

Young / Sommer LLC

ENVIRONMENTAL BREAKFAST CLUB REGULATORY SUMMARY

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Final Statutes, Regulations and Guidance

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
GENERAL			
<p>FEDERAL <i>Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts</i> (Dec. 2018)</p>	<p>Following cross-governmental outreach and collaboration, the Trump administration issued a <i>Federal Action Plan to Reduce Childhood Lead Exposures and Associated Health Impacts</i>, identifying a series of goals, objectives and action measures targeted at reducing lead exposure in children. The plan notes that while significant progress has been made in lowering blood lead levels through measures such as phasing out lead in gasoline and banning lead paint for residential use, lead exposure remains a significant public health concern for some children. The plan identifies four general goals, each of which is accompanied by objectives and action items:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Goal 1: Reduce children’s exposure to lead sources.</i> Objectives identified include: reduce children’s exposure in homes and child-occupied facilities with lead-based paint hazards; reduce exposure to lead from drinking water, soil and ambient air and food, cosmetics, personal care and consumer products; reduce lead exposure from occupational sources; and reduce lead exposure through enforcement and compliance assistance. • <i>Goal 2: Identify lead-exposed children and improve their health outcomes.</i> Objectives identified include: improve surveillance of blood lead levels; facilitate follow-up blood lead testing and monitoring of children identified as lead-exposed; facilitate screening for developmental delays in children identified as lead exposed; and facilitate referrals and receipt of appropriate services for children identified as at-risk for developmental delays. • <i>Goal 3: Communicate more effectively with stakeholders.</i> Objectives identified include consolidate and streamline federal lead-related communication and messaging and improve awareness of lead hazards, prevention and remediation among diverse populations, especially those most at risk. • <i>Goal 4: Support and conduct critical research to inform efforts to reduce lead exposures and related health risks.</i> Per the plan, the majority of research to address the actions identified under this goal is expected to be implemented by EPA, the Department of Health and Human Services, and the Department of Housing and Urban Development; other agencies will also conduct lead-focused research, as needed, to support their missions. In addition, the plan proposes to establish the Lead Exposure and Prevention Advisory Committee to review research and federal programs and services. <p>The plan can be found on EPA’s website at: www.epa.gov/lead/federal-action-plan-reduce-childhood-lead-exposure.</p>	<p>The plan establishes a framework for addressing lead exposure risks to children remaining after the implementation of measures in the past several decades to reduce lead in the environment. Although the median concentration of lead in the blood of children aged 1 to 5 years dropped from 15 micrograms per deciliter (ug/dL) in 1976-1980 to 0.7 ug/dL in 2013-2014, there is no scientific evidence defining a safe blood level in children. As a result, additional efforts are needed to reduce the potential for lead exposure in children. The plan also notes that the exposure risk is not the same for all children and that there are disparities based on race/ethnicity, housing age and poverty level.</p>	

Proposed Statutes, Regulations and Guidance

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
CLIMATE CHANGE			
<p>FEDERAL Greenhouse Gas Emission Standards for New, Reconstructed and Modified Electric Utility Generating Units 40 CFR Part 60, subpart TTTT 83 Fed. Reg. 65424 (Dec. 20, 2018)</p>	<p>EPA proposed changes to the Obama administration’s New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) for carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions from new, modified and reconstructed power plants. In 2015, EPA determined that partial carbon capture and storage (CCS) was the best system of emission reduction for newly constructed coal-fired steam generating units and adopted NSPS based on that finding. With the recent notice, EPA announced that it was revising this determination based on the high cost and limited geographic availability of CCS and making other changes to the NSPS.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • New coal-fired power plants. EPA proposed a CO₂ emission limit of 1,900 pounds of CO₂ per megawatt hour (lbs CO₂/MWh) on a gross output basis for large units, 2,000 lbs CO₂/MWh-gross for small units, and 2,200 lbs CO₂/MWh-gross for coal refuse fired units (down from 1,400 lbs CO₂/MWh-gross for all sources under the current regulation). • Reconstructed coal-fired power plants. EPA is proposing to apply the standards for new units to reconstructed units. By comparison, the current regulation requires units with a heat input greater than 2,000 million British thermal units per hour to meet a CO₂ emission limit of 1,800 lbs CO₂/MWh-gross (2,000 lbs CO₂/MWh-gross for smaller reconstructed units). • Modified coal-fired power plants. EPA is proposing to retain the existing provisions for large modifications (i.e., modifications that result in an increase in hourly emissions of more than 10%), which limit emissions from modified units based on each unit’s own best potential performance. However, the proposed rule caps the limit at the standards for new units. <p>EPA is not proposing any changes to the NSPS for newly constructed or reconstructed stationary combustion turbines. However, the agency is accepting comment on how best to address the unique problems posed by the increased use of simple cycle aeroderivative turbines, including as back-up generation for wind and solar resources.</p> <p>Information about the proposed rule can be found in the December 20, 2018 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.</p>	<p>The proposed rule is primarily of interest to owners/operators of coal-fired power plants. The revised standards, if adopted, will apply to sources that commence construction, reconstruction or modification after the date of the proposal.</p> <p>As part of the rulemaking, EPA is seeking comment on the standard for triggering the requirement to prepare a NSPS. Section 111(b), 42 USC § 7411(b), requires EPA to adopt a NSPS if a source category “causes or contributes significantly to” air pollution. EPA is seeking feedback on its historic approach to this requirement, as well as the more specific question whether this provision should apply differently to greenhouse gases than to other, more traditional pollutants.</p>	<p>EPA is accepting comment on the proposed rule until February 19, 2019.</p>

Citation	Summary	Implications	Schedule/Notes
ENVIRONMENTAL REVIEW			
<p>NEW YORK STATE The SEQR Handbook (Fourth Edition 2019)</p>	<p>DEC is making the fourth edition of <i>The SEQR Handbook</i> available for public comment. The SEQR Handbook is a reference document that provides agency staff, project sponsors, and the general public with a practical reference guide to the State Environmental Quality Review Act (SEQR), addressing common questions that arise during the process of applying SEQR. The updated Handbook reflects changes to the SEQR regulations adopted in 2018 as well as clarifying existing sections to address questions or suggestions received since the third edition of the Handbook was released in 2010.</p> <p>After a brief introduction to the SEQR process, the SEQR Handbook includes the following nine chapters:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. <i>Agencies and Decisions Subject to SEQR</i>, including when to begin SEQR. 2. <i>Review Required Under SEQR</i>, including Type I and Type II actions, critical environmental areas and segmentation. 3. <i>Participation in the SEQR Process</i>, including coordinated and uncoordinated review, establishment of a lead agency, lead and involved agency responsibilities, role of project sponsor/applicant, interested agency and public involvement, and lead agency disputes. 4. <i>Determining Significance</i>, including environmental assessments, determining significance, and positive and negative declarations. 5. <i>Environmental Impact Statements (EIS)</i>, including general concepts, scoping, contents and review of draft EIS, SEQR hearings, final, supplemental and generic EISs, findings, and fees for EIS preparation or review. 6. <i>SEQR Housekeeping</i>, including time frames, required notices and filings, recordkeeping and disclosure, challenges, and making SEQR more efficient. 7. <i>SEQR and Local Government Development Decisions</i>, including general applicability of SEQR to local governments and SEQRA and land use decisions, capital improvements, municipal annexations, and municipal development incentives. 8. <i>SEQR and Related Federal and State Review</i>, including National Environmental Policy Act, archaeological and historic resources, coastal and inland waterways management programs, and agricultural districts. 9. <i>Notable Court Decisions on SEQR</i>. <p>The draft Handbook can be found on DEC’s website at: www.dec.ny.gov/permits/83389.html.</p>	<p>The SEQR Handbook is a valuable resource for anyone involved in the SEQR process. It provides detailed information on each step in the process and includes numerous explanations and examples to help illustrate how SEQR works in practice.</p> <p>Major changes in the draft fourth edition of the Handbook include: clarifying that lead agencies can no longer waive the environmental assessment form requirement if the proposal is accompanied by a draft EIS (since the law now requires mandatory scoping); updating the list of Type I and Type II actions to reflect recent changes in the law; clarifying the circumstances under which an agency may want to use a full EAF or conduct a coordinated review for an unlisted action; including specific discussion of the EAF workbooks; clarifying that an EAF is always required to make a significance determination; clarifying whether negative declarations expire if there is a long delay following issuance and no final decision approving the action is made; and incorporating new mandatory scoping requirements and other recent changes relating to EIS content and procedures.</p>	<p>DEC is accepting comment on the updated SEQR Handbook until February 1, 2019.</p>

Other Recent Developments (Final)

AIR

FEDERAL: EPA finalized its **determination that the existing Cross-State Air Pollution Rule (CSAPR) update for the 2008 ozone national ambient air quality standards (NAAQS) fully addresses various states' obligations under the good neighbor provision of the Clean Air Act (CAA)**. Under CAA § 110(a)(2)(D)(i)(I), each state implementation plan (SIP) must include provisions sufficient to prevent emissions of air pollutants that “contribute significantly to nonattainment in, or interfere with maintenance by, any other State with respect to any [NAAQS].” In 2008, EPA lowered the ozone NAAQS from 0.075 parts per million (ppm) to 0.070 ppm. EPA later issued the CSAPR with the goal of reducing interstate transport of ozone precursors in the eastern United States through implementation of a multi-state emissions cap-and-trade program. However, 22 states subject to the CSAPR failed to submit SIPs that satisfied their good neighbor obligations under the CAA, prompting EPA to issue a CSAPR update adopting federal implementation plans for these states. With the recent notice, EPA announced that the CSAPR update fully addresses the CAA's good neighbor provision for the 2008 ozone NAAQS for these states. Specifically, EPA determined that there would be no remaining nonattainment or maintenance concerns in these states with respect to the 2008 ozone NAAQS as of 2023. Based on this finding, EPA concluded that it has no further obligation to establish requirements for power plants or any other emission sources in these states to reduce transported ozone pollution under the good neighbor provision with regard to the 2008 ozone NAAQS. The final determination, which takes effect February 19, 2019, can be found in the December 21, 2018 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The notice is primarily of interest to states subject to the CSAPR and to owners/operators of CSAPR-regulated power plants and other sources.

NEW YORK STATE: DEC **repealed and replaced its existing regulations implementing the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule** discussed above. Although DEC previously adopted regulations implementing the CSAPR, EPA had not approved them for incorporation into New York's SIP; moreover, EPA updated the CSAPR to address air quality impacts from the transport of ozone precursors, particularly in the summer months. In light of these circumstances, DEC repealed and replaced the State's CSAPR implementing regulations—set forth at 6 NYCRR Parts 243, 244, and 245—with regulations that incorporate the federal CSAPR rules by reference except where state-specific requirements are necessary (e.g., trading program budgets and allowance allocations). The affected rules are Part 243: Transport Rule NO_x Ozone Season Trading Program; Part 244: Transport Rule NO_x Annual Trading Program; and Part 245: Transport Rule SO₂ Group I Trading Program. The rules contain provisions relating to applicability, definitions, trading program budgets, timing requirements for allowance allocations, new unit set-aside allocations and energy efficiency and renewable energy technology accounts. The changes to Parts 243, 244, and 245 are necessary to give DEC authority to implement the CSAPR in the State. Replacing DEC's existing State-drafted rules with regulations that implement much of the federal program by reference should simplify the rule drafting and EPA approval process. The final rule, which took effect January 2, 2019, can be found at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/115360.html.

Implications: The rules are primarily of interest to owners/operators of major fossil fuel-fired power plants, i.e., those with an electric generating capacity of at least 25 megawatts.

CLIMATE CHANGE

FEDERAL: EPA established **renewable fuel standards (RFS) for gasoline and diesel transportation fuel produced or imported for 2019**. Under the RFS program, gasoline and diesel producers and importers must use an increasing percentage of four types of renewable fuel: cellulosic biofuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and renewable fuel. To implement the RFS, EPA established a credit program under which every gallon of renewable fuel is assigned a unique number that is transferred along with the fuel. Refiners and importers subject to the RFS program must have sufficient RFS credits to meet their obligations under the program. With the current rulemaking, EPA established the volume standards for the four types of fuel subject to the RFS program for the year 2019 (2020 for biomass-based diesel) at levels below those mandated by the CAA. According to EPA, constraints in the fuel market—most notably, the continued failure to produce the statutory quantities of cellulosic biofuel—make it impossible to supply the increasing volumes of renewable fuel mandated by the Act. EPA therefore exercised its waiver authority to set standards below those specified in the CAA. The final rule can be found in the December 11, 2018 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The RFS rule is primarily of interest to motor vehicle fuel producers, blenders, importers and distributors.

Other Recent Developments (Proposed)

SOLID WASTE

FEDERAL: EPA published an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPR) seeking **comment on possible revisions to the rules governing liquids in municipal solid waste (MSW) landfills**. When EPA adopted its original MSW landfill regulations in 1991 at 40 CFR Part 258, it largely barred the disposal of bulk liquids in landfills under the theory that minimizing liquids was necessary to reduce groundwater contamination resulting from leakage of leachate and prevent possible damage to the landfill liner and final cover from waste subsidence. In 2004, EPA adopted a provision allowing the issuance of limited research, development and demonstration (RD&D) permits for liquids in landfills. With the recent ANPR, EPA is seeking data and information on whether to revise the MSW landfill regulations to allow liquids in landfills for purposes of promoting accelerated biodegradation of waste (i.e., allowing operation of bioreactor landfill units outside the current RD&D program) as well as on the possible permitting of so-called “wet landfill” units. More generally, EPA is seeking comment on whether other revisions to design and operating criteria may be necessary to address operation and safety issues relating to leachate collection, waste stability, subsurface reactions and other issues. EPA also will evaluate the need for changes to air emissions regulations to ensure that landfill gas emissions (LFG) are properly controlled given that LFG generation is accelerated in bioreactor landfills. EPA is accepting comment on the ANPR until **March 26, 2019**; it can be found in the December 26, 2018 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: The ANPR is primarily of interest to owners/operators of MSW landfills and the states that regulate them.

OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH

FEDERAL: The Occupational Safety and Health Administration (OSHA) has proposed **changes to its beryllium standard for general industry** with the purported goal of clarifying certain provisions and simplifying and improving compliance. In 2017, OSHA lowered the time-weighted permissible exposure limit (PEL) for beryllium from 2.0 micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) of air to $0.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, and adopted additional work practice, equipment and other requirements designed to protect workers from the adverse health effects of beryllium exposure. With the recent rulemaking, OSHA is proposing to retain the lower PEL of $0.2 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$, while proposing to add/modify several key definitions and make changes to the provisions relating to methods of compliance, personal protective clothing and equipment, hygiene areas and practices, housekeeping, medical surveillance, communication of hazards, and recordkeeping. Of particular note, OSHA is proposing major changes to the definition of beryllium work area, a key term in assessing whether specific activities trigger the standards. OSHA is accepting comment on the proposed rule until **February 11, 2019**; it can be found in the December 11, 2018 Federal Register at: www.govinfo.gov.

Implications: According to the original OSHA rule, about 62,000 workers were affected by the beryllium standards. Beryllium is primarily used in specialty alloys and beryllium oxide ceramics and composites with industrial applications such as consumer electronics components and satellite communication modules.

DEC Regulatory Agenda

DEC published its **regulatory agenda for 2019**. The agenda identifies the regulatory changes DEC may pursue in the upcoming year. Key items on the agenda include:

- **6 NYCRR Subpart 202-2, Emission Statements**: Revise regulation to require electronic submission of annual emission statements beginning in 2021 (for calendar year 2020 reporting) for facilities with Title V air operating permits.
- **6 NYCRR Part 203, Oil and Gas Sector Emissions**: New rule to reduce criteria pollutant and methane emissions from the oil and gas sector that addresses and expands on EPA's control techniques guideline issued for the industry.
- **6 NYCRR Part 205, Architectural and Industrial Maintenance Coatings**: Include additional and more restrictive limits on volatile organic compound (VOC) content.
- **6 NYCRR Part 208, Landfill Gas Collection and Control Systems**: Revise regulation to include federal emission guidelines and compliance times for municipal solid waste landfills and perhaps additional measures to assist in meeting the goals of the State's Methane Reduction Plan.
- **6 NYCRR Part 212, Process Operations**: Repeal existing NO_x control requirements for hot mix asphalt plants and create a new regulation covering additional pollutants under new Subpart 220-3; revise the provisions addressing process operations to allow for a second compliance option when a source owner is required to demonstrate compliance with a NESHAP.

- **6 NYCRR Part 219, Incinerators:** Amend existing Subpart 219-4 to better reflect the current state of cremation technology; sunset Subpart 219-5 (existing incinerators) and Subpart 219-6 (existing incinerators, New York City, Nassau and Westchester counties), which are currently covered by more stringent standards; and propose new Subpart 219-10 setting limits on NOx emissions from municipal waste combustors.
- **6 NYCRR Part 222, Distributed Generation Sources:** Develop a new rule to replace the rule adopted in November 2016, which was invalidated by a state court. The distributed generation rule covers stationary reciprocating or rotary internal combustion engines that feed the distribution grid or produce electricity for use at host facilities or both.
- **6 NYCRR Subpart 225-1, Fuel Composition and Use—Sulfur Limitations:** Revise regulation to include process sources and incinerators in list of regulated sources, lower sulfur-in-fuel limit for waste oil, and correct typographical errors.
- **6 NYCRR Subpart 225-2, Fuel Composition and Use—Waste Fuel:** Revise eligibility provisions; remove out-of-date regulatory references and work practices; update waste oil constituent limits; and make other changes. NOTE: EPA proposed changes to this rule in 2016 but allowed them to lapse. The new proposal will address the comments raised during review of the earlier proposal.
- **6 NYCRR Part 226, Solvent Metal Cleaning Processes:** Remove out-of-date regulatory references; update work practices; and establish requirements that meet the federal control techniques guideline for industrial cleaning solvents.
- **6 NYCRR Subpart 227-1, Stationary Combustion Installations:** Remove out-of-date regulatory references and update permissible emission rates for particulate matter.
- **6 NYCRR Subpart 228-1, Surface Coating Facilities:** Lower the VOC content limits for surface coatings used in motor vehicle and mobile equipment repair and refinishing.
- **6 NYCRR Part 230, Gasoline Dispensing Sites and Transport Vehicles:** Update and clarify testing requirements for gas stations; conform various provisions to new federal requirements and guidance; require prior notification to DEC for each test; require new vapor leak detection equipment; and delete Stage II VOC control equipment requirements currently applicable downstate.
- **6 NYCRR Part 231, New Source Review:** Conform to changes under federal new source review (NSR) rule and Supreme Court rulings, including revising NSR applicability based on GHG emissions and fine particulate matter and revise definitions to conform to federal rule.
- **6 NYCRR Part 235, Consumer Products:** Implement additional VOC product content limits.
- **6 NYCRR Part 247, Outdoor Wood Boilers:** Update rule to conform to federal emission standards and certification requirements of federal NSPS.
- **6 NYCRR Part 257, Air Quality Standards:** Repeal or revise State ambient air quality standards, many of which have not been revised in decades despite major changes to the federal NAAQS.

- **6 NYCRR Parts 321-325, Pesticide Application:** Add rules relating to use of EPA-exempt pesticides (i.e., minimum risk pesticides); incorporate changes to the federal certification and training regulations; and update the current pesticide use regulations.
- **6 NYCRR Part 327, Use of Chemicals for the Control or Elimination of Aquatic Vegetation:** Amend rule to incorporate relevant provisions of Parts 328 (undesirable fish) and 329 (aquatic insects) and address current statutory requirements.
- **6 NYCRR Part 360, Solid Waste Regulations:** Revise DEC’s recently updated solid waste regulations to: clarify and simplify rules governing construction and demolition (C&D) debris processing facilities, beneficial use and transport; adjust rules governing beneficial reuse of brine; add new requirements addressing use of waste tires on farms to secure tarpaulins; allow continued use of certain landfills for receipt of C&D debris, uncontaminated soil, and rock resulting from land clearing and other similar activities; and make other changes.
- **6 NYCRR Part 367, Returnable Beverage Containers:** Revise regulations to incorporate statutory changes, address changes in the beverage industry, and make other changes/improvements that will lead to improved compliance and enforcement.
- **6 NYCRR Part 368, Product Stewardship and Labeling:** Rename regulation; conform recycling emblem regulations to national labeling guidelines; and add provisions implementing laws addressing mercury-added consumer products and product stewardship requirements for electronic waste.
- **6 NYCRR Parts 370-374, 376, Hazardous Waste Management:** As appropriate, incorporate changes to the federal hazardous waste regulations adopted since January 2002, including the new e-manifest requirements and the 2016 “generator improvements rule,” which significantly revised the rules governing hazardous waste generators. DEC is also considering making various State-initiated changes and corrections.
- **6 NYCRR Part 375, Environmental Remediation Programs:** Provide additional direction on issues encountered since the rule was adopted; implement changes to the program enacted by the Legislature in 2015; incorporate soil cleanup objective changes; and make other changes and corrections.
- **6 NYCRR Parts 420, 421, 422, 423, and 425, Mining:** Revise regulations to add/revise key definitions; clarify permitting requirements, including codifying criteria for determining if an excavation is exempt from requiring a mining permit; revise mined land-use plan requirements and add expanded sections addressing dust control, noise control, visual pollution, water resource protection, sediment and erosion control and blasting; and replace term “bond” with “financial security.”
- **6 NYCRR Part 494, Standards and Reporting for the Use of Hydrofluorocarbons:** Adopt new regulations prohibiting use of certain refrigerants, foam blowing agents and aerosols in equipment or consumer products where there are safe available alternatives.
- **6 NYCRR Part 505, Coastal Erosion Management:** Revise regulations, which have not been amended since 1988, to clarify definitions, add new defined terms, and clarify language addressing regulated activities in natural protective features areas.
- **6 NYCRR Parts 596-599, Chemical Bulk Storage (CBS); Parts 610-611, Major Oil Storage Facilities (MOSF); Part 613, Petroleum Bulk Storage (PBS):** As part of phase 2 of its bulk storage rulemaking, DEC plans to: incorporate changes to the federal underground storage tank regulations to ensure federal/State consistency; ensure consistency between PBS and CBS

regulations, where appropriate; incorporate MOSF requirements currently found in New York Department of Transportation regulations; incorporate procedures currently contained in DEC guidance relating to MOSF licensing; enhance MOSF monitoring, maintenance, procedures and equipment to prevent leaks and spills; incorporate Navigation Law requirements into the MOSF petroleum remediation regulations; and update the list of hazardous substances and clarify spill reporting requirements.

- **6 NYCRR Part 621, Uniform Procedures Act:** Update main text of Part 621 to reflect changes to other regulations and make minor clarifications and corrections to address inaccurate references and clarify permitting procedures.
- **6 NYCRR Part 676, Salt Storage:** New rule regulating the private and municipal storage of road salt and road salt/sand mixtures.
- **6 NYCRR Parts 700-706, Water Quality Standards:** Add/revise ambient water quality standards, standard-setting procedures, implementation procedures and other regulatory provisions.
- **6 NYCRR Part 750, State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (SPDES) Permits:** Incorporate new federal SPDES standards and criteria and make other changes.

The 2019 Regulatory Agenda can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/regulations/36816.html.

Upcoming Deadlines

NOTE: This calendar contains items of general interest.

January 14, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposal to add a new sell-through date and make other changes to the NSPS for new residential wood heaters, hydronic heaters, and forced-air furnaces. See the November 30, 2018 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

February 1, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on DEC's revised *SEQR Handbook*, which has been updated to address recent changes to the SEQR regulations and make other updates/improvements. The draft Handbook can be found on DEC's website at: www.dec.ny.gov/permits/83389.html.

February 11, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on proposed revisions to beryllium standard for general industry. See the December 11, 2019 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

February 13, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's ANPR concerning possible changes to the NSPS for new residential wood heaters, hydronic heaters, and forced-air furnaces. See the November 30, 2018 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

February 19, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's proposed revisions to the NSPS for CO₂ emissions from power plants. See the December 20, 2018 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.

March 26, 2019: Deadline for submitting comments on EPA's ANPR seeking comment on possible revisions to the criteria for disposing of liquids in landfills. See the December 26, 2018 Federal Register at www.govinfo.gov for details.