Division of Air Resources

Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6005-00133/00002
Renewal Number: 4
09/03/2020

Facility Identification Data
Name: ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
Address: 1300 MORRIS PARK AVE
BRONX, NY 10461

Owner/Firm
Name: Albert Einstein College of Medicine
Address: 1300 Morris Park Ave
Bronx, NY 10461, USA
Owner Classification: Corporation/Partnership

Permit Contacts
Division of Environmental Permits:
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Permit Description

Introduction

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

Summary Description of Proposed Project
Application for renewal of Air Title V Facility.

Attainment Status

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ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE 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.)

Criteria Pollutant	Attainment Status
Particulate Matter (PM)	ATTAINMENT
Particulate Matter< 10μ in diameter (PM10)	ATTAINMENT
Sulfur Dioxide (SO2)	ATTAINMENT
Ozone*	SEVERE NON-ATTAINMENT
Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx)**	ATTAINMENT
Carbon Monoxide (CO)	ATTAINMENT

* Ozone is regulated in terms of the emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) and/or oxides of nitrogen (NOx) which are ozone precursors.
** NOx has a separate ambient air quality standard in addition to being an ozone precursor.

Facility Description:
Albert Einstein College of Medicine (AECOM) of Yeshiva University is located at 1300 Morris Park Avenue, Bronx, NY, is a medical educational institution, and a Title V facility. The standard industrial classification (SIC) code for this facility is 8221 - Colleges and Universities. AECOM operates four (4) main mid-size boilers (< 100 MM Btu/hr), firing both natural gas and #2 fuel oil, two (2) 8.4 MM Btu/hr each small-size Federal boilers (<10 MM Btu/hr) dual fuel firing natural gas and #4 fuel oil, sixteen (16) bulk oil storage tanks, approximately 350 fumehoods, and thirteen (13) emergency generators currently permitted under the Title V permit. The facility operates all thirteen (13) emergency generators as exempt sources as these generators are run only during emergencies. These generators are limited to operating a maximum of 500 hours/year each.

This application is submitted for the Title V renewal # 4. The facility operates four (4) emergency engine generators and are being identified as Emission Sources ENG01, ENG02, ENG03 & ENG04 in Emission Unit U-00002. Each of these emergency engine generators will be operating up to a maximum of 500 hours per year in accordance with 6 NYCRR 201-3.2 (a). The capping of the NOx emissions of 22.5 tpy from these engine generators has been removed from the Title V permit.

The existing facility includes the following four (4) engine generators:

(a) 900 KW CAT D399 in the Chanin Building - Emission Source ENG01,
(b) 1,000 KW CAT 3512 in the Ullmann Building - Emission Source ENG02,
(c) 1,750 KW CAT 3516 in the Price Center - Emission Source ENG03, and
(d) 1,750 KW CAT 3516 in the Price Center - Emission Source ENG04.

All four (4) generators are large stationary internal combustion, lean burn, and compression ignition.

The existing facility includes the following six (6) boilers:

(i) 2-94 MM Btu/hr Babcock & Wilcox boilers (in the Powerhouse) - Emission Sources 0094A & 0094B, firing both natural gas and #2 fuel oil,
(ii) 2-91 MM Btu/hr Keeler boilers (in the Powerhouse) - Emission Sources 0091A & 0091B, firing both natural gas and #2 fuel oil and
(iii) 2-8.4 MM Btu/hr Federal boilers (in the Rhinelander Building) - Emission Sources BL84A & BL84B, firing both natural gas and #4 fuel oil.

The four (4) main mid-size boilers identified as Emission Sources 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B are limited to 135 tpy of NOx emissions and 140 tpy of SO2 emission. The four exempt engines/generators identified as ENG01, ENG02, ENG03 & ENG04 are limited to operating a maximum of 500 hours/year each .

Permit Structure and Description of Operations
The Title V permit for ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE
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.

ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE is defined by the following emission unit(s):

Emission unit U00002 - Emission Unit U-00002 consists of four (4) engine generators, identified as Emission Sources ENG01, ENG02, ENG03 & ENG04. Previously, these four engines generators at Albert Einstein College of Medicine had participated in the CDRP (Coordinated Demand Reduction Program), emergencies, and stack testing, and were identified as CDRP1, CDRP2, CDRP3 and CDRP4. But, this minor modification is for the removal of these four engines from the CDRP in Emission Unit U-00002. These 4 engine generators are now identified as ENG01, ENG02, ENG03 & ENG04 in Emission Unit U-00002.

All four (4) engine generators; Engine generator identified as ENG01 in the Chanin Building, engine generator identified as ENG02 in the Ullmann Building, and engine generators identified as ENG03 & ENG04 in the Price Center Building fire diesel fuel oil (Process GEN). All 4 generators are large stationary internal combustion, lean burn, compression ignition and turbocharged (not naturally aspired). Also, engines' cylinder size is below 10 liters per cylinder:

Price Center: Caterpillar 3516B, 4210 CID/16 cylinder = 263.125 CI per cylinder, 69.1 liter, 4.31875 liters per cylinder, and

Ullmann Building: Caterpillar 3512, 3158 CID /12 cylinder = 263.1666 CI per cylinder , 51.8 liters, 4.31666 liters per cylinder.

The emissions from Emission Source ENG01 engine generator in the Chanin Building vent from its own separate stack, identified as Emission Point 00002. The emissions from Emission Source ENG02 engine generator in the Ullmann Building vent from its own separate stack, identified as Emission Point 00003. The emissions from Emission Sources ENG03 & ENG04 engine generators in the Price Center Building vent from two separate stacks, identified as Emission Points 00004 & 00005; respectively.

Emission Source ENG01 engine generator in the Chanin Building is a 900 kilowatts 1984 model year generator, Emission Source ENG02 engine generator in the Ullmann Building is a 1000 kilowwatts 1984 model year generator, and Emission Sources ENG03 & ENG04 are both 2005 model year generators.

The four engine generators (Emission Sources ENG01, ENG02, ENG03 & ENG04) will operate in case of emergencies, and each engine generator can run up to a maximum of 500 hours per year (PTE).

Emission unit U00002 is associated with the following emission points (EP):
00002, 00003, 00004, 00005
Process: GEN is located at Building 3 - Process GEN is the firing of diesel fuel oil in the four engine generators identified as Emission Sources ENG01, ENG02, ENG03 & ENG04 in Emission Unit U-00002. The emissions from Emission Sources ENG01, ENG02, ENG03 & ENG04 engine generators vent from four separate stacks, identified as Emission Points 00002, 00003, 00004 & 00005; respectively.

The 900 KW Caterpillar/D399 engine generator is located in the Chanin Building, identified as Emission Source ENG01, operates during emergency and is 1984 Model year, large stationary internal combustion, lean burn, and compression ignition.

The 1000 KW Caterpillar/3512 engine generator is located in the Ullmann Building, identified as Emission Source ENG02, operates during emergency and is 1984 Model year, large stationary internal combustion, lean burn, and compression ignition.

The 1750 KW Caterpillar/3516 each engine generators are located in the Price Center Building, identified as Emission Sources ENG03& ENG04, operate during emergency and are 2005 Model year, large stationary internal combustion, lean burn, and compression ignition.

The emissions from Emission Source ENG01 generator vent from its own separate stack, identified as Emission Point 00002. The emissions from Emission Source ENG02 engine generator vent from its own separate stack, identified as Emission Point 00003. The emissions from Emission Source ENG03 engine generator vent from its own separate stack, identified as Emission Point 00004. The emissions from Emission Source ENG04 engine generator vent from its own separate stack, identified as Emission Point

00005.

The four engine generators (Emission Sources ENG01, ENG02, ENG03 & ENG04) operate in case of emergencies, and each engine generator can run up to a maximum of 500 hours per year (PTE).

Emission unit U00003 - Emission Unit U-00003 consists of two (2) small-size Federal boilers, the two 8.4 MM Btu/hr each in the Rhinelander Building (Emission Sources BL84A & BL84B). Boilers BL84A & BL84B operate on dual fuel, natural gas (Process NGP) as the primary with #4 fuel oil (Process NO4) as the backup fuel. The emissions from Boilers BL84A & BL84B vent from one common stack in the Rhinelander Building, connected to these two boilers, defined as Emission Point 00007.

Emission Point 00007, Processes NGP & NO4 and Emission Sources BL84A & BL84B are associated with Emission Unit U-00003.

Emission Unit U-00003 consists of four (4) small Federal boilers, each below 10 MM Btu/hr. They are:

E Source	Manufacturer	Building	Heat Input
BL84A	Federal	Rhinelander	8.4 MM Btu/hr
BL84B	Federal	Rhinelander	8.4 MM Btu/hr

E Source	Process	E Point
BL84A	NGP & NO4	00007
BL84B	NGP & NO4	00007

Emission unit U00003 is associated with the following emission points (EP):
00006, 00007
Process: NGP is located at Building 7 - Process NGP is the firing of natural gas in the two (2) small Federal boilers in Emission Unit U-00003, the two 8.4 MM Btu/hr each in the Rhinelander Building (Emission Sources BL84A & BL84B). Boilers BL84A & BL84B operate on dual fuel, natural gas (Process NGP) as the primary with #4 fuel oil (Process NO4) as the backup fuel.

The emissions from Boilers BL84A & BL84B vent from one common stack in the Rhinelander Building, connected to these two boilers, identified as Emission Point 00007.

Emission Point 00007, Processes NGP, NO4 and Emission Sources BL84A & BL84B are associated with Emission Unit U-00003.

Process: NO4 is located at Building 7 - Process NO4 is the firing of distillate fuel oil (# 4 fuel oil) in the two 8.4 MM MBtu/hr each Federal boilers (Emission Sources BL84A & BL84B) in Emission Unit U-00003 in the Rhinelander Building.

Boilers BL84A & BL84B operate on dual fuel, on natural gas (Process NGP) as the primary fuel and on #

4 fuel oil (Process NO4) as the backup fuel.

The emissions from Boilers BL84A & BL84B vent from one common stack in the Rhinelander Building, connected to these two boilers, identified as Emission Point 00007.

Emission Point 00007, Processes NGP & NO4 and Emission Sources BL84A & BL84B are associated with Emission Unit U-00003.

Emission unit U00001 - Emission Unit U-00001 consists of four main mid-size low-NOx boilers. All four boilers are located in the Powerhouse and are dual-fuel fired, natural gas (Process GAS) as the primary fuel, and #6 fuel oil (Process OIL) as a back-up fuel prior to 7/1/2014 and #2 fuel oil (Process OL2) beginning 7/1/2014. Two of the four boilers (Emission Sources 0094A & 0094B) are new and are Babcock & Wilcox boilers and are rated at 94 MM Btu/hr each. The other two boilers (Emission Sources 0091A & 0091B) are existing Keeler boilers and are rated at 91 MM Btu/hr each. The emissions from all four boilers vent from one common stack, connected to the existing boilers, defined as Emission Point 00001.

Emission Point 00001, Processes OL2 & GAS, and Emission Sources 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B are associated with Emission Unit U-00001.

Emission unit U00001 is associated with the following emission points (EP):
00001
Process: GAS is located at Main, Building 1 - Process GAS is the firing of natural gas (primary fuel) in the four mid-size low-NOx boilers (Emission Sources 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B) in Emission Unit U-00001. All four boilers are located in the Powerhouse and are dual-fuel fired, natural gas and #6 fuel oil prior to 7/1/2014 and #2 fuel oil beginning 7/1/2014. Two of the four boilers (Emission Sources 0094A & 0094B) began operating on 12/1/2006, are Babcock & Wilcox boilers and are rated at 94 MM Btu/hr each. The other two boilers (Emission Sources 0091A & 0091B) are Keeler boilers and began operaing in 1967 & 1970; respectively and are rated at 91 MM Btu/hr each. The emissions from all four boilers vent from one common stack, connected to the existing boilers, and identified as Emission Point 00001.

Emission Unit U-00001, Emission Point 00001 and Emission Sources 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B are associated with Processes GAS & OL2.

Process: OL2 is located at Main, Building 1 - Process OL2 is the firing of #2 fuel oil (secondary fuel) in the four mid-size low-NOx boilers (Emission Sources 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B) in Emission Unit U-00001. Process OL2 began on 7/1/2014 at which time #6 fuel oil uage (Process OL6) terminated. All four boilers are located in the Powerhouse and are dual-fuel fired, natural gas and #2 fuel oil. Two of the four boilers (Emission Sources 0094A & 0094B) began operating on 12/1/2006, are Babcock & Wilcox are Keeler boilers and began operating since 1967 & 1970; respectively. and are rated at 91 MM Btu/hr each. The emissions from all four boilers vent from one common stack, connected to the existing boilers, and

identified as Emission Point 00001.

Emission Unit U-00001, Emission Point 00001 and Emission Sources 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B are associated with Processes GAS & OL2.

Title V/Major Source Status
ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE is subject to Title V requirements. This determination is based on the following information:
Albert Einstein College of Medicine 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.

Program Applicability
The following chart summarizes the applicability of ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE with regards to the principal air pollution
regulatory programs:

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

NOTES:

PSD Prevention of Significant Deterioration (40 CFR 52, 6 NYCRR 231-7, 231-8) - requirements which pertain to major stationary sources located in areas which are in attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for specified pollutants.

NSR New Source Review (6 NYCRR 231-5, 231-6) - requirements which pertain to major stationary sources located in areas which are in non-attainment of National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) for specified pollutants.

NESHAP National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (40 CFR 61, 6 NYCRR 200.10) - contaminant and source specific emission standards established prior to the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1990 (CAAA) which were developed for 9 air contaminants (inorganic arsenic, radon, benzene, vinyl chloride, asbestos, mercury, beryllium, radionuclides, and volatile HAP's).

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

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

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

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

RACT Reasonably Available Control Technology (6 NYCRR Parts 212-3, 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.

SIC Code	Description
6512	NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDING OPERATORS
8062	GENERAL MEDICAL & SURGICAL HOSPITALS
8221	COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, NEC

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

SCC Code	Description
1-03-004-02	EXTERNAL COMBUSTION BOILERS - COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL BOILER - RESIDUAL OIL 10-100MMBTU/HR **
1-03-005-02	EXTERNAL COMBUSTION BOILERS - COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL BOILER - DISTILLATE OIL 10-100MMBTU/HR **
1-03-005-04	EXTERNAL COMBUSTION BOILERS - COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL BOILER - DISTILLATE OIL Grade 4 Oil
1-03-006-02	EXTERNAL COMBUSTION BOILERS - COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL BOILER - NATURAL GAS 10-100 MMBtu/Hr
1-03-006-03	EXTERNAL COMBUSTION BOILERS - COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL BOILER - NATURAL GAS Less Than 10 MMBtu/Hr

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.

Cas No.	Contaminant	PTE lbs/yr	PTE tons/yr	Actual lbs/yr	Actual tons/yr
0NY508-00-0	40 CFR 60 SUBPART IIII - NMHC + NOX	31718.06		6343.61	
0NY750-00-0	CARBON DIOXIDE EQUIVALENTS	856899840		382773706	
000630-08-0	CARBON MONOXIDE	431763.9		237954.5	
007439-92-1	LEAD	3.14		1.6	
0NY210-00-0	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	968330.7		285244.8	
0NY075-00-0	PARTICULATES	38375.26		14933.6	
0NY075-02-5	PM 2.5	38375.26		14933.6	
0NY075-00-5	PM-10	38375.26		14933.6	
007446-09-5	SULFUR DIOXIDE	7105.3		2621.16	
0NY100-00-0	TOTAL HAP	2989.65		2536.15	
0NY998-00-0	VOC	35881.3		17037.6	

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 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

Location Facility/EU/EP/Process/ES	Regulation	Condition	Short Description
FACILITY	ECL 19-0301	87	Powers and Duties of the Department with respect to air pollution control
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A	60	General provisions
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.11	75	General provisions - compliance with standards and maintenance requirements
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.12	76	General provisions - Circumvention
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.13	77	General provisions - Monitoring requirements
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.13(c)	78, 79	General provisions - Monitoring requirements
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.14	80	General provisions - Modification
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.15	81	General provisions - Reconstruction
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.4	61	General provisions - Address
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.7(a)	62, 63	Notification and Recordkeeping
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.7(b)	64	Notification and Recordkeeping
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.7(c)	65	Notification and Recordkeeping
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.7(d)	66	Notification and Recordkeeping
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.7(f)	67	Notification and Recordkeeping
FACILITY	40CFR 60-A.8	46	General provisions - Performance tests
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.8(a)	68	Performance Tests
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.8(b)	69	Performance Tests
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.8(c)	70	Performance Tests
U-	40CFR 60-A.8(d)	71	Performance Tests

00001/00001/OL2/0091A			
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.8(e)	72	Performance Tests
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.8(f)	73	Performance Tests
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-A.9	74	General provisions - Availability of information
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Dc.40c	47, 48	Steam generators 10-100 million Btu per hour
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Dc.42c(d)	49	Standard for Sulfur Dioxide Firing Oil. (see narrative)
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-Dc.43c(c)	82	Standard for Opacity.
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Dc.44c(h)	50	Alternative Compliance and Performance Test Methods and Procedures for Sulfur Dioxide.
FACILITY	40CFR 60-Dc.46c(d)(2)	51	Alternative sulfur dioxide emissions monitoring.
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-Dc.47c	83	Emission Monitoring for Particulate Matter.
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-Dc.48c(f)(1)	84	Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements (distillate oil).
U-00001/00001/GAS/0094B	40CFR 60-Dc.48c(g)	59	Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-Dc.48c(g)	85	Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	40CFR 60-Dc.48c(i)	86	Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements.
FACILITY	40CFR 60-IIII	52	Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
FACILITY	40CFR 63-ZZZZ	53, 54	Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engine (RICE) NESHAP
FACILITY	40CFR 68	20	Chemical accident prevention provisions
FACILITY	40CFR 82-F	21	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - recycling and emissions reduction
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.6	1	Acceptable ambient air quality.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.7	11, 22	Maintenance of equipment.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.4	88	Unavoidable noncompliance and violations
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.7	12	Recycling and Salvage
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.8	13	Prohibition of

			reintroduction of collected contaminants to the air
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-3.2(a)	14	Exempt Activities - Proof of eligibility
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-3.2(c)	23	Exempt Activities - exempt activity list
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-3.3(a)	15	Trivial Activities - proof of eligibility
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6	24, 55, 56	Title V Permits and the Associated Permit Conditions
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(a)(4)	16	General Conditions - Requirement to Provide Information
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(a)(7)	2	General Conditions - Fees
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(a)(8)	17	General Conditions - Right to Inspect
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(c)	3, 4	Recordkeeping and Reporting of Compliance Monitoring
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(c)(2)	5	Records of Monitoring, Sampling and Measurement
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(c)(3)(ii	6	Reporting Requirements - Deviations and Noncompliance
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(d)(4)	25	Compliance Schedules - Progress Reports
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(e)	7	Compliance Certification
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(f)(6)	18	Off Permit Changes
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-7	26, 57, 58	Federally Enforceable Emissions Caps
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-1.1	19	Required emissions tests.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2.1	8	Emission Statements - Applicability
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2.5	9	Emission Statements - record keeping requirements.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 211.1	89	General Prohibitions - air pollution prohibited
FACILITY	6NYCRR 211.2	29	General Prohibitions - visible emissions limited.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 215.2	10	Open Fires - Prohibitions
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225.7(a)	32	Reports, Sampling and Analysis
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225-1.2(h)	30	Sulfur-in-Fuel Limitations
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225-1.6	31	Reports, Sampling, and Analysis
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227.2(b)(1)	45	Particulate emissions.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-1.3	33, 34, 35	Smoke Emission Limitations.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-1.3(a)	36, 37, 38	Smoke Emission Limitations.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-2.4(c)(1)	39	Emission limits.

FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-2.4(d)	40	Small boilers, small combustion turbines, and small stationary internal combustion engines.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-2.5(a)	41	Fuel switching option.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-2.6(a)	42	Applicable testing and/or monitoring requirements.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-2.6(b)	43	CEMS requirements
FACILITY	6NYCRR 227-2.6(c)	44	Stack Test Requirements.

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.

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, ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE has been determined to be subject to the following regulations:
40 CFR 60.11
This regulation specifies the type of opacity monitoring requirements in relation to compliance with the standards and maintenance requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

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

40 CFR 60.40c
This regulation requires the source owner or operator to comply with the applicable General Provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc. The facility owner is responsible for reviewing these general provisions in detail and complying with all applicable technical, administrative and reporting requirements.

40 CFR 60.42c (d)
This regulation requires that on or after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under section 60.8 of 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil, shall combust oil with a sulfur content in excess of 0.5 percent by

weight.

40 CFR 60.43c (c)
This regulation requires that on or after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed, an affected facility that combusts coal, wood, or oil and has a heat input of 30 million Btu per hour (8.7 MW) or greater, shall not cause any gases to be discharged to the atmosphere, that exhibit an opacity greater than 20% (based on a 6-minute average) or exceeds 27% for one 6-minute period per hour.

40 CFR 60.44c (h)
This regulation requires facilities demonstrating compliance through vender certification to follow the compliance procedures listed in the appropriate paragraphs of 40 CFR 60-Dc.48c.

40 CFR 60.46c (d) (2)
This regulation allows the owner of operator of an affected facility to determine the average sulfur dioxide emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to its combustion and calculating the emissions instead of installing and operating a continuous emissions monitor at the inlet of the control device

40 CFR 60.47c
This regulation requires that all continuous emissions monitors measuring opacity to be operated in accordance with Appendix B of this part 40 CFR 60.

40 CFR 60.48c (f) (1)
Fuel supplier certifications for distillate oil shall include the name of the oil supplier and a statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specification under the definition of distillate oil in 40 CFR 60-Dc.41c

40 CFR 60.48c (g)
The owner or operator of each affected facility shall record and maintain records of the amount of each fuel combusted during each day.

40 CFR 60.48c (i)
This regulation requires the source owner or operator to retain all records for a minimum of two years for compliance with the NSPS. This does not supercede any requirement that is more stringent, including the Title V requirement to maintain records for for a minimum of 5 years.

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

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

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

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

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

40 CFR 60.8
This general provision of the New Source Performance Standards or NSPS, sets forth the performance test requirements for all NSPS applicable sources. Basically, all performance tests must be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate but no later than 180 days after initial startup using procedures consistent with methods and procedures approved by the Administrator.

40 CFR 60.8 (a)
This regulation contains the requirements for the completion date and reporting of Performance Testing (stack testing), at the facility. Within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the affected facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup, the owner or operator of the facility must conduct performance test(s) and furnish a written report of the test results.

40 CFR 60.8 (b)
This regulation contains the requirements for Performance test methods and procedures, to be used by the owner or operator , of the affected facility.

40 CFR 60.8 (c)
This condition contains the requirements for operating conditions, of the emission source, during performance testing.

40 CFR 60.8 (d)

This regulation contains the requirements for advance notification of Performance (stack) testing.

40 CFR 60.8 (e)
This regulation requires the facility to provide appropriate sampling ports, safe platforms and utilities as necessary for Performance (stack) testing.

40 CFR 60.8 (f)
This regulation requires that Performance (stack) tests consist of three runs unless otherwise specified. The rule also designates the allowable averaging methods for the analysis of the results.

40 CFR 60.9
This rule citation allows the public access to any information submitted to the EPA Administrator (or state contact), in conjunction with a project subject to this section of the regulation.

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart A
This regulation contains the General Provisions of 40 CFR 60. The facility owner is responsible for reviewing these general provisions in detail and complying with all applicable technical, administrative and reporting requirements

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII
This regulation defines performance standards for compression ignition stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines.

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ
This regulation defines performance standards for stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines

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 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 225.7 (a)
The commissioner may require an owner of an air contamination source to retain for up to three years, and to submit to him, fuel analyses, information on the quantity of fuel received, burned or sold, and results of stack sampling, stack monitoring and other procedures to ensure compliance with the provisions

of the Part. **NOTE: This citation has been replaced by requirements cited under 225-1.8(a) and is no longer a part of current State regulations, however, it remains as part of New York State's approved State Implementation Plan (SIP).**

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

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

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

6 NYCRR 227-1.3
This regulation requires a limitation and compliance monitoring for opacity from a stationary combustion installation.

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

6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (c) (1)
Presumptive NOx RACT emission limits for mid-size boilers.

This regulation sets the NOx RACT limit for mid-size boilers operating on distillate oil/gas of 0.12 MM Btu/hr beginning July 1, 2014.

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 227-2.5 (a)
Fuel switching NOx RACT compliance option.

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

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

6 NYCRR 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.

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 135 tpy of NOx and 140 tpy of SO2.

Compliance Certification
Summary of monitoring activities at ALBERT EINSTEIN COLLEGE OF MEDICINE:

Location Facility/EU/EP/Process/ES	Cond No.	Type of Monitoring
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	78	record keeping/maintenance procedures
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	79	record keeping/maintenance procedures
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	65	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	46	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	47	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	48	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	49	work practice involving specific operations
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	82	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	50	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	51	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	83	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	84	record keeping/maintenance procedures
U-00001/00001/GAS/0094B	59	record keeping/maintenance procedures
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	85	record keeping/maintenance procedures
U-00001/00001/OL2/0091A	86	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	22	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	23	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	4	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	6	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	7	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	27	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	28	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	8	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	32	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	30	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	31	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	45	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	33	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	34	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	35	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	36	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	37	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	38	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
FACILITY	39	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	40	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	41	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	42	intermittent emission testing
FACILITY	43	continuous emission monitoring (cem)

FACILITY	44	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate

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

Condition # 23 for 6 NYCRR 201-3.2 (c): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source/control level condition that applies to Emission Unit: U-00002, Emission Point: 00002, Process GEN, and Emission Sources: GEN01, GEN02, GEN03 & GEN04 for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Operating Hours of 500 Hours per year limit.

This condition lists the specific activities which may be exempt from the permitting provisions of this Part.

The four 750 KW each Cummins (Emission Sources GEN02, GEN03, GEN04 & GEN05), the 1500 KW Cummins (emission Source GEN01), and the 2000 KW Balder (Emission Source TEMPG) diesel fuel emergency generators are exempt from NYSDEC permitting in accordance with 6 NYCRR 201-3.1(b) and 3.2(c) (6) and each one is limited to operating 500 hours per year in order to be considered exempt.

A stationary internal combustion engine that operates as a mechanical or electrical power source only when the usual supply of power is unavailable, and operates for no more than 500 hours per year. The 500 hours of annual operation for the engine include operation during emergency situations, routine maintenance, and routine exercising (for example, test firing the engine for one hour a week to ensure reliability). A stationary internal combustion engine used for peak shaving generation is not an emergency power generating stationary internal combustion engine.

Condition # 27 for 6 NYCRR 201-7, Capping out of 6 NYCRR 202-2 & 40 CFR 52.21 (j): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level condition that applies to EU: U-00001, EP: 00001, Processes: GAS & OL2 and Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B. This is a condition that applies to the four mid-size boilers, the two 91 MM Btu/hr each Keeler boilers (Emission Sources 0091A & 0091B) and the two 94 MM Btu/hr each Babcock & Wilcox boilers (Emission Sources 0094A & 0094B). This condition is for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Sulfur Dioxide. The four main mid-size boilers (Emission Sources 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B) fire natural gas (Process

GAS) as the primary fuel and #2 fuel oil (Process OL2) as the secondary fuel in a combination such that the total sulfur dioxide (SO2) emissions will remain under the 140 TPY.

This condition is for monitoring the amount of #2 fuel oil for Sulfur Dioxide. The Sulfur Dioxide emission is limited to an annual maximum of 140 tons per year, and it is to be monitored on a monthly basis and rolled into the annual maximum calculations.

This condition specifies how a source owner or operator may opt to avoid being subject to one or more applicable requirements to which the source or unit would have otherwise been subject, or where needed to establish an emission reduction credit by accepting federally-enforceable permit conditions restricting or capping emissions.

The facility proposes to cap the emission of the Sulfur Dioxide for the two 91 MM Btu/hr Keeler boilers (Emission Sources 0091A & 0091B) and the two 94 MM Btu/hr Babcock & Wilcox boilers (Emission Sources 0094A & 0094B) to 140 tons per year. In order to accomplish the stringent PSD conditions, the facility will cap the Sulfur Dioxide emissions at 140 tons per year. The four main mid-size boilers (Emission Sources 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B) will fire natural gas (Process GAS) and #2 fuel oil (Process OL2) in a combination such that the total sulfur dioxide (SO2) emissions will remain under the 140 TPY.

The maximum #2 fuel oil that can be used is 5.0 million gallons (if #2 fuel oil is used alone), and the maximum natural gas that can be used is 2,469 million cubic feet (if natural gas is used alone).

Condition # 28 for 6 NYCRR 201-7, Capping out of 6 NYCRR 202-2 & 6 NYCRR 231-2:

This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level condition that applies to EU: U-00001, EP: 00001, Processes: GAS & OL2 and Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B. This is a condition that applies to the four mid-size boilers, the two 91 MM Btu/hr each Keeler boilers (Emission Sources 0091A & 0091B) and the two 94 MM Btu/hr each Babcock & Wilcox boilers (Emission Sources 0094A & 0094B). This condition is for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Oxides of Nitrogen. The four main mid-size boilers (Emission Sources 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B) fire natural gas (Process GAS) as the primary fuel and #2 fuel oil (Process OL2) as the secondary fuel in a combination such that the total oxides of nitrogen (NOx) emissions will remain under the 135 TPY. In order to accomplish the stringent new source review conditions, the facility will cap the Oxides of Nitrogen emissions at 135 tons per year. The maximum #2 fuel oil that can be used is 5.0 million gallons (if #2 fuel oil is used alone), and the

maximum natural gas that can be used is 2,469 million cubic feet (if natural gas is used alone).

This condition specifies how a source owner or operator may opt to avoid being subject to one or more applicable requirements to which the source or unit would have otherwise been subject, or where needed to establish an emission reduction credit by accepting federally-enforceable permit conditions restricting or capping emissions.

The facility is capping the total NOx emissions at 135 tpy as well as the new NOx RACT limits of 0.20 lbs/MM Btu (effective July 1, 2014) for the four main mid-size boilers (Emission Sources 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B) due to the fuel-switching condition (6 NYCRR 227-2.5 (a)) as compared with the 0.08 pounds of NOx per million Btus in 6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (c) (1) (ii) for the four main mid-size boilers (Emission Sources 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B).

The facility will use the emission factors from the latest stack test conducted. Using a heating value of 1,037 Btu/SCF for natural gas and 140,000 Btu/gal for #2 fuel oil, the facility will calculate the emission factors for the four boilers and comply with the NOx emission limit of 135 tpy.

Condition # 30 for 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (h): This is a facility-wide condition. This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for sulfur content limit of 0.0015 percent by weight. The distillate fuel oil (#2 heating oil) firing 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.

Condition # 36 for 6 NYCRR 227-1.3 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level monitoring condition for Particulates that applies to EU: U-00001, EP: 00001, Process: OL2 and Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B. This condition is for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Particulates for Opacity. This condition is for the emission unit and emission point that is associated with Emission Sources 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B (the four mid-size boilers). 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.

Condition # 37 for 6 NYCRR 227-1.3 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level monitoring condition for Particulates that applies to EU: U-00002, EP: 00002, Process: GEN and Emission Sources: GEN01, GEN02, GEN03 & GEN04. This condition is for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Particulates for Opacity. This

condition is for the emission unit and emission point that is associated with Emission Sources GEN01, GEN02, GEN03 & GEN04 (the four engine generators). 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.

Condition # 38 for 6 NYCRR 227-1.3 (a): This condition is a facility-wide condition for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Particulates for Opacity. The opacity limit is 20% and is to be monitored daily.

Condition # 39 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (c) (1): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level condition that applies to EU: U-00001, Emission Point: 00001, Processes: GAS & OL2, and Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B (the four mid-size boilers). This condition is for Intermittent Emission Testing for Oxides of Nitrogen. The upper NOx limit is 0.20 pounds per million Btus.

This condition is for the four mid-size boilers, the two 91 MM Btu/hr each Keeler boilers (Emission Sources 0091A & 0091B) and the two 94 MM Btu/hr each Babcock & Wilcox boilers (Emission Sources 0094A & 0094B) operating on natural gas (Process GAS) and on #2 fuel oil (Process OL2) to verify the NOx emission limit compliance. A mid-size boiler is 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.

On or after July 1, 2014, the owner/operator of mid-size boilers (> 25 and equal to or <100 MM Btu/hr) boilers operating on distillate oil/natural gas have a limit of 0.20 pounds of NOx per million Btus under the NOx RACT plan for mid-size boilers due to the fuel-switching condition (6 NYCRR 225.7(a)).

Condition # 41 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.5 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level condition that applies to EU: U-00001, Emission Point: 00001, Processes: GAS & OL2, and Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B (the four mid-size boilers). This condition is for Intermittent Emission Testing for Oxides of Nitrogen. The upper NOx limit is 0.20 pounds per million Btus.

This condition is for the four mid-size boilers, the two 91 MM Btu/hr each Keeler boilers (Emission Sources 0091A & 0091B) and the two 94 MM Btu/hr each Babcock & Wilcox boilers (Emission Sources 0094A & 0094B) operating on natural gas (Process GAS) and on #2 fuel oil (Process OL2) to verify the NOx emission limit compliance. A mid-size

boiler is 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.

On or after July 1, 2014, the owner/operator of mid-size boilers (> 25 and equal to or <100 MM Btu/hr) boilers operating on distillate oil/natural gas have a limit of 0.20 pounds of NOx per million Btus under the NOx RACT plan for mid-size boilers due to this fuel-switching condition as compared with the 0.08 pounds of NOx per million Btus in 6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (c) (1) (ii).

Condition # 42 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.6 (a): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level condition that applies to EU: U-00001, Emission Point: 00001, Processes: GAS & OL2, and Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B (the four mid-size boilers). This condition is for Intermittent Emission Testing for Oxides of Nitrogen. The upper NOx limit is 0.20 pounds per million Btus.

This condition is for applicable testing and/or monitoring requirements for emission sources subject to NOx RACT. This condition is for the four mid-size boilers, the two 91 MM Btu/hr each Keeler boilers (Emission Sources 0091A & 0091B) and the two 94 MM Btu/hr each Babcock & Wilcox boilers (Emission Sources 0094A & 0094B) operating on natural gas (Process GAS) and on #2 fuel oil (Process OL2) to verify the NOx emission limit compliance. A mid-size boiler is 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.

On or after July 1, 2014, the owner/operator of mid-size boilers (> 25 and equal to or <100 MM Btu/hr) boilers operating on distillate oil/natural gas have a limit of 0.20 pounds of NOx per million Btus under the NOx RACT plan for mid-size boilers due to the fuel-switching condition (6 NYCRR 227-2.5 (a)) as compared with the 0.08 pounds of NOx per million Btus in 6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (c) (1) (ii).

Condition # 43 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.6 (b): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level condition that applies to EU: U-00001, Emission Point: 00001, Processes: GAS & OL2, and Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B (the four mid-size boilers). This condition is for Continuous Emission Monitoring (CEM) for Oxides of Nitrogen. The upper NOx limit is 0.20 pounds per million Btus.

This condition is for the four mid-size boilers, the two 91 MM Btu/hr each Keeler boilers (Emission Sources 0091A & 0091B) and the two 94 MM Btu/hr each Babcock & Wilcox boilers (Emission Sources 0094A & 0094B) operating on natural gas (Process GAS) and on #2 fuel oil (Process OL2) to verify the NOx emission limit compliance. A mid-size

boiler is 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.

On or after July 1, 2014, the owner/operator of mid-size boilers (> 25 and equal to or <100 MM Btu/hr) boilers operating on distillate oil/natural gas have a limit of 0.20 pounds of NOx per million Btus under the NOx RACT plan for mid-size boilers due to the fuel-switching condition (6 NYCRR 227-2.5 (a)) as compared with the 0.08 pounds of NOx per million Btus in 6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (c) (1) (ii).

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

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

Condition # 44 for 6 NYCRR 227-2.6 (c) : This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level condition for Oxides of Nitrogen that applies to EU: U-00001, EP: 00001, Processes: GAS & OL2, Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B. This condition is for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Oxides of Nitrogen. Stack testing will be required in order to demonstrate compliance with the NOx RACT emission limit regulatory standard of 0.20 pounds of NOx per million Btus under the NOx RACT plan for mid-size boilers due to the fuel-switching condition (6 NYCRR 227-2.5 (a)) as compared with the 0.08 pounds of NOx per million Btus in 6 NYCRR 227-2.4 (c) (1) (ii). These four mid-size boilers fire both natural gas & #2 fuel oil.

The owner or operator of a mid-size boiler is required to conduct an emission test (stack test) to verify NOx emissions and to demonstrate compliance with 6 NYCRR 227-2.6(a). The facility is required to 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 conditions 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 must follow the procedures set forth in Part 202 of this Title.

i. For mid-size boilers (> 25 and equal to or <100 MM Btu/hr) boilers, utilize Method 7, 7E, or 19 from 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A or another reference method approved by the department.

3. Submit a compliance test report containing the results of the emission test to the department no later than 60 days after the completion of the emission test.

4. Submit a compliance test report containing the results of the emission test to the department no later than 60 days after completion of the emission test.

Condition # 45 for 6 NYCRR 227.2 (b) (1): This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level condition for Particulates that applies to EU: U-00001, EP: 00001, Process: OL2, Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B. This condition is for Intermittent Emission Testing for Particulates. Stack testing will be required in order to demonstrate compliance with the emission limit regulatory standard of 0.10 pounds of Particulates per million Btus. This regulation is from the 1972 version of Part 227 and still remains as part of New York's SIP. This condition establishes a particulate limit of 0.10 lbs/MM Btu based on a 2 hour average emission for any oil fired stationary combustion installation.

Condition # 48 for 40 CFR 60.40c, NSPS Subpart Dc: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level condition that applies to EU: U-00001, Emission Point: 00001, Process: OL2, and Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B (the four mid-size boilers). This condition is for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Sulfur Dioxide for the sulfur content limit of 0.0015 % by weight in #2 fuel oil (distillate fuel oil).

This condition requires the source owner or operator to comply with the applicable General Provisions of 40 CFR 60 Subpart Dc. The facility owner is responsible for reviewing these general provisions in detail and complying with all applicable technical, administrative and reporting requirements.

40 CFR 60-Dc.40c, NSPS which limits the sulfur content in the oil to 0.5 percent by weight is superseded by regulation 6 NYCRR 225-1.2, which limits the sulfur content in

the distillate fuel oil to 0.0015 percent by weight to facilities in the severe ozone non-attainment area such as New York City.

Albert Einstein College of Medicine must comply with the 0.0015 percent by weight sulfur content limit in distillate fuel oil as per 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 which has more stringent limit for New York City than 40 CFR 60-Dc.40c, NSPS.

Condition # 49 for 40 CFR 60.42c (d), NSPS Subpart Dc: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level condition that applies to EU: U-00001, Emission Point: 00001, Process: OL2, and Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B (the four mid-size boilers). This condition is for Work Practice Involving Specific Operations for Sulfur Dioxide for the sulfur content of #2 fuel oil (distillate fuel oil).

This condition requires that on or after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or required to be completed under section 60.8 of 40 CFR 60 Subpart A, no owner or operator of an affected facility that combusts oil, shall combust oil with a sulfur content in excess of 0.5 percent by weight. However, the facility must comply with the 0.0015 percent by weight sulfur content limit in the distillate fuel oil as per 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 (b) which has more stringent limit for New York City than 40 CFR 60-Dc.42c(d), NSPS.

Condition # 50 for 40 CFR 60.44c (h), NSPS Subpart Dc: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level condition that applies to EU: U-00001, Emission Point: 00001, Process: OL2, and Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B (the four mid-size boilers). This condition is for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Sulfur Dioxide. The limit of sulfur content in distillate fuel oil is 0.5 percent by weight.

This condition requires facilities demonstrating compliance through vender certification to follow the compliance procedures listed in the appropriate paragraphs of 40 CFR 60-Dc.48c.

40 CFR 60-Dc.42c(h), NSPS which limits the sulfur content in the oil to 0.5 percent by weight is superseded by regulation 6 NYCRR 225-1.2, which limits the sulfur content in the distillate fuel oil to 0.0015 percent by weight to facilities in the severe ozone non-attainment area such as New York City. However, the facility must comply with the 0.0015 percent by weight sulfur content limit in the #2 fuel oil (residual fuel oil) as per 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 which has more stringent limit for New York City than 40 CFR 60-Dc.44c(h), NSPS.

Condition # 51 for 40 CFR 60.46c (d)(2), NSPS Subpart Dc: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level condition that applies to EU: U-00001, Emission Point: 00001, Process: OL2, and Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B (the four mid-size boilers). This condition is for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Sulfur Dioxide. The limit of sulfur content in #2 fuel oil (distillate fuel oil) is 0.0015 percent by weight.

This condition allows the owner of operator of an affected facility to determine the average sulfur dioxide emission rate by sampling the fuel prior to its combustion and calculating the emissions instead of installing and operating a continuous emissions monitor at the inlet of the control device.

40 CFR 60-Dc.46c(d)(2), NSPS which limits the sulfur content in the oil to 0.5 percent by weight is superseded by regulation 6 NYCRR 225-1.2, which limits the sulfur content in the distillate fuel oil to 0.0015 percent by weight to facilities in the severe ozone non-attainment area such as New York City. However, the facility must comply with the 0.0015 percent by weight sulfur content limit in the residual oil as per 6 NYCRR 225-1.2 which has more stringent limit for New York City than 40 CFR 60-Dc.44c(h), NSPS.

Condition # 82 for 40 CFR 60.43c (c), NSPS Subpart Dc: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level condition that applies to EU: U-00001, Emission Point: 00001, Process: OL2, and Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B (the four mid-size boilers). This condition is for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for Particulates for opacity. The opacity limit is 20 percent.

This condition requires that on or after the date on which the initial performance test is completed or is required to be completed, an affected facility that combusts coal, wood, or oil and has a heat input of 30 million Btu per hour (8.7 MW) or greater, shall not cause any gases to be discharged to the atmosphere, that exhibit an opacity greater than 20% (based on a 6-minute average) or exceeds 27% for one 6-minute period per hour.

Condition # 83 for 40 CFR 60.47c, NSPS Subpart Dc: This condition is an emission unit level, emission point level, process level and emission source level condition that applies to EU: U-00001, Emission Point: 00001, Process: OL2, and Emission Sources: 0091A, 0091B, 0094A & 0094B (the four mid-size boilers). This condition is for Monitoring of Process or Control Device Parameters as Surrogate for

Particulates for opacity. The opacity is to be monitored continuously and the limit is 27 percent.

This condition requires that all continuous emissions monitor measuring opacity to be operated in accordance with Appendix B of this part 40 CFR 60.