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

MODEL CITY ENERGY FACILITY is located in the town of LEWISTON in the county of NIAGARA. The attainment status for this location is provided below. (Areas classified as attainment are those that meet all ambient air quality standards for a designated criteria air pollutant.)

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

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

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

Facility Description:

The Model City Energy Facility is located adjacent to the Modern Landfill at Pletcher and Harold Roads in Youngstown, New York. The facility receives landfill gas from the Modern Landfill that is subsequently treated with appropriate equipment and processes, and used to fuel multiple reciprocating internal combustion (IC) engine - generator sets. The electricity generated by the Model City Energy Facility is sold on the open market to contract purchasers. The facility collectively consists of seven (7) Caterpillar Model G3516 (16-cylinder) and four (4) Model G3520C (20-cylinder) IC engine - generator sets that have a total generation capacity of 12 MW. The facility is a major source for Oxides of Nitrogen and Carbon Monoxide. Emissions from all engines include Sulfur Dioxide, Volatile Organic Compounds, PM-10 and Hazardous Air Pollutants although the facility is not a major emitter of these substances. This 6 NYCRR Part 201-6 Title V renewal permit has been issued to Model City Energy, LLC to allow for continued operation of this Landfill Gas to Energy (LFGTE) Facility.
Permit Structure and Description of Operations

The Title V permit for MODEL CITY ENERGY FACILITY 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.

MODEL CITY ENERGY FACILITY is defined by the following emission unit(s):

Emission unit 2MCENG - This emission unit consists of four (4) Caterpillar G3520C (Process 001) reciprocating internal combustion (IC) engine generator sets. These engines are housed in building ENGBLDG. The engine exhaust stacks are identified as ENG08-ENG11 and aligned in an east to west direction with ENG08 being situated farthest to the east. The electricity that is produced by this equipment is sold on the open market to contract purchasers.

Emission unit 2MCENG is associated with the following emission points (EP):
ENG08, ENG09, ENG10, ENG11

Process: 001 is located at GROUND, Building ENGBLDG - Process 001 consists of four (4) Caterpillar G3520C reciprocating internal combustion (IC) engine generator sets. At an IC engine maximum LHV input rate of 15.09 MMBtu/hr and minimum fuel heating value requirement of 350 Btu/scf LHV, the maximum fuel use rate for the Caterpillar G3520C IC engine is approximately 719 scfm. A 100 kilowatt (kW) IC engine generator is operated to supply Process 001 with limited temporary power when utility outages occur. The emergency generator is powered with diesel fuel that is supplied from a 200 gallon above ground storage tank.

Emission unit 1MCENG - This emission unit consists of seven (7) Caterpillar G3516 (Process MC1) reciprocating internal combustion (IC) engine generator sets. The seven
(7) Caterpillar G3516 IC engines are housed in building BLDG1. The seven (7) Caterpillar G3516 IC engine exhaust stacks are identified as ENG01-ENG07 and aligned in a east to west direction with ENG01 being situated farthest to the east. The electricity that is produced by this equipment is sold on the open market to contract purchasers. The process MC1 engine radiator coolant (new and used) is stored in separate above ground holding tanks positioned on the premises of the LFG fueled IC engine electricity generation process. The new and waste engine radiator coolant storage tanks have capacities of 1,000 gallons. Engine lube oil (new and used) is stored in separate above ground holding tanks positioned on the premises of the LFG fueled IC engine electricity generation process. The new lube oil storage tank has a capacity of 8,000 gallons. The waste oil storage tank has a capacity of 2,000 gallons.

The process 001 engine radiator coolant (new and used) is stored in separate above ground holding tanks positioned on the premises of the LFG fueled IC engine electricity generation process. The new and waste engine radiator coolant storage tanks have capacities of 1,000 gallons. Engine lube oil (new and used) is stored in separate above ground holding tanks positioned on the premises of the landfill gas (LFG) fueled IC engine electricity generation process. The new lube oil storage tank has a capacity of 10,000 gallons. The waste oil storage tank has a capacity of 2,000 gallons. The engine coolant and oil storage tanks are exempt from permitting pursuant to 6NYCRR Part 201-3.1(b). All IC engines are fueled with treated LFG that is produced by the decomposition of municipal solid waste in a nearby landfill.

Emission unit 1MCENG is associated with the following emission points (EP):
ENG01, ENG02, ENG03, ENG04, ENG05, ENG06, ENG07
Process: MC1 is located at GROUND, Building BLDG1 - Process MC1 consists of seven (7) Caterpillar G3516 reciprocating internal combustion (IC) engine generator sets. At an IC engine maximum LHV input rate of 8.6 MMBtu/hr and minimum fuel heating value requirement of 350 Btu/scf LHV, the maximum fuel use rate for the Caterpillar G3516 IC engine is approximately 410 scfm.

Title V/Major Source Status
MODEL CITY ENERGY FACILITY is subject to Title V requirements. This determination is based on the following information:
The facility is a major source for Oxides of Nitrogen and Carbon Monoxide.

Program Applicability
The following chart summarizes the applicability of MODEL CITY ENERGY FACILITY with regards to the principal air pollution regulatory programs:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Title VI Stratospheric Ozone Protection (40 CFR 82, Subparts A thru G) - federal requirements that apply to sources which use a minimum quantity of CFC’s (chlorofluorocarbons), HCFC’s (hydrofluorocarbons) or other ozone depleting substances or regulated substitute substances in equipment such as air conditioners, refrigeration equipment or motor vehicle air conditioners or appliances.
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RACT  Reasonably Available Control Technology (6 NYCRR Parts 212.10, 226, 227-2, 228, 229, 230, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236) - the lowest emission limit that a specific source is capable of meeting by application of control technology that is reasonably available, considering technological and economic feasibility. RACT is a control strategy used to limit emissions of VOC’s and NOx for the purpose of attaining the air quality standard for ozone. The term as it is used in the above table refers to those state air pollution control regulations which specifically regulate VOC and NOx emissions.

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

Compliance Status
Facility is in compliance with all requirements.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SIC Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>4911</td>
<td>ELECTRIC SERVICES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SCC Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2-01-008-02</td>
<td>INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES - ELECTRIC GENERATION</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ELECTRIC UTILITY INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE - LANDFILL GAS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Reciprocating</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Facility Emissions Summary
In the following table, the CAS No. or Chemical Abstract Service code is an identifier assigned to every chemical compound. [NOTE: Certain CAS No.’s contain a ‘NY’ designation within them. These are not true CAS No.’s but rather an identification which has been developed by the department to identify groups of contaminants which ordinary CAS No.’s do not do. As an example, volatile organic compounds or VOC’s are identified collectively by the NY CAS No. 0NY998-00-0.] The PTE refers to the Potential to Emit. This is defined as the maximum capacity of a facility or air contaminant source to emit any air
contaminant under its physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capability 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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Cas No.</th>
<th>Contaminant Name</th>
<th>PTE Range</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>000630-08-0</td>
<td>CARBON MONOXIDE</td>
<td>&gt;= 250 tpy but &lt; 75,000 tpy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0NY100-00-0</td>
<td>HAP</td>
<td>&gt;= 2.5 tpy but &lt; 10 tpy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0NY998-20-0</td>
<td>NMOC - LANDFILL USE ONLY</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 tpy but &lt; 25 tpy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0NY210-00-0</td>
<td>OXIDES OF NITROGEN</td>
<td>&gt;= 100 tpy but &lt; 250 tpy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0NY075-00-0</td>
<td>PARTICULATES</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 tpy but &lt; 25 tpy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0NY075-00-5</td>
<td>PM-10</td>
<td>&gt;= 10 tpy but &lt; 25 tpy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>007446-09-5</td>
<td>SULFUR DIOXIDE</td>
<td>&gt;= 2.5 tpy but &lt; 10 tpy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>0NY998-00-0</td>
<td>VOC</td>
<td>&gt;= 2.5 tpy but &lt; 10 tpy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**NOTIFICATION OF GENERAL PERMITTEE OBLIGATIONS**

**Item A: Emergency Defense - 6 NYCRR 201-1.5**
An emergency constitutes an affirmative defense to an action brought for noncompliance with emissions limitations or permit conditions for all facilities in New York State.

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

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

(c) This provision is in addition to any emergency or upset provision contained in any
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 201-6.3(a)(4)
Owners and/or operators of facilities having an issued Title V permit shall submit a complete application at least 180 days, but not more than eighteen months, prior to the date of permit expiration for permit renewal purposes.

Item D: Certification by a Responsible Official - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.3(d)(12)
Any application, form, report or compliance certification required to be submitted pursuant to the federally enforceable portions of this permit shall contain a certification of truth, accuracy and completeness by a responsible official. This certification shall state that based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in the document are true, accurate, and complete.

Item E: Requirement to Comply With All Conditions - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(a)(2)
The permittee must comply with all conditions of the Title V facility permit. Any permit non-compliance constitutes a violation of the Act and is grounds for enforcement action; for permit termination, revocation and reissuance, or modification; or for denial of a permit renewal application.

Item F: Permit Revocation, Modification, Reopening, Reissuance or Termination, and Associated Information Submission Requirements - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(a)(3)
This permit may be modified, revoked, reopened and reissued, or terminated for cause. The filing of a request by the permittee for a permit modification, revocation and reissuance, or termination, or of a notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance does not stay any permit condition.

Item G: Cessation or Reduction of Permitted Activity Not a Defense - 6 NYCRR 201-6.5(a)(5)
It shall not be a defense for a permittee in an enforcement action to claim that a cessation or reduction in the permitted activity would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of this permit.

Item H: Property Rights - 6 NYCRR 201-6.5(a)(6)
This permit does not convey any property rights of any sort or any exclusive privilege.

Item I: Severability - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(a)(9)
If any provisions, parts or conditions of this permit are found to be invalid or are the subject of a challenge, the remainder of this permit shall continue to be valid.
Item J: Permit Shield - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(g)
All permittees granted a Title V facility permit shall be covered under the protection of a permit shield, except as provided under 6 NYCRR Subpart 201-6. Compliance with the conditions of the permit shall be deemed compliance with any applicable requirements as of the date of permit issuance, provided that such applicable requirements are included and are specifically identified in the permit, or the Department, in acting on the permit application or revision, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the major stationary source, and the permit includes the determination or a concise summary thereof. Nothing herein shall preclude the Department from revising or revoking the permit pursuant to 6 NYCRR Part 621 or from exercising its summary abatement authority. Nothing in this permit shall alter or affect the following:

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

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

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

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

Item K: Reopening for Cause - 6 NYCRR Part 201-6.5(i)
This Title V permit shall be reopened and revised under any of the following circumstances:

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

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

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

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

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

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

Item L:      Permit Exclusion - ECL 19-0305

The issuance of this permit by the Department and the receipt thereof by the Applicant
do 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Regulation</th>
<th>Condition</th>
<th>Short Description</th>
</tr>
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### Facility/EU/EP/Process/ES

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>FACILITY</th>
<th>ECL 19-0301</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1-MCEENG</td>
<td>40CFR 52-A.21</td>
<td>47</td>
</tr>
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<td>2-MCEENG</td>
<td>40CFR 52-A.21</td>
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<td>FACILITY</td>
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Powers and Duties of the Department with respect to air pollution control

Prevention of Significant Deterioration

General provisions - compliance with standards and maintenance requirements

General provisions - Circumvention

General provisions - Modification

General provisions - Reconstruction

Notification and Recordkeeping

Notification and Recordkeeping

Notification and Recordkeeping

Notification and Recordkeeping

Notification and Recordkeeping

Notification and Recordkeeping

Notification and Recordkeeping

Performance Tests

Performance Tests

Performance Tests

Performance Tests

Performance Tests

General provisions - Availability of information

Treatment Systems

Processing Landfill Gas for Subsequent Sale or Use.

Chemical accident prevention provisions

Protection of Stratospheric Ozone - recycling and emissions reduction

Acceptable ambient air quality.

Maintenance of equipment.

Unavoidable noncompliance and
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Nonattainment Areas and Ozone Transport Region
New Source Review in Nonattainment Areas and Ozone Transport Region
Air Quality Standards - Carbon Monoxide
Air Quality Standards - Carbon Monoxide

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 201-6.5 (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 201-6.5 (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 201-6.5 (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 201-6.5 (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 201-6.5 (c) (2)
This requirement specifies that all compliance monitoring and recordkeeping is to be conducted according
to the terms and conditions of the permit and follow all QA requirements found in applicable regulations.
It also requires monitoring records and supporting information to be retained for at least 5 years from the
time of sampling, measurement, report or application. Support information is defined as including all
calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring
instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the permit.

6 NYCRR 201-6.5 (c) (3) (ii)
This regulation specifies any reporting requirements incorporated into the permit must include provisions
regarding the notification and reporting of permit deviations and incidences of noncompliance stating the
probable cause of such deviations, and any corrective actions or preventive measures taken.

6 NYCRR 201-6.5 (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 201-6.5 (e)
Sets forth the general requirements for compliance certification content; specifies an annual submittal frequency; and identifies the EPA and appropriate regional office address where the reports are to be sent.

6 NYCRR 201-6.5 (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 prohibits any emissions of air contaminants to the outdoor atmosphere which may be detrimental to human, plant or animal life or to property, or which unreasonably interferes with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property regardless of the existence of any specific air quality standard or emission limit.

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

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

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

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

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 60.14
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 60.7 (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 (e)
This condition specifies how sources that remain in continuous compliance, and are subject to monthly or quarterly reporting, can reduce reporting frequency to semiannually.

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 60.7 (g)
This condition allows source owners to use reporting required for state or local agencies to satisfy the paragraph (a) reporting requirements of this section of this rule.

40 CFR 60.752 (b) (2) (iii) ('C')
In accordance with 40 CFR §60.752(b)(2)(iii)(C), landfill gas collected from a MSW landfill may be either combusted in an appropriate control device or routed to a treatment system that processes the collected gas for subsequent sale or use.

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.

6 NYCRR 201-7.1  
This regulation sets forth an emission cap that cannot be exceeded by the facility.

Model City Energy Facility has accepted a cap of 95 tons per year of Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) on the four Model G3520 engines and also a cap of 95 tons per year of Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) on the seven Model G3516 engines. This cap will allow the engines to not be subject to the New Source Review (NSR) regulations.

Model City Energy Facility has accepted a cap of 240 tons per year of Carbon Monoxide (CO) on the four Model G3520 engines and also a cap of 240 tons per year of Carbon Monoxide (CO) on the seven Model G3516 engines. Operation of the engines below the permitted CO emission rates will ensure emissions do not exceed the applicability threshold of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (40CFR52.21).

6 NYCRR 211.1  
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. Notwithstanding the existence of specific air quality standards or emission limits, this prohibition applies, but is not limited to, any particulate, fume, gas, mist, odor, smoke, vapor, pollen, toxic or deleterious emission, either alone or in combination with others.
6 NYCCR 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 NYCCR 227-2.4 (f) (2)
This regulation sets the limit for emissions of oxides of nitrogen from internal combustion engines running on landfill gas at this facility at 1.05 grams per brake horsepower-hour for the Catapillar 3516 engines at emission unit 1-MCENG and at 0.60 grams per brake horsepower-hour for the Catapillar G3520C engines at emission unit 2-MCENG. The owner/operator shall use a portable analyzer on a monthly basis to determine compliance with these limits.

6 NYCCR Subpart 231-2
The provisions of Subpart 231-2 apply to new or modified major facilities. The contaminants of concern state-wide are nitrogen oxides and volatile organic compounds since New York State is located in the ozone transport region and because there are ozone non-attainment areas within the state. In addition, particulate matter less than 10 microns in size (PM-10) is a non-attainment contaminant in Manhattan County.

6 NYCCR Subpart 257-4
The emission limit for carbon monoxide from the Catapillar 3516 engines in emission unit 1-MCENG is 2.6 grams per brake horsepower-hour. The emission limit for carbon monoxide from the Catapillar G3520C engines in emission unit 2-MCENG is 2.89 grams per brake horsepower-hour. The owner/operator shall use a portable analyzer to determine compliance with these limits.

Compliance Certification
Summary of monitoring activities at MODEL CITY ENERGY FACILITY:

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Basis for Monitoring

Model City Energy Facility has accepted a cap of 240 tons per year of Carbon Monoxide (CO) on the seven Model G3516 engines and the stationary combustion sources at Modern Landfill. Operation of the engines below the permitted CO emission rates will ensure emissions do not exceed the applicability threshold of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (40CFR52.21). The facility must calculate and record the 12-month rolling total CO emissions from stationary combustion sources at modern landfill and the seven Model G3516 engines. Emissions from Modern Landfill will be determined by monitoring the amount of fuel used at the facility and applying emission factors approved by the Department. The facility must track the kilowatt-hour (kwh) output of each engine and use an emission factor developed from the most recent performance test to calculate the 12-month rolling total of CO emissions from the engines.

Model City Energy Facility has accepted a cap of 240 tons per year of Carbon Monoxide (CO) on the four Model G3520 engines. Operation of the engines below the permitted CO emission rates will ensure emissions do not exceed the applicability threshold of Prevention of Significant Deterioration (40CFR52.21). The facility must track the kilowatt-hour (kwh) output of each engine and use an emission factor developed from the most recent performance test to calculate the 12-month rolling total of CO emissions from the engines.

Model City Energy Facility has accepted a cap of 95 tons per year of Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) on the seven Model G3516 engines and the stationary combustion sources at Modern Landfill. This cap will allow the engines to not be subject to the New Source Review (NSR) regulations. The facility must calculate and record the 12-month rolling total NOx emissions from stationary combustion sources at modern landfill and the seven Model G3516 engines. Emissions from Modern Landfill will be determined by monitoring the amount of fuel used at the facility and applying emission factors approved by the Department. The facility must track the kilowatt-hour (kwh) output of each engine and use an emission factor developed from the most recent performance test to calculate the 12-month rolling total of NOx emissions from the engines.

Model City Energy Facility has accepted a cap of 95 tons per year of Oxides of Nitrogen (NOx) on the four Model G3520 engines. This cap will allow the engines to not be subject to the New Source Review (NSR) regulations. The facility must track the kilowatt-hour (kwh) output of each engine and use an emission factor developed from the most recent performance test to calculate the 12-month rolling total of NOx emissions from the engines. The emissions factor is calculated as follows: lb/hr NOx emission rate measured during stack test divided by the kwh output from the engine during the test equals the lb/kwh emission factor.