	PARTICULATES	>= 40 tpy but < 50 tpy
0NY075-00-5	PM-10	>= 40 tpy but < 50 tpy
001336-36-3	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYL (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
130498-29-2	POLYCYCLIC AROMATIC HYDROCARBONS (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
007782-49-2	SELENIUM (HAP)	> 0 but < 10 tpy
007446-09-5	SULFUR DIOXIDE	>= 100 tpy but < 250 tpy
007664-93-9	SULFURIC ACID	>= 25 tpy but < 40 tpy
007440-31-5	TIN	> 0 but < 2.5 tpy
007440-62-2	VANADIUM	> 0 but < 2.5 tpy
0NY998-00-0	VOC	>= 25 tpy but < 40 tpy
007440-66-6	ZINC	> 0 but < 2.5 tpy

NOTIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

Item A: Sealing - 6NYCRR Part 200.5

The Commissioner may seal an air contamination source to prevent its operation if compliance with 6 NYCRR Chapter III is not met within the time provided by an order of the Commissioner issued in the case of the violation. Sealing means labeling or tagging a source to notify any person that operation of the source is prohibited, and also includes physical means of preventing the operation of an air contamination source without resulting in destruction of any equipment associated with such source, and includes, but is not limited to, bolting, chaining or wiring shut control panels, apertures or conduits associated with such source.

No person shall operate any air contamination source sealed by the Commissioner in accordance with this section unless a modification has been made which enables such source to comply with all requirements applicable to such modification.

Unless authorized by the Commissioner, no person shall remove or alter any seal affixed to any contamination source in accordance with this section.

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Item B: Acceptable Ambient Air Quality - 6NYCRR Part 200.6

Notwithstanding the provisions of 6 NYCRR Chapter III, Subchapter A, no person shall allow or permit any air contamination source to emit air contaminants in quantities which alone or in combination with emissions from other air contamination sources would contravene any applicable ambient air quality standard and/or cause air pollution. In such cases where contravention occurs or may occur, the Commissioner shall specify the degree and/or method of emission control required.

Item C: Maintenance of Equipment - 6NYCRR Part 200.7

Any person who owns or operates an air contamination source which is equipped with an emission control device shall operate such device and keep it in a satisfactory state of maintenance and repair in accordance with ordinary and necessary practices, standards and procedures, inclusive of manufacturer's specifications, required to operate such device effectively.

Item D: Unpermitted Emission Sources - 6NYCRR Part 201-1.2

If an existing emission source was subject to the permitting requirements of 6NYCRR Part 201 at the time of construction or modification, and the owner and/or operator failed to apply for a permit for such emission source then the following provisions apply:

(a) The owner and/or operator must apply for a permit for such emission source or register the facility in accordance with the provisions of Part 201.

(b) The emission source or facility is subject to all regulations that were applicable to it at the time of construction or modification and any subsequent requirements applicable to existing sources or facilities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Item F: Recycling and Salvage - 6NYCRR Part 201-1.7

Where practical, any person who owns or operates an air contamination source shall recycle or salvage air contaminants collected in an air cleaning device according to the requirements of 6 NYCRR.

Item G: Prohibition of Reintroduction of Collected Contaminants to the Air - 6NYCRR Part 201-1.8

No person shall unnecessarily remove, handle, or cause to be handled, collected air contaminants from an air cleaning device for recycling, salvage or disposal in a manner that would reintroduce them to the outdoor atmosphere.

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

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

Item I: Proof of Eligibility for Sources Defined as Exempt Activities - 6 NYCRR Part 201-3.2(a)

The owner and/or operator of an emission source or unit that is eligible to be exempt, may be required to certify that it operates within the specific criteria described in 6 NYCRR Subpart 201-3. The owner or operator of any such emission source must maintain all

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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 which contains emission sources or units subject to 6 NYCRR Subpart 201-3, 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.

Item J: Proof of Eligibility for Sources Defined as Trivial Activities - 6 NYCRR Part 201-3.3(a)

The owner and/or operator of an emission source or unit that is listed as being trivial in 6 NYCRR Part 201 may be required to certify that it operates within the specific criteria described in 6 NYCRR Subpart 201-3. The owner or operator of any such emission source 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 which contains emission sources or units subject to 6 NYCRR Subpart 201-3, 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.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Item O: Providing Information Upon Request - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(a)(4)

The permittee shall furnish to the Department, within a reasonable time, any information that the Department may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. The permittee shall also, on request, furnish the Department with copies of records required to be kept by the permit. Where information is claimed to be confidential, the permittee may furnish such records directly to the Administrator along with a claim of confidentiality.

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

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

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

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

Item R: Fees - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(a)(7)

The owner and/or operator of a stationary source shall pay fees to the department consistent with the fee schedule authorized by 6 NYCRR Subpart 482-2.

Item S: Right to Inspect - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(a)(8)

Upon presentation of credentials and other documents, as may be required by law, the permittee shall allow the Department or an authorized representative to perform the following:

- i. Enter upon the permittee's premises where the permitted facility is located or emissions-related activity is conducted, or where records

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must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

ii. Have access to and copy, at reasonable times, any records that must be kept under the conditions of the permit;

iii. Inspect, at reasonable times, any facilities, equipment (including monitoring and air pollution control equipment), practices, or operations regulated or required under the permit; and

iv. As authorized by the Act, sample or monitor, at reasonable times, substances or parameters for the purpose of assuring compliance with the permit or applicable requirements.

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

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

Item U: Progress Reports and Compliance Schedules - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(d)(5)

Progress reports consistent with an applicable schedule of compliance must be submitted at least semiannually on a calendar year basis, or at a more frequent period if specified in the applicable requirement or by the Department elsewhere in this permit. These reports shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days after the end of a reporting period. Such progress reports shall contain the following:

i. Dates for achieving the activities, milestones, or compliance required in the schedule of compliance, and dates when such activities, milestones or compliance were achieved; and

ii. An explanation of why any dates in the schedule of compliance were not or will not be met, and any preventive or corrective measures adopted.

Item V: Off Permit Changes - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(f)(6)

No permit revision will be required for operating changes that contravene an express permit term, provided that such changes would not violate applicable requirements as defined under this Part or contravene federally enforceable monitoring (including test methods), recordkeeping, reporting, or compliance certification permit terms and conditions. Such changes may be made without requiring a permit revision, if the changes are not modifications under any provisions of Title I of the Act and the changes do not exceed the emissions

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allowable under the permit (whether expressed therein as a rate of emissions or in terms of total emissions) provided that the facility provides the Administrator and the Department with written notification in advance of the proposed changes within a minimum of 7 days as required by 6 NYCRR §201-6.5(f)(6).

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

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

- i. The ability of the Department to seek to bring suit on behalf of the State of New York, or the Administrator to seek to bring suit on behalf of the United States, to immediately restrain any person causing or contributing to pollution presenting an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, welfare or the environment to stop the emission of air pollutants causing or contributing to such pollution;
- ii. The liability of a permittee of the Title V facility for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;
- iii. The applicable requirements of Title IV of the Act;
- iv. The ability of the Department or the Administrator to obtain information from the permittee concerning the ability to enter, inspect and monitor the facility.

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

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

- i. If additional applicable requirements under the Act become

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

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

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

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

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

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

Item Y: Required Emission Tests - 6 NYCRR Part 202-1.1

An acceptable report of measured emissions shall be submitted, as may be required by the Commissioner, to ascertain compliance or noncompliance with any air pollution code, rule, or regulation. Failure to submit a report acceptable to the Commissioner within the time stated shall be sufficient reason for the Commissioner to suspend or deny an operating permit. Notification and acceptable procedures are specified in 6NYCRR Part 202-1.

Item Z: Visible Emissions Limited - 6 NYCRR Part 211.3

Except as permitted by a specific part of this Subchapter and for open fires for which a restricted burning permit has been issued, no

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person shall cause or allow any air contamination source to emit any material having an opacity equal to or greater than 20 percent (six minute average) except for one continuous six-minute period per hour of not more than 57 percent opacity.

Item AA: Open Fires - 6 NYCRR Part 215

No person shall burn, cause, suffer, allow or permit the burning in an open fire of garbage, rubbish for salvage, or rubbish generated by industrial or commercial activities.

Item BB: 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 CC: 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

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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	Short Description	Condition
FACILITY	ECL 19-0301.	Powers and Duties of the Department with respect to air pollution control	1-7
FACILITY	40CFR 52-A.21	Prevention of Significant Deterioration	34, 33, 35
1-MBMWF /- /MSW	40CFR 52-A.21(j)(2)	Best Available Control Technology (BACT) (see narrative)	77, 78, 79, 62, 56, 57, 58, 61, 63, 64, 65, 67, 69, 70, 71, 68, 75, 76, 60, 66, 74, 72, 73
1-MBMWF	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(a)(2)(i)	Emission Guidelines	45
1-MBMWF /- /MSW	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(a)(2)(iii)	Emission Guidelines	80
1-MBMWF	40CFR 60-Cb.33b(b)(3)(i)	SO2 Emission Limit	46
1-MBMWF	40CFR 60-Cb.34b	Emission guidelines for MWC operating practices (Carbon Monoxide), (MWC Unit Load Level), (Temperature).	47
1-MBMWF /- /MSW	40CFR 60-Cb.34b(a)	Emission Guidelines	81
1-MBMWF	40CFR 60-Cb.34b(b)	Emission Guidelines	48
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Cb.35b	Municipal waste combustor operator training and certification.	36, 38, 37
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Cb.36b	Emission guidelines for municipal waste combustor fugitive ash emissions.	39
1-MBMWF	40CFR 60-Cb.38b(a)		49
1-MBMWF	40CFR 60-Cb.39b	Reporting and record	50

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		keeping guidelines and compliance schedules.	
1-MBMWF	40CFR 60-Cb.39b(a)		51
1-MBMWF	40CFR 60-Db.	Steam generators over 100 million Btu per hour	52
1-MBMWF	40CFR 60-Db.49b(d)	Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.	53
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	40CFR 60-Ea.52a(b)	Standards for municipal waste combustor metals	82
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	40CFR 60-Ea.53a(b)	Standards for municipal waste combustor organics	83
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	40CFR 60-Ea.54a(d)	Standards for municipal waste combustor acid gases.	84
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Ea.56a(f)	Standards for municipal waste combustor operating practices	40
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Ea.56a(g)	Standards for municipal waste combustor operating practices	41
FACILITY	40CFR 68.	Chemical accident prevention provisions	1-5
FACILITY	40CFR 82-F.	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - recycling and emissions reduction	1-6
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	6NYCRR 200.7	Maintenance of equipment.	54, 55
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.4	Unavoidable noncompliance and violations	85
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.	Title V Permits and the Associated Permit Conditions	43, 44, 24
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5(c)	Permit conditions for Recordkeeping and Reporting of Compliance Monitoring	1-1
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5(c)(2)	Permit conditions for Recordkeeping and Reporting of Compliance Monitoring	1-2
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5(c)(3)(ii)	Permit conditions for Recordkeeping and Reporting of Compliance Monitoring	1-3
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.5(e)	Compliance Certification	1-4
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2.1	Emission Statements - Applicability	29
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2.5	Emission Statements - record keeping requirements.	30
FACILITY	6NYCRR 211.2	General Prohibitions - air pollution prohibited.	88
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	6NYCRR 219-2.2(d)	Dioxin Emissions	92
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	6NYCRR 219-2.2(e)	Other Emissions	102, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 103, 104



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1-MBMWF / - /MSW	6NYCRR 219-2.4(a)(1)	Operating requirements.	105, 106
1-MBMWF / - /MSW	6NYCRR 219-2.4(b)	Operating requirements.	107
1-MBMWF	6NYCRR 219-2.5	Start-up, shutdown and upset conditions.	89
1-MBMWF	6NYCRR 219-2.7	Continuous emission monitoring.	90
1-MBMWF	6NYCRR 219-2.7(e)	Continuous emission monitoring.	91
FACILITY	6NYCRR 219-7.2	Compliance with Mercury Emission Limitations	1-8, 1-9
1-MBMWF / - /MSW	6NYCRR 617.11(d)	Decision-making and findings requirements	108

Applicability Discussion:

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

ECL 19-301.

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

6NYCRR Part 200-.7

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

6NYCRR Part 201-1.4

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

6NYCRR Part 201-6

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

6NYCRR Part 201-6.5(c)

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

6NYCRR Part 201-6.5(c)(2)

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

6NYCRR Part 201-6.5(e)

Sets forth the general requirements for compliance certification content; specifies an annual submittal frequency; and identifies the EPA and appropriate regional office address where the reports are to be sent.

6NYCRR Part 202-2.1

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

6NYCRR Part 202-2.5

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

6NYCRR Part 211-.2

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

40 CFR Part 68.

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

40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F

Subpart F requires the reduction of emissions of class I and class II refrigerants to the lowest achievable level during the service, maintenance, repair, and disposal of appliances in accordance with section 608 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990.

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

40CFR 52-A.21

This citation applies to facilities that are subject to Prevention of Significant Deterioration provisions; ie: facilities that are located in an attainment area and that emit pollutants which are listed in 40 CFR 52.21(b)(23)(i) .

40CFR 52-A.21 (j) (2)

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

40CFR 60-Cb.33b (a) (2) (i)

This section sets forth the emission limit for cadmium contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor subject to the requirements of the Emission Guidelines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb. The emission limit for cadmium is 0.040 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

40CFR 60-Cb.33b (a) (2) (iii)

This section sets forth the emission limit for lead contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor subject to the requirements of the Emission Guidelines, 40 CFR 60, Subpart Cb. The emission limit for lead is 0.49 milligrams per dry standard cubic meter, corrected to 7 percent oxygen.

40CFR 60-Cb.33b (b) (3) (i)

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

40CFR 60-Cb.34b

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This section sets forth requirements for municipal waste combustor (MWC) operating practices (Carbon Monoxide emission limits by MWC technology), (MWC unit load level) and (Temperature).

40CFR 60-Cb.34b (a)

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

40CFR 60-Cb.34b (b)

This section sets forth municipal waste combustor operating practices which include maximum load level and temperature requirements. The operating range for the combustor must be no more than 110 percent of the maximum load level demonstrated during the most recent performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable dioxin/furan limit. The temperature at the inlet of the particulate matter control device must be no more than 17degrees C (300 F) above the maximum demonstrated particulate matter control device temperature measured during the most recent dioxin/furan performance test demonstrating compliance with the applicable dioxin/furan limit.

40CFR 60-Cb.35b

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

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

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

40CFR 60-Cb.36b

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

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systems.

40CFR 60-Cb.38b (a)

This section requires that the applicant meet the municipal waste combustor compliance and performance testing requirements listed in 40 CFR 60.58b of Subpart Eb, as applicable, to determine compliance with the emission limits specified in their permit.

40CFR 60-Cb.39b

This section sets forth reporting and recordkeeping guidelines and compliance schedules for municipal waste combustors.

40CFR 60-Cb.39b (a)

This section requires that the applicant meet the municipal waste combustor reporting and recordkeeping provisions listed in 40 CFR 60.59b of Subpart Eb, as applicable.

40CFR 60-Db.

This condition states that the facility is subject to only certain requirements of the NSPS for large boilers since the facility is limited to burning less than 10% annual capacity factor of fossil fuel (gas).

40CFR 60-Db.49b (d)

This condition requires the facility to maintain records to demonstrate that the burning of fossil fuel (gas) is less than 10% of the plant's annual capacity factor.

40CFR 60-Ea.52a (b)

This section sets forth the emission limit for opacity exhibited by the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor subject to the particulate matter emission limit specified in 60.52a of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ea. The emission limit for opacity is 10 percent (6 - minute average).

40CFR 60-Ea.53a (b)

This section sets forth the emission limit for dioxins/furans contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor meeting the applicability requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ea. The emission limit for dioxins/furans is 30 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (total mass), corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis).

40CFR 60-Ea.54a (d)

This section sets forth the emission limit for hydrogen chloride contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal waste combustor meeting the applicability requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ea. The emission limit for hydrogen chloride is 25 parts per million by volume or 5 percent of the potential hydrogen chloride emission concentration (95 - percent reduction by weight or volume), corrected to 7 percent oxygen (dry basis), whichever is less stringent.

40CFR 60-Ea.56a (f)

This section requires that the applicant develop and update on a yearly basis a site-specific operating manual. It also specifies the minimum elements of municipal waste combustor unit operation that must be included in the operating manual.

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40CFR 60-Ea.56a (g)

This section requires that the owner or operator of a municipal waste combustor meeting the applicability requirements of 40 CFR 60, Subpart Ea, establish a training program for reviewing the operating manual annually with each person who has responsibilities affecting the operation of a municipal waste combustor including, but not limited to, chief facility operators, shift supervisors, control room operators, ash handlers, maintenance personnel, and crane/load handlers.

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

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

6NYCRR 219-2.2 (d)

This section sets forth the emission limit for dioxins contained in the gases discharged to the atmosphere from a municipal solid waste incineration facility meeting the applicability criteria of 6 NYCRR Subpart 219-2.

A dioxin equivalent emission concentration in excess of 2 nanograms per dry standard cubic meter (ng/dscm), corrected to seven percent oxygen, is required.

This section also requires that any person who owns or operates a facility subject to Subpart 219-2 must submit, as part of an application for a permit to construct a new facility and for each application to renew a certificate to operate, a plan demonstrating to the satisfaction of the commissioner that all reasonable efforts and best management practices have been implemented to achieve reasonable progress toward minimization of dioxin equivalent emissions to a target value of 0.2 ng/dscm, corrected to seven percent oxygen.

6NYCRR 219-2.2 (e)

This regulation authorizes the limitation of other pollutants beyond those specifically regulated for MSW incinerators.

6NYCRR 219-2.4 (a) (1)

This section establishes an operating requirement to monitor the combustion efficiency of an incinerator which meets the applicability criteria of Subpart 219-2.

A combustion index of 99.9 percent based on a running eight-hour average of readings, and 99.95 percent, based on a running seven-day average of readings is required. On a case-by-case basis, alternative combustion index criteria may be established for any source subject to the requirements of Subpart 219-2 which is demonstrated to be unable to meet the combustion index criteria. In no case may such alternative combustion index criteria be less than 99.80 percent, based on a running eight-hour

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average of readings.

6NYCRR 219-2.4 (b)

This section establishes an operating requirement to monitor the temperature in the combustion zone of an incinerator which meets the applicability criteria of Subpart 219-2.

The section requires that an applicant demonstrate by a method specific to a proposed incinerator, and which is acceptable to the department, that actual measurements indicate a temperature and residence time of at least 1,800oF for one second in the combustion zone on a continuous basis, or equivalent. The demonstration must be based on a continuous 30 minute average of temperature measurements.

6NYCRR 219-2.5

This section requires that any person who owns or operates an incinerator subject to Subpart 219-2 submit, 90 days or more prior to applying for a certificate to operate, an operating plan to provide for proper maintenance, and avoid careless operation or other preventable conditions during startup, shutdown and other upset condition periods. It requires that such a plan must include provisions for equipment which automatically maintains proper operating parameters. The plan must also be found acceptable to the department and approved prior to issuance of a certificate to operate.

6NYCRR 219-2.7

This regulation requires the continuous monitoring of various pollutants and operating parameters for demonstrating compliance with regulatory limits.

6NYCRR 219-2.7 (e)

This section requires that any person who owns or operates an incinerator subject to Subpart 219-2, must retain for at least three years, records and summaries of all measurements and operating parameters, and make them available upon request of the department within 10 working days from receipt of the request.

6NYCRR 219-7.2

This regulation requires that the emissions of mercury from Large Municipal Waste Combustors be less than 28 micrograms per dry standard cubic meter. The facility owner or operator is required to test annually to ensure compliance with this regulation..

6NYCRR 617.11 (d)

617.11 DECISION-MAKING AND FINDINGS REQUIREMENTS.

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

(b) In the case of an action involving an applicant, the lead agency's filing of a written findings statement and decision on whether or not to fund or approve an action must be made within 30 calendar days after the filing of the final EIS.

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

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and the agency has made a written findings statement. Findings and a decision may be made simultaneously.

(d) Findings must:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Compliance Certification

Summary of monitoring activities at ONONDAGA CO RESOURCE RECOVERY FACILITY:

Location Facility/EU/EP/Process/ES	Type of Monitoring	Cond No.
FACILITY	record keeping/maintenance procedures	33
FACILITY	record keeping/maintenance procedures	34
FACILITY	record keeping/maintenance procedures	35
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	56
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	57
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	58
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	60
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	61
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	62
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	63
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	64
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	65
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	continuous emission monitoring (cem)	66
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	67
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	continuous emission monitoring (cem)	68
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	continuous emission monitoring (cem)	69
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	continuous emission monitoring (cem)	70
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	continuous emission monitoring (cem)	71
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	72
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	continuous emission monitoring (cem)	73
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	continuous emission monitoring (cem)	74
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	75
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	76
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	77



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1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	78
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	79
1-MBMWF	intermittent emission testing	45
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	80
1-MBMWF	continuous emission monitoring (cem)	46
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	continuous emission monitoring (cem)	81
1-MBMWF	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate	48
FACILITY	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate	39
1-MBMWF	record keeping/maintenance procedures	49
1-MBMWF	record keeping/maintenance procedures	50
1-MBMWF	record keeping/maintenance procedures	51
1-MBMWF	record keeping/maintenance procedures	52
1-MBMWF	record keeping/maintenance procedures	53
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate	82
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	83
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	84
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	record keeping/maintenance procedures	54
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	record keeping/maintenance procedures	55
FACILITY	record keeping/maintenance procedures	1-3
FACILITY	record keeping/maintenance procedures	1-4
FACILITY	record keeping/maintenance procedures	29
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	92
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	93
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	94
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	95
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	96
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	97
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	98
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	99
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	100
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	101
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	102
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	103
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	intermittent emission testing	104
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate	105
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate	106
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate	107
1-MBMWF	record keeping/maintenance procedures	91
FACILITY	intermittent emission testing	1-8
FACILITY	intermittent emission testing	1-9
1-MBMWF/-/MSW	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate	108

Basis for Monitoring

Conditions 1-8 and 1-9 are added as limits on emissions of mercury. Condition 1-9 limits mercury emissions to 28 ug/dscm. Condition 1-8 requires 85% reduction.