New York State Department of Environmental Conservation

Permit Review Report

Permit ID: 2-6107-00004/00017
Renewal Number: 2
01/22/2016

Facility Identification Data
Name: CONEY ISLAND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT
Address: 2591 KNAPP ST
BROOKLYN, NY 11235

Owner/Firm
Name: NYC DEPT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
Address: 96-05 HORACE HARDING EXPY FL 5
CORONA, NY 11368, USA
Owner Classification: Municipal

Permit Contacts
Division of Environmental Permits:
Name: ERIN L SHIRKEY
Address: NYSDEC - REGION 2
47-40 21ST ST
LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101-5401
Phone:7184824972

Division of Air Resources:
Name: PARESH SHAH
Address: NYSDEC - REGION 2
47-40 21ST ST
LONG ISLAND CITY, NY 11101

Air Permitting Contact:
Name: DIANE HAMMERMAN
Address: NYC DEP BWT
96-05 HORACE HARDING EXPY FL 2
CORONA, NY 11368
Phone:7185954965

Permit Description

Introduction

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

Summary Description of Proposed Project
This is a permit application for renewal of the Coney Island Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) Part 201 Air Title V Facility Permit. The existing Title V Air Permit will expire on 10/21/2015.

This Application includes the following updates to the existing Title V Permit Mod 2:

1. Addition of a new dechlorination process to the Coney Island WWTP's existing chlorination process. This proposed dechlorination process is required to meet the WWTP's State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permit's new Total Residual Chlorine (TRC) limit of 0.64 mg/L.

2. Replacement of the control system of the WWTP's four existing Delaval 2246HP engines in order to improve the continued maintenance and reliability of the engines. DEP informed DEC of this project in a letter dated August 26, 2014. As of April 2015, the engine control replacement project was cancelled and DEP will perform some other engine work which will prevent future control failure resulting in loss of emergency power at the WWTP

3. Evaluation of the WWTP's three existing 25.1 mmBtu/hr Cleaver-Brooks CB200-600 hot water boilers compliance with the 6 NYCRR Part 227-2 Reasonably Available Control Technology for Oxides of Nitrogen Analysis. DEP had previously proposed to de-rate these boilers in order to reduce the maximum input capacity to less than 25 mmBtu/hr, as submitted to DEC on December 30, 2011. After numerous meeitngs with the boilers manufacturer, DEP engineers determined that de-rating the boilers would significantly affect the WWTP's normal operations, and that the best option would be to upgrade the boilers by replacing the burners with low emission burners and modern controls. DEP engineers performed an economic analysis to determine if the upgrade and replacement work would be economically feasible. The results showed that the Total Cost of Controls Per Ton of NOx Reduced was determined to be $9,863 exceeding the adjusted 2015 economic standard of $4,751 per ton following the calculations in DEC's DAR-20 Economic and Technical Analysis for Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT) guideline.

DEP therefore respectfully requests that DEC set a higher emission source specific emission limit pursuant to 6 NYCRR § 227-2.5(c) for these three boilers, as compliance with the NOx emission limit in 6 NYCRR § 227-2.4(c) is not economically feasible

As of 8/12/15, NYCDEP revert back boilers back to 25 mmBtu/hr, cancelled the NOX RACT waiver for the boilers and small boilers RACT annual tume up is being reinsteted.

Attainment Status
CONEY ISLAND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT is located in the town of BROOKLYN in the county of KINGS.
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:
The Coney Island WWTP is a publicly owned secondary WWTP capable of providing treatment for 100 million gallons of primarily residential wastewater per day in dry weather, and 200 million gallons of wet weather flow per day.

This WWTP currently has the following combustion sources and their associated equipment:
- Four (4) Enterprise 2246HP internal combustion engines firing gaseous fuels (natural gas, digester gas or blend) with #2 ultralow sulfur diesel ("ULSD") as pilot fuel. These engines are also capable of firing 100% #2 ULSD;
- Three (3) Cleaver-Brooks CB200-600 25.1 mmBtu/hr hot water boilers capable of firing natural gas, digester gas or #2 ULSD.
- Two (2) Varec enclosed digester gas burners to flare excessive digester gas; and
- One (1) Caterpillar 125KW engine generator for emergency lighting.

This facility also has the following odor control systems:
- Four (4) wet scrubbers in the screening building;
- Four (4) wet scrubbers in the sludge degritter building;
- Six (6) wet scrubbers in the aeration tanks odor control building;
- Three (3) wet scrubbers in the return sludge pump station building;
- Three (3) wet scrubbers and eleven (11) carbon adsorbers in the primary settling tanks odor control building;
- One (1) carbon adsorption vessel for treating air from sludge overflow box; and
- One (1) carbon adsorption vessel for treating air from sludge return flow pumping station.

When any of the WWTP's existing combustion equipment (including engines, boilers, waste sludge digester gas burners, emergency engine generators and other equipment) or its associated distribution system is not functioning normally or is in need of repair, for operational flexibility, the WWTP may need to bring in contingent similar equipment through rental contracts or relocation of DEP's equipment from other facilities. Such contingent equipment is not for permanent installation purposes and shall not result in exceeding the established emission limitations. DEP will notify DEC and take prior approval prior to bringing any such contingent equipment onsite. DEP will comply with all other applicable regulations.

Permit Structure and Description of Operations
The Title V permit for CONEY ISLAND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT 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.

CONEY ISLAND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT is defined by the following emission unit(s):

Emission unit 1COMBU - This emission unit consists of the WWTP's following combustion equipment processes.

The plant has four (4) Delaval (enterprise's) DGSR-46 internal combustion engines each rated 2246 Hp. These engines are dual fuel powered and are capable to operate with gaseous fuels (digester gas, natural gas, or blend) with #2 ULSD as pilot fuel, or 100% #2 ULSD. These engines drive generators (each rated 2000KVA @ 0.80 power factor) which provide power to sewage pumps and process air blowers. Exhaust from engines are passed through a waste heat recovery boiler and then vented to atmosphere through a stack. Among these four (4) engines there will always be one engine as standby. The engines may be operated in such a manner as to allow the WWTP to participate in New York State electrical demand reduction program.

The WWTP has three (3) Cleaver Brooks, CB 200-600 hot water boilers each rated at 25.1 mmBtu/hr. These boilers are capable of firing natural gas, digester gas, or a blend of natural gas and digester gas, and diesel fuel. There will be always one boiler on standby. DEP engineers evaluated the compliance options with the boilers manufacturer and found that the WWTP’s best option would be to upgrade the boilers by replacing the burners with low emission burners and modern controls. DEP engineers performed an economic analysis and determined that the upgrade and replacement work is not economically feasible. DEP respectfully requests that DEC set a higher emission source specific emission limit pursuant to 6 NYCRR § 227-2.5(c) for these three boilers, as compliance with the NOx emission limit in 6 NYCRR § 227-2.4(c) is not economically feasible.

The WWTP also has two (2) waste gas burners to flare excess digester gas. One (1) gasoline dispensing unit with a 550 gal gasoline storage tank and one (1) diesel dispensing unit with a 550 gal biodiesel storage tank. The gasoline/diesel dispensing units are currently in operation. One (1) 125 KW emergency engine generator for lighting during power emergency.

On 8/10/15, DEP reverted back to derate the boilers under 25 mmBtu/hr. NOx RACT waiver proposed is cancelled, and NOx RACT for small boilers (annual tune up) will be implemented.

Emission unit 1COMBU is associated with the following emission points (EP):
BLERS, ENG01, ENG02, ENG03, ENG04, FLAR1, FLAR2
Process: BDS This process is for the three Cleaver Brooks CB-2000600 hot water boilers to fire #2 Diesel fuels in the event Natural gas, Digestor gas are not adequate or not available.

These boilers (each rated 25 mmBtu/hr) are to meet the space and sludge heating demand. There will always be one boiler as standby.

Exhaust from these 3 boilers (BLER1, BLER2, BLER3) exhaust to atmosphere through a shared stack (BLERS)

Process: BGS This process is for the three Cleaver Brooks CB-2000600 hot water boilers to fire gaseous fuels (Natural gas, Digestor gas, or blend).

These boilers (each rated 25 mmBtu/hr) are to meet the space and sludge heating demand. There will always be one boiler as standby.

Exhaust from these 3 boilers (BLER1, BLER2, BLER3) exhaust to atmosphere through a shared stack (BLERS)

Process: DIS is located at Building PMPPWRHSE - This process is for the four Delaval (Enterprise's) DGSR-46, Internal Combustion Engines (Each rated 2246 HP)to fire 100% #2 Diesel fuel in the event Gas is not adequate/not available.

These engines drive four generators (each rated 2000 KVA @ .80 Power Factor) which provide power to sewage pumps and process air blowers. Among these four engines there will always be one as stand by. The engines may be operated in such a manner as to allow the plant to participate in the NYS Electrical Demand Reduction Program.

Exhaust from these four engines (ENG01, ENG02, ENG03, ENG04) pass through a waste heat recovery boiler and then vented to atmosphere through their own stacks (ENGs1, ENGS2, ENGS3 and ENGS4 respectively)

Process: DPG This Process is the Plant's diesel and gasoline dispensing stations. There is one diesel dispensing station with 550 gallon underground storage tank (DPUMP) and one gasoline dispensing station with 550 gallon underground storage tank (GPUMP).

Process: DUL is located at Building PMPPWRHSE - This process is for the four Delaval (Enterprise's) DGSR-46, Internal Combustion Engines (Each rated 2246 HP)to fire Gaseous Fuels(Digestor Gas, Natural Gas or Blend) With #2 Diesel as pilot fuel.

These engines drive four generators (each rated 2000 KVA @ .80 Power Factor) which provide power to sewage pumps and process air blowers. Among these four engines there will always be one as stand by. The engines may be operated in such a manner as to allow the plant to participate in the NYS Electrical Demand Reduction Program.

Exhaust from these four engines (ENG01, ENG02, ENG03, ENG04) pass through a waste heat recovery boiler and then vented to atmosphere through their own stacks (ENGs1, ENGS2, ENGS3 and ENGS4 respectively)

Process: FLR is located at Building SLUDGE - In the event the digester gas production exceeds the plant demand for engines and boilers, excessive digester gas is burned at either of the two waste digester gas burners (WGBR1 abd WGBR2) and exhausted through their own stacks (FLAR1 and FLAR2)

Emission unit 2WWTRE - This wastewater treatment processes unit consists of headworks, primary settling, PST influent channels, mixed liquor channels, aeration, final settling, and chlorination. The headworks include screens, wet well and grit removal tanks. The odorous compounds from screens located in a multi-story building are passed through an odor control system composed of four wet scrubbers. After

screening, the wastewater passes through four grit removal tanks. The odorous compounds from these operations are passed through four wet scrubbers located in the sludge degritter building. All these wet scrubbers have individual stacks. After the grit removal tanks, the wastewater flows thru the influent channels to the primary settling tanks.

The primary settling process odor control system is modified to combine the channel odor control system with the tank cover odor control system. The odorous compounds from the influent and mixed liquor channels mix with the PSTs collected air stream, all of which are ducted to a two stage odor control system. The modified PSTs and channels odor control system consists of three scrubbers (12 foot diameter) and eleven dual bed carbon absorbers.

The wastewater next proceeds to the aeration tanks. A battery of six wet scrubbers with individual stacks is provided to control the odorous compounds from the aeration tanks enclosure building. Normally, four (4) wet scrubbers are in operation. From the aeration tank, the mixed liquor goes to final settling and then proceeds through final chlorination and then to the outfall structure. Emissions from these processes depend on the concentration of pollutants of concern in the WWTP's influent, which the WWTP does not have control of. Therefore, the emissions are based on currently available data.

This unit also includes the WWTP's sludge handling processes which consist of the return activated sludge (RAS) wet well, secondary screens, sludge thickeners, sludge digesters, over-flow boxes, digester gas storage tank, and sludge storage tanks. The existing odor control system consisting of three wet scrubbers handles the odorous compounds from RAS wet well, secondary screens, and thickeners. One carbon absorber is installed at the recycle flow pump station building and another portable carbon absorber vessel is installed at the Digester building overflow box for odor control.

As part of the WWTP’s upgrade plan, DEP is going to install a new dechlorination process at the Coney Island WWTP. This proposed dechlorination process will be located in a new dechlorination facility which will consists of two 7,500-gallon sodium bisulfite storage tanks, diaphragm metering pumps, one 1,000 gallon emergency sodium bisulfite storage tank, and a control room constructed in an approximately 32 ft wide by 46 ft long by 30 ft tall brick building. Each sodium bisulfite storage tank will be connected with a permanganate impregnated alumina based media for treating potential Sulfur Dioxide off-gas. Installation of this proposed dechlorination facility is required to meet the new TRC limit of 0.64 mg/L that is included in the WWTP’s SPDES permit.

Emission unit 2WWTRE is associated with the following emission points (EP):
AER01, AER02, AER03, AER04, AER05, AER06, BISAA, BISAB, BISAC, GRIT1, GRIT2, GRIT3, GRIT4, OCB01, OCB02, OCB03, OFBOX, SCRE1, SCRE2, SCRE3, SCRE4, SGT01, SGT02, SGT03, SRFBS
Process: ART is located at Building AERATION - THIS PROCESS IS THE PLANT'S WASTEWATER ACTIVATED SLUDGE AERATION (ART) SECONDARY TREATMENT OPERATION CONSISTING OF MIXED LIQUOR CHANNEL (MXLQC) AND TWO AERATION TANKS (AERTK) EACH WITH 385' L x 21' W x 15' DEPTH IN THE AERATION TANKS (AERATION).

IN THIS PROCESS, THE EFFLUENT FROM THE PRIMARY SETTLING TREATMENT SECTION IS MIXED WITH ACTIVATED SLUDGE SOLIDS AND AIR. THESE AERATION TANKS PROVIDE THE DETENTION TIME REQUIRED FOR THE ACTIVATED SLUDGE TO ABSORB THE ORGANIC MATTER IN THE WASTEWATER. COMPRESSED AIR IS DISCHARGED THROUGH THE TANKS TO PROVIDE MIXING AND AN AEROBIC ENVIRONMENT. AFTER A SET MIXING PERIOD, THE MIXTURE FLOWS TO THE FINAL SETTLING TANKS, WHERE THE SOLIDS ARE

FLOCCULATED, SETTLED AND COLLECTED. EACH OF THESE AERATION TANKS HAS FOUR 'PASSES'.

THE ODOROUS COMPOUNDS FROM THE AERATION TANKS ARE DUCTED TO AN ODOR CONTROL SYSTEM (AEROC) COMPRISED OF SIX WET SCRUBBERS AND EXHAUST THROUGH THEIR OWN STACKS (AER01, AER02, AER03, AER04, AER05, AER06).

Process: CCT is located at Building CHLORINE - This process is the WWTP chlorine contact Tanks (CCT) disinfection operation consisting of three (3) chlorination tanks CHLTK.

The wastewater from the final settling tanks flows to the chlorine contact tanks where sodium hypochlorite is added into the wastewater to destroy and kill the harmful disease-causing organisms and thereby protect the receiving waters.

As part of the WWTP's upgrade plan, DEP will add a new dechlorination process to the existing chlorination process. This dechlorination process will be located in the new dechlorination facility which will consists of two 7,500-gallon sodium bisulfite storage tanks, diaphragm metering pumps, one 1,000 gallon emergency sodium bisulfite storage tank, and a control room constructed in an approximately 32 ft wide by 46 ft long by 30 ft tall brick building. Each sodium bisulfite storage tank will be connected with a permanganate impregnated alumina based media for treating potential sulfur dioxide off-gas.

Process: DEG is located at Building GRITREM - THIS PROCESS IS THE PLANT'S DEGRITTER (DEG) OPERATIONS CONSISTING OF TEN CYCLONE DEGRITTERS (CYCDG), SIX GRIT CLASSIFIERS (CLASS), SKIMMING PITS (SKMPT), SKIMMING CONTAINERS (SKMCT), GRIT CONTAINERS (GRTCT), FOUR GRIT TANKS (GRITK), PUMPROOM (PUMPR, CONTAINING SIX PUMPS), AND SKIMMING ENCLOSURES (SKMEN) IN THE GRIT REMOVAL BUILDING (GRITREM).

THE ODOROUS COMPOUNDS FROM THE GRIT REMOVAL BUILDING PASS THROUGH AN ODOR CONTROL SYSTEM (GRIOC) CONSISTS OF FOUR WET SCRUBBERS AND EXHAUST THROUGH FOUR STACKS (GRIT1, GRIT2, GRIT3, GRIT4).

Process: FST is located at Building FINAL - THIS PROCESS IS THE PLANT FINAL SETTLING TANKS (FST) OPERATION CONSISTING OF EIGHT (8) FINAL SETTLING TANKS (FINTK) EACH WITH THE DIMENSION OF 253.2' L X 54.5' W X 13.4' DEPTH.

THE PURPOSE OF THIS FINAL SETTLING PROCESS IS TWO FOLD: SETTLE OUT MICROORGANISMS AND ACTIVATED SLUDGE SOLID WASTE GENERATED DURING THE AERATION PROCESS TO PRODUCE A CLARIFIED EFFLUENT, AND TO COLLECT THE SETTLED ACTIVATED SLUDGE FOR CONVEYANCE BACK TO THE AERATION TANKS.

Process: GHT is located at Building SLUDGE - THIS PROCESS IS THE PLANT'S SLUDGE DIGESTER GAS HOLDING TANK (GHT) OPERATION CONSISTING OF THREE (3) SLUDGE DIGESTER GAS HOLDING TANKS (GASTK) EACH WITH 47,000 CUBIC FEET.

DIGESTER GAS PRODUCED IN THE SLUDGE ANAEROBIC DIGESTER TANKS WILL BE STORED IN THESE TANKS FOR LATER USE AT COMBUSTION UNITS.

Process: PHW is located at Building SCREEN - THIS PROCESS IS THE PLANT'S HEADWORKS (PHW) OPERATION CONSISTING OF SIX SCREENS (SCREN) AND WET WELL (WWELL) IN

THE SCREENING BUILDING (SCREEN).

THE BAR SCREENS CONSIST OF UPRIGHT BARS SPACED ONE TO THREE INCHES APART. THE PRIMARY PURPOSE OF THE BAR SCREENING IS TO REMOVE LARGE PIECES OF TRASH (RAGS, STICKS, NEWSPAPERS, CANS, ETC.) FOR THE PROTECTION OF THE MAIN SEWAGE PUMPS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT.

THE ODOROUS COMPOUNDS FROM THE SCREEN BUILDING PASSED THROUGH AN ODOR CONTROL SYSTEM (SCROC) COMPOSED OF FOUR WET SCRUBBERS AND EXHAUST THROUGH FOUR STACKS (SCRE1, SCRE2, SCRE3, SCRE4).

Process: PST is located at Building PRIMARY - THIS PROCESS IS THE PLANT'S PRIMARY SETTLING TANKS (PST) PRIMARY TREATMENT OPERATION CONSISTING OF PRIMARY SETTLING TANK INFLUENT CHANNEL (PSTIC) AND EIGHT (8) PRIMARY SETTLING TANKS EACH WITH DIMENSIONS OF 190' L x 44' W x12' H.

PRIMARY SETTLING OPERATION IS A PROCESS IN WHICH THE SOLID PARTICLES CARRIED IN RAW SEWAGE ARE REMOVED BY GRAVITY UNDER QUIESCENT CONDITIONS IN THE PRIMARY SETTLING TANKS. IN ADDITION, THE PRIMARY SETTLING TANKS ARE USED TO SEPARATE AND REMOVE FLOATING MATERIALS AND SCUM. SOLIDS AND GRIT COLLECTED IN THE TANKS ARE REMOVED AS A THIN SLUDGE BY CONTINUOUS PUMPING TO CYCLONE DIGRITTERS. EACH PRIMARY SETTLING TANK IS EQUIPPED WITH SLUDGE COLLECTORS, DIPPING WEIRS, SCUM REMOVAL EQUIPMENT, INLET SLUICE GATES OVERFLOW WEIRS.

THE ODOROUS COMPOUNDS FROM THE PRIMARY SETTLING TANKS INFLUENT CHANNEL AND PRIMARY SETTLING TANKS ARE DUCTED TO A TWO-STAGE ODOR CONTROL SYSTEM (PRIOC) IN THE PRIMARY ODOR CONTROL BUILDING. THIS ODOR CONTROL SYSTEM IS COMPRISED OF TWO SMALL AND TWO LARGE WET SCRUBBERS FOLLOWED BY ELEVEN CARBON ADSORBERS AND EXHAUST THROUGH THREE STACKS (OCB01, OCB02, OCB03). THIS ODOR CONTROL SYSTEM IS UNDERGOING A RE-CONSTRUCTION AND TO REPLACE THE TWO SMALL WET SCRUBBERS WITH ONE LARGE SCRUBBER.

Process: SAD is located at Building SLUDGE - THIS PROCESS IS THE PLANT¿S SLUDGE ANAEROBIC DIGESTERS (SAD) OPERATION CONSISTING OF SIX SLUDGE DIGESTER TANKS EACH WITH 71 FEET DIAMETER AND 29.5 FEET DEPTH.

AFTER SLUDGE GRAVITY THICKENING, FOR MAKING IT SAFER FOR THE ENVIRONMENT, THE SLUDGE IS PLACED IN OXYGEN-FREE TANKS CALLED DIGESTERS. DIGESTERS ARE HEATED TO AT LEAST 95O F FOR BETWEEN 15 - 20 DAYS STIMULATING THE GROWTH OF ANAEROBIC BACTERIA WHICH CONSUME ORGANIC MATERIAL IN THE SLUDGE. IN THE DIGESTERS, SLUDGE IS CONVERTED INTO WATER, CARBON DIOXIDE AND METHANE GAS. THE METHANE GAS IS OFTEN USED AS AN ENERGY SOURCE TO OPERATE BOILERS.

ODOR EMISSIONS FROM THE DIGESTER OVERFLOW BOX ARE DUCTED TO AN ODOR CONTROL SYSTEM (SADOC) COMPRISED OF ONE CARBON ADSORBER AND EXHAUSTED THROUGH ONE STACK (SADIG).

Process: SGT is located at Building SLUDGE - THIS PROCESS IS THE PLANT¿S SLUDGE GRAVITY THICKENING (SGT) OPERATION CONSISTING OF RETURN ACTIVATED SLUGE WETWELL (RASWW), SECONDARY SLUDGE SCREEN (SSCRN) AND EIGHT (8) SLUDGE

THE PRIMARY AND FINAL SETTLING TANKS¿ SLUDGE (APPROXIMATELY 99% WATER) IS CONCENTRATED IN THESE GRAVITY THICKENING TANKS. THE WATER IS SENT BACK TO THE HEAD OF THE PLANT OR AERATION TANKS FOR ADDITIONAL TREATMENT.

ODOR EMISSIONS FROM THIS EQUIPMENT AND VENTILATION ARE DUCTED TO AN ODOR CONTROL SYSTEM (SGTOC) COMPRISED OF THREE WET SCRUBBERS LOCATED IN THE RETURN SLUDGE PUMP STATION BUILDING AND EXHAUSTED THROUGH THREE STACKS (SGT01, SGT02, SGT03), AND AN ODOR CONTROL SYSTEM (SRFOC) COMPRISED OF ONE CARBON ADSORBER AT THE RECYCLE FLOW PUMP STATION BUILDING AND EXHAUST THROUGH ONE STACK (SRFBS).

Process: SST is located at Building SLUDGE - THIS PROCESS IS THE PLANT¿S SLUDGE STORAGE TANKS (SST) OPERATION CONSISTING OF FIVE (5) DIGESTED SLUDGE STORAGE TANKS (DSSTK) EACH WITH 11,500 CUBIC FEET.

EXCESSIVE SLUDGE WILL BE STORED IN THESE STORAGE TANKS.

Title V/Major Source Status
CONEY ISLAND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT is subject to Title V requirements. This determination is based on the following information:
Facility has PTE emissions for NOx of Title V catagory

Program Applicability
The following chart summarizes the applicability of CONEY ISLAND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT 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)	NO
NSPS	NO
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 212.10, 226, 227-2, 228, 229, 230, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236) - the lowest emission limit that a specific source is capable of meeting by application of control technology that is reasonably available, considering technological and economic feasibility. RACT is a control strategy used to limit emissions of VOC's and NOx for the purpose of attaining the air quality standard for ozone. The term as it is used in the above table refers to those state air pollution control regulations which specifically regulate VOC and NOx emissions.

SIP State Implementation Plan (40 CFR 52, Subpart HH, 6 NYCRR 200.10) - as per the CAAA, all states are empowered and required to devise the specific combination of controls that, when implemented, will bring about attainment of ambient air quality standards established by the federal government and the individual state. This specific combination of measures is referred to as the SIP. The term here refers to those state regulations that are approved to be included in the SIP and thus are considered federally enforceable.

Compliance Status
Facility is in compliance with all requirements.

SIC Codes
SIC or Standard Industrial Classification code is an industrial code developed by the federal Office of Management and Budget for use, among other things, in the classification of establishments by the type of activity in which they are engaged. Each operating establishment is assigned an industry code on the

basis
of its primary activity, which is determined by its principal product or group of products produced or distributed, or services rendered. Larger facilities typically have more than one SIC code.

SIC Code	Description
4952	SEWERAGE SYSTEMS

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
1-03-005-02	EXTERNAL COMBUSTION BOILERS - COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL BOILER - DISTILLATE OIL 10-100MMBTU/HR **
1-03-006-02	EXTERNAL COMBUSTION BOILERS - COMMERCIAL/INDUSTRIAL COMMERCIAL/INSTITUTIONAL BOILER - NATURAL GAS 10-100 MMBtu/Hr
2-02-004-01	INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES - INDUSTRIAL INDUSTRIAL INTERNAL COMBUSTION LARGE BORE ENGINE Diesel
2-02-004-02	INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES - INDUSTRIAL INDUSTRIAL INTERNAL COMBUSTION LARGE BORE ENGINE Dual Fuel (Oil/Gas)
4-06-004-01	TRANSPORTATION AND MARKETING OF PETROLEUM PRODUCTS FILLING VEHICLE GAS TANKS - STAGE II Vapor Loss w/o Controls
5-01-007-07	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT POTW: HEADWORKS SCREENING
5-01-007-20	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT POTW: PRIMARY SETTLING TANK
5-01-007-31	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT POTW: DIFFUSED AIR ACT SLUDGE
5-01-007-40	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT POTW: SECONDARY CLARIFIER
5-01-007-60	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT POTW: CHLORINE CONTACT TANK

5-01-007-71	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT POTW: GRAVITY SLUDGE THICKENER
5-01-007-81	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT POTW: ANAEROBIC DIGESTER
5-01-007-89	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT SLUDGE DIGESTER GAS FLARE
5-01-007-99	SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL - GOVERNMENT SOLID WASTE DISPOSAL: GOVERNMENT - SEWAGE TREATMENT OTHER NOT CLASSIFIED

Facility Emissions Summary

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

Cas No.	Contaminant Name	PTE	
		lbs/yr	Range
000079-34-5	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000076-13-1	1,1,2-TRICHLORO-1,2,2-TRIFLUORO ETHANE		>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000107-06-2	1,2-DICHLOROETHANE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000108-38-3	1,3 DIMETHYL BENZENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000108-10-1	2-PENTANONE, 4-METHYL		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000071-43-2	BENZENE		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000098-82-8	BENZENE, (1-METHYLETHYL)		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000106-46-7	BENZENE, 1,4-DICHLORO-		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000095-50-1	BENZENE,1,2-DICHLORO		>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000095-47-6	BENZENE,1,2-DIMETHYL		> 0 but < 10 tpy
000541-73-1	BENZENE,1,3-DICHLORO		>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy

000075-27-4	BROMODICHLOROMETHANE	>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000075-25-2	BROMOFORM	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000630-08-0	CARBON MONOXIDE	>= 100 tpy but < 250 tpy
000056-23-5	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000108-90-7	CHLOROBENZENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000124-48-1	CHLORODIBROMOMETHANE	>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000067-66-3	CHLOROFORM	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000075-71-8	DICHLORODIFLUOROMETHANE	>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000075-09-2	DICHLOROMETHANE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000071-55-6	ETHANE, 1,1,1-TRICHLORO	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000079-00-5	ETHANE, 1,1,2-TRICHLORO	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000075-34-3	ETHANE, 1,1-DICHLORO-	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000075-00-3	ETHANE, CHLORO	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000156-60-5	ETHENE, 1,2-DICHLORO	>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000156-59-2	ETHENE, 1,2-DICHLORO-	>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000075-35-4	ETHENE,1,1-DICHLORO	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000100-41-4	ETHYLBENZENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000050-00-0	FORMALDEHYDE	>= 10 tpy
008006-61-9	GASOLINE	> 0 but < 2.5 tpy
007439-92-1	LEAD	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000075-69-4	METHANE, TRICHLOROFLUORO-	>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000074-83-9	METHYL BROMIDE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000074-87-3	METHYL CHLORIDE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000091-20-3	NAPHTHALENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
0NY210-00-0	OXIDES OF NITROGEN	>= 250 tpy but < 75,000 tpy
0NY075-00-0	PARTICULATES	>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000127-18-4	PERCHLOROETHYLENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
0NY075-00-5	PM-10	>= 2.5 tpy but < 10 tpy
000078-87-5	PROPANE, 1,2-DICHLORO	> 0 but < 10 tpy
007446-09-5	SULFUR DIOXIDE	>= 50 tpy but < 100 tpy
000108-88-3	TOLUENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
0NY100-00-0	TOTAL HAP	>= 25 tpy but < 40 tpy
000079-01-6	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
000075-01-4	VINYL CHLORIDE	> 0 but < 10 tpy
0NY998-00-0	VOC	>= 25 tpy but < 40 tpy
000106-42-3	XYLENE, PARA-	> 0 but < 10 tpy

NOTIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

Item A: Emergency Defense - 6 NYCRR 201-1.5

An emergency, as defined by subpart 201-2, constitutes an affirmative defense to penalties sought in an enforcement action brought by the Department for noncompliance with emissions limitations or permit conditions for all facilities in New York State.

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

(1) An emergency occurred and that the facility owner or operator can identify the cause(s) of the emergency;
(2) The equipment at the permitted facility causing the emergency was at the time being properly operated and maintained;
(3) During the period of the emergency the facility owner or operator took all reasonable steps to minimize levels of emissions that exceeded the emission standards, or other requirements in the permit; and
(4) The facility owner or operator notified the Department within two working days after the event occurred. This notice must contain a description of the emergency, any steps taken to mitigate emissions, and corrective actions taken.

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

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

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

Item C: Timely Application for the Renewal of Title V Permits -6 NYCRR Part 201-6.2(a)(4)

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

Item D: Certification by a Responsible Official - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.2(d)(12)
Any application, form, report or compliance certification required to be submitted pursuant to the federally enforceable portions of this permit shall contain a certification of truth, accuracy and completeness by a responsible official.This certification shall state that based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

Item E: Requirement to Comply With All Conditions - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.4(a)(2)
The permittee must comply with all conditions of the Title V facility permit. Any permit non-compliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

Item F: Permit Revocation, Modification, Reopening, Reissuance or Termination, and Associated Information Submission Requirements - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.4(a)(3)
This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

Item G: Cessation or Reduction of Permitted Activity Not a Defense - 6 NYCRR 201-6.4(a)(5)
It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action to claim that a cessation or reduction in the permitted activity would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

Item H: Property Rights - 6 NYCRR 201-6.4(a)(6)
This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

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

Item J: Permit Shield - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.4(g)
All permittees granted a Title V facility permit shall be covered under the protection of a permit shield, except as provided under 6 NYCRR Subpart 201-6. Compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the permit, or the Department, in acting on the permit application or revision, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the major stationary source, and the permit includes the determination or a concise summary thereof. Nothing herein shall preclude the Department from revising or revoking the permit pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 621 or from exercising its summary abatement authority. Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

i. The ability of the Department to seek to bring suit on behalf of the State of New York, or the Administrator to seek to bring suit on behalf of the United States, to immediately restrain any person causing or contributing to pollution presenting an imminent and substantial endangerment to public health, welfare or the environment to stop the emission of air pollutants causing or contributing to such pollution;

ii. The liability of a permittee of the Title V facility for any violation of applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance;

iii. The applicable requirements of Title IV of the Act;

iv. The ability of the Department or the Administrator to obtain information from the permittee concerning the ability to enter, inspect and monitor the facility.

Item K: Reopening for Cause - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.4(i)

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Item L: Permit Exclusion - ECL 19-0305

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

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

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

NOTIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS

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

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

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

Regulatory Analysis

Location Facility/EU/EP/Process/ES	Regulation	Condition	Short Description
FACILITY	ECL 19-0301	46	Powers and Duties of the Department with respect to air pollution control
FACILITY	40CFR 68	19	Chemical accident prevention provisions
FACILITY	40CFR 82-F	20	Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - recycling and emissions reduction
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.6	1	Acceptable ambient air quality.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 200.7	10	Maintenance of equipment.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.4	47	Unavoidable noncompliance and violations
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.7	11	Recycling and Salvage
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-1.8	12	Prohibition of reintroduction of collected contaminants to the air
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-3.2(a)	13	Exempt Activities - Proof of eligibility
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-3.3(a)	14	Trivial Activities - proof of eligibility
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6	21, 26, 27	Title V Permits and the Associated Permit Conditions
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(a)(4)	15	General Conditions -

FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(a)(7)	2	Requirement to Provide Information General Conditions - Fees
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(a)(8)	16	General Conditions - Right to Inspect
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(c)	3	Recordkeeping and Reporting of Compliance Monitoring
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(c)(2)	4	Records of Monitoring, Sampling and Measurement
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(c)(3)(ii	5	Reporting Requirements - Deviations and Noncompliance
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(d)(4)	22	Compliance Schedules - Progress Reports
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(e)	6	Compliance Certification
FACILITY	6NYCRR 201-6.4(f)(6)	17	Off Permit Changes
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-1.1	18	Required emissions tests.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2.1	7	Emission Statements - Applicability
FACILITY	6NYCRR 202-2.5	8	Emission Statements - record keeping requirements.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 211.1	23	General Prohibitions - air pollution prohibited
FACILITY	6NYCRR 211.2	48, 49	General Prohibitions - visible emissions limited.
FACILITY	6NYCRR 215.2	9	Open Fires - Prohibitions
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225.1(a)(3)	24	Sulfur in Fuel Limitations (SIP)
FACILITY	6NYCRR 225.7(a)	25	Reports, Sampling and Analysis
1-COMBU	6NYCRR 227.2(b)(1)	30	Particulate emissions.
1-COMBU/BLERS	6NYCRR 227-1.3	34	Smoke Emission Limitations.
1-COMBU/ENG01	6NYCRR 227-1.3	36	Smoke Emission Limitations.
1-COMBU/ENG02	6NYCRR 227-1.3	38	Smoke Emission Limitations.
1-COMBU/ENG03	6NYCRR 227-1.3	40	Smoke Emission Limitations.
1-COMBU/ENG04	6NYCRR 227-1.3	42	Smoke Emission Limitations.
1-COMBU/BLERS	6NYCRR 227-1.3(a)	35	Smoke Emission Limitations.
1-COMBU/ENG01	6NYCRR 227-1.3(a)	37	Smoke Emission Limitations.
1-COMBU/ENG02	6NYCRR 227-1.3(a)	39	Smoke Emission Limitations.
1-COMBU/ENG03	6NYCRR 227-1.3(a)	41	Smoke Emission Limitations.
1-COMBU/ENG04	6NYCRR 227-1.3(a)	43	Smoke Emission Limitations.
1-COMBU/FLAR1	6NYCRR 227-1.3(a)	44	Smoke Emission Limitations.

1-COMBU/FLAR2	6NYCRR 227-1.3(a)	45	Smoke Emission Limitations.
1-COMBU/-/BDS/BLR01	6NYCRR 227-2.4(c)(1)(ii	31	2010 NOx RACT presumptive limit.
1-COMBU/-/BDS/BLR02	6NYCRR 227-2.4(c)(1)(ii	32	2010 NOx RACT presumptive limit.
1-COMBU/-/BDS/BLR03	6NYCRR 227-2.4(c)(1)(ii	33	2010 NOx RACT presumptive limit.
1-COMBU	6NYCRR 227-2.5(c)	28, 29	Alternative RACT option.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

with this and any other state and federal air pollution control requirements, regulations, or law.

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

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (a) (4)
This mandatory requirement applies to all Title V facilities. It requires the permittee to provide information that the Department may request in writing, within a reasonable time, in order to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the permit or to determine compliance with the permit. The request may include copies of records required to be kept by the permit.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (a) (7)
This is a mandatory condition that requires the owner or operator of a facility subject to Title V requirements to pay all applicable fees associated with the emissions from their facility.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (a) (8)
This is a mandatory condition for all facilities subject to Title V requirements. It allows the Department to inspect the facility to determine compliance with this permit, including copying records, sampling and monitoring, as necessary.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (c)
This requirement specifies, in general terms, what information must be contained in any required compliance monitoring records and reports. This includes the date, time and place of any sampling, measurements and analyses; who performed the analyses; analytical techniques and methods used as well as any required QA/QC procedures; results of the analyses; the operating conditions at the time of sampling or measurement and the identification of any permit deviations. All such reports must also be certified by the designated responsible official of the facility.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (c) (2)
This requirement specifies that all compliance monitoring and recordkeeping is to be conducted according to the terms and conditions of the permit and follow all QA requirements found in applicable regulations. It also requires monitoring records and supporting information to be retained for at least 5 years from the time of sampling, measurement, report or application. Support information is defined as including all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (c) (3) (ii)
This regulation specifies any reporting requirements incorporated into the permit must include provisions regarding the notification and reporting of permit deviations and incidences of noncompliance stating the probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (d) (5)
This condition applies to every Title V facility subject to a compliance schedule. It requires that reports,

detailing the status of progress on achieving compliance with emission standards, be submitted semiannually.

6 NYCRR 201-6.4 (e)
Sets forth the general requirements for compliance certification content; specifies an annual submittal frequency; and identifies the EPA and appropriate regional office address where the reports are to be sent.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Facility Specific Requirements
In addition to Title V, CONEY ISLAND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT has been determined to be subject to the following regulations:

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

6 NYCRR 225.1 (a) (3)
This regulation limits the amount of sulfur that can be in fuel burned at a stationary source. It references Table 1 of the 1979 version of the sulfur in fuel limitations expressed in terms of percent by weight for fuel oil and pounds per million Btu gross heat content for solid fuel. **NOTE: This citation has been replaced by requirements cited under 225-1.2(a)(2) and is no longer part of current State regulations, however, it remains part of New York State's approved State Implementation Plan (SIP).**

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 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) (ii)
Future NOx RACT presumptive limit effective 7/1/14.

6 NYCRR 227-2.5 (c)

This provision allows the owner or operator to demonstrate that the applicable presumptive RACT emission limit in section 227-2.4 of this Subpart is not economically or technically feasible. Based on this determination the Department is allowed to set a higher emission source specific emission limit.

Compliance Certification
Summary of monitoring activities at CONEY ISLAND WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT:

Location Facility/EU/EP/Process/ES	Cond No.	Type of Monitoring
FACILITY	5	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	6	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	7	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	49	record keeping/maintenance procedures
FACILITY	24	work practice involving specific operations
FACILITY	25	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1-COMBU	30	intermittent emission testing
1-COMBU/BLERS	34	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1-COMBU/ENG01	36	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1-COMBU/ENG02	38	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1-COMBU/ENG03	40	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1-COMBU/ENG04	42	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1-COMBU/BLERS	35	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1-COMBU/ENG01	37	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1-COMBU/ENG02	39	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1-COMBU/ENG03	41	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1-COMBU/ENG04	43	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1-COMBU/FLAR1	44	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1-COMBU/FLAR2	45	monitoring of process or control device parameters as surrogate
1-COMBU/-/BDS/BLR01	31	intermittent emission testing
1-COMBU/-/BDS/BLR02	32	intermittent emission testing
1-COMBU/-/BDS/BLR03	33	intermittent emission testing
1-COMBU	28	record keeping/maintenance procedures
1-COMBU	29	record keeping/maintenance procedures

Basis for Monitoring

Part 227: Nox monitoring required for combustion sources.
Part 225: Sulfur in fuel monitoring required for combustion sources.
Part 227: Opacity monitoring required for combustion sources.
Part 227: Nox monitoring required for combustion sources.
Part 225: Sulfur in fuel monitoring required for combustion sources.
Part 227: Opacity monitoring required for combustion sources.