

Young / Sommer LLC

ENVIRONMENTAL BREAKFAST CLUB REGULATORY SUMMARY

February 17, 2015

Prepared by:
Elizabeth Morss
Young/Sommer LLC
5 Palisades Drive
Albany, NY 12205
(518) 438-9907, ext. 232
emorss@youngsommer.com
<http://www.youngsommer.com>

Final Statutes, Rulemakings, Guidance and Cases

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
SOLID/HAZARDOUS WASTE FEDERAL Definition of Solid Waste as Applied to Hazardous Secondary Materials 40 CFR Parts 260 and 261 80 Fed. Reg. 1694 (Jan. 13, 2015)	<p>EPA revised the definition of “solid waste” for certain types of hazardous secondary materials that are currently excluded from regulation as hazardous waste when reclaimed. In 2008, EPA extended an existing rule exempting certain hazardous secondary materials from regulation to include materials that are: (1) generated and legitimately reclaimed under the control of the generator; (2) generated and transferred to another company for legitimate reclamation; or (3) determined to be non-waste following a case-by-case review. EPA also defined “legitimate” recycling activities to distinguish between real and sham recycling. The rule proved extremely controversial, with critics charging that the revisions were unlawful and would increase the risks to public health from discarded hazardous secondary materials. With the recent rulemaking, EPA:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Revised the exclusion for generators recycling their own secondary materials to: clarify the provision requiring materials to be “contained” during management; add recordkeeping requirements for same-company and toll manufacturing reclamation; require generators to notify regulators of their activities and document that their reclamation activities are legitimate; and add emergency preparedness and response conditions. Revised the exclusion for hazardous secondary materials shipped from the generator to another company for reclamation to require that materials be sent to a “verified” recycler, i.e., a recycler with a RCRA permit or a variance from EPA or the authorized state. To receive a variance, the facility must: demonstrate that the recycling is legitimate; have adequate financial assurance in place; and meet numerous other requirements, including taking steps to protect nearby communities and reduce the risks of unpermitted releases. Finalized an exclusion from the definition of solid waste for certain high-value solvents transferred from one manufacturer to another for remanufacturing purposes. <p>The regulation can be found in the January 13, 2015 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.</p>	<p>The rule potentially affects companies that produce hazardous secondary materials such as spent materials, listed sludges and listed byproducts that can readily be reclaimed either on-site or by a third party. However, the revised exclusion is significantly stricter than the one it replaced, particularly for wastes shipped by the generator to a third party for reclamation. DEC never revised its hazardous waste regulations to incorporate the 2008 rule; as a result, the controversial provisions never took effect in New York. In conjunction with the hazardous waste rulemaking discussed below, DEC has stated that it does not plan to adopt the secondary material rule in New York at this time.</p>	<p>The final rule takes effect July 13, 2015.</p>

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
<p>BULK STORAGE NEW YORK STATE Liquefied Natural Gas Facilities 6 NYCRR Part 570</p>	<p>After a pair of public comment periods, DEC issued final regulations implementing a permitting program for the siting, construction and operation of liquefied natural gas (LNG) plants in New York. The rule includes the following key provisions:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Applicability. The rule requires LNG facilities to obtain a DEC permit subject to certain exemptions. In response to public comments, DEC revised the proposed rule to include an upper limit of 70,000 gallons on the amount of LNG a facility is permitted to store. This limit enables construction of LNG service stations but discourages construction of more controversial peak shaving facilities and regional LNG production/storage facilities. • Permit application requirements. Consistent with the original proposal, applications for LNG facility permits must contain: basic information on facility location/configuration, including reasonable alternative locations; a statement of compliance; an independent report attesting to the preparedness of the local fire department to respond to emergencies; and information about the surrounding area. • Criteria for siting and operating facilities. The regulation spells out the standards for operating and siting a facility, including: compliance with relevant consensus and regulatory standards; consideration of the risks to persons and property in the area near the facility; and the risks from transportation accidents. The applicable consensus standards address setbacks, evacuation issues, and tank capacities. • Transportation of LNG. Intrastate transportation of LNG is prohibited under the regulation unless the route has been certified by the New York State Department of Transportation (DOT). The regulation also addresses permit application procedures, emergency response training, non-conforming facilities, financial assurance, reporting of LNG spills, and other subjects. <p>The regulation and DEC's responsiveness summary can be accessed at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/93069.html.</p>	<p>LNG is a dense, low-pressure, cryogenic liquid phase of natural gas, consisting primarily of methane. Because LNG is significantly condensed, it was traditionally stored for use during peak demand periods. Recently, however, there is growing interest in using LNG as a heavy-duty vehicle fuel because it is comparatively inexpensive and clean burning.</p> <p>An accident at a LNG facility on Staten Island in 1973 prompted the State legislature to adopt Environmental Conservation Law (ECL) Article 23, Title 17, which established strict standards for approving LNG facilities. The law was followed by a 1999 ban on LNG facilities in New York City. The siting of new facilities outside New York City was prohibited until DEC issued the regulations required under the ECL. Growing interest in LNG as a possible alternative to diesel fuel prompted the State to propose the regulation after decades of delay. New York is the only state that requires a permit for LNG storage.</p>	<p>The final rule takes effect February 26, 2015.</p> <p>DEC proposed the regulations in September 2013 and received over 57,000 submissions during the public comment period. In response to the comments received, DEC revised the regulation to limit storage to 70,000 gallons, effectively prohibiting the construction of large-scale LNG facilities. As DEC gains experience with LNG, it may reconsider the capacity limit. With regard to transportation, DEC noted in its Responsiveness Summary that the State DOT concluded that it was impractical to designate intrastate transport routes for LNG since it does not do so for other materials. As a result, intrastate LNG transport is effectively prohibited in New York.</p>

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
<p>WATER NEW YORK STATE SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity GP-0-15-002</p>	<p>DEC issued a new State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity to replace GP-0-10-001, which expired January 28, 2015. Under the SPDES program, stormwater discharges associated with certain construction activities require a permit and must be managed in accordance with a stormwater pollution prevention plan (SWPPP). Major changes in the general permit include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Incorporating changes required to implement EPA's construction and development effluent guidelines, which address the selection, design and implementation of erosion and sediment controls; soil stabilization, dewatering, and pollution prevention; and post-construction stormwater management requirements, including sizing criteria for new development and redevelopment activities. • Adding sizing criteria from the <i>New York State Stormwater Management Design Manual</i> (Design Manual). In particular, the general permit clarifies when deviations from the Design Manual are allowed and specifies that post-construction stormwater management practices must meet specific sizing criteria contained in the Manual. • Adding definitions for equivalent, infeasible, minimize, performance criteria, sizing criteria, steep slope, and temporarily ceased, and revising various other definitions. • Authorizing coverage under the general permit within 5 business days of electronic submission of a notice of intent (NOI), while extending the authorization period for paper submission to 10 business days. The authorization period for projects that deviate from technical standards remains 60 business days. • Clarifying the review and documentation required when construction activity has the potential to affect historic or archeological resources. • Expanding the information required to be submitted for permits that include post-construction stormwater management. • Adding Kinderhook Lake to the list of watersheds where enhanced phosphorus removal is required. • Specifying that daily inspections of erosion and sediment controls must be performed by "trained contractors." <p>The General Permit and related materials can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/43133.html; the updated Design Manual can be found at: www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8694.html.</p>	<p>The general permit typically covers construction activities involving soil disturbances of one or more acres, although the threshold is lower for activities in certain areas. An owner or operator of a construction activity must obtain coverage under the general permit prior to commencing construction by preparing a SWPPP and submitting a NOI form to DEC.</p> <p>In addition to changes to the general permit, DEC revised the Design Manual, addressing provisions relating to runoff reduction volume (RRv) sizing criteria, redevelopment applicability, redevelopment definition, minimum RRv calculation, precipitation data, and pond safety.</p>	<p>The new general permit took effect January 29, 2015 and expires on January 28, 2020. All owners or operators with coverage under the existing permit are authorized to discharge in accordance with the new permit unless otherwise notified by DEC.</p> <p>DEC received extensive comments on the draft revisions to the permit relating to various issues, including: conformance with EPA's construction and development effluent guidelines; the sizing criteria for new developments; maintaining water quality; and the new provisions relating to impacts on historic or archaeological resources, among other subjects.</p>

Proposed Statutes, Regulations and Guidance

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
<p>AIR</p> <p>FEDERAL National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Major Source Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD</p> <p>80 Fed. Reg. 3090 (Jan. 21, 2015)</p>	<p>EPA is seeking comment on several issues arising under the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for major source industrial, commercial and institutional boilers and process heaters, set forth at 40 CFR Part 63, subpart DDDDD, in response to petitions for reconsideration. EPA adopted the major source boiler NESHAP in 2011 and revised it in January 2013. Following promulgation of the 2013 rule, EPA received petitions for reconsideration from numerous trade associations seeking review of various provisions. With the recent rulemaking, EPA is accepting comment on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Startup and shutdown. EPA is considering adding an alternative definition of startup under which startup ends four hours after the unit begins supplying useful thermal energy. EPA also is proposing to revise the definition of shutdown to clarify when it begins and ends. Finally, EPA is proposing changes to the work practices required during startup and shutdown periods, including additional recordkeeping requirements. • Carbon monoxide (CO) emission limits. EPA is accepting comment on the CO emission limit of 130 parts per million (ppm) applicable to certain regulated units after concluding that the public lacked the opportunity to comment when it was originally adopted. • Particulate matter (PM) monitoring. The current regulation allows certain facilities to monitor compliance with PM emission limits using a continuous parameter monitoring system and sets standards for deciding when exceedances of those standards constitute a violation. EPA is accepting comment on this provision. • Malfunction affirmative defense. Consistent with other recent NESHAP rulemakings, EPA is proposing to delete the affirmative defense to civil penalties for violations caused by malfunctions in light of recent court decisions. <p>In addition, EPA is proposing numerous technical corrections and clarifications to address inadvertent errors and omissions.</p>	<p>The proposed rule is primarily of interest to owners/operators of major source boilers and process heaters subject to regulation under the Subpart DDDDD NESHAP.</p>	<p>EPA is accepting comment on the proposed regulation until March 9, 2015.</p>
	<p>The proposed rule can be found in the January 21, 2015 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.</p>		

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
<p>AIR FEDERAL NESHAP for Area Source Industrial, Commercial and Institutional Boilers 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ 80 Fed. Reg. 2871 (Jan. 21, 2015)</p>	<p>EPA is accepting comment on several issues arising under the NESHAP for area source industrial, commercial and institutional boilers, set forth at 40 CFR Part 63, subpart JJJJJJ, in response to petitions for reconsideration. Like the major source boiler NESHAP, EPA adopted the area source standards in 2011 and revised them in 2013. In response to various petitions for reconsideration, EPA is taking comment on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Startup and shutdown. EPA is proposing an alternative definition of startup specifically relevant to the first-ever firing of fuels. EPA also is proposing to revise the definition of shutdown to clarify that it begins when the boiler no longer makes useful thermal energy. • PM standard for certain boilers. EPA is seeking comment on the PM standards for new oil-fired boilers that burn low sulfur oil, including a new alternative standard for units burning ultra-low sulfur liquid fuel. • Limited use boilers. EPA is accepting comment on its decision to establish a subcategory for limited-use boilers as well as the standards for these boilers. • PM/mercury testing. EPA is seeking comment on a provision that eliminates the requirement for further PM emissions testing when the initial performance test results show that PM emissions are equal to or less than half of the applicable PM limit; it is also taking comment on a similar provision addressing the testing of the mercury content of coal. • Malfunction affirmative defense. Consistent with other recent NESHAP rulemakings, EPA is proposing to delete the affirmative defense to civil penalties for violations caused by malfunctions in light of recent court decisions. <p>In addition, EPA is proposing numerous technical corrections and clarifications to correct inadvertent errors and omissions.</p>	<p>The proposed rule is primarily of interest to owners/operators of area source boilers and process heaters subject to regulation under the Subpart JJJJJJ NESHAP. The rule does not apply to natural gas-fired area source boilers.</p>	<p>EPA is accepting comment on the proposed regulation until March 9, 2015.</p>

The proposed rule can be found in the January 21, 2015 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
<p>AIR</p> <p>FEDERAL New Source Performance Standards and Emission Guidelines for Commercial and Industrial Solid Waste Incineration Units 40 CFR Part 60, subparts CCCC and DDDD 80 Fed. Reg. 3018 (Jan. 21, 2015)</p>	<p>EPA is accepting comment on several issues arising under the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) and emission guidelines for commercial and industrial solid waste incinerators (CISWI), set forth at 40 CFR Part 60, subparts CCCC and DDDD, in response to petitions for reconsideration. EPA adopted the CISWI standards in 2011 and revised them in 2013. In response to various petitions for reconsideration, EPA is taking comment on the following issues:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Startup and shutdown. EPA is seeking comment on the definition of continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) data during startup and shutdown, including a provision that defines the end of the startup period and the beginning of the shutdown period. • PM limit for waste-burning kilns. EPA is seeking comment on the data used to set PM limits for waste-burning kilns as well whether this data set warrants a different calculation approach due its size and other factors. • Energy-recovery units. EPA is seeking comment on whether to establish a fuel variability factor for the coal-burning energy recovery unit subcategory. • Definition of kiln. EPA is seeking comment on proposed revisions to the definition of kiln and the addition of definitions of in-line raw mill and in-line coal mill. • Malfunction affirmative defense. EPA is proposing to delete the affirmative defense to civil penalties for violations caused by malfunctions in light of recent court decisions. <p>In addition, EPA is proposing numerous technical corrections and clarifications to correct inadvertent errors and omissions.</p> <p>The proposed rule can be found in the January 21, 2015 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.</p>	<p>The proposed rule is primarily of interest to owners/operators of CISWIs subject to regulation under 40 CFR Part 60, subparts CCCC and DDDD.</p>	<p>EPA is accepting comment on the proposed regulations until March 9, 2015.</p>

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
<p>HAZARDOUS WASTE NEW YORK STATE Updated Hazardous Waste Regulations 6 NYCRR Parts 370-374 and 376</p>	<p>DEC announced a preliminary rulemaking seeking comments on proposed revisions to New York's hazardous waste regulations to incorporate certain federal changes adopted from 1999 through 2012 and including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Deleting language classifying as solid waste mineral processing characteristic sludges and byproducts being reclaimed. • Amending various testing and monitoring requirements. • Adding mercury-containing equipment to the list of universal wastes. Note: DEC already is implementing this rule pursuant to a Commissioner's Policy. • Adopting parts of a burden reduction initiative eliminating certain recordkeeping and reporting requirements. Note: New York will remain more stringent in some respects. • Adopting alternative requirements for hazardous waste determination and accumulation at academic laboratories. • Adopting streamlined management requirements for cathode ray tubes. Note: DEC is already implementing this rule pursuant to a Commissioner's Policy <p>DEC also is proposing "state-initiated corrections" to clarify and correct certain state-only provisions. Key changes include: eliminating the requirement to submit so-called "c7 notifications" for certain commonly recycled waste streams such as dental amalgam and used lead acid batteries and adding rectifiers to the definition of PCB article.</p> <p>Finally, DEC is seeking input from the public on revising the state regulations to incorporate federal rules adopted since 2012, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Revising the definition of solid waste to conditionally exclude solvent-contaminated wipes (both laundered and disposed). • Conditionally excluding carbon dioxide streams injected into underground injection wells for carbon sequestration purposes from the definition of hazardous waste. • Establishing the framework to implement electronic manifests. • Revising the exclusion from the definition of solid waste relating to hazardous secondary materials (see discussion above for details). <p>Information about the proposed revisions can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/100424.html.</p>	<p>The rule will affect hazardous waste generators and treatment, storage, and disposal facilities. As in the past, DEC is declining to adopt certain federal rules, resulting in state regulations that are stricter than their federal counterparts.</p> <p>As part of this rulemaking, DEC also is proposing to incorporate the NESHAP for hazardous waste combustors into the state's hazardous waste regulations. EPA adopted the hazardous waste combustor maximum achievable control technology standard in 1999 and has amended it numerous times since then.</p>	<p>DEC is accepting comments on the preliminary rulemaking until April 6, 2015.</p> <p>A two-hour webinar discussing the proposed changes is scheduled for February 25, 2015 from 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. In addition, a public information meeting will be held on March 10, 2015 at 1:00 p.m. in Albany.</p>

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
<p>REMEDICATION</p> <p>Governor's Program Bill Containing Changes to Brownfield Cleanup Program</p>	<p>As part of the budget bill submitted to the Legislature, Governor Cuomo again proposed major changes to New York's Brownfield Cleanup Program (BCP), many of which are targeted at addressing concerns that the program has awarded significant tangible property tax credits to sites that would likely have been cleaned up without incentives. The bill, which is very similar to last year's BCP reform proposal, calls for:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Changing the definition of "brownfield site" from sites that are "complicated by the presence or potential presence" of contamination to sites that are contaminated at levels exceeding DEC soil cleanup objectives or other health or environmental standards. This change means applicants must conduct sampling before submitting applications. • Extending the BCP to volunteers at Class 2 (i.e., state Superfund) sites who own the site or are under contract to purchase the site where DEC cannot identify viable responsible parties. • Allowing sites already accepted into the BCP to remain eligible for the existing tax credits provided they receive their certificate of completion (COC) by December 31, 2017. • For sites accepted into the BCP on or after April 1, 2015 or that receive their COC after December 31, 2017, limiting eligibility for tangible property tax credits to sites: (1) with appraised property values without contamination that are less than the projected site investigation and cleanup cost; (2) located at least half in an "environmental zone;" or (3) classified as "affordable housing projects." • Extending brownfield tax credits to December 31, 2022. • Establishing new timeframes and criteria for site preparation and on-site groundwater remediation tax credits. • Establishing a fast track program that authorizes DEC to waive certain procedural requirements associated with the BCP for applicants seeking BCP liability protections but not tax credits. <p>The BCP reforms can be found in Part R of the Governor's budget bill at: http://assembly.state.ny.us.</p>	<p>The bill is potentially of interest to entities currently in the BCP as well as those considering projects on contaminated land. Among other things, it redefines brownfield site to make entry into the program more difficult and limits eligibility for tangible property tax credits (i.e., the credits awarded to BCP developers for development rather than cleanup of the site).</p>	<p>Governor Cuomo introduced a similar bill during the last legislative session that failed to pass. At the close of the session in June 2014, the legislature voted to extend the deadline for obtaining tax credits under the existing BCP until March 31, 2017. In a controversial move, the Governor vetoed the extension, leaving sites in the program scrambling to complete their projects and obtain a COC before the tax credit program sunsets at the end of 2015.</p>

Other Recent Developments (Final)

AIR

FEDERAL: EPA published its air quality designations for the 2012 primary annual fine particle (PM_{2.5}) national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) for most areas of the United States. EPA reduced the primary (health-based) annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS from 15 to 12 micrograms per cubic meter in 2012 after concluding that the existing standard did not protect public health with an adequate margin of safety. Using air quality monitoring data collected from 2011 to 2013, EPA identified 14 areas in six states as nonattainment for PM_{2.5} either because counties exceed the NAAQS or because they contribute to a violation of the NAAQS in a nearby area. EPA is initially classifying all nonattainment areas as moderate. The final area designations can be found in the January 15, 2015 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: All of New York has been designated unclassifiable/attainment for the annual PM_{2.5} NAAQS.

Other Recent Developments (Proposed)

REMEDICATION

FEDERAL: EPA proposed minor revisions to the training requirements of the lead-based paint (LBP) program. The existing LBP program requires individuals engaged in lead-based paint activities such as abatement, renovation, repair and painting in target housing and child-occupied facilities to receive proper training. Currently, the regulations require renovators to complete an eight-hour initial course component as well as refresher training every five year. Both courses include a hand-on component. With the current rulemaking, EPA is proposing to drop the hands-on training component of refresher training. In addition, EPA is proposing to eliminate the need for separate certifications for each EPA-administered state jurisdiction. The deadline for submitting comments on the proposed rule changes has closed. The proposal can be found in the January 14, 2015 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The proposed rule is potentially of interest to individuals/companies engaged in renovating older houses and child-occupied facilities.

WATER

FEDERAL: EPA proposed changes to the rules governing the use of dispersants, other chemical and biological agents, and other spill mitigating substances when responding to oil discharges into waters of the United States. Key revisions to Subpart J of the National Oil and Hazardous Substances Pollution Contingency Plan include: (1) new and revised product toxicity and efficacy test methodologies for dispersants and other chemical and biological agents; (2) new toxicity and efficacy criteria for listing agents on the Subpart J product schedule; (3) additional manufacturer human health and safety information requirements; (4) revised area planning

requirements for chemical and biological agent use authorization; and (5) new monitoring requirements for dispersants used on certain oil discharges. EPA is accepting comments on the proposed revisions until **April 22, 2015**; the proposal can be found in the January 22, 2015 Federal Register at: www.gpo.gov/fdsys.

Implications: The proposed rule is potentially of interest to anyone involved in oil spill cleanup on navigable waters.

NEW YORK STATE: DEC made available for comment its **draft New York Ocean Action Plan 2015-2025**, which outlines the state's program for protecting and restoring its ocean resources. The plan identifies four basic goals with a series of objectives for each goal. The four goals are: (1) ensuring the ecological integrity of the ocean ecosystem; (2) promoting economic growth, coastal development and human use of the ocean in a manner that is sustainable and consistent with maintaining ecosystem integrity; (3) increasing resilience of ocean resources to impacts associated with climate change; and (4) empowering the public to actively participate in decision-making and ocean stewardship. The goals and objectives are intended to establish a framework for 61 strategic actions that should be implemented in the short term (within two years), the near term (within five years) and long term (within 10 years). The plan was developed using "ecosystem-based management," a comprehensive integrated approach to natural resource management that considers the entire ecosystem, including humans. DEC is accepting comments on the draft plan until **March 9, 2015**; in addition, a series of public meetings on the plan are scheduled in February at various downstate locations. The plan can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/lands/84428.html.

Implications: The plan is primarily of interest to individuals, businesses and governments located along New York's coast.

Upcoming Deadlines

NOTE: This calendar contains items of general interest.

February 20, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed effluent limitations guidelines and standards for discharges of pollutants from dental practices to POTWs (extended from December 22, 2014). See the October 22, 2014 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

February 23, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on the CEQ's revised draft guidance on addressing climate change under NEPA. See the December 24, 2014 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

February 25, 2015: Live webinar scheduled for 10:00 a.m. to 12:00 p.m. to discuss DEC's preliminary draft revisions to hazardous waste regulations to incorporate changes to the federal regulations and make state-initiated changes. Details concerning participating in the webinar can be found at www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8486.html.

March 9, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's Ocean Action Plan. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/lands/84428.html for details.

March 9, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on revisions to the following regulations: (1) NESHAP for major source industrial, commercial and institutional boilers and process heaters; (2) NESHAP for area source industrial, commercial and institutional boilers; and (3) NSPS and emission guidelines for commercial and industrial solid waste incineration units. See the January 21, 2015 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

March 9, 2015: Public hearing on DEC's proposed revisions to the water quality standards for Class I and Class SD saline surface waters to be held at 12:00 p.m. at EPA's Region 2 office at 290 Broadway, New York City (rescheduled from January 27, 2015). See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/99546.html for details.

March 10, 2015: Public information meeting on DEC's preliminary draft revisions to the hazardous waste regulations to incorporate federal changes and make state-initiated changes to be held at 1:00 p.m. at DEC Headquarters at 625 Broadway, Albany. See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/8486.html for details.

March 16, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's proposed revisions to the water quality standards for Class I and Class SD saline surface waters (extended from February 2, 2015). See DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/99546.html for details.

March 17, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed revisions to the ozone NAAQS. See the December 17, 2014 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

March 19, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed NESHAP for brick and structural clay products and clay ceramics manufacturing (extended from February 17, 2015). See the December 18, 2014 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

April 6, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposal to retain the existing NAAQS for lead without revision. See the January 5, 2015 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

April 6, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's preliminary draft revisions to the hazardous waste regulations to incorporate changes to the federal regulations and make various state initiated changes. The preliminary rulemaking and related information and documents can be found on DEC's website at www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/100424.html.

April 8, 2015: Deadline for submitting information in response to OSHA's RFI on alternative approaches to workplace chemical management, including possible updating of permissible exposure limits. See the October 10, 2014 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.

April 22, 2015: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed revisions to the rules governing the use of dispersants and other substances when responding to oil spills. See the January 22, 2015 Federal Register at www.gpo.gov/fdsys for details.