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

Revere Smelting & Refining has submitted an Air Title V Permit Renewal Application.
REVERE SMELTING & REFINING CORP is located in the town of WALLKILL in the county of ORANGE. 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: 10μ in diameter (PM10)</td>
<td>ATTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)</td>
<td>ATTAINMENT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ozone*</td>
<td>MODERATE 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:
Minor Modification 1 to Renewal 2 under 201-6.6(c) consists of the following:
Replacing the existing 4-Cell Wheelabrator Baghouse currently controlling the kettle refinery with a 5-Cell BHM Baghouse.
Installation of a new refining kettle No.8.
Installation of a Regenerative Thermal Oxider to provide additional control of VOC and CO from the Rotary Drying Kiln exhaust.
Redirect slag caster emissions from the reverberatory baghouse B1 to the kiln dryer baghouse B3.

Additional information can be found within the permit review report (basis for monitoring).

***
Revere Smelting & Refining Corporation (Revere) operates a secondary lead smelter located in the Town of Wallkill, Orange County, New York. Incoming raw materials consists primarily of used lead-acid batteries. The majority of these batteries are automotive type, although various types of industrial and specialty type lead-acid batteries are also received. Other types of lead-bearing materials amenable to process operations include materials received from lead-acid battery manufacturing plants and scrap metal. Lead-acid batteries are fed into the battery wrecker where they are mechanically crushed, shredded and hammered for sizing. Solid components of the battery are separated by a sink/float system. Battery electrolyte is collected, and transferred to the scrubber metals co-precipitation process for pH adjustment. The battery case material is washed and pneumatically transferred into trailers for shipment to plastic recyclers. The metal portion of the battery ("Battery Wrecker Material") is fed to a hopper and then metered to a natural gas fired rotary dryer which serves to reduce the moisture in the charge material. The dried charge material is continuously fed to the reverberatory furnace which is fired by natural gas, oxygen-enriched burners. Antimony, arsenic, tin, calcium, aluminum, and other alloying elements in the metal are oxidized to the slag while lead is...
refined to produce a low impurity lead metal. The lead metal is tapped either into molds or
directly into refining kettles which are designed to convert the metal produced by the
furnace into ingots of specific contents required by customer specifications. Two basic
types of metal are produced in the refinery: "Hard Lead" and "Soft Lead." Hard lead
contains relatively high amounts of alloying agents such as antimony, and soft lead is
nearly pure lead. The compositions of these alloys are adjusted in the refining process to
provide for the physical and metallurgical characteristics to satisfy customer requirements.
Revere also operates a crystallizer process which converts liquor from the onsite sulfur
dioxide wet scrubber and neutralized battery electrolyte into sodium sulfate crystals which
are sold on the open market.

Emission Sources
The main source of emissions at the facility are lead processing activities which include:
• Kiln drying of lead containing material;
• Smelting of dried lead containing material;
• Slag Casting;
• Refining Kettles; and
• Material Handling & Storage.

The lead processing areas are kept under negative pressure to ensure that no fugitive lead
emissions are released from the facility. All point sources are controlled by baghouses.
Scrubbers are employed to remove sulfur dioxide from the reverberatory furnace and short
rotary furnace.

A Wet Electrostatic Precipitator (WESP) serves as a final particulate control device for the kiln drying,
smelting, slag casting, and refining processes.

A Regenerative Thermal Oxidizer (RTO) controls organic emissions downstream of the kil drying
baghouse and upstream of the WESP.

Two diesel generators are used to provide supplemental power when requested by the
utility company, and during power outages. The operation of these units are limited to 500
hours per year.

Addition of new desulfurization equipment including a new reactor tanks for acid neutralization
and soda ash hopper to feed the reactors. The soda ash hopper comes with its own baghouse that
vents into the containment building, then exhausts through the baghouses of emission points
00004 and 00007.

Original acid neutralization scrubber in the effluent treatment plant will be used as back up.

Revere is subject to Title V permitting since emissions of sulfur dioxide and oxides of
nitrogen exceed major stationary source thresholds defined by 6NYCRR 201.
The Standard Industrial Classification representative of this facility is 3341 - Secondary
Nonferrous Metals.

Revere is subject to numerous monitoring, recordkeeping and reporting requirements defined
under 40 CFR 63-A, 40 CFR 63-X, 40 CFR 60-L, 6 NYCRR 201, 6 NYCRR 212, 6 NYCRR
225 and 6 NYCRR 227.

The Title V permit for REVERE SMELTING & REFINING CORP
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

Permit Structure and Description of Operations

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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.

REVERE SMELTING & REFINING CORP is defined by the following emission unit(s):

Emission unit 2CRYST - Sodium sulfate crystallizer operation which converts liquor from the onsite sulfur dioxide wet scrubber and neutralized battery electrolyte into sodium sulfate crystals. This emission unit consists of two process lines including the spray dryer equipped with a baghouse and the dryer, cyclone and scrubber (EP 00014). Sodium sulfate product is stored in three silos. The silos are exempt since they are connected in series and vented through a baghouse collector.

The crystallizer operation utilizes an exempt emergency generator (EP 00020) to supply electric during periods when utility service is unavailable.

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

- 00014, 00024

Process: CRY is located at 1, Building CRYST - Crystallization of neutralized battery electrolyte and scrubber liquor to form sodium sulfate crystals.

Emission unit 3GENER - Two 30 mmbtu/hr diesel generators used to provide supplemental power when requested by the utility company, and during power outages. These generators are limited to 500 hours (annual 12 month rolling average) as per the approved NOx RACT plan.

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

- 00005, 00006

Process: GEN is located at Building MAIN - Two diesel generators used to provide supplemental power when requested by the utility company, and during power outages. Max operating hours per year less than 500 hours/generator.

Emission unit 4BOILR - A 12.5 mmbtu/hr boiler (EP 00015) is used to supply process heat needed to operate the crystallization process. The boiler fires natural gas and is equipped with low NOx burners and flue gas recirculation as stipulated by the approved NOx RACT plan.
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Emission unit 4BOILR is associated with the following emission points (EP):
00015
Process: BLR is located at Building CRYST - Natural Gas fired boiler rates at 12.55 MMbtu/hr, which provides the required heat for the crystallization process.

Emission unit 11WESP - Short rotary furnace (SRF), rotating kiln dryer, SRF tapping kettle, and refinery slag casting process. The SRF is equipped with a 10 mmbtu/hr low NOx burner. Both combustion units fire natural gas as fuel and utilize burners which combines pure oxygen to the fuel to enhance combustion. Baghouse units (permit ID B3 and SRFBH) are used to control lead and particulate emissions. The SRF is also equipped with a scrubber device to control sulfur dioxide emissions.

Emission unit 11WESP is associated with the following emission points (EP):
00026
Process: DRY is located at 1, Building MAIN - Kiln drying of lead containing material.
Process: FRN is located at 1, Building MAIN - Smelting of dried lead containing material and tapping furnace product.
Process: MHS Material handling and storage includes: containment building area, feed room, central vacuum system and dross bin.
Process: NIT is located at Building MAIN - Addition of niter in support of refining lead.
Process: REF is located at 1, Building MAIN - Refining molten lead in kettles. Natural gas is used as fuel to supply heat required for refining.
Process: RTK is located at Building MAIN - This process includes the production of lead products with the SRF tapping kettle.
Process: SLG is located at 1, Building MAIN - Slag casting.
Process: SRF is located at Building MAIN - Short rotary furnace which fires natural gas fuel and utilizes a low NOx burner which combines pure oxygen to the fuel to enhance combustion. The short rotary furnace is used primarily to smelt lead bearing slag from the reverberatory furnace.

Emission unit 1GENWP - Four (4) 300 kW generators used to provide emergency electrical power to the WESP during periods of utility service disruption. These emission units are exempt under 6 NYCRR Part 201 but is defined for the purpose of assigning applicable 40CFR 60 JJJJ requirements.

Emission unit 1GENWP is associated with the following emission points (EP):
00027
Process: WSG WESP emergency generator fired by natural gas.
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casting, refining kettles and associated material handling equipment. Material is processed through more kettles to generate ultra-pure lead. A negative pressure system is used at the facility to control process fugitive emission sources and fugitive dust sources listed under 40 CFR 63.544(a). Collected air from associated sources is vented to twelve (12) separate baghouse units to control lead and particulate emissions. To further control emissions the air goes through a wet electrostatic precipitator (1-1WESP).

Nine (9) baghouse units are used to control lead emissions associated with the yard building areas, refining areas, lead tap and feed room. Eight (8) of these nine (9) baghouse units are pulse type HEPA filters (permit ID B6, B7, B8, B9, B10, B11, B12, B13, SRFBH) with one (1) baghouse unit (permit ID B5) is situated upstream of HEPA units B6 and B7.

The remaining three (3) baghouse units (permit ID B1, B2, B3, and B4A (replaces B4)) control lead emissions from process sources including reverberatory furnace system, slag casting, refinery kettles and associated material handling equipment. These baghouses vent to the wet electrostatic precipitator (at emission point 00026).

A scrubber is used to remove sulfur from the reverberatory furnace gas stream. A 97% control efficiency for sulfur dioxide emissions is required. Associated with the scrubber is a small acid holding tank used for pH adjustment. This small holding tank is equipped with an acid mist scrubber and exhausts through emission point 00025.

Emission unit 10LEAD is associated with the following emission points (EP): 00004, 00007, 00008, 00009, 00010, 00011, 00012, 00016, 00025  
Process: UP1 is located at Building MAIN - This process consists of the refining of ultra-pure lead products in the refining kettles.

Title V/Major Source Status
REVERE SMELTING & REFINING CORP is subject to Title V requirements. This determination is based on the following information:
Revere Smelting & Refining Corp's facility has been given the determination of being a major source based on the information that their emissions of Oxides of Nitrogen and Sulfur Dioxide exceeds the major source threshold of 100 tons per year.

Program Applicability
The following chart summarizes the applicability of REVERE SMELTING & REFINING CORP 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>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSPS</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) which were developed for 9 air contaminants (inorganic arsenic, radon, benzene, vinyl chloride, asbestos, mercury, beryllium, radionuclides, and volatile HAP’s).

MACT Maximum Achievable Control Technology (40 CFR 63, 6 NYCRR 200.10) - contaminant and source specific emission standards established by the 1990 CAAA. Under Section 112 of the CAAA, the US EPA is required to develop and promulgate emissions standards for new and existing sources. The standards are to be based on the best demonstrated control technology and practices in the regulated industry, otherwise known as MACT. The corresponding regulations apply to specific source types and contaminants.

NSPS New Source Performance Standards (40 CFR 60, 6 NYCRR 200.10) - standards of performance for specific stationary source categories developed by the US EPA under Section 111 of the CAAA. The standards apply only to those stationary sources which have been constructed or modified after the regulations have been proposed by publication in the Federal Register and only to the specific contaminant(s) listed in the regulation.

Title IV Acid Rain Control Program (40 CFR 72 thru 78, 6 NYCRR 201-6) - regulations which mandate the implementation of the acid rain control program for large stationary combustion facilities.

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

RACT Reasonably Available Control Technology (6 NYCRR Parts 212-3, 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>3341</td>
<td>SECONDARY NONFERROUS METALS</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>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-02-006-02</td>
<td>EXTERNAL COMBUSTION BOILERS - INDUSTRIAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-02-006-02</td>
<td>INDUSTRIAL BOILER - NATURAL GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1-02-006-02</td>
<td>10-100 MMBtu/hr</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-01-001-02</td>
<td>INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES - ELECTRIC</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-01-001-02</td>
<td>GENERATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-01-001-02</td>
<td>ELECTRIC UTILITY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2-01-001-02</td>
<td>DISTILLATE OIL (DIESEL)</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-01-001-02</td>
<td>Reciprocating</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-01-002-02</td>
<td>INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES - ELECTRIC</td>
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<td>2-01-002-02</td>
<td>GENERATION</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-01-002-02</td>
<td>ELECTRIC UTILITY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE</td>
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<td>2-01-002-02</td>
<td>NATURAL GAS</td>
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<tr>
<td>2-01-002-02</td>
<td>Reciprocating</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-04-004-02</td>
<td>SECONDARY METAL PRODUCTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-04-004-02</td>
<td>SECONDARY METAL PRODUCTION - LEAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-04-004-02</td>
<td>Reverberatory Furnace</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-04-004-10</td>
<td>SECONDARY METAL PRODUCTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-04-004-10</td>
<td>SECONDARY METAL PRODUCTION - LEAD</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-04-004-10</td>
<td>Battery Breaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-04-004-14</td>
<td>SECONDARY METAL PRODUCTION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-04-004-14</td>
<td>SECONDARY METAL PRODUCTION - LEAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-04-004-14</td>
<td>Kettle Refining: Fugitive Emissions</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-04-004-99</td>
<td>SECONDARY METAL PRODUCTION</td>
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<tr>
<td>3-04-004-99</td>
<td>SECONDARY METAL PRODUCTION - LEAD</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-04-004-99</td>
<td>Other Not Classified</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>
<td>001746-01-6</td>
<td>2,3,7,8-TETRACHLOROBENZODIOXIN</td>
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<td>007440-38-2</td>
<td>ARSENIC</td>
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<td>007440-43-9</td>
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<td>007440-50-8</td>
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<td>00E966-48-1</td>
<td>HYDROCARBONS, TOTAL GAS CHROMATOGRAPH</td>
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<td>0NY210-00-0</td>
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<td>0NY075-00-0</td>
<td>PARTICULATES</td>
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<td>0NY075-00-5</td>
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<td>007704-34-9</td>
<td>SULFUR</td>
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<td>SULFURIC ACID</td>
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<td>0NY100-00-0</td>
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<td>0NY998-00-0</td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>490560</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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
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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 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 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 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
Division of Air Resources
Permit Review Report

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Renewal Number: 3
04/26/2021

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>
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<td>39</td>
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<td>Standards of Performance for Secondary Lead Smelters - standard for particulate matter</td>
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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 (f) (6)
This condition allows changes to be made at the facility, without modifying the permit, provided the changes do not cause an emission limit contained in this permit to be exceeded. The owner or operator of the facility must notify the Department of the change. It is applicable to all Title V permits which may be subject to an off permit change.

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

6 NYCRR 202-2.1
Requires that emission statements shall be submitted on or before April 15th each year for emissions of the previous calendar year.
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 their applicability thresholds and sets the requirements for stationary sources concerning the prevention of accidental releases of these substances.

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

Facility Specific Requirements
In addition to Title V, REVERE SMELTING & REFINING CORP has been determined to be subject to the following regulations:

40 CFR 60.122 (a)
This citation states the standards for particulate matter for Subpart L.

40 CFR 60.122 (b)
This citation states the opacity standard for pot furnaces.

40 CFR 60.4245 (a)
This regulation sets forth the notification, reporting and recordkeeping requirements for 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJJ, for owners and operators of stationary spark ignited internal combustion engines.

40 CFR 63.10
Section 63.10 contains default general recordkeeping requirements as well as recordkeeping for applicability determinations and continuous monitoring systems. It also contains default reporting requirements for "one shot" items such as performance test results and immediate startup shutdown,
malfunction reports. It also contains periodic (semi-annual) reporting requirements for startup, shutdown, and malfunction; excess emissions; and continuous monitoring performance.

40 CFR 63.10 (d)
This condition states the general reporting requirements for 40 CFR Part 63 regulations.

40 CFR 63.541 (b)
This citation states the applicability of the general provisions to Part 63.

40 CFR 63.543
This citation states the standards for process vents.

40 CFR 63.543 (c)
This citation states the emission limits for total hydrocarbons and dioxins and furans.

40 CFR 63.544 (c)
This citation states the construction and operation requirements for total enclosures.

40 CFR 63.544 (d)
This citation states the inspection requirements for enclosures and facility structures that contain any lead-bearing materials.

40 CFR 63.545 (a)
This citation states the requirement to prepare and operate according to a standard operating procedures manual.

40 CFR 63.548
This citation states the monitoring requirements for Subpart X.

The following baghouses are exempt from the baghouse leak detection requirements of this citation under 40 CFR 63.548 (h) because they exhaust to a wet electrostatic precipitator as a secondary control device for lead emission sources:
40 CFR 63.550
This condition states the recordkeeping and reporting requirements for owners and operators of secondary lead smelters.

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart JJJJ
Subpart JJJJ applies to manufacturers, owners, and operators of stationary spark ignition (SI) internal combustion engines (ICE) as specified in §60.4230, paragraphs (a)(1) through (6). Sources subject to Subpart JJJJ must comply with emission standards for nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide, and volatile organic compounds.

6 NYCRR 201-6.5 (a)
This subdivision states that the Department shall include state enforceable conditions in Title V permits. State enforceable conditions related to regulations developed pursuant to the Climate Leadership and Community Protection Act (CLCPA) and Article 75 of New York State Environmental Conservation Law may be included in future versions of this permit, as applicable.

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

6 NYCRR 212-1.6 (a)
This provisions requires that the facility owner or operator not cause or allow emissions having an average opacity during any six consecutive minutes of 20 percent or greater from any process emission source or emission point, except for the emission of uncombined water.

6 NYCRR 212-2.3 (a)
Table 3 of 212-2.3 describes the reduction in emissions required for a criteria air
contaminant based on its uncontrolled emission rate. The uncontrolled emission rate in conjunction with the assigned environmental rating determines the degree of controlled applied.

6 NYCRR 212-2.4 (b)
Particulate emissions from any process emission source, which received a B or C Environmental Rating, and for which an application was received by the department after July 1, 1973 are restricted to 0.050 grains per cubic foot of exhaust gas, expressed at standard conditions on a dry gas basis.

6 NYCRR 212-3.1 (c) (3)
This provision states that owners and/or operators of emission points subject to Part 212-3 must submit a compliance plan to the department by October 20, 1994 or upon startup. The RACT compliance plan for NOx emission points must include technically feasible control strategies to minimize NOx formation and emission control equipment alternatives. These process specific RACT demonstrations that are acceptable to the department will be submitted to the United States Environmental Protection Agency for approval as a revision to the State Implementation Plan by the department.

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

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

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

6 NYCRR Subpart 201-7
This regulation sets forth an emission cap that cannot be exceeded by the facility. In this permit that cap is

Compliance Certification

Summary of monitoring activities at REVERE SMELTING & REFINING CORP:

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<th>Location</th>
<th>Cond No.</th>
<th>Type of Monitoring</th>
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<td>61</td>
<td>record keeping/maintenance procedures</td>
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<td>record keeping/maintenance procedures</td>
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<td>work practice involving specific operations</td>
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<td>continuous emission monitoring (cem)</td>
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<td>monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate</td>
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<td>record keeping/maintenance procedures</td>
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Basis for Monitoring
40 CFR 63.543 – Monitoring of Lead Emissions: Revere is to limit their emissions for lead from all process vents. These conditions require annual lead emission testing and a monthly calculation of the flow weighted average of lead emissions. Their 12-month rolling flow weight average lead emission is limited to 0.20 mg/dscm. Annual compliance testing is performed for the lead emission limit of 1.0 mg/dscm.

40 CFR 63.548 & 40 CFR 63.543 (c) – Monitoring of Total Hydrocarbons, Dioxins, and Furans: The discharge limits for total hydrocarbons and dioxins & furans are 12 ppmv and 0.20 ng/dscm, respectively. Annual compliance testing is performed for the total hydrocarbon limit. Compliance testing is done once every 6 years for the dioxins and furans limit. The temperature of the reverberatory furnace is monitored to ensure destruction of total hydrocarbons, dioxins, and furans.

6 NYCRR Subpart 201-7, 201-6, 212-3.1(c)(3), & 227-2.4(d) – Monitoring of Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx): The emission of NOx is limited to 33.73 tons per year. Revere shall maintain and operate a continuous emission monitoring system to measure NOx emissions. To avoid significant source attainment and nonattainment thresholds as defined under 6 NYCRR Subpart 231 Revere shall limit the combustion of natural gas in the refinery kettles to less than 98.12 million cubic feet per year and limit the addition of sodium nitrate added to the refining kettles to 145 tons per year. Revere is subject to NOx Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) specific to general process emission sources. The short rotary furnace and the boiler used for the crystallization process shall be equipped with low NOx burners run on natural gas. Revere shall perform an annual tune-up on this boiler in accordance to the requirements of the DAR-5 guidance document.

6 NYCRR Subpart 201-7, 212-3.1(a), 225-1.2 (h) – Monitoring of Sulfur Dioxide: The emission of sulfur dioxide is limited to 38.54 tons per year. Revere shall maintain and operate a continuous emission monitoring system to measure sulfur dioxide emissions. Revere shall perform compliance testing once per permit term to demonstrate a sulfur dioxide control efficiency of 97%. Distillate fuel oil fired in any of Revere's combustion installations shall have a sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight or less.

6 NYCRR Subpart 227-1.3(a), 40 CFR 60.122(a), & 40 CFR 60.122(b) – Monitoring of Particulates: Revere shall monitor the air emissions of particulates. The WESP has a particulate emission limit of 0.022 grains per dry standard cubic feet and an opacity limit of 10%. The two 30 mmbtu/hr diesel generators and 12.5 mmbty/hr boiler both have an opacity limit of 20% and is require to conduct an annual EPA Method 9 test to confirm compliance.

40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJ – Spark Ignited Internal Combustion Engines: The four 300 kW generators that are used to provide emergency electrical power to the wet electrostatic precipitator shall comply with the applicable portions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart JJJ.