Permit ID: 2-6005-00139/00002
Renewal Number: 4
08/30/2021

Facility Identification Data
Name: PARKCHESTER SOUTH CONDOMINIUM
Address: 2020 E TREMONT AVE
BRONX, NY 10462

Owner/Firm
Name: PARKCHESTER SOUTH CONDOMINIUM
Address: 2000 E TREMONT AVE
BRONX, NY 10462-5703, USA
Owner Classification: Corporation/Partnership

Permit Contacts
Division of Environmental Permits:
Name: DENISE L GRATTAN
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LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101
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LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101
Phone: 7184827263

Air Permitting Contact:
Name: JOSEPH TORTORELLI
Address: PARKCHESTER SOUTH CONDOMINIUM
2000 E TREMONT AVE
BRONX, NY 10462
Phone: 7183206059

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

Summary Description of Proposed Project
Application for renewal of Air Title V Facility for Parkchester South Condominium.
Permit ID: 2-6005-00139/00002
Renewal Number: 4
08/30/2021

Attainment Status
PARKCHESTER SOUTH CONDOMINIUM is located in the town of BRONX in the county of BRONX. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Criteria Pollutant</th>
<th>Attainment Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Particulate Matter (PM)</td>
<td>ATTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Particulate Matter&lt; 10µ in diameter (PM10)</td>
<td>ATTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)</td>
<td>ATTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone*</td>
<td>SEVERE NON-ATTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)**</td>
<td>ATTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Carbon Monoxide (CO)</td>
<td>ATTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* 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:
Parkchester South Condominium (Parkchester), located at 2020 E. Tremont Avenue in Bronx, New York, provides heat and hot water to an apartment complex consisting of one hundred and seventy-two (172) buildings and twelve thousand two hundred and seventy-one (12,271) apartments. The facility operates four (4) dual fuel (natural gas & #2 fuel oil) boilers that discharge through one common stack. Each boiler is connected to 2 burners for natural gas and #2 fuel oil. With the conversion to #2 fuel oil from #6 fuel oil that began on 7/29/2019 with the first boiler (Emission Source 00001), Parkchester uses ultra low sulfur diesel (ULSD) with sulfur content of 15 PPM (0.0015% by weight ) in compliance with 6 NYCRR Part 225-1.2 (d). Each boiler is connected to two burners for natural gas and #2 fuel oil. Parkchester obtained ULSD sample analysis from their fuel vendor confirming that sulfur content is 15 PPM, and will request such certification at every #2 fuel oil delivery.

The conversion of dual burners from using natural gas and #6 fuel oil to using a combination of natural gas and #2 ultra low-sulfur distillate (ULSD) fuel oil consisted of the replacement of the 2 burner tips for each of the boiler, and the replacement of the 2 burner guns for each of the 4 boilers. Natural gas is still being the primary fuel source.

The boilers (Emission Sources 00001, 00002, 00003 & 00004) supply steam for the space heating of their buildings. The four (4) boilers were constructed in 1939. The four (4) boilers are collectively identified as Emission Unit U-00001. Emissions from the four (4) boilers are exhausted through one common stack which is identified as Emission Point 00001. Current Emission Unit, Emission Sources, and Emission Point will remain the same, Process 001 (natural gas) will remain the same and Process 020 will be the conversion from #6 to #2 ULSD fuel oil.

As of 10/21/2019, the facility has converted the existing four (4) Foster Wheeler Type D boilers' secondary
Division of Air Resources
Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6005-00139/00002
Renewal Number: 4
08/30/2021

fuel type from #6 fuel oil (residual) to #2 fuel oil (ULSD - ultra low-sulfur distillate with a limit of 0.0015% sulfur content by weight). Natural gas will remain as the primary fuel source for these four boilers. As a result, this has reduced the Sulfur Dioxide emissions from 130 tpy to < 25 tpy. With this fuel oil conversion to ULSD, Parkchester is no longer considered a Major Facility for SO2 emission, since their potential to emit are below the threshold of 25 tons/year for sulfur dioxide. With the replacement of the oil guns (2 on each boiler) maximum design capacity, each of these four boiler have a maximum design capacity of 133 MM Btu/hr, so the boilers are re-classified from 99 MM Btu/hr to 133 MM Btu/hr each.

This new value is related to the new oil guns (2 on each boiler) proposed for the conversion from #6 fuel oil to #2 ULSD fuel oil. The start-up date for the first boiler (Emission Source 00001) on #2 ULSD fuel oil is 7/29/2019 and all four boilers should be running on #2 ULSD fuel oil by 10/21/2019 with a maximum heat input of 133 MM Btu/hr for each boiler after the conversion.

The facility has re-classified the four existing Foster Wheeler Type D boilers from mid-size (99 MM Btu/hr) to large boilers (133 MM Btu/hr). With the replacement of the oil guns (2 on each boiler), each of these four boiler have a maximum design capacity of 133 MM Btu/hr. A mid-size boiler is defined as "a boiler with a maximum heat input capacity greater than 25 million Btu per hour and equal to or less than 100 million Btu per hour", and a large boiler is defined as "a boiler with a maximum heat input capacity greater than 100 million Btu per hour and equal to or less than 250 million Btu per hour." As a result, the NOx RACT emission limit changes from 0.20 lbs/MM Btu to 0.15 lbs/MM Btu. Also, the NOx emissions equation cap of 0.15 lbs/MM Btu will be the new NOx RACT for the large boilers operating on natural gas (Process 001) and #2 ULSD fuel oil (Process 020). Hence, the maximum annual usage of #2 ULSD fuel oil will not be exceeding 31% of the total annual fuel consumption, on a BTU basis will be amended.

Part 231-2, New Source Review in non-attainment areas and ozone transport region is not applicable to this facility because these boilers have been in existence at this facility since 1939 and there is no increase in actual NOx emissions, but a decrease from 243 tpy to 66 tpy. Also, the facility must comply with a lower NOx RACT limit of 0.15 lbs/MM Btu and not 0.20 lbs/MM Btu.

The facility has added one 115 KW (155 HP) emergency generator (Kohler Mod 100 REZDG) for protecting servers and communication systems in the Boiler/Heating Plant. This emergency generator is a USEPA certified for stationary emergency applications. The "Certificate of Conformity" was submitted with this renewal application. This generator operates on natural gas.

The facility operates other sources which are considered exempt from permitting in accordance with 6NYCRR 201-3.2(c), including four (4) #2 ULSD fuel oil storage tanks (<300,000 bbls) each, and one 115 KW (155 HP) emergency generator (Kohler Mod 100 REZDG).

Permit Structure and Description of Operations
The Title V permit for PARKCHESTER SOUTH CONDOMINIUM 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.

PARKCHESTER SOUTH CONDOMINIUM is defined by the following emission unit(s):

Emission unit U00001 - Emission Unit U-00001 is comprised of four Foster Wheeler boilers, Boilers 001, 002, 003 and 004 (Emission Sources 00001, 00002, 00003 & 00004; respectively). Parkchester operates the four boilers as large boilers (a boiler with a maximum heat input capacity greater than 100 million Btu per hour and equal to or less than 250 million Btu per hour). All four boilers discharge through a common stack, identified as Emission Point 00001. The four boilers burn both natural gas (Process 001) and #2 ULSD fuel oil (Process 020). The conversion of #6 to #2 fuel oil resulted in modification of Process 020 (#2 ULSD fuel oil) and modification of oil guns/nozzles for each boiler (Emission Sources 0001, 0002, 0003 and 0004). With the replacement of the oil guns (2 on each boiler), each of these four boiler have a maximum design capacity of 133 MM Btu/hr.

The start-up date for the first boiler (Emission Source 00001) on #2 ULSD fuel oil was 7/29/2019 and all four boilers were running on #2 ULSD fuel oil by 10/21/2019 with a maximum heat input of 133 MM Btu/hr for each boiler after the conversion.

The four Foster Wheeler boilers, Boilers 001, 002, 003 and 004 (Emission Sources 00001, 00002, 00003 & 00004) fire both natural gas & ULSD #2 fuel oil. On or after July 1, 2014, the NOx RACT compliance plan rule limit for large boilers is 0.15 lb/MM Btu.
(99 MM Btu/hr to 133 MM Btu/hr) by 7/29/2019. All four boilers discharge through a common stack, identified as Emission Point 00001.

With the replacement of the oil guns (2 on each boiler), each of these four boiler have a maximum design capacity of 133 MM Btu/hr and the boilers were re-classified from 99 MM Btu/hr to 133 MM Btu/hr each.

Mid-size boiler: A boiler with a maximum heat input capacity greater than 25 million Btu per hour and equal to or less than 100 million Btu per hour.

A large boiler is defined as a boiler with a maximum heat input capacity greater than 100 million Btu per hour and equal to or less than 250 million Btu per hour.

On or after July 1, 2014, the NOx RACT rule limit for large gas/oil boilers is 0.15 lb/MM Btu.

Process: 020 is located at 1st Floor, Building BPLANT - Process 020 is the firing of #2 ULSD fuel oil in Boilers 001, 002, 003 & 004 (Emission Sources 00001, 00002, 00003 & 00004, respectively) in Emission Unit U-00001. These four Foster Wheeler boilers burn both natural gas (Process 001) and #2 USLD fuel oil (Process 020) and natural gas (Process 001), and each boiler has been re-classified as Large Boiler category from Mid-size Boilers (99 MM Btu/hr to 133 MM Btu/hr). With the replacement of the oil guns (2 on each boiler), each of these four boiler have a maximum design capacity of 133 MM Btu/hr. All four boilers discharge through a common stack, identified as Emission Point 00001.

The start-up date for the first boiler (Emission Source 00001) on #2 ULSD fuel oil was 7/29/2019 and all four boilers were running on #2 ULSD fuel oil by 10/21/2019 with a maximum heat input of 133 MM Btu/hr for each boiler after the conversion.

Mid-size boiler: A boiler with a maximum heat input capacity greater than 25 million Btu per hour and equal to or less than 100 million Btu per hour.

A large boiler is defined as a boiler with a maximum heat input capacity greater than 100 million Btu per hour and equal to or less than 250 million Btu per hour.

On or after July 1, 2014, the NOx RACT rule limit for large gas/oil boilers is 0.15 lb/MM Btu.

Title V/Major Source Status
PARKCHESTER SOUTH CONDOMINIUM is subject to Title V requirements. This determination is based on the following information:
Parkchester South Condominium is a major facility because the potential emissions of nitrogen oxides is greater than the major source thresholds, which is 25 tons per year for nitrogen oxides. Also, the potential emissions of sulfur dioxide is greater than the major source thresholds, which is 25 tons per year for sulfur dioxide.

Program Applicability
The following chart summarizes the applicability of PARKCHESTER SOUTH CONDOMINIUM with regards to the principal air pollution...
regulatory programs:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Regulatory Program</th>
<th>Applicability</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PSD</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSR (non-attainment)</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NESHAP (40 CFR Part 61)</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NESHAP (MACT - 40 CFR Part 63)</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSPS</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLE IV</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLE V</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TITLE VI</td>
<td>NO</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RACT</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIP</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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 (CAA AA) which were developed for 9 air contaminants (inorganic arsenic, radon, benzene, vinyl chloride, asbestos, mercury, beryllium, radionuclides, and volatile HAPs).

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 212-3, 220-1.6, 220-1.7, 220-2.3, 220-2.4, 226, 227-2, 228, 229, 230, 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIC Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>6513</td>
<td>APARTMENT BUILDING OPERATORS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCC Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-03-005-01</td>
<td>EXTERNAL COMBUSTION BOILERS -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL BOILER -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>DISTILLATE OIL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Grades 1 and 2 Oil</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-03-006-01</td>
<td>EXTERNAL COMBUSTION BOILERS -</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL BOILER -</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NATURAL GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Over 100 MMBtu/Hr</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 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 for each contaminant that is displayed represents the facility-wide PTE in tons per year (tpy) or pounds per year (lbs/yr). In some instances the PTE represents a federally enforceable emissions cap or limitation for that contaminant. 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cas No.</th>
<th>Contaminant</th>
<th>PTE lbs/yr</th>
<th>PTE tons/yr</th>
<th>Actual lbs/yr</th>
<th>Actual tons/yr</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
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</table>
Division of Air Resources
Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6005-00139/00002
Renewal Number: 4
08/30/2021

007446-09-5 SULFUR DIOXIDE
007446-11-9 SULFUR TRIOXIDE
000108-88-3 TOLUENE
0NY100-00-0 TOTAL HAP
0NY998-00-0 VOC
007440-66-6 ZINC

NOTIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

Item A: 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 B: 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 C: 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 D: 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 E: 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 F: 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
Division of Air Resources
Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6005-00139/00002
Renewal Number: 4
08/30/2021

or reduction in the permitted activity would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

Item G: 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 H: 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 I: 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 J: 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 K: 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 L: 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: 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_02

Item B: 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Short Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FACILITY</td>
<td>ECL 19-0301</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>Powers and Duties of the Department with respect to air pollution control</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACILITY</td>
<td>40CFR 68</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>Chemical accident prevention provisions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FACILITY</td>
<td>40CFR 82-F</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Protection of</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Stratospheric Ozone - recycling and emissions reduction
Acceptable ambient air quality.
Maintenance of equipment.
Unavoidable noncompliance and violations.
Recycling and Salvage
Prohibition of reintroduction of collected contaminants to the air.
Exempt Activities - Proof of eligibility.
Exempt Activities - exempt activity list.
Trivial Activities - proof of eligibility.
Title V Permits and the Associated Permit Conditions.
General Conditions - Requirement to Provide Information.
General Conditions - Fees.
General Conditions - Right to Inspect Recordkeeping and Reporting of Compliance Monitoring.
Records of Monitoring, Sampling and Measurement.
Reporting Requirements - Deviations and Noncompliance.
Compliance Schedules - Progress Reports.
Compliance Certification.
Operational Flexibility.
Permit Shield.
Required emissions tests.
Emission Statements - Applicability.
Emission Statements - record keeping requirements.
General Prohibitions - air pollution prohibited.
General Prohibitions - visible emissions limited.
Open Fires - Prohibitions.
Sulfur-in-Fuel.

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) (4)
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 (g)
Permit Exclusion Provisions - specifies those actions, such as administrative orders, suits, claims for natural resource damages, etc that are not affected by the federally enforceable portion of the permit, unless they are specifically addressed by it.

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

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

6 NYCRR 202-2.5
This rule specifies that each facility required to submit an emission statement must retain a copy of the statement and supporting documentation for at least 5 years and must make the information available to department representatives.

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

6 NYCRR 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, PARKCHESTER SOUTH CONDOMINIUM has been determined to be subject to the following regulations:

6 NYCRR 201-3.2 (c)
This section lists the specific activities which may be exempt from the permitting provisions of this Part.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (f)
This section describes the potential for certain operational changes to be made by the facility owner or operator without first obtaining a permit modification. Changes made pursuant to this provision must meet all of the criteria described in this section to qualify for consideration as operational flexibility. The Department reserves the right to require the facility owner or operator to obtain a permit modification prior to making any changes at the facility pursuant to this section.

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 225-1.2 (d)
This subdivision sets the sulfur-in-fuel limitation for distillate oil fired emission sources throughout the State.

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

6 NYCRR 227-1.3 (a)
This subdivision sets the particulate matter emission standards for subject stationary combustion installations.

6 NYCRR 227-1.3 (c)
This subdivision requires that all stationary combustion installations subject to this subpart perform an annual tune-up.
6 NYCRR 227-1.4 (a)  
This subdivision sets the opacity standard for subject stationary combustion installations.

6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (b) (1)  
NOx emission limits for large boilers.

6 NYCRR 227-2.6 (a)  
Applicable testing and/or monitoring requirements for emission sources subject to NOx RACT.

6 NYCRR 227-2.6 (c)  
This regulation is a SIP regulation. This citation is for stack test requirements. The owner or operator of the facility is required to test for NOx emission and follow monitoring and reporting requirements. The stack testing for NOx emission requires the facility to:

(1) submit a compliance test protocol to the department for approval at least 30 days prior to emission testing. The condition of the testing and the locations of the sampling devices must be acceptable to the department; and

(2) Utilize procedures set forth in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A or any other method acceptable to the department and EPA for determining compliance with the appropriate NOx limit in section 227-2.4 of this Subpart, and shall follow the procedures set forth in Part 202 of this Title.

(i) For large and mid-size boilers, utilize Method 7, 7E, or 19 from 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A or another reference method approved by the department.

(ii) For simple cycle combustion turbines, utilize Method 20 from 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A or another reference method approved by the department.

(iii) For combined cycle combustion turbines, utilize Method 7, 7E, or 19 from 40 CFR Part 60, appendix A or another reference method approved by the department.

(iv) For internal combustion engines, utilize Method 7, 7E or 19 from 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A or another reference method approved by the department.
Non Applicability Analysis
List of non-applicable rules and regulations:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Short Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FACILITY</td>
<td>40 CFR 52.21 (j)</td>
<td>Best Available Control Technology</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Reason: The facility has converted the existing four (4) Foster Wheeler Type D boilers' secondary fuel type from #6 fuel oil (residual) to #2 fuel oil (ULSD – ultra low-sulfur distillate with a limit of 0.0015% sulfur content by weight). Natural gas will remain as the primary fuel source for these four boilers. As a result, this will reduce the Sulfur Dioxide emissions from 130 tpy to < 25 tpy. With this fuel oil conversion to ULSD, Parkchester will not be considered a Major Facility for SO2 emission, since their potential to emit will be below the threshold of 25 tons/year for sulfur dioxide.

Therefore; 40 CFR 52-A.21, Prevention of Significant Deterioration for Sulfur Dioxide is not applicable to Parkchester South Condominium because the facility will no longer use #6 residual fuel oil with a sulfur limit of 0.30% by weight, instead the facility will use ULSD (Ultra Low Sulfur Distillate) with a sulfur limit of 0.0015% by weight.

| FACILITY | 6 NYCRR Subpart 231-2 | New Source Review in Nonattainment Areas and Ozone Transport Region |

Reason: The facility has converted the existing four (4) Foster Wheeler
Type D boilers' secondary fuel type from # 6 fuel oil (residual) to # 2 fuel oil (ULSD - ultra low-sulfur distillate with a limit of 0.0015 % sulfur content by weight). Natural gas will remain as the primary fuel source for these four boilers. As a result, this will reduce the Sulfur Dioxide emissions from 130 tpy to < 25 tpy.

The start-up date for the first boiler (Emission Source 00001) on #2 ULSD fuel oil was 7/29/2019 and all four boilers were running on #2 ULSD fuel oil by 10/21/2019 with a maximum heat input of 133 MM Btu/hr for each boiler after the conversion.

The facility has reclassifying the four existing Foster Wheeler Type D boilers from mid-size (99 MM Btu/hr) to large boilers (133 MM btu/hr). With the replacement of the oil guns (2 on each boiler), each of these four boiler have a maximum design capacity of 133 MM Btu/hr, so the boilers are re-classified from 99 MM Btu/hr to 133 MM Btu/hr each. As a result, the NOx RACT emission limit has changed from 0.20 lbs/ MM Btu to 0.15 lbs/MM Btu. Also, the NOx emissions equation cap of 0.15 lbs/MM Btu is the new NOx RACT for the large boilers operating on natural gas (Process 001) and # 2 ULSD fuel oil (Process 020). Hence, the maximum annual usage of #2 ULSD fuel oil will not be exceeding 31% of the total annual fuel consumption, on a BTU basis will be amended.

New Source Review is not applicable because the facility and these boilers have been in existence since 1939 and there are no increase in actual NOx emissions, but a decrease from 243 tpy to 66 tpy. Also, the facility must comply with a lower NOx RACT of 0.15 lbs/MM Btu and not 0.20 lbs/MM Btu. Therefore, New Source Review, 6 NYCRR 231-2 is not applicable to this facility for the above reasons.

NOTE: Non-applicability determinations are cited as a permit condition under 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.4(g). This information is optional and provided only if the applicant is seeking to obtain formal confirmation, within an issued Title V permit, that specified activities are not subject to the listed federal applicable or state only requirement. The applicant is seeking to obtain verification that a requirement does not apply for the stated reason(s) and the Department has agreed to include the non-applicability determination in the issued Title V permit which in turn provides a shield against any potential enforcement action.

Compliance Certification
Summary of monitoring activities at PARKCHESTER SOUTH CONDOMINIUM:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Cond No.</th>
<th>Type of Monitoring</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FACILITY</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>work practice involving specific operations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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. In addition to record keeping/maintenance procedures requirements, this facility is required to comply with the following monitoring conditions:

**Condition # 20 for 6 NYCRR 201-3.2 (c):** This is a facility-wide condition for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for hours per year operation of 500 hours limit for NOx.

This condition lists the specific activities which may be exempt from the permitting provisions of this Part. The facility operates a 115 KW (155 HP) exempt emergency generator (Kohler Mod 100 REZDG) in the Boiler/Heating Plant from NYSDEC permitting in accordance with 6 NYCRR 201-3.1(b) and 3.2(c)(6). The following exempt generator at the facility is to operate for no more than 500 hours per year:

One 115 KW (155 HP) emergency generator (Kohler Mod 100 REZDG) for protecting servers and communication systems in the Boiler/Heating Plant.

**Condition # 26 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (d):** This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Sulfur Dioxide for sulfur content limit of 0.0015 percent by weight. The distillate fuel oil (#2 heating oil) purchase is limited to 0.0015 percent sulfur by weight on or after July 1, 2016. Compliance with this limit will be based on vendor certifications.

This condition sets the sulfur-in-fuel limitation for distillate oil fired emission sources throughout the State.

**Condition # 27 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (b)(1):** This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition

Parkchester South condominium has re-classified the four Foster Wheeler Type D boilers from mid-size boilers (99 MM Btu/hr) to large boilers (133 MM Btu/hr) with the replacement of the new oil guns (2 on each boiler). Parkchester South Condominium is required to perform testing the four large boilers, the four 133 MM Btu/hr each Foster Wheeler Type D boilers (Emission Sources 00001, 00002, 00003 & 00004), to verify the NOx emission limit compliance. A large boiler is a boiler with a maximum heat input capacity greater than 100 million Btu per hour and equal to or less than 250 million Btu per hour. All four boilers operate on natural gas (Process 001) and on #2 fuel oil (Process 020).

On or after July 1, 2014, the owner/operator of large boilers (> or equal to 100 MM Btu/hr and <250 MM Btu/hr) boilers operating on # distillate fuel oil/natural gas have a new limit of 0.15 pounds of NOx per million Btus under the NOx RACT plan for large boilers. The allowable mass emissions change based on the quantity of Btus combusted. Allowable emissions will be determined by calculating the annual MM Btu combusted using heating value of 139,620 Btu/gal for #2 ULSD fuel oil and 1,050 Btu/scf for natural gas (NG) times the amount of the corresponding fuel, and then comparing that result to the actual corresponding emissions.

Actual corresponding emissions is calculated as the product of the gallons of #2 ULSD fuel oil, the 139,620 Btu/gal heat value for #2 ULSD fuel oil and the 0.172 lbs NOx/MM Btu for #2 ULSD fuel oil emission factor added to the product of MM SCF natural gas, the 1,050 Btu/SCF heat value and the 0.14 lbs NOx/MM Btu emission factor. Compliance is achieved if the actual NOx emission is < the allowable NOx emission.

Prior to July 1, 2014, emission factors that were measured during the November 17, 2010 stack test will be used to determine the actual NOx emissions from the combustion process.

Emission Factors from the November 17, 2010:

0.15 lbs NOx/MM Btu Allowable

0.14 lbs NOx/MM Btu for natural gas

[24 lbs NOx/1000 gal (as listed in AP-42, Table 1.3-1)] x [1 gal/139,620 Btu] = 0.172 lbs NOx/MM Btu for #2 ULSD fuel oil
The maximum annual usage ratio of #2 oil was determined based on the following assumptions:

1. Emission factor of 0.14 lbs NOx/MM Btu for natural gas as per the November 17, 2010 Stack Test Results.
2. Emission factor of 0.172 lbs NOx/MM Btu for #2 ULSD fuel oil obtained by dividing the #2 ULSD fuel oil emission factor of 24 lbs NOx/1000 gal (as listed in AP-42, Table 1.3-1) by #2 ULSD heating value of 139,620 Btu/gal.
3. The following equation is true:

\[ \text{EF (gas)} \times \text{Usage (gas)} + \text{EF [(ULSD fuel oil)} \times \text{(#2 ULSD fuel oil)} \leq \text{NOx RACT Limit} \]

\[ 0.14 \text{ (lb/MM Btu)} \times (1-U) + 0.172 \text{ (lb/MM Btu)} \times (U) \leq \text{0.15 (lb/MM Btu)} \]

Therefore: Usage of #2 ULSD fuel oil (on a BTU basis): \( U \leq 31\% \)

Usage of natural gas (on a BTU basis): \( 1-U > 69\% \)

Solving the equation above provides a maximum percentage of #2 ULSD fuel oil consumption of the total annual fuel consumption, on a BTU basis. If an annual #2 ULSD fuel oil consumption (on a BTU basis) exceeds 31% of the total annual fuel consumption, then the NOx RACT limit of 6 NYCRR 227-2.4 will be exceeded causing non-compliance with the NOx RACT rules and regulations. Considering the #6 fuel oil consumption during the last 3 years (2016 - 2018) ranging from 2% - 9% of the total annual fuel consumption, on a BTU basis, the facility believes that the goal of #2 ULSD fuel oil consumption within 31% of the total annual fuel consumption, is attainable.

Reasonable Available Control Technology (RACT) requirements of 6 NYCRR Part 227-2.4 for major facilities state that large boilers (boilers with a capacity of > or equal to 100 MM Btu/hour and <250 MM Btu/hr) burning a combination of gas and oil must comply with a presumptive NOx limit of 0.15 lbs/MM Btu. Parkchester South Condominium (Parkchester) complies with this requirement providing the maximum annual usage of #2 ULSD fuel oil not exceeding 31% of the total annual fuel consumption, on a BTU basis.

Parkchester must comply with the NOx RACT emission limit of 0.15 lbs/MM Btu. Parkchester will comply with this standard (regulation) by restricting (limiting) the ULSD #2 fuel oil usage to a quantity that will not make the #2 ULSD fuel oil
Division of Air Resources
Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6005-00139/00002
Renewal Number: 4
08/30/2021

exceed 31% of total yearly (annual) fuel (natural gas and #2 ULSD fuel oil) consumption, on a BTU 12-month rolling basis.

Total NOx emissions = [(gallons of #2 fuel oil x 139,620 Btu/gal x 0.172 lbs NOx/MM Btus)] + [(Cubic feet of natural gas x 1,050 Btu/SCF x 0.14 lbs NOx/MM Btus)]

The natural gas consumption (in scf) will be quantified by gas meter of local provider (Con Edison). The #2 ULSD fuel oil usage (consumption) quantities will be quantified by fuel oil flowmeter that will be newly installed.

This percentage may change when a NOx results are obtained from Air Emission Stack Testing for #2 ULSD fuel oil. When a new NOx Emission Factor for #2 ULSD fuel oil is obtained, the maximum annual percentage of #2 ULSD fuel oil consumption should be calculated to comply with the NOx RACT requirements of 6 NYCRR 227-2.4.

This condition applies to the four large boilers, the four 133 MM Btu/hr each Foster Wheeler Type D boilers (Emission Sources 00001, 00002, 00003 & 00004), to verify the NOx emission limit compliance.

**Condition #30 for 6 NYCRR 227.2 (b) (1):** This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition that applies to Emission Unit: U-00001, Emission Point: 00001, Process: 020 and emission sources 00001, 00002, 00003 & 00004 for Intermittent Emission Testing for Particulates. The upper limit is 0.10 pounds per million Btus.

Particulate emission limit for stationary combustion installation firing oil. The owner or operator shall complete the following once per term of this permit:

1) Submit to the Department an acceptable protocol for the testing of particulate emission limit cited in this condition.

2) Perform a stack test, based upon the approved test protocol, to determine compliance with the particulate emission limit cited in this condition.

3) All records shall be maintained at the facility for a minimum of five years.

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 lbs/mmBtu based on a 2 hour average emission for any oil fired stationary combustion installation.
Condition # 33 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (b) (1): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control condition that applies to Emission Unit: U-00001, Emission Point: 00001, Process: 020 and emission sources 00001, 00002, 00003 & 00004 for Intermittent Emission Testing for Oxides of Nitrogen. The NOx RACT limit is 0.15 pounds per million Btus.

Applicable testing and/or monitoring requirements for emission sources subject to NOx RACT. This condition is the NOx emission limit for large boilers operating on gas and oil.

Condition # 34 for 6 NYCRR 227-1.3 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level and process level condition that applies to Emission Unit: U-00001, Emission Point: 00001 and Process: 020 for Intermittent Emission Testing for Particulates with a limit of 0.10 pounds per million Btus.

This condition sets the particulate matter emission standards for subject stationary combustion installations.

Condition # 36 for 6 NYCRR 227-1.4 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition that applies to Emission Unit: U-00001, Emission Point: 00001, Process: 020 and emission sources 00001, 00002, 00003 & 00004 for Monitoring for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Particulates for Opacity.

This condition requires a limitation and compliance monitoring for opacity from a stationary combustion installation. Opacity is limited to 20% from any stationary combustion installation which fires liquid fuels. 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.

Recently, the facility has added one 115 KW (155 HP) emergency generator (Kohler Model 100 REZDG) in the Boiler/Heating Plant for protecting servers and communication systems. This emission source is an exempt activity as per 6 NYCRR Part 201-3.2 (c) (6). However; the facility's emission calculations have been modified to include both potential and estimated actual emission from the generator. The emergency generator is also listed in the List of Exempt Activities. This emergency generator is a USEPA certified for stationary emergency applications. The emergency generator fires natural gas.

With the addition of the Kohler 100REZDG emergency generator in the Boiler/Heating Plant, the facility is not subject to the NSR as per Part 231-6, since the Project Emission Potentials (PEPs), from the addition of the emergency generator, for all NOx, PM, SO2
and VOC do not exceed the Significant Project Threshold (SPT) as per 6 NYCRR Part 231-13.3 and Part 231-13.4 Tables. Moreover, the facility is not subject to 6 NYCRR Part 231-11.2, since the PTE values have been considered for the PEP calculation (instead of the projected actual emission), and therefore Subpart 231-11.2 is not applicable as per 231-11.2 (a).

This major facility is not subject to the New Source Review as per Part 231-6, since the PEPs from modification (addition of the Kohler emergency generator) for all contaminants (NOx, PM, SO2 and VOC) do not exceed the SPT in both Table # 3 of 6 NYCRR Part 231-13.3 and Table # 4 of 6 NYCRR Part 231-13.4. Moreover, this major facility is not subject to 6 NYCRR Part 231-11.2 since the PTE values have been considered for the PEP calculation (instead of the projected actual emission), and therefore Subpart 231-11.2 is not applicable as per 231-11.2 (a).

The 115 KW Kohler emergency generator is a USEPA certified for stationary emergency applications. The "Certificate of Conformity" was submitted with this renewal application. This generator fires natural gas. It is manufactured by General Motors, and is 4-Cycle Turbocharged V-8 Cylinder arrangement.

The NOx PEP is 0.79 tpy (1580 lbs/yr). The NOx PTE for the emergency generator is 3.15 lb/hr.

The SPT in as per Table 3 of 231-13.3 is 2.5 tpy
The SPT in as per Table 4 of 231-13.4 is 40 tpy

Summary of Regulated Air Emissions from the emergency generator in tpy:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Component</th>
<th>PTE (tpy)</th>
<th>PTE (lbs/yr)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PM 2.5</td>
<td>0.0039</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PM10</td>
<td>0.0039</td>
<td>7.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOx</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>1,580</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO</td>
<td>1.33</td>
<td>2,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SO2</td>
<td>0.000210</td>
<td>0.42</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CO2</td>
<td>39.23</td>
<td>78,460</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total HAPs</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TOC</td>
<td>0.13</td>
<td>260</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Methane</td>
<td>0.08</td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Benzene</td>
<td>0.000563</td>
<td>1.126</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Formaldehyde</td>
<td>0.01</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Net Project Potential in Table 3 of 231-13.3 = PEP - SPT = 0.79 tpy - 2.5 tpy = - 1.71
Net Project Potential in Table 4 of 231-13.4 = PEP - SPT = 0.79 tpy - 40 tpy = -39.21 tpy

Therefore; Subpart 231-11.2 is not applicable to this project as per 231-11.2 (a).