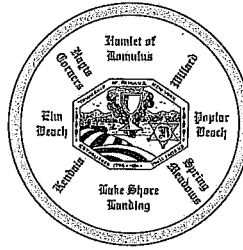


# TOWN OF ROMULUS

David Kaiser, Supervisor  
Marjorie Van Hyning, Town Clerk  
Daryl Morrell, Superintendent of Highways  
Kyle Collinsworth, Councilman  
Michael Joslyn, Councilman  
Ralph Walborn, Jr., Councilman  
Jane Brauning, Councilwoman



1435 Prospect Street  
P.O. Box 177  
Willard, New York 14588  
PHONE: 607-869-9326  
FAX: 607-869-5763  
Email: [Romulus@rochester.rr.com](mailto:Romulus@rochester.rr.com)

December 6, 2017



Re: Circular enerG Facility  
Former Seneca Army Depot, Romulus, New York  
Tax Map # 8-1-03.5

To Whom It May Concern:

Enclosed please find copy of the application and Part 1 of the EAF received for the above noted proposal. Additional information is available for review at the Romulus Town Offices at 1435 Prospect Street P.O. Box 177 Willard, New York 14588 (telephone # 607-869-9326).

The Planning Board of the Town of Romulus has resolved to act as lead agency for the SEQR review of this project. If your agency wishes to object to the Romulus Planning Board acting as lead agency, it should notify the Town Clerk of its objection within 30 days of this letter. If your agency does not wish to object, please indicate your approval in a letter or in the minutes of your recommendation on this action. Please return your comments or objections to this office prior to the next Planning Board meeting, which is scheduled for January 8, 2018.

Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter. Please feel welcome to contact this office with any questions in this regard.

Sincerely,

Thomas Bouchard, Chairman  
Town of Romulus Planning Board

Enclosures

December 6, 2017

Distribution List For Circular EnerG Facility SEQR Lead Agency Nomination Notice:

Ms. Harriet A. Haynes  
Seneca County Planner  
1 DiPronio Drive  
Waterloo, NY 13165

NYS DOT – Region 3  
333 E. Washington Street  
Syracuse, NY 13202

Town of Romulus  
Zoning Board of Appeals  
1435 Prospect Street, PO Box 177  
Willard, NY 14588

Department of the Army  
Buffalo District, Corps of Engineers  
1776 Niagara Street  
Buffalo, NY 14207-3199

NYS DEC – Region 8  
6274 East Avon-Lima Road  
Avon, NY 14414

Romulus Fire Dept.  
P.O. Box 2  
Romulus, NY 14541

Lakeshore Landing Home Owners Assoc.  
Attn: Steve Goldberg  
5738A Lake Hill Drive  
Romulus, NY 14541

Mr. Roy Gates  
Seneca County Highway Superintendent  
Admin., Water Dist. #1, Sewer Dist. #2  
2017 Prospect Street  
Romulus, NY 14541

Town of Romulus  
Town Board  
1435 Prospect Street, PO Box 177  
Willard, NY 14588

Romulus Central School District  
5705 Route 96  
Romulus, NY 14541

Seneca County IDA  
1 DiPronio Drive  
Waterloo, NY 13165

NYS DOH  
Corning Tower  
Empire State Plaza  
Albany, NY 12237

US EPA – Region 2  
Main Regional Office  
290 Broadway  
New York, NY 10007-1866



Town of Romulus  
P.O. Box 177  
1435 Prospect St.  
Willard, NY 14588  
607-869-9326  
www.romulustown.com

**TOWN OF ROMULUS**

**APPLICATION FOR SPECIAL USE PERMIT**

Date of consultation with Zoning Officer 8/2017

Zoning District I/W

Applicant should read the Romulus Town Zoning Code section applicable to this application prior to completing this form. Additional requirements for a special use permit may be included in the applicable zoning section of the code. See sections VIII and IX. Any of these requirements must be included with this form. Incomplete applications cannot be considered by the Planning Board. The code is available on the town's web site.

Applicant Information: If more than one please provide information on additional sheet.

Name Circular enerG, LLC

Mailing Address 400 Andrews Street, Suite 360, Rochester, NY 14604

If post office box or other please provide, physical address as well.

Phone Number ----- Cell Number 585-370-9362  
Fax Number 585-546-4324 Email aknauf@nyenvlaw.com

Property Owner's Information (if different than Applicant Information) : **LIST ALL** If more than one please provide information on additional sheet.

Seneca Depot, LLC

Name -----  
Address 400 Andrews Street, Suite 500, Rochester, NY 14604  
Phone Number 585-546-4868 Cell Number 585-370-6090  
Fax Number 585-325-6058 Email mpalumbo@flaummgt.com

ADDRESS OF SITE FOR SPECIAL USE PERMIT (if different than Applicant Address) If more than one street address applies, list all.

Address E. Kendala Road (part of tax # 8-1-03.5)

Property Tax Map D number (List all) 08-1-03.5 (part)

Has this property been a subject of past Town Board, Planning Board or Zoning Board of Appeals applications and/ or approvals? Yes If yes, please describe

The Applicant has not sought any prior approvals, but the Town recently re-zoned the Project Site and about 900 more acres to Industrial/Warehouse to attract more industrial uses like the Project.

General Purpose and Description of Special Use Permit Request  
Circular enerG, LLC (the "Applicant") intends to develop approximately 39.4 acres of the former Seneca Army

~~Depot into a sustainable waste-to-energy facility ("Facility") whereby municipal solid waste is incinerated and converted to energy.~~

See Executive Summary  
Full Description and Business Plan

SITE PLAN MUST BE ATTACHED TO THIS APPLICATION IN ORDER TO BE CONSIDERED. If not attached please provide explanation. Application may not be considered without a site plan.

Names, addresses, and qualifications of the preparers of any drawings submitted.

Costich Engineering, D.P.C. (Professional Engineering, Land Surveying and Landscape Architecture)  
217 Lake Avenue, Rochester, NY 14608

Site plan, any maps, drawings must have Date, north point, written and graphic scale.

SITE PLAN MUST INCLUDE If any of these items are not provided please explain why. Mark each item yes for included, no for not included or NA if not applicable.

Boundaries of the area, drawn to scale and including distances and areas. Yesx No NA

Location, ownership and use of all adjacent lands. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Location, name and existing width of all adjacent public or private roads. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Location, width and purpose of all existing and proposed easements, setbacks, reservations and areas dedicated to public use within or adjoining the property. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Complete outline of existing and proposed deed restrictions or covenants applying to the property. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Existing hydrologic features, together with grading and drainage plan, showing existing and proposed contours at intervals of not less than ten (10) feet. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Location, proposed use, height and exterior dimensions of all existing and proposed buildings and structures on the property. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Location, design, construction materials of all parking and truck loading areas with ingress and egress drives thereto. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Provision for pedestrian access, including public and private sidewalks. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Location of outdoors storage areas. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Location, design and construction materials of all existing or proposed site improvements, including drains, culverts, retaining walls, stone walls and fences. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Description of the method of securing potable water and the location, design and construction materials of such facilities. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Description of the method of sewage disposal and the location, design, and construction materials of such facilities. Yes ☐ No ☒ NA ☐

Location of fire lanes and other emergency zones including the location of fire hydrants. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Location, design and construction materials of all energy distribution facilities including electrical, gas, and solar energy. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Location, size, design and construction materials of all proposed signs. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Location and proposed development of all buffer areas including indication of existing and proposed vegetative covers. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Location and design of outdoor lighting facilities. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Designation of the amount of gross floor area and gross leasable area proposed for retail sales and services, office and other similar commercial or light-industrial activities. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Number and distribution, by type, of all proposed dwelling units. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

General landscaping plan and planting schedule. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

An Environmental Assessment For (EAF) with Part 1 completed by the applicant, pursuant to SEQRA regulations. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Identification of all federal, state or county approvals, permits or licenses required for execution of the project. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Information concerning other elements that the Planning Board deems integral to the proposed use and necessary for the Planning Board to adequately review and evaluate the proposed use. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

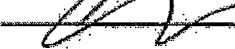
I have read the applicable zoning section of the Town of Romulus Zoning Regulations. Yes ☒ No ☐

Any additional documentation required by the applicable zoning section is included. Yes ☒ No ☐ NA ☐

Please see Addendum A to this application.

I/We, the undersigned, agree the information herein and attached is true. I/We, the undersigned, do hereby permit officials and/or consultants of the Town of Romulus to enter the property described herein to complete a thorough review of this application.

Circular Energy, LLC



Date

11/3/17

Signature of Applicant  
Seneca Depot, LLC



Date

11/2/17

Signature of Property Owner

Below is for Office Use Only

Filing Fee \_\_\_\_\_

Date Reviewed by County PB \_\_\_\_\_

Date Received \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Public Hearing Date \_\_\_\_\_

Approved/Denied \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Permit# \_\_\_\_\_

Planning Board Chairman \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name

Signature

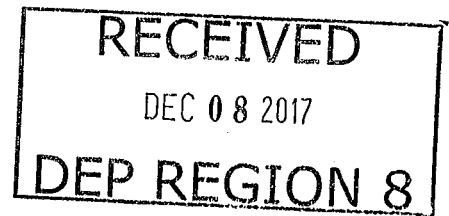
Date of Approval/Denial \_\_\_\_\_

#### **ADDENDUM A to Application for Special Use Permit**

The Planning Board, in its discretion, may require the applicant to submit additional maps and materials in conjunction with the Special Permit application and site plan. Such maps or materials may include the following:

1. Vicinity map - this map at a scale of not less than 1" = 2,000' shall show the relationship off the proposed to existing community facilities that may affect or serve it such as roads, shopping areas, school and employment centers. It shall show all properties, subdivisions, roads and easements within three hundred feet(300') of the proposal.
2. Topographic map - this shall be drawn at a scale of not less than 1" = 100' and shall show existing topography at contour levels of not more than ten (10) feet. This map shall also show the location of pertinent natural features that may influence the design of the proposed use, such as lakes, ponds, streams, wetlands, rock outcrops, wooded areas and areas subject to flooding. If the Planning Board finds that a topographic map at the above mentioned scale provides insufficient detail to adequately review and evaluate the potential impact of the proposed use, the Planning Board may require the submission of a topographic map at a scale which it deems adequate to perform such review and evaluation.
3. Development Plan - this map of the site of the proposed Special Use shall be drawn at a scale of not less than 1" = 100' and shall show the location of all buildings and structures; all automobile parking and all parking for commercial vehicles while loading and unloading; the location and width of all driveways, exits and entrances; the location of all existing or proposed site improvements including drains, culverts, retaining walls and fences; a narrative description of and indication on the site plan of the location of sewage disposal facilities and water facilities; the location and size of all existing and proposed signs; the location of proposed buffer areas and the design of lighting and other facilities.
4. Elevations and/or Section - If deemed necessary by the Planning Board, the site plan shall be accompanied by elevations and/or sections at the same or greater scale as is required for the site plan. Such drawing shall be of sufficient details to clearly delineate the bulk, height and style of all buildings and other permanent structures included in the proposal.
5. Engineering plans - If deemed necessary by the Planning Board, the site plan shall be accompanied by engineering plans including road improvements, drainage system and public or private utility systems and other such supporting data.

## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY



### INTRODUCTION

The Circular enerG Facility is a proposed renewable energy project (the "Project") proposed to be constructed on a site (the "Project Site") in the Town of Romulus, at the former Seneca Army Depot (the "Depot"), on part of tax map parcel number 8-1-03.5, bounded northerly by E. Kendaia Road, and westerly by Fayette Road. Circular enerG, LLC (the "Applicant") intends to develop approximately 48 acres of the former Depot into a sustainable waste-to-energy facility ("Facility"), where municipal solid waste would be combusted and converted to renewable energy. *See Appendix 0.A., Site Plans.*

The Circular enerG Facility will be a sustainable project, utilizing solid waste as a resource rather than just burying it, while minimizing the emission of greenhouse gases. The Project will be consistent with the concept of a Circular Economy, which is a regenerative system in which resource input and waste, emission, and energy leakage are minimized by closing and narrowing material and energy loops.

The Project will be fully compliant with applicable solid waste, air, and other environmental regulations administered by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation ("NYSDEC") and federal agencies. The Applicant will be submitting necessary applications to NYSDEC and other agencies to permit the Facility.

The Town of Romulus has already determined that a waste-to-energy facility constitutes "Renewable Energy Production," per the Town's Zoning Ordinance, and is allowed by Special Use Permit. *See Appendix 17.B.* Thus, the Applicant has submitted a Special Use Permit Application, with the required Public Notification Form, and a Full Environmental Assessment Form ("FEAF"). The Applicant has also submitted a request to subdivide, per the Town of Romulus Subdivision Regulations, the Project Site from tax map parcel number 8-1-03.5. The Applicant will also seek a variance for the maximum building height, which will be applied for at a later date.

The following additional information, consisting of a narrative, exhibits and reports, is being provided to involved agencies to assist them in review of the Project pursuant to State Environmental Quality Review Act ("SEQRA"). This document supplements the information provided in Part 1 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form. The Part 1 FEAF immediately follows this Executive Summary. To assist in the SEQRA review, this Executive Summary follows the sections of Part 2 of the FEAF. Each section is reviewed and a brief summary of the Project's potential effect in each area is provided. Where appropriate, the summary provides references to the section of the FEAF that contains the supporting information and/or documentation. The summary is qualified in its entirety by reference to the supporting information and documents, including all materials constituting Appendices, and all materials incorporated by reference. This summary is not a complete summary of those materials, but is provided in order to facilitate review.



## The Project

The Applicant will construct and operate a waste-to-energy facility at the Project Site, at the former Depot in the Town of Romulus, Seneca County. The Facility will combust municipal solid waste (MSW) and the combustible fraction of construction and demolition debris (C&D) to generate electrical power for sale in the New York market. Residual materials will be recycled, including ferrous and non-ferrous metals, which will be diverted from the waste stream, and/or recovered after combustion.

The New York State Solid Waste Management Plan and State Solid Waste Management Policy, set forth at Environmental Conservation Law ("ECL") §27-0106, prescribe a hierarchy ("Hierarchy") for solid waste management whereby landfilling is the last resort, and energy recovery prior to landfilling is preferred. This Project seeks to execute the policy set forth in the Hierarchy, by constructing and operating a state-of-the-art waste-to-energy facility. At present, waste management in Seneca County and all of NYSDEC Region 8 is inconsistent with this Hierarchy by depending on landfilling almost exclusively. The Facility will improve environmental quality and reduce the carbon footprint from waste generation by utilizing the more preferred option of waste-to-energy. As discussed in Section 6, this will result in a savings of about 168,485 tons per year of carbon dioxide equivalent compared to landfilling.

Waste-to-energy facilities provide a sustainable method of producing energy. The differences between the energy methods and their relative fossil fuel emissions is substantial; with waste-to-energy being the cleanest of all.

Air Emissions of Waste-To-Energy and Fossil Fuel Power Plants (Pounds per Megawatt Hour)			
Facility Type	Carbon Dioxide	Sulfur Dioxide	Nitrogen Oxides
Coal	2,249	13	6
Oil	1,672	12	4
Natural Gas	1,135	0.1	1.7
Waste-To-Energy	837	0.8	5.4

Source: "Comparison of Air Emissions from Waste-to-Energy Facilities to Fossil Fuel Power Plants." 2005, SWANA Applied Research Foundation, by Jeremy O'Brien.

[http://www.mcilvainecompany.com/industryforecast/incinerators/overview/TWSA\\_2007\\_Directory2.pdf](http://www.mcilvainecompany.com/industryforecast/incinerators/overview/TWSA_2007_Directory2.pdf)

The Project Site will consist of a main processing building and a number of outparcel buildings. The main processing building contains the majority of the components required for the waste-to-energy process. **See Appendix 0.B** for a detailed overview of the proposed Facility. MSW and C&D waste will be delivered to the main processing building by a combination of road transfer trailers and rail cars within sealed containers designed specifically for waste transport.

The Project is planned to be comprised of two phases. Construction of Phase 1 is estimated to begin in about December 2019. By about December 2021, when construction of Phase 1 is complete, the Facility can begin accepting, on average, 1,320 tons per day ("tpd") (1,200 metric

ton per day (“mtpd”), and producing less than 25 megawatts (“MW”) of energy. During Phase 2, slated to be completed by December 2023, waste acceptance can increase, on average, to 2,640 tpd (2,400 mtpd) per day, and the Applicant may elect to increase electric generating capacity to 50 MW of energy.

The anticipated permits and approvals required for the Facility include the following:

<b>Government Entity</b>	<b>Anticipated Permit or Approval</b>	<b>Projected Application Date</b>
Romulus Planning Board	Special Use Permit	November 6, 2017
Romulus Planning Board	Subdivision	November 6, 2017
Romulus ZBA	Area Variance(s)	Fall 2017
Romulus Town Board	Host Community Agreement and/or PILOT Agreement	Fall 2017
Seneca County Sewer District #2	Connection to Sewer Plant	Fall 2017
Seneca County Water District #1	Water Supply	Fall 2017
Seneca County IDA	Host Community Agreement and/or PILOT Agreement	Fall 2017
Romulus Central School District	Host Community Agreement and/or PILOT Agreement	Fall 2017
NYSDEC	6 NYCRR Part 360 Solid Waste Management Facility Permit- Part 362-1 Combustion Facilities and Thermal Treatment Facilities	Fall 2017
NYSDEC	6 NYCRR Part 601 Water Withdrawal Permit	Fall 2018
NYSDEC	SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity	Fall 2018
NYSDEC	SPDES Multi Sector General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Industrial	Fall 2018
NYSDEC/USACE	Joint Application for Federal Wetland Disturbance	January 2018
NYSDEC	6 NYCRR 613 Control of the Bulk Storage of Petroleum	Winter 2018
NYSDEC	Article 19 Environmental Conservation Law – 6 NYCRR Parts 201-6 Title V Facility Permits, and 231 New Source Review for New and Modified Facilities	Winter 2018
NYSDEC	6 NYCRR Part 608, Water Quality Certification	Winter 2018
NYSDEC	Article 17 Environmental Conservation Law – 6 NYCRR Part 750 –SPDES Permit	Winter 2018
NYSDOH	Cooling Tower Registry	Fall 2018
USEPA	Title V Clean Air Act Permit	Fall 2018
USACE	404 Wetland Permit	January 2018

The Applicant also anticipates that if the electric capacity is proposed to be increased in Phase 2 to 25 MW or greater, permission will be required by the New York State Board on Electric Generation Siting and the Environment pursuant to Article 10 of the Public Service Law.

### **Seneca Army Depot**

The Depot is a 10,587-acre military facility located in Seneca County, in the Town of Varick and Romulus. The former military facility was owned by the U.S. Government and operated by the Army between 1941 and approximately 2000, when the Depot military mission ceased. Depot's historic military mission included receipt, storage, distribution, maintenance, and demilitarization of conventional ammunition, explosives and special weapons.

The peak civilian employment at the Depot was reached in July 1943 when 2511 people from 60 different communities were employed there. On July 14, 1989, the United States Environmental Protection Agency ("USEPA") proposed the Depot for inclusion on the National Priorities List ("NPL"). The USEPA recommendation was approved and finalized on August 30, 1990, when the Depot was listed in Group 14 of the Federal Facilities portion of the NPL. Once the Depot was listed on the NPL, the Army, the USEPA, and NYSDEC identified 57 solid waste management units ("SWMUs") where historic data or information suggested, or evidence existed to support, that hazardous materials or hazardous wastes had been handled and may have been released and migrated into the environment. This list of SWMUs was subsequently expanded to include 72 sites. The Depot was a hazardous waste Generator and Treatment, Storage and Disposal Facility and thus, subject to regulation under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act. Under this permit system, corrective action is required at all SWMUs, as needed.

In 1995, the Depot was designated for closure under the Department of Defense Base Realignment and Closure ("BRAC") process. With the Depot's inclusion on the BRAC list, the Army's emphasis expanded from expediting necessary investigations and remedial actions at prioritized sites to include the release of non-affected portions of the Depot to the surrounding community for their reuse for non-military purposes (i.e., industrial, municipal, and residential). The contamination at the Depot is currently being managed by the United State Army Corps of Engineers ("USACE"), and the Depot is listed on the New York State Registry of Inactive Hazardous Waste Disposal Sites (State Superfund List), as a Class 2 Site, Site No. 850006. Through the BRAC process, the U.S. Army issued a Finding of Suitability to Transfer portions of the Depot to Seneca County Industrial Development Agency ("SCIDA"), which it did in 2005 and 2011. Seneca Depot, LLC, the current owner of the Project Site, then purchased roughly 1,000 acres of the Depot from the SCIDA on November 4, 2014. The Applicant intends to purchase or lease the Project Site, following subdivision from the 1,000-acre holdings of Seneca Depot, LLC.

## SECTION 1 - LAND

Section 1 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks whether the Project may involve construction on, or physical alteration of, the land surface of the Project Site. Although the Project will involve construction and alteration of land, it will not result in a significant adverse impact on land.

Currently, the Project Site contains abandoned buildings, parking lots and areas of shrubs and dense vegetation. The Project Site is located on a glacial till plain in the eastern lake section of the Central Lowland Physiographic Province. This glacial till consists of a highly heterogeneous mixture of silts, clay, sand, and minor gravel. The glacial till is underlain by bedrock from the Devonian age Hamilton Group. While four separate formations comprise this group, the Project Site is dominated by Moscow Shale. Moscow Shale is gray, calcareous shale that is friable and less calcareous in the upper third grading to more calcareous and fossiliferous in the lower two-thirds of its approximate 140-foot (43 m) thickness. Joint openings are prevalent throughout the entire formation.

Bedrock is relatively shallow within the Project Site. The Project Site is generally flat (0%-5% slope). To accommodate the tipping floor with sufficient waste storage for efficient operations, the Facility design requires a substantial change in elevation which can be accomplished either below or above ground, or a combination of both. Due to the shallow bedrock, subgrade Facility components may be cost-prohibitive. In addition to the shallow bedrock, groundwater is also shallow in the target location. Groundwater is believed to be between 2.0 feet (0.6 m) and 5.0 feet (1.5 m) below ground surface. Special construction and design approaches must be utilized to protect underground structures. All construction will be performed pursuant to the standards and requirements of the Town, including hours of operation.

The Project is utilizing land that is deed restricted, and only suitable for commercial or industrial uses. In fact, the Project Site is within an area where paint had allegedly been disposed of, and near the area of two former deactivation furnaces. These areas required excavation of contaminated soil, and require continued groundwater monitoring. These areas cannot be used for residential purposes. The Project will not interfere with the on-going groundwater monitoring. The Project seeks to turn these contaminated lands into a beneficial use for the community.

To alleviate impacts to the land from the Project, the Project will implement an Integrated Pest Management Plan ("IPM"), which will significantly reduce herbicide and pesticide in runoff. While the Project Site is not located within an agricultural area, the Applicant is sensitive to the fact the surrounding areas are agricultural in nature, and the Project's proximity to Seneca Lake. An IPM Plan is defined by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations as follows:

Integrated Pest Management (IPM) means the careful consideration of all available pest control techniques and subsequent integration of appropriate measures that discourage the development of pest populations and keep pesticides and other interventions to levels that are economically justified and reduce or minimize risks to human health and the environment. IPM emphasizes the growth of a healthy crop with the least possible disruption to agro-ecosystems and encourages natural pest

control mechanisms.

Through the use of this methodology, herbicide and pesticide contaminants in post-construction stormwater discharges will be minimized.

Therefore, the Project will not result in any significant adverse impacts on land.

## **SECTION 2 – GEOLOGICAL FEATURES**

Section 2 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks whether the Project may result in the modification or destruction of, or inhibit access to, any unique or unusual land forms on the site (e.g., cliffs, dunes, minerals, fossils, caves). The Project will not, and thus will not result in a significant adverse impact on geological features.

The New York State Environmental Resource Mapper was utilized to determine that there are no Unique Land or Geologic Features on the Project Site. The Project Site is located within the former Depot, and has been substantially disturbed since the 1940's. **See Appendix 2.A, USGS Map.**

Therefore, no unique or unusual land forms were found on or adjacent to the Project Site that would be impacted by the Project.

## **SECTION 3 – SURFACE WATER**

Section 3 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks whether the Project may affect one or more wetlands or other surface waterbodies (e.g., streams, rivers, ponds or lakes). Impacts of the Project on wetlands or other surface water bodies will not be significant adverse impacts.

### **Wetlands**

Daigler Engineering, PC ("DE") performed a wetland delineation within the Project Site area on July 10-11, 19-20, and 26, 2017. The wetland delineation was conducted in accordance with the January 1987 *Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual*, and the January 2012 *Regional Supplement to the Corps of Engineers Wetland Delineation Manual: Northcentral and Northeast Region* (Version 2). The results of this wetland delineation are presented in a report entitled *Wetland Delineation Report: Green Energy Facility*, dated August 2017. **See Appendix 3.A.** The wetland delineation report identified 25 wetland areas totaling 7 acres.

The wetland delineation report was submitted to NYSDEC and USACE for review with a request for a wetland boundary confirmation, and a field visit. USACE conducted the wetland boundary confirmation, and field visit with DE on October 24, 2017. The USACE field visit resulted in the removal of one wetland area from the delineated wetland areas, and a revision to the boundary of two wetland areas. One wetland area was slightly increased in size, while the other was significantly decreased, so the updated total wetland area is approximately 5.51 acres. The USACE determined that five wetlands were connected to waters of the United States, totaling

approximately 1.21 acres. Four other wetland areas were suspected to be connected to waters of the United States. *See Appendix 3.B.*, for Revised Wetland Delineation Map.

The USACE requested the August 2017 Wetland Delineation Report be revised to include the site topography, and a detailed description of the nearest conveyance for each wetland to complete their jurisdictional determination. DE will revise the August 2017 Wetland Delineation Report as requested, and seek a preliminary jurisdictional determination for the jurisdictional wetlands, and an approved jurisdictional determination for the isolated non-jurisdictional wetlands.

The design of the Facility will minimize impacts to the preliminary jurisdictional wetlands, but it will not be feasible to avoid all impacts. Out of the 5.51 acres of presumed wetlands, the Project will only disturb 0.63 acres. Regardless, these wetlands are highly disturbed and contain invasive species, so mitigation efforts can be accomplished easily. Any permanent disturbances to preliminary jurisdictional wetlands, if in excess of 0.1 acres, will be mitigated at an off-site location using an area ratio greater than 1:1. The Applicant will seek a federal 404 Permit as necessary for construction.

#### **Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan**

The Applicant has prepared a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan ("SWPPP") pursuant to NYSDEC regulations. *See Appendix 3.C.* The Applicant will obtain coverage under the SPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges from Construction Activity, NYS GP-0-15-002.

The Project's SWPPP complies with NYSDEC regulations, and provides a design ensuring that both construction and post-construction operations will not result in increased erosion. The SWPPP provides for the construction and post-construction practices necessary to address the stormwater runoff condition from the Project Site. Stormwater runoff will flow, by gravity, to on-site catch basins, swales and ditches routed to stormwater management facilities. The stormwater management facilities will be designed to provide initial stormwater treatment. Stormwater runoff that does not exceed the design storm event will be reserved on-site for treatment in the raw water treatment system and be used as make-up process water. This method of stormwater management is beneficial to meet stormwater permit requirements and to reduce the raw water withdrawal from Seneca Lake.

The Project will not result in an increase in the peak rate of runoff from the Project Site, and it will maintain existing flow paths throughout the Project Site. The implementation of the construction erosion control portion of the SWPPP will provide for on-site control of sediment and silt runoff, and will protect waters from silt accumulation. The Applicant also will implement an IPM Plan, which will significantly reduce the runoff of stormwater containing pesticides and herbicides.

#### **Water Supply Demand**

Attached as **Appendix 3.D.** Engineering Report, prepared by Costich Engineering, D.P.C.,

which details water supply demand. The freshwater requirements include high purity boiler feed water, makeup water for boilers and cooling, water for fire protection and potable water for domestic use. The Facility will have a raw water demand of approximately 445,000 gallons per day (gpd) (1,685m<sup>3</sup>/d), which will be withdrawn from Seneca Lake, about 3.75 miles (6.0 km) west of the Project Site, from an existing water intake formerly utilized by the Depot. Required improvements include relining an abandoned 8-inch (20 cm) pipe, and installing a new pump in the existing wet well. Raw water will be tested during the final design stage to identify the specific treatment processes and equipment that will be required.

However, a municipal water supply is available from the Village of Waterloo Water Department and can be used for domestic water flow and to feed the fire hydrants on site. A dedicated fire service will serve the site for emergency use only. This service is for emergency, fire protection use only and will not be metered by the municipality. Hydrant flow tests at the Project Site indicate a significant pressure drop between the static and residual flow. Therefore, the fire hydrants will be separated from the process/fire protection water that will be used to pressurize the building sprinkler system.

Domestic water, for use in the Facility lavatories, laboratories and kitchens, will also be obtained from the Village of Waterloo municipal water supply. Domestic wastewater will discharge to the nearby 10 inch (25 cm) and 12 inch (30 cm) diameter clay tile sanitary sewer. This sanitary sewer flows to Seneca County Wastewater Treatment Plant #4, located on West Romulus Road, approximately 1,000 feet (0.3 km) east of Fayette Road.

### **Wastewater Discharges**

The Project Engineering Report also details wastewater discharges, and is attached as **Appendix 3.D**. The Applicant proposes that leachate generated from the MSW will be discharged to Wastewater Treatment Plant #4, operated by Seneca County Water and Sewer Department. Preliminary discussions with the Department indicate that they likely would be willing to work with the Applicant to upgrade Wastewater Treatment Plant #4 to allow raw leachate as influent. Such an improvement would be a major benefit to the community, and is the preferred approach to wastewater management.

However, as an alternative, the Applicant could treat all leachate emanating from the Facility. A new SPDES Individual Wastewater Permit would be required. A perennial stream is not available on-site, so it is anticipated that the NYSDEC State Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("SPDES") Permit would be required for a discharge to the nearby Reeder Creek. The leachate treatment system would consist of a 1,374,000 gallon equalization tank with leak detection and secondary containment, two 315,000 gallon anaerobic digesters and a 456,000 gallon sludge tank. In addition to these processes, a bio-membrane and nitrification-denitrification sequencing batch reactor and a nano-filtration treatment system would be added to the Facility. Sludge formed as a byproduct from the treatment plant would be directed to the municipal waste combustor as needed for the waste combustion process. Methane generation could occur as part of the anaerobic digestion process. The methane would be routed to the waste combustor to be used as fuel. Operations would be enclosed so noise and odor levels from the system would be controlled. The leachate treatment system would be located outside of wetland impacts. The

connection of a leachate forcemain from the waste pit or effluent discharge pipe may require temporary construction work in the wetlands, but any disruption would be very minor and would be mitigated.

Therefore, the Project will not have any significant adverse impacts on surface waters.

#### **SECTION 4 – GROUNDWATER**

Section 4 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks whether the Project may result in new or additional use of groundwater, or may have the potential to introduce contaminants to groundwater or an aquifer. The Project will not utilize groundwater, and will not result in any significant adverse impact on groundwater.

The Project Site is encumbered by two environmental easements granted to NYSDEC by the predecessor in title: Instrument Number 2008-00000893, Liber 767/318, dated January 31, 2008, recorded on March 4, 2008, and Instrument Number 2011-00006718, Liber 835/119, dated February 14, 2011, recorded on June 10, 2011. . These easements restricts groundwater use on the Project Site, by forbidding groundwater use without the prior written approval of the USEPA and U.S. Department of the Army. This restriction was imposed due to the contamination from former operations at the Depot. The Project does not call for the use of groundwater.

However, the Project will protect groundwater from further degradation. As discussed above, the Project will implement an IPM Plan, thus minimizing the potential effects of pesticide and herbicide applications upon groundwater resources. Further, any below grade storage of MSW will be accomplished inside a leak-proof concrete structure with secondary containment and leak detection if required by NYSDEC.

The Project calls for the impoundment of liquids, but will take measures to ensure that further degradation does not result. The impoundments will store leachate, boiler feed water, fire suppression water, stormwater, fuel, and chemical. The water for the boiler feed and fire suppression supply will be drawn from Seneca Lake. The approximate size and dimensions of the proposed tanks and impoundments are as follows:

Leachate Tank	Two 52 ft x 23 ft x 10 ft, 90,000 gallon tanks
Boiler Feed Water	200,000 gallons, 43ft (l) x 40ft (w) x 16ft (d)
Fire Suppression	200,000 gallons, 43ft (l) x 40ft (w) x 16ft (d)
Stormwater Management	Four Stormwater Management ponds totaling 2.9 million gallons, dimensions vary
Fuel Storage	4,000 gallons, 24ft (l) x 5.3ft (w) x 5.3ft (h)

The leachate tank will concrete tanks with secondary containment with leak detection. The boiler feed water and fire suppression impoundment structures will be reinforced concrete tanks. The stormwater management structures will be stabilized earthen impoundments.

On-site storage of petroleum will be necessary to provide fuel for on-site equipment. This equipment is predominately for the use of the container loading/unloading area. A 4,000 gallon



(15 m<sup>3</sup>) double-walled, above-ground steel tank will be installed on-site with a secondary containment of at least 110% of the volume of the tank. Within the main processing plant, chemicals like slaked lime, activated carbon, and urea will be stored, and used in the flue gas cleaning system. Regular deliveries will be made to minimize the volume of on-site storage that is required.

## **SECTION 5 – FLOODING**

Section 5 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks whether the Project may result in development on lands subject to flooding. The Project will not impact lands subject to flooding, and thus will not result in significant adverse flooding impacts.

The Project Site does not contain a recognized 100-year floodplain or 500-year floodplain as identified upon the most recent FEMA FIRM mapping. *See Appendix 5.A.* The entire area has been assigned a FEMA flood zone designation of Zone C. Zone C areas are defined as being outside the area of a 500-year flood and therefore have minimal to no risk of flooding.

Therefore, the Project will not result in development of lands that are subject to flooding.

## **SECTION 6 – AIR**

Section 6 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form inquires with respect to a state regulated air emission source from the Project. While there will be state regulated air emissions, the Project will not result in significant adverse impacts on air quality, and will not degrade air quality in the vicinity of the Project Site.

### **6.1 Process Description and Sources of Air Emissions (Part 1 EAF Question D.2.f)**

The Facility will include one or more sources of air emissions at the Project Site, including air emissions from fuel combustion and waste combustion. Mobile air emission sources during Facility operations will include waste unloading and handling equipment. Stationary emissions sources during Project construction will include generators, heaters, and construction equipment. Stationary sources during project operations will include the waste combustion system and process cooling water cooling towers.

The Facility is designed to receive, store, prepare for combustion, and combust 2,640 tpd of MSW, with process outputs including steam that is then used for electric power generation, and bottom ash and baghouse fly ash that is processed for use in concrete mix, aggregates, and fillers and from which metals are recovered and recycled. The Facility operation and process, and related air emission sources, are presented in **Appendix 6.A** and described as follows:

#### **A. Waste Delivery and Material Handling**

Waste deliveries are anticipated to be made by intermodal container trucks, transfer trailers, rear loaders, and front loaders (see Section 13 for a discussion of transportation impacts). The waste unloading platform will have 16 dumping platforms, and the truck will back up to the

designated platform to unload the waste into the underlying waste bunker. The waste bunker will have the capacity to store more than 5 days of waste deliveries. During this period, the waste is mixed and anticipated to decompose. Moisture will drain by gravity to a leachate collection pit. At the base of the waste bunker, a grid for leachate drainage will direct leachate toward a leachate collection tank (see Section 3 for a discussion of the leachate management system). Two semi-automatic cranes will be installed above the waste bunker for waste mixing, waste sorting and loading waste into the furnace feed hoppers.

Potential air emissions from the MSW delivery and handling processes include diesel exhaust from waste transfer vehicles entering and exiting the facility. Waste unloading, mixing, combustion, ash handling, waste unloading platform and the waste pit will not be open to air, so any gases produced will be managed by the Facility processes through the combustion air supply system for the furnace.

## **B. Waste Combustion**

The waste combustion technology to be utilized at the Facility will be a moving grate furnace. From the hopper chute, the waste will be fed into the furnace using a moving grate feeding system to ensure that waste is fed into the furnace for combustion at a consistent rate. The moving grates will be designed to dry the waste as it is fed into the furnace, break up large pieces of waste, allow air flow through the grates, and ensure waste will be continuously transferred to the furnace.

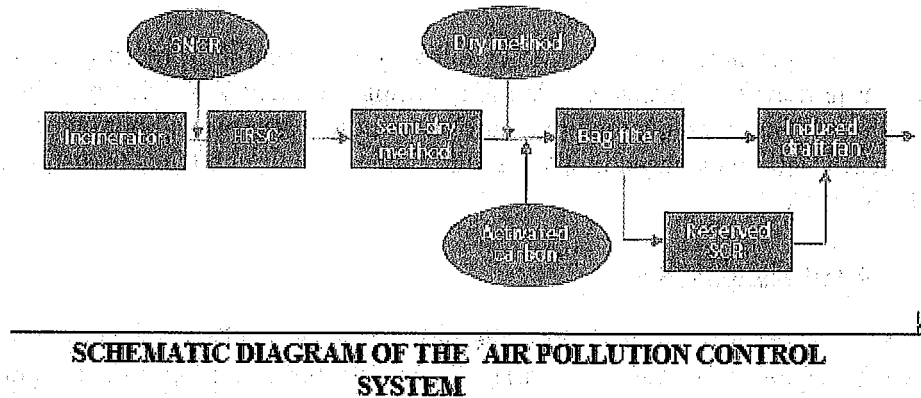
A natural gas ignition burner will be provided to start the combustion process in the furnace and a natural gas auxiliary burner is used to raise and maintain a consistent temperature during operations. Heat from the combustion process flue gases will be transferred in the boiler to the boiler water to create steam used to drive electric power generating turbines. Flue gas emissions will be managed through the air pollution control system (discussed below) and bottom ash will be managed through the slag and ash management process (discussed below).

The combustion air supply system will be divided into two systems. The primary air supply system will provide air to the moving grates and furnace for combustion and to preheat the combustion air according to the heat value of incoming waste. This system will pull air from the waste bunker. The secondary air supply system will supply air to the furnace chamber via secondary air nozzles for combustion of gas and regulating furnace temperature and oxygen concentration. Secondary air will be pulled from the furnace area and at the slag extractor to diffuse odorous air and vapor.

The steam generation process will occur at a boiler that works in conjunction with the waste combustion furnace. The boiler will be a single drum, natural circulation water tube boiler. Steam output from the boiler will be at 400°C. Steam will then either sold to neighboring industrial businesses or routed to a steam turbine generator. After routing through the steam turbine generator, the steam will be cooled at an air-cooled cooling tower. The condensate water collected at the cooling tower will then be returned as process water.

### C. Air Pollution Control System

The air pollution control system utilizes redundant and backup systems that result in a flue gas that will meet or exceed NYSDEC and USEPA emission standards. A schematic of the system is provided below, followed by a detailed description of the individual processes.



#### 1. *Carbon Monoxide Control*

Carbon monoxide ("CO") present in the flue gas will result from incomplete combustion in the furnace. The key to achieve complete combustion of CO is control of the flow of secondary air in the furnace to provide sufficient oxygen to maximize the oxidation process, while avoiding a significant reduction in the local gas temperature.

#### 2. *NOx Control*

Nitrogen oxides (NOx) will form from the combustion of nitrogen containing wastes at high temperatures and the fixation from nitrogen in air at very high temperatures. Moving grate furnaces restrain NOx production by combusting the waste at a relatively low temperature and staging air injection to optimize air supply. In addition, Selective Non-catalytic Reduction (SNCR) with the use of urea as a reductant will be used in the flue gas emission control train. Reaction of NOx with the urea forms nitrogen gas and water vapor, resulting in a NOx removal efficiency of up to 50%.

Under typical conditions, the SNCR process is expected to be sufficient to control NOx, but when necessary a secondary control process, selective catalytic reduction (SCR), utilizing ammonia, will be installed and on reserve. The SCR process will be utilized downstream of the bag filter. Removal of particulates decreases fouling of the catalyst; however, the gas may require reheating to bring the flue gas back to optimum temperatures. The ammonia will be injected into the flue gas duct work, then the mixture passes through a catalyst. SCR used in conjunction with SNCR will provide up to 90% removal of NOx.

### 3. *Acid Gas Control*

Flue gas produced during the waste combustion process will require treatment to remove acid gases such as hydrogen chloride (HCl) and sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>), which result from the combustion of chlorine and sulfur containing materials. Two deacidification methods will be used at the Facility: dry and semi-dry methods. The semi-dry method uses a lime slurry and dry reaction tower in conjunction with a rotary atomizer to atomize the lime slurry absorbent to provide a high removal efficiency with no water discharge. This method is the most frequently used acid gas control technology utilized in the United States. The semi-dry flue gas deacidification process will be the primary method for control for HCl and SO<sub>2</sub>, providing around 95% removal efficiency.

Treatment of the flue gas using the semi-dry method will entail injection of the lime slurry via rotary atomizers in an adsorber vessel. The water within the slurry will evaporate, cooling the flue gas, while the lime reacts with the acid gases, forming calcium salt particulates which can be removed by the subsequent particulate removal process (i.e., fabric filters).

The dry method uses dry powdered lime, but provides a relatively low removal efficiency of around 80%. The dry method will be installed and on standby for use during periods when target levels of HCl and SO<sub>2</sub> are not achieved using the semi-dry system alone and if the semi-dry system is down for maintenance.

### 4. *Dioxin, Furan, and Heavy Metal Removal*

Dioxins and furans (CDD/CDF) can form as products of incomplete combustion in the presence of chlorine compounds. Heavy metals can be present in low concentrations in the waste feedstock. In addition to utilizing good combustion practices to minimize the potential for formation of CDD/CDF (see CO Control discussion above), dioxins and furans (CDD/CDF), as well as heavy metals (especially, mercury), will be removed from the flue gas using an activated carbon injection system. Fine particles of activated carbon will be evenly mixed with the flue gas within the ductwork downstream of the semi-dry reaction tower. Sufficient contact time will be provided to achieve high adsorption and cleaning efficiency. Once the pollutants are adsorbed onto the activated carbon, the particulates can be removed by a subsequent treatment process (i.e., fabric filters).

### 5. *Particulate Control*

Particulate control will be achieved with fabric filters sewn into cylindrical tubes or bags. The flue gas will pass through the bag filters from outside to inside. Particulates, calcium salts, unreacted lime, and activated carbon particles will be collected on the surface of the filter, mainly through inertial compaction. This will form a dust cake layer. The dust cake layer will provide additional removal of pollutants as the flue gas passes through the unreacted lime and activated carbon found within the layer. The cleaned gas will be emitted out the bag filter via top plenums above a supporting plate for the filter media.

The cleaning of the bag filters will be carried out by pulse jet air. The differential pressure across the bag filter will be monitored and automatically controls the pulse jet cleaning system.

#### **D. Slag and Ash Management**

##### **1. *Bottom Ash***

Through the process of MSW combustion approximately 25% by weight of the incoming waste will be reduced to ash which will be collected at the bottom of the furnace. This ash can be combined with slag pulled from the bottom of the boilers. The bottom ash and boiler slag will be processed for recovery of metals. After the metals are removed, the residual ash/slag will be prepared and sold for use in concrete mix, aggregates, and fillers.

The proposed bottom ash/boiler slag handling process will be housed in an enclosed building and includes initial screening with overhead magnets to pull out large (>1.25 inches) ferrous materials, including items such as non-perishable food cans, utensils, and grates. A second screen will further divide the material into less than 0.4-inch and 0.4-inch to 1.25-inch size classes. Both size classes will be processed by a magnetic drum separator for additional ferrous metals recovery, and an eddy current separator for non-ferrous metals (primarily aluminum) recovery. The ash in the smallest size class (< 0.4 inches) can be sold as a replacement material for concrete sand for use in cement blocks, sidewalks, or other concrete products. The remaining ash in the two larger sized classes will be crushed with an impact crusher, and reprocessed if needed, to achieve the sand-like particle size distribution necessary to be used in the production of concrete (i.e., 100% < 0.4 inches (10 mm)).

##### **2. *Fly Ash***

Fly ash will be collected in the bag filters used in the air pollution control system. Generally, fly ash will be produced at a rate of approximately 5% of the incoming waste, by weight. After initial screening, fly ash can be mixed with the smallest size class (< 0.4 inches (10 mm)) of bottom ash and sold as a replacement material for concrete sand.

#### **E. Dust Control**

Dust controls measures will be implemented at the commencement of construction in accordance with the NYSDEC *Standards and Specifications for Erosion and Sediment Control* referenced as **Appendix 6.C**. A water truck has will be utilized on-site during construction, providing dust control on haul roads and actively worked areas. Street sweeping will occur as necessary to clean the roadways of any dust that has accumulated on adjacent streets so that it does not pose an impact to traffic safety. Both temporary and permanent stabilization will be utilized to control dust and applied in accordance with the NYSDEC General Permit requirements, including vegetative cover, straw mulching, and stone stabilization.

Additionally, dust generated during waste management and ash processing operations will be exhausted through the furnace supply air system and captured in the particulate control system.

## 6.2 Permitting Requirements (Part 1 FEAF Questions D.2.g and D.2.g(i))

The Project will require a federal Title V and Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) air permit to operate because emissions of nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and potentially sulfur dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>) hydrogen chloride (HCl) exceed the triggering standards for major sources. However, because the Facility will meet or exceed the applicable emission standards, the Facility will not have a significant adverse impact on air quality.

### A. Emission Estimates

While past experience with proprietary air pollution control equipment can be considered, AP-42, *Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors*, is USEPA's primary compilation of emission factor information used to estimate Facility air emissions. AP-42 is organized by industry. In Chapter 2 of the 5<sup>th</sup> Edition, Section 2.1 is dedicated to Refuse Combustion. Emission factors (in pounds of pollutant emitted per US short ton of refuse combusted) are presented by combustor type and primary treatment technologies utilized. Based on the description in AP-42, the Facility utilizes a typical mass burn waterwall type combustor design with a waste acceptance rate of 2,640 US short tons/day and an assumed 365 days per year of waste acceptance. Under these conditions, the emissions estimates in US short tons per year ("TPY") are presented in the table below:

**Table 6-1  
Facility Emission Estimates**

Pollutant	AP-42 Flue Gas Emission Rates <sup>1</sup> (TPY)	Adjusted AP-42 Flue Gas Emission Rates <sup>2</sup> (TPY)	Measured Flue Gas Emission Rates <sup>3</sup> (TPY)
CDD/CDF	3.18E-05	7.96E-06 <sup>4</sup>	≤4.0E-07
NO <sub>x</sub>	1,715	858 (172) <sup>5</sup>	240
CO	223	223	13
CO <sub>2</sub>	949,146	949,146	Not Measured
Particulate Matter	29.87	29.87	16
Mercury	1.06	2.65E-01 <sup>4</sup>	Not Detected <sup>8</sup>
Cadmium	2.04E-03	5.10E-04 <sup>4</sup>	Not Detected <sup>8</sup>
Arsenic	1.31E-02	3.26E-03 <sup>4</sup>	0.014 <sup>7</sup>
Chromium	1.45E-02	3.61E-03 <sup>4</sup>	
Nickel	2.49E-02	6.22E-03 <sup>4</sup>	
Lead	1.26E-01	3.14E-02 <sup>4</sup>	
SO <sub>2</sub>	267	53 <sup>6</sup>	Not Detected <sup>8</sup>
HCl	102	20 <sup>6</sup>	Not Detected <sup>8</sup>
Fluorides			Not Detected <sup>8</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Calculated using controlled emission factors which account for treatment with semi-dry adsorption and bag filters only.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated using emission reduction efficiencies presented in Section 6.1.C for all additional air pollution control measures.

<sup>3</sup> Converted from actual air emission measurements provided by an operating facility utilizing similar air pollution control equipment to that proposed for the Facility.

<sup>4</sup> Removal efficiency of 75% assumed for activated carbon injection system based on AP-42.

<sup>5</sup> SCNR 50% removal alone (SNCR+SCR 90% removal in combination).

<sup>6</sup> Additional 80% removal when dry method is used in combination with the semi-dry method.

<sup>7</sup> Sum of Sb, As, Pb, Cr, Co, Cu, Mn, Ni, and their compounds.

<sup>8</sup> Detection limit unknown.

In addition, the estimated emissions of Hazardous Air Pollutants ("HAPs") are 20.64 tons per year. HAPs at this Facility are dominated by HCl. All the metals and CDD/CDF are also HAPs. Controls for each of these compounds are included in the Facility design as discussed in Section 6.1.C.

AP-42 also provides conversion factors to convert the published emission factors into concentrations to facilitate the comparison of expected emissions to performance standards. The following Table provides the results of these conversions.

**Table 6-2**  
**Estimate of Emission Concentrations from the Facility**

Pollutant	Unit <sup>1</sup>	AP-42 Flue Gas Concentration <sup>2</sup>	Adjusted AP-42 Flue Gas Concentration <sup>3</sup>	Measured Flue Gas Concentration <sup>4</sup>
CDD/CDF	ng/Sm <sup>3</sup>	8.2	2.05 <sup>5</sup>	≤ 0.11
NOx	ppm	231	116 (23.1) <sup>6</sup>	34.69
CO	ppm	49.26	49.26	3.10
CO <sub>2</sub>	ppm	134,000	134,000	Not Measured
Particulate Matter	mg/Sm <sup>3</sup>	7.69	7.69	4.33
Mercury	µg/Sm <sup>3</sup>	273	68.25 <sup>5</sup>	Not Detected <sup>9</sup>
Cadmium	µg/Sm <sup>3</sup>	3.36	0.84 <sup>5</sup>	Not Detected <sup>9</sup>
Arsenic	µg/Sm <sup>3</sup>	0.525	0.13 <sup>5</sup>	3.7 <sup>8</sup>
Chromium	µg/Sm <sup>3</sup>	3.72	0.93 <sup>5</sup>	
Nickel	µg/Sm <sup>3</sup>	6.40	1.6 <sup>5</sup>	
Lead	µg/Sm <sup>3</sup>	32.4	8.1 <sup>5</sup>	
SO <sub>2</sub>	ppm	25.77	5.15 <sup>7</sup>	Not Detected <sup>9</sup>
HCl	ppm	17.15	4.29 <sup>7</sup>	Not Detected <sup>9</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Sm<sup>3</sup> = Standard cubic meters and ppm = parts per million by volume, both corrected to 7% oxygen.

<sup>2</sup> Calculated using controlled emission factors which account for treatment with semi-dry adsorption and bag filters only.

<sup>3</sup> Calculated using emission reduction efficiencies presented in Section 6.1.C for all additional air pollution control measures.

<sup>4</sup> Converted from actual air emission measurements provided by an operating facility utilizing similar air pollution control equipment to that proposed for Facility.

<sup>5</sup> Removal efficiency of 75% assumed for activated carbon injection system based on AP-42.

<sup>6</sup> SCNR 50% removal alone (SNCR+SCR 90% removal in combination).

<sup>7</sup> Additional 80% removal when dry method is used in combination with the semi-dry method.

<sup>8</sup> Sum of Sb, As, Pb, Cr, Co, Cu, Mn, Ni, and their compounds.

<sup>9</sup> Detection limit unknown.

## B. New Source Performance Standards

The primary standards applicable to the Facility are the federal New Source Performance Standards (NSPSs). Similar to AP-42, the NSPSs are organized by industry. 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Eb, *Standards of Performance for Large Municipal Waste Combustors for Which Construction is Commenced After September 20, 1994*, will govern the base emissions limits. In 40 CFR §60.50b(a), a large municipal waste combustor is defined as a "municipal waste combustor unit with a combustion capacity greater than 250 tons per day of municipal solid waste." The standards contained within this regulation are summarized in the table below. In addition, several of the pollutants listed in Table 6-3 have stricter standards imposed by the State of New York as listed in 6 NYCRR §219-2.2. Where they exist, the stricter State standards have been noted.

**Table 6-3**  
**NSPS Standards Applicable to the Facility**

Pollutant	Unit	Base Emission Standard (State Standard)
Particulate Matter	mg/Sm <sup>3</sup> (grains Sm <sup>3</sup> )	20 (0.010)
Opacity	%, 6-minute average	10
Cadmium	µg/Sm <sup>3</sup>	10
Lead	µg/Sm <sup>3</sup>	140
Mercury	µg/Sm <sup>3</sup> -or- % of the potential, whichever is less stringent	50 (28) -or- 15
SO <sub>2</sub>	ppm (Note 2) -or- % of the potential, whichever is less stringent	30 -or- 20
HCl	ppm -or- % of the potential, whichever is less stringent	25 -or- 5
CDD/CDF	ng/Sm <sup>3</sup>	13 (2)
NO <sub>x</sub> , 1 <sup>st</sup> year of operation	ppm	180
NO <sub>x</sub> , After 1 <sup>st</sup> year	ppm	150
CO	ppm	100
Visible Emissions of Combustor Ash	% of observation period (9 minutes per 3-hour period per EPA Reference Method 22)	5

Notes: 1. Sm<sup>3</sup> = Standard cubic meters corrected to 7% oxygen.  
2. ppm = parts per million by volume and corrected to 7% oxygen.



A comparison of the estimate of emission concentrations in Table 6-2 with the base emission standards presented here demonstrates that the Facility will meet the emission standards for all compounds specified in the federal NSPS regulations. Estimated mercury concentrations are over the absolute standard of 28 and 50  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Sm}^3$ , respectively, but under the 15% of the potential emissions (calculated using AP-42 as 104  $\mu\text{g}/\text{Sm}^3$ ).

### C. New Source Review Standards

While NSPS considers the source alone, New Source Review (NSR) regulations considers the environment in which the Facility will be located. Under the NSR regulations, the Facility will be classified as a major stationary source because it is listed as one of the 28 major source types in 6 NYCRR §201-2.1(b)(21)(iii)(h), Municipal Incinerators Capable of Charging More Than 50 [US Short] Tons of Refuse Per Day. Additionally, the Facility would be considered a major source if the potential to emit (PTE) is greater than 100 tons (US short)/year for any of the following pollutants:

**Table 6-4**  
**Major Facility Thresholds for Attainment and Unclassified Areas**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Major Facility Threshold (TPY)<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>Maximum Estimated Emissions from Table 6-1<sup>1</sup> (TPY)<sup>2</sup></b>
Carbon monoxide	100	223
Nitrogen oxides	100	1,715 <sup>6</sup>
Sulfur dioxide	100	267 <sup>6</sup>
Particulate matter	100	29.87
Particulate matter: PM-10 emissions <sup>3</sup>	100	29.87
Particulate matter: PM-2.5 emissions <sup>3</sup>	100	29.87
Lead (elemental)	100	0.126
Fluorides	100	Not Detected
Sulfuric acid mist	100	Neg. <sup>7</sup>
Hydrogen sulfide (H <sub>2</sub> S)	100	Neg. <sup>7</sup>
Total reduced sulfur (including H <sub>2</sub> S)	100	Neg. <sup>7</sup>
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H <sub>2</sub> S)	100	Neg. <sup>7</sup>

Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxins and dibenzofurans)	100	3.18E-05
Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter)	100	29.87
Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride)	100	369 <sup>5</sup>
Greenhouse gases	100 and 100,000 <sup>4</sup>	951,563 <sup>8</sup>
Any other regulated NSR contaminant	100	Neg.

<sup>1</sup> Unless as otherwise noted.

<sup>2</sup> TPY = US short ton per year.

<sup>3</sup> Both filterable and condensable fractions are to be included (see definitions of PM-10 and PM-2.5 in Part 200 of this Title).

<sup>4</sup> Measured as CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.

<sup>5</sup> SO<sub>2</sub> of 267 tpy plus HCl of 102 tpy.

<sup>6</sup> Base AP-42 estimate that does not account mission reduction efficiencies presented in Section 6.1.C for all additional air pollution control measures.

<sup>7</sup> H<sub>2</sub>s, total reduced sulfur and reduced sulfur compounds will be negligible as combustion (typically via a flare) is the primary pollution control for these compounds.

<sup>8</sup> Calculated.

A comparison of the major source thresholds to the emissions estimates provided in Table 6-1 above indicate that the Facility will be a major source due to its NO<sub>x</sub> and gross greenhouse gas emissions (*but see* net greenhouse gas emission assessment below), and may also be considered major source for acid gases, sulfur dioxide, and carbon monoxide depending on the emission control estimate.

Under NSR regulations, if a facility, as here, is major source, it will be subject to either non-attainment NSR for non-attainment pollutants or Prevention of Significant Deterioration ("PSD") for attainment or unclassified pollutants. Here, the proposed Facility will be located in a region that is classified as attainment for all criteria pollutants, so PSD regulations under 6 NYCRR Part 231 apply.

The next step in the permitting process is to then compare the Facility's PTE emission with the following significant project thresholds.

**Table 6-5**  
**Significant Project Thresholds and Significant Net Emission**  
**Increase Thresholds for Attainment and Unclassified Areas**

<b>Contaminant</b>	<b>Significant Project Threshold<sup>1/</sup> Significant Net Emission Increase Threshold</b>
Carbon monoxide	100 TPY
Nitrogen oxides	40 TPY
Sulfur dioxide	40 TPY
Particulate matter	25 TPY
Particulate matter: PM-10 emissions <sup>2</sup>	15 TPY
Particulate matter: PM-2.5 emissions <sup>2</sup>	10 TPY
Lead (elemental)	0.6 TPY
Fluorides	3 TPY
Sulfuric acid mist	7 TPY
Hydrogen sulfide (H <sub>2</sub> S)	10 TPY
Total reduced sulfur (including H <sub>2</sub> S)	10 TPY
Reduced sulfur compounds (including H <sub>2</sub> S)	10 TPY
Municipal waste combustor organics (measured as total tetra through octa-chlorinated dibenzo-p-dioxin and dibenzofurans)	$3.2 \times 10^{-6}$ megagrams per year ( $3.5 \times 10^{-6}$ TPY)
Municipal waste combustor metals (measured as particulate matter)	14 megagrams per year (15 TPY)
Municipal waste combustor acid gases (measured as sulfur dioxide and hydrogen chloride)	36 megagrams per year (40 TPY)
Greenhouse gases	Any increase and 75,000 TPY <sup>3</sup>
Any other regulated NSR contaminant	Any increase

<sup>1</sup> Project emission potential threshold. TPY = US short ton per year.

<sup>2</sup> Both filterable and condensable fractions are to be included (see definitions of PM-10 and PM-2.5 in Part 200 of this Title).

<sup>3</sup> Measured as CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents.

Due to the location of the Facility in an Ozone Transport Region, the following thresholds for ozone precursors also apply:

**Table 6-6**  
**Significant Project Thresholds for the**  
**Ozone Transport Region**

<b>Area/Contaminant Classification</b>	<b>Significant Project Threshold (TPY)<sup>1</sup></b>
Marginal, Moderate, or Ozone Transport Region	
VOC	40
NO <sub>x</sub>	40

<sup>1</sup> Project emission potential threshold.

The Project thus has the potential to exceed seven of the significant project thresholds, which are identified by the shading in Table 6-5. As a result, the Facility will be required to submit a permit application that includes both Title V and PSD elements which may result in stricter or additional standards than the NSPS standards listed in Section 5-16.1.2. Elements of the permit application will include:

- An Air Emissions Inventory detailing emissions related information and a comparison with applicable limitations including calculations, process descriptions, flow diagrams, a description of air pollution control equipment, and emission points.
- An Air Monitoring and Compliance Plan that identifies the methods used for monitoring compliance with all applicable standards, test methods used for measuring compliance, record keeping, and reporting requirements.
- An Existing Air Quality Analysis to include site-specific air quality monitoring for those parameters that exceed the significant project thresholds under PSD (i.e., Tables 6-5 and 6-6) for a period of one year typically, but in no cases less than four months.
- A Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Review that demonstrates the adequacy of the proposed air pollution control equipment for every pollutant that exceeds their significant project threshold in Tables 6-5 and 6-6. Based on this information, the BACT may differ from the air emission controls proposed and changes to the air pollution control equipment may be mandatory.
- Dispersion modeling, performed according to the NYSDEC's Air Program Policy DAR-10, to provide supporting evidence that the Facility will not exceed the significant impact levels in the ambient air concentrations listed in the regulation (6 NYCRR §231-12.7) above the background concentrations determined during the existing air quality analysis. Should dispersion modeling not provide support that the Facility can remain below the significant impact levels as proposed, emission limitations stricter than the NSPS emissions standards presented in Table 6-3 will be imposed.

- An Impact Analysis with regards to the possible impairment to visibility and air quality projected for the area as a result of not only the Project itself, but also any other associated growth in commercial, residential, or industrial facilities anticipated due to the Project must be prepared. If it is determined that impairment is possible from the Project as proposed, stricter emission control limitations may be required.

In conclusion, the Facility will require Title V and PSD air emission permits because it will be considered a major facility and a significant project under NSR. Nonetheless, the Facility complies with the base emission performance standards under NSPS, and, if the Title V/PSD air permit application assessment concludes that the Facility will not meet air emission control requirements to achieve BACT, that emissions from the Facility will exceed significant impact levels as proposed, or, with other anticipated projects, it will impair visibility and air quality in the area of the Facility, the Applicant will implement additional emission controls to meet applicable standards. Therefore, the Project as currently designed, or as the Applicant would modify it during the NYSDEC air permitting approval process to ensure it complies with applicable standards, will not result in any significant adverse impacts on air quality, and will not degrade air quality in the vicinity of the Project Site.

### **6.3 Greenhouse Gas Emission Impact-Comparative Assessment (EAF Part 1 Question D.2.g(ii))**

An assessment of the greenhouse gas (“GHG”) emissions from the Project was performed to: (1) determine the gross and net annual GHG emissions from the Project; and (2) assess the GHG emissions of the Project as compared to landfilling—the alternative disposal method for mixed MSW available in New York State (*see* <http://www.dec.ny.gov/chemical/23682.html>).

#### **A. Gross GHG Emissions**

As presented in Section D.2.g of the EAF, the gross (i.e. stack) GHG emissions from the Project are 949,000 tons per year of CO<sub>2</sub> and 8.6 tons per year of N<sub>2</sub>O, for total GHG emissions equivalent to 951,563 tons per year of CO<sub>2</sub> (“CO<sub>2</sub>e”).<sup>1</sup> The gross CO<sub>2</sub> emissions are a measure of CO<sub>2</sub> emitted from the combustion of MSW and ancillary fuel sources, while the N<sub>2</sub>O emissions are derived from waste combustion with the balance from fixation from the atmosphere. However, as discussed further below, the gross GHG emissions do not reflect the environmental benefits of the waste-to-energy Project, since it does not account for the biogenic biomass present in the MSW, the avoided GHG emissions from the utility sector associated with electricity production, or the avoided emissions from the recovery and recycling of metals.

#### **B. Net GHG Emissions and Comparative Assessment to Landfilling Mixed MSW**

<sup>1</sup> The Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) has established CO<sub>2</sub> as the reference gas for measurement of heat-trapping potential (also known as global warming potential or GWP). Comparative GHG emissions are expressed in tons of CO<sub>2</sub> equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>e). By definition, the GWP of CO<sub>2</sub> is one. The GWP of N<sub>2</sub>O is 298. *See* U.S. EPA Documentation for GHG Emission and Energy Factors Used in WARM (February 2016)(the “WARM Documentation”), available at: <https://www.epa.gov/warm/documentation-chapters-greenhouse-gas-emission-and-energy-factors-used-waste-reduction-model>.

As presented below, an assessment of the net GHG emissions from the Project and a comparative assessment of landfilling mixed MSW conclude that the Project activities overall *reduce* GHG emissions and have a significantly beneficial GHG emission impact as compared to landfilling the same material.

As recommended in the NYSDEC Policy for Assessing Energy Use and Greenhouse Gas Emissions in Environmental Impact Statements (July 15, 2009),<sup>2</sup> the net GHG emission assessment and comparative assessment to landfilling utilizes the latest version of U.S. EPA's Excel version of the Waste Reduction Model (WARM) (Version 14, March 2016) (the "WARM GHG Calculator")<sup>3</sup> and U.S. EPA Documentation for GHG Emission and Energy Factors Used in WARM (February 2016)(the "WARM Documentation")<sup>4</sup> to perform this GHG emission assessment.

The net GHG emissions and comparison to landfilling assessments utilized the default assumptions of the WARM GHG Calculator to determine the GHG emissions from the Project. The relevant assumptions are as follows:

- 963,600 U.S. tons of MSW are processed annually (2,640 tpd x 365 days) by the Project or the landfill.
- For the purposes of the WARM GHG Calculator, the Project was assumed to be a waste-to-energy mass burn facility that generates electricity as a byproduct of the combustion process and recovered and recycled ferrous metals from the bottom ash of the combustor.
- The WARM GHG Calculator composition for "mixed MSW" was assumed for the composition of the MSW feedstock.
- An average distance of 254 miles (the distance from New York City to the Project Site) was assumed as a conservative measure of the distance from the source of generation of MSW to the disposal facilities.
- The comparative landfill facility was conservatively assumed to have landfill gas recovery with recovery of the methane for energy.
- The comparative landfill was assumed to have "typical" landfill gas collection efficiency and a national average "MSW decay rate."
- The generated electricity would offset electrical generation in the State of New York.

As presented in the WARM Documentation, the net GHG emissions from waste-to-energy facilities consist of: (1) emissions from the transportation of waste to the facility; (2) emissions of non-biogenic CO<sub>2</sub>; and (3) emissions of N<sub>2</sub>O, minus (a) avoided emissions from the electric utility sector for the electricity product; and (b) avoided GHG emissions due to the recovery and recycling of ferrous metals at the combustor as compared with the use of a mix of recycled and virgin materials.<sup>5</sup> CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the combustion of biomass such as paper products, yard

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<sup>2</sup> Available at [http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/administration\\_pdf/eisghgpolicy.pdf](http://www.dec.ny.gov/docs/administration_pdf/eisghgpolicy.pdf).

<sup>3</sup> Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/warm/versions-waste-reduction-model-warm#WARM%20Tool%20V14>.

<sup>4</sup> Available at: <https://www.epa.gov/warm/documentation-chapters-greenhouse-gas-emission-and-energy-factors-used-waste-reduction-model>.

<sup>5</sup> WARM Documentation at 5-1.

trimmings, and food discards are not counted toward the GHG emissions because they are biogenic, naturally cycling back to the atmosphere as CO<sub>2</sub> as they degrade.<sup>6</sup>

The net GHG emissions from landfilling operations with landfill gas recovery for energy including the following components: (1) emissions from the transportation of waste to the facility; and (2) methane emissions from decomposition of biogenic carbon compounds, minus (a) biogenic carbon stored in the landfill; and (b) CO<sub>2</sub> emission avoided from the electric utility sector for the electricity product.<sup>7</sup> As with the Project, CO<sub>2</sub> emissions from biogenic sources are not counted toward net GHG emissions.<sup>8</sup> Methane is counted as a net GHG emission because, even if it is derived from biogenic sources, degradation would not result in methane emissions if not for deposition in the landfill.<sup>9</sup>

The Analysis Inputs and Summary Report generated from the WARM GHG Calculator are presented in **Appendix 6.B** and summarized in the table below:

<b>Waste Disposal Method</b>	<b>Net GHG Emissions (TPY CO<sub>2</sub>e)<sup>10</sup></b>
Project Waste-to-Energy	-31,759
Landfilling	136,726
Net Benefit WTE to Landfill	-168,485

As shown, disposal of mixed MSW by way of the Project would result in a net a GHG emission reduction equal to 31,759 tons per year of CO<sub>2</sub>e. This net GHG benefit results because the gross GHG emissions are offset by GHG emissions reductions from avoidance of the combustion of fossil fuels from electricity generation, the accounting for biogenic MSW sources converted to CO<sub>2</sub>, and GHG offsets from metals recovery and recycling as compared with metals produced from a mix of recycled and virgin materials.

As compared with landfilling, the Project would result in a GHG reduction of about 68,485 tons per year of CO<sub>2</sub>e, primarily due to the methane emissions and the lack of metals recovery associated with landfilling.

In conclusion, the GHG emission impact of the Project is favorable, especially as compared with the alternative method for disposal of mixed MSW, namely, landfilling. Therefore, the Project will not result in a significant adverse impact on GHG emissions.

#### **6.4 Methane Emissions**

Potential for methane generation exists in the enclosed waste storage and mixing bunker. Precautions are taken to keep conditions in the waste aerobic through mixing and by combusting the waste at a similar rate as waste is delivered to avoid prolonged storage. Additionally, the

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<sup>6</sup> WARM Documentation at 1-15 and 5-1.

<sup>7</sup> WARM Documentation at 6-2.

<sup>8</sup> WARM Documentation at 6-1.

<sup>9</sup> WARM Documentation at 6-1.

<sup>10</sup> A negative value represents a GHG emission reduction.

enclosed waste bunker is kept at a negative pressure with air directed to the furnace to ensure the combustion of any methane generated in the bunker.

#### **6.5 Release of Air Pollutants from Open Air Operations**

The Project may result in the release of air pollutants from open-air operations. Open air processes include diesel exhaust from waste transfer vehicles entering and exiting the facility. Operations within the waste unloading platform and the waste pit are not open to air, so any gases produced will be managed by the facility processes. Waste unloading, mixing, combustion and ash handling are not open-air processes.

### **SECTION 7 – PLANTS AND ANIMALS**

Section 7 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks whether the Project may result in a loss of flora or fauna. Any loss would be *de minimis*, and the Project will not result in significant adverse impacts to flora and fauna.

The Project Site is within a highly disturbed area, being within the former Depot. The Depot was constructed in the 1940's and was active until the 2000's. The area remained disturbed after the 1990's due the on-going remediation of the Depot. The Depot is characterized by advanced successional scrub-shrub habitat with wooded pockets that fragment numerous small, successional stage of field habitats. The character of the open lands is fragmented, and successional field vegetation is growing out of old graveled roadways, parking lots, equipment and material storage areas. In addition, along the old railroad, roadways, and storage areas are simple non-vegetated gravel areas. This gravel substrate is impenetrable to borrowing/tunneling mammals, and has resulted in the natural succession of vegetation that is sparsely distributed.

Common vegetative species in the successional scrub-shrub/woods include black locust, scattered scotch pine, green ash, eastern cottonwood trees, and buckthorn, autumn olive, grey dogwood, and hawthorn shrub thickets. Other vegetation includes common species such as Canada goldenrod, Queen Ann's lace, teasel, timothy, knapweed, and other grasses and forbs.

The Applicant reviewed federal and New York State databases for plant and animal resources. The NYSDEC *Environmental Resource Mapper* notes that the Project Site may contain rare plants or animals, but does not specify any. Further the US Fish and Wildlife Service Information, Planning and Conservation ("IPaC") *Trust Resource Report* noted that the Northern Long-eared Bat (*Myotis septentrionalis*) could be present within the Project Site. **See Appendix 7.A.** The Report also listed various migratory birds that could be affected by the Project. The IPaC Report noted that there were no critical habitats, wildlife refuges, or fish hatcheries at the Project Site.

The Applicant hired two expert consultants to investigate these issues. On July 8 and 9, 2017, Bat Conservation and Management, Inc. ("BCM") investigated 100 acres within the Depot, only 48 of which comprise the Project Site. **See Appendix 7.B.** BCM performed an acoustic bat survey to determine the presence or probable absence of the federally endangered Indiana bat (*Myotis sodalis*) and the federally threatened Northern long-eared bat within the Project Site,



following protocols outlined the 2017 U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service ("USFWS") *Range-wide Indiana Bat Summer Survey Guidelines*, which requires that the investigation take place between May 15 to August 15. No Indiana bat or Northern long-eared bat calls were detected during the survey and based on these results, so the absence of these two species within the Project Site can be presumed.

The Applicant also hired Environmental Resources to perform an ecological assessment of the Project Site in September 2017. *See Appendix 7.C.* The New York Natural Heritage Program ("NYNHP") indicated that the Short-eared Owl (*Asio flammeus*) is a New York State endangered species suspected to possibly inhabit in the Project Site. Environmental Resources concluded that the lack of dense herbaceous vegetation which serves as cover for small mammals and loose organic soils necessary for tunneling/borrowing mammals, is not conducive in accommodating an abundance of small mammals (meadow voles, field mice, etc.) that serve as prey for the Short-eared Owl. While the NYNHP response indicates Short-eared Owl has been documented at and within 0.5 miles of the Project Site, it is evident that there is more appropriate habitat for this species in the surrounding rural areas of Seneca County.

Based on the small areas of the open fields that are each fragmented by surrounding successional shrubs and woodlots, the impenetrable unnatural gravel substrate underlying the study area, and the vast rural acreages of more appropriate Short-eared Owl habitat surrounding the former Depot Project Site, Environmental Resources concluded that it is unlikely that the Project Site provides optimum habitat for the species. Therefore, the Project Site will not jeopardize or adversely affect Short-eared Owl individuals or populations.

Another wildlife consideration is the leucistic white-tailed deer herd on-site. The white deer have become a symbol of the Depot, and have been confined to the Depot for several decades, but are not legally protected. The Project will not interfere with the white deer population. The noteworthy efforts of Earl Martin, Deer Haven Park LLC, and Seneca White Deer, Inc. to restore the white deer habitat and food sources will boost the populations. Those efforts will continue on the Depot, but not within the area of the Project Site. The Applicant fully supports all white deer conservation efforts, and intends to contribute to those efforts. Furthermore, Bald Eagles and Osprey have been sited historically around the Depot, but have no documented habitats on the Project Site. The Project will not impact these species.

Therefore, the Project will not significantly impact plants and animals.

## **SECTION 8 - AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES**

Section 8 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks whether the Project may impact agricultural resources. It will not, so the Project will not result in significant adverse impact on agricultural resources.

The Project is not located with an Agricultural District. *See Appendix 8.A.* The Depot has occupied the land since the 1940's, and there is documented contamination throughout the Depot. The Project Site does not occupy any potential agricultural land. In fact, the Project Site is encumbered by two environmental easements granted to NYSDEC by the predecessor in title,

which forbids groundwater use without the prior written approval of the USEPA and U.S. Department of the Army. This restriction was imposed due to the contamination from the Depot's operations. See Instrument Number 2008-00000893, Liber 767/318, and Instrument 2011-00006718, Liber 835/119.

Therefore, the Project will not impact any agricultural resources.

### **SECTION 9 – AESTHETIC RESOURCES**

Section 9 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks whether the land uses of the Project are obviously different from, or are in sharp contrast to, current land use patterns between the Project and a scenic or aesthetic resource. They are not, and the Project will not result in significant adverse impact on aesthetic resources.

Seneca County in 2008 had 127,972 acres in farms, and in 2007 had 513 farms. Many of these farms contain facilities that include sheds, buildings, bunker and trench silos, and bins for grain storage. Silos are typically 10 to 90 feet in diameter and 30 to 275 feet in height. The County and surrounding community is accustomed to this high structures and should not be impacted by the Project's structures. Additionally, a cell phone tower exists about 1350 feet away from the Project Site, and is about 195 feet tall, which is taller than the height of the proposed building.

The Facility building will be about 180 feet tall, with a steam stack of about 260 feet. These heights will require a variance from the height limits in the Town Zoning Ordinance (discussed below). However, the Facility will not be inconsistent with other structures in the area. It will be aesthetically pleasing and will be properly maintained. See Appendix 9.A., bird's eye view simulation of similar facility, Appendix 9.B, building elevations.

Therefore, the Project will not result in significant adverse impact on aesthetic resources.

### **SECTION 10 – HISTORIC AND ARCHEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

Section 10 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks whether the Project may occur in or adjacent to a historic or archeological resource. While there are nearby historic and archeological resources, the Project will not have a significant adverse impact on these resources.

Costich Engineering D.P.C., on behalf of the Applicant, requested a consultation from the New York State Historic Preservation Office ("SHPO") in order to determine whether historic places or archeological sites existed on the Project Site. Per letter dated September 21, 2017, SHPO found that the Project Site will have no adverse impact on any historic resources on the Project Site. See Appendix 10.A. It stated: "Our office continues to note that the Depot Historic District is eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places. Based upon further research our office has determined that the boundaries of the historic district have been modified and that building 310: Lunch Room and Building S-311: Popping plant are not contributing to the historic district and are outside the district boundaries. As such, we have no concerns with potential impacts to these properties."

Table 1 below details the result of that comparison.

**TABLE I**  
**PROJECTED TRIP GENERATION**

DESCRIPTION	AM PEAK		PM PEAK	
	ENTER	EXIT	ENTER	EXIT
Employees	0	0	0	0
Trucks/Other Vehicles	36	21	9	14
<b>Total Site Generated Trips</b>	<b>36</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>14</b>

Based on these Project trip generation numbers, SRF undertook a capacity analysis whereby the effectiveness of a section of roadway and/or intersection was measured based on the number of vehicles during a specific time period. 2017 base and 2024 background operating conditions during the peak study periods were evaluated to determine a basis for comparison with the projected future conditions. The future traffic conditions generated by the Project were analyzed to assess the operations of the intersections in the study area time period. Table II below details the results:

**TABLE II: CAPACITY ANALYSIS RESULTS**

INTERSECTION	2017 EXISTING CONDITIONS		2024 BACKGROUND CONDITIONS		2024 FULL DEVELOPMENT CONDITIONS	
	AM	PM	AM	PM	AM	PM
<b>Route 96/Cayuga Street</b>						
Westbound – Cayuga Street	B(10.1)	A(9.8)	B(10.2)	A(9.8)	B(11.3)	B(10.3)
Southbound left – Route 96	A(7.4)	A(7.6)	A(7.5)	A(7.6)	A(7.5)	A(7.6)
<b>Route 414/Cayuga Street</b>						
Eastbound – Cayuga Street	A(9.9)	B(10.0)	A(9.9)	B(10.1)	B(10.7)	B(10.6)
Northbound left – Route 414	A(7.6)	A(7.5)	A(7.6)	A(7.5)	A(8.0)	A(7.8)
<b>Route 96/E. Patrol Road</b>						
Eastbound – E Patrol Road	B(10.3)	A(0.0)	B(10.4)	A(0.0)	B(12.7)	B(11.5)
Northbound left – Route 96	A(7.5)	A(0.0)	A(7.6)	A(0.0)	A(8.5)	A(8.6)
<b>Route 96/Bromka Road</b>						
Westbound – Bromka Road	A(8.9)	A(9.1)	A(8.9)	A(9.2)	A(9.0)	A(9.2)
Southbound left – Route 96	A(7.4)	A(7.4)	A(7.4)	A(7.4)	A(7.4)	A(7.4)

**NOTES:**

B(10.6) = Level Of Service (delay in seconds per vehicle)

N/A = Approach does not exist/was not analyzed during this condition.

F(\*) = Delays greater than two minutes per vehicle

All intersections are projected to operate at LOS “B” or better on all approaches during both peak hours under existing, background, and full build conditions. There are no significant changes in levels of service as a result of the Project, and no mitigation is warranted or recommended at any of the study area intersections

As detailed above, after Phase 2 of the Project has been completed, and assuming the Project would not receive waste by rail, it is estimated that approximately 176 waste-hauling vehicles will deliver to the Facility per day. This traffic would be limited to state highways, either coming from the south on Routes 96 or 414, from the north, via the New York State Thruway, on Routes 96, 96A or 414, or from the east and west on Route 5 (U.S. 20). These roads are adequate to handle this modest level of truck traffic.

However, the Applicant prefers to utilize the existing rail lines on the Depot, and hopes to minimize the waste-hauling trucks from the roadways. Even with rail, some waste-hauling trucks will be necessary, but the impacts of those would be *de minimis*. See Sections 6, 15.

The Depot is already equipped with an existing rail facility, previously operated by the Army, and currently used by Anderson Rail Group. The existing rail is connected to the Finger Lakes Railway ("FGLK") shortline. The FGLK line runs east and west, across New York State in between Syracuse and Rochester. It has an interchange station in Geneva. The waste would be transported via rail in 20-foot (6 m) long top loading, rear dumping sealed containers, holding 20 tons of waste per container. After Phase 2 is complete, rail-haul operations would include deliveries of 30 flat railcars carrying 120 sealed containers Monday through Saturday each week. The rail facility is estimated to be capable of delivering up to 2,000 tpd.

The FGLK locomotive will stage the railcars with loaded containers on the unloading track, and then use the runaround track to maneuver to the storage track to recover the railcars with the empty containers before leaving the Project Site. The Facility will be equipped with a reach stacker that will unload each container from the railcar and place it on the truck for transfer to the enclosed waste unloading platform. Once the container is emptied, the truck will return to the loading/unloading pad, where the reach stacker will place the empty container back on the railcar. Once all the containers have been emptied, the railcar mover will transfer the railcars from the unloading track to the storage track.

To accommodate for the daily rail deliveries, new track and improvements to existing track will likely be required. Additional infrastructure would include the construction of the loading/unloading platform, access roadways and drainage features. Track improvements would include a new loading/unloading track, a new storage track and a runaround track that connects to the existing track at the Project Site. These improvements would be a benefit to the community, and would hopefully allow more development of the Depot.

Therefore, based on the above, the Project will not result in a significant adverse impact on transportation.

#### **SECTION 14 – ENERGY**

Section 14 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks whether the Project may cause an increase in any form of energy. The Project will generate electricity, and will not result in any adverse impact to energy resources, but rather have a positive impact.

Underground utilities, including water, electric, sanitary, gas, and telecommunications are

available throughout the property. The Seneca Ordnance Substation is located at the intersection of East Kendaia Road and East Patrol Road, approximately 1,700 feet (518 m) east of Facility. The substation distributes electricity to the Depot through a 34.5/4.8 kV, 5 MVA transformer and four 4.8 kV circuits via overhead and underground wires. This electrical substation will be the main connection between the Facility and the New York State Electric & Gas Corp. ("NYSEG") grid. Based on a previous interconnect study in the area, it is anticipated that the facility will require the following upgrade, at a minimum, to the utility-owned infrastructure: Rebuild existing 34.5kV transmission line to 115kV standards from the substation to Border City/MacDougall. This upgrade will benefit the community and the Depot.

Further, an 8" (20 cm) natural gas service line is located approximately 1,500 ft. (457 m) east of the proposed main processing building. Natural gas is serviced by NYSEG in the Romulus area. The Project will use approximately 7,334 scf/day (1,928 Nm<sup>3</sup>/day or 73.36 therms/day) of natural gas. The existing gas utilizes are expected to meet the demand of the Project.

### **Energy Production**

In addition to consuming a small amount of energy, the Facility will produce a large amount of energy. There will be either one or two condensing steam turbine generators with a total capacity of about 25 MW each (50 MW total). The second generator, if installed, would not be active until Phase 2 of the Project. Power output from the generators is 10.5kV. Power from the generators would be transmitted to the upgraded electrical substation using two 115kV/10.5kV step-up transformers.

The Project will generate the energy by steam. Steam generation is the process to recover heat from the waste combustion process before routing to a steam turbine for power generation. The process water circulating through the system as steam and condensate is treated to prolong the design life of the system components. The steam generation process occurs at a boiler that works in conjunction with the waste combustion furnace. The boiler is a single drum, natural circulation water tube boiler. Steam output from the boiler is at 400°C. Steam will then either sold to neighboring industrial businesses or routed to the steam turbine generator. After routing through the steam turbine generator, the steam will be cooled at an air-cooled cooling tower. The condensate water collected at the cooling tower will then returned as process water. A water pump house will be located adjacent to the cooling tower and process water collection tanks.

The New York Independent System Operator ("NYISO") manages the power grid for all of New York State. All energy sales and purchases are scheduled through the NYISO, using a locational based marginal pricing ("LBMP") methodology which considers not only the cheapest option to produce electricity, but also where electricity is produced relative to where the electricity will be used and the losses and constraints on the transmission system between the generator and the user. NYISO predicts the amount of energy needed to meet demand, and then mandates what generators will operate, and when and for how long they will operate, as well as determine the price they will be paid. Under this operational scheme, pricing varies based on location and demand every five minutes. For the purposes of determining LBMP, the NYISO groups generators into Zones by location. The Project would fall into the Central Zone, or Zone C. A computer algorithm managed by NYISO continuously calculates which generators can supply the electricity

demand at the lowest cost while meeting the system's transmission constraints regarding energy losses and congestion. The Project will aid in the electrical demand for this Zone.

Therefore, the Project will not have a significant adverse impact on energy. Instead, it will have a positive impact by generating renewable energy.

## **SECTION 15 – NOISE, ODOR, AND LIGHT**

Section 15 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks whether the Project may result in an increase in noise, odors or outdoor lighting. There will not be any significant adverse environmental impacts with respect to noise, odors or outdoor lighting.

### **Noise**

The Project will produce noise that will exceed existing ambient noise levels during construction and operation. However, any increased noise will not result in a significant adverse environmental impact. The Project will comply with the Town of Romulus Noise Ordinance.

Temporarily elevated noise levels will be generated by relatively short-term construction activities at the Project Site. Construction activities will generate noise for an approximately two-year period until Phase 1 of construction is complete. Once Phase 1 is functional, operations (at 50% potential capacity) and construction of Phase 2 will generate noise for another two-year period. Following completion of Phase 2, only operations will generate noise. Short duration sound level increases from construction activities will be temporary until construction moves away from the property boundary, screening is provided via building walls, or construction is complete.

Most of the operational noise sources will be located indoors (e.g., transformers, generators, etc.) where the walls of the building provide noise attenuation. Outdoor sources of noise that will contribute to existing ambient sound levels include an air emissions stack, cooling towers, the rail loading/unloading area, and waste truck queuing along the access road. The air emissions stack will be 260 feet tall, operating continuously 24 hours per day. The noise source for the stack includes a fan or blower to push emissions through the stack to the atmosphere. The fans/blowers will be enclosed inside the combustion operations building contributing little, if any noise to ambient conditions.

Cooling towers will operate continuously, 24 hours per day and generate noise from the fans, motors, and water noise. The stack and cooling towers will be shielded on one side by the combustion operations building, and on the other sides by noise barriers as required.

Truck queuing along the access road may occur before the weigh station/security and before entering the enclosed waste unloading platform. Truck noise will be minimized as the engines will be at idle. State solid waste regulations require that mufflers be fitted to all internal combustion-powered equipment used at the Facility. On-site vehicles will be subject to speed limitations and will be equipped with mufflers which will further attenuate sound levels. The maintenance of the on-site vehicle fleet, including appropriate mufflers, will attenuate sound levels.

Deliveries are expected to occur during daytime hours, excluding Sundays. Unloading of waste from trucks will occur inside the enclosed waste unloading platform with sealed doors, emitting little, if any noise through the walls of the building. Intermittent rail deliveries are expected to occur once per day, during daytime hours, excluding Sundays. Noise will be generated from the unloading of containers from the railcars to trucks. The trucks will then travel to the enclosed waste unloading platform inside the building to be unloaded.

Off-site traffic including waste haulers, delivery trucks, and other construction related vehicles will generate noise while travelling to and from the Facility; however, state motor vehicle law dictates noise restrictions pertaining to off-site traffic. Section 375 of the New York Vehicle and Traffic Law states, "every motor vehicle, operated or driven upon the highways of the state, shall at all times be equipped with an adequate muffler and exhaust system in constant operation and properly maintained to prevent any excessive or unusual noise."

### **Odor**

The Facility will be designed to avoid the emanation of odors, however, odors may originate from the enclosed waste unloading platform, waste bunker, and the leachate collection system. These areas are inside the main operations building and will be maintained under negative pressure. The collected air in these areas will be used in the combustion process to mitigate the potential for odors outside of the enclosed areas. Flue gas will be treated with urea and lime, as well as activated carbon at the bag filter and released through the stack. No offensive odors are expected to result following treatment once released to the atmosphere. Since waste deliveries have the potential to produce an undesired odor, as such, waste is required to be covered during transportation via rail or truck. All waste delivered by rail will be enclosed in sealed containers that will only be opened indoors.

### **Light**

The Project will be dark sky compliant, and have no off-site light spill. Given the secluded nature of the Project Site, the Project is not expected to cause any light impacts.

Based on the above, the Project will not result in a significant adverse impact on noise, odor or light.

## **SECTION 16 -- HUMAN HEALTH**

Section 16 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks whether the Project may have an impact on human health from exposure to new or existing sources of contaminants. There will be no significant adverse impact on human health.

The Project Site is +/- 3200 feet away from the nearest school (Romulus Central School), and +/- 1400 feet away from the nearest residence. The Project will not disturb the community by its operations. The nearby community is accustomed to industrial activities at the Project Site due to the U.S. Army's former operations at the Depot, which began in the 1940's. There were two

deactivated furnaces in the area of the Project Site as part of the Army's operations at the Depot, operating from the 1940's until 1989. These facilities were used for the demilitarization of various small arms munitions. The process of deactivation of munitions involved heating the munitions within a rotating steel kiln, which caused the munitions to detonate. The byproducts produced during this detonation were then swept out of the kiln through the stack. Therefore, a similar type of use has historically occurred near the Project Site.

The Project Site is not currently being remediated, but remediation did occur throughout the Depot due to the contamination from the U.S. Army's Operations. The Project Site will not disturb any portions of the Depot that have been remediated. The Project will not utilize groundwater and therefore will not disturb the groundwater use restriction in place at the Project Site.

The Project has adequate control measures in place to ensure that future generation, treatment and/or disposal of hazardous wastes will be protective of the environment and human health. The Facility operations are designed to avoid the generation of hazardous waste. A waste control plan will be prepared to inspect incoming waste and turn away or separate wastes that are expected to produce hazardous waste. While the Facility will not accept hazardous wastes, testing will occur at key points in the Facility to detect any potential hazardous waste that is unintentionally accepted. Depending on the characteristics of the waste, a hazardous waste disposal facility will be contacted to accept any hazardous waste that is found.

The State Solid Waste Management Plan and State Solid Waste Management Policy, set forth at ECL §27-0106, which prescribes the following Hierarchy for solid waste management:

- (a) first, to reduce the amount of solid waste generated;
- (b) second, to reuse material for the purpose for which it was originally intended or to recycle material that cannot be reused;
- (c) third, to recover, in an environmentally acceptable manner, energy from solid waste that cannot be economically and technically reused or recycled; and
- (d) fourth, to dispose of solid waste that is not being reused, recycled or from which energy is not being recovered, by land burial or other methods approved by the department.

The Facility will be fully compliant by recovering energy in an environmentally acceptable manner, and recycling residuals. At present, waste management in the Seneca County and all of NYSDEC Region 8 is generally inconsistent with the Hierarchy by depending on the least preferred alternative, landfilling solid waste from throughout the State and surrounding areas. Major landfills include Seneca Meadows in Seneca County, the Ontario County Landfill, and High Acres Landfill in Monroe County. The Facility will improve environmental quality and reduce the carbon footprint from waste generation by utilizing the more preferred option of waste-to-energy. As discussed in Section 6 above, this will result in a savings of 168,485 tpy of CO<sub>2</sub>e compared to landfilling.

Through the process of MSW combustion, the weight of the incoming waste is reduced by 75% to ash which is collected at the bottom of the furnaces. This ash can be combined with slag



pulled from the bottom of the boilers. Bottom ash and boiler slag will be processed for recovery of metals. Afterward, the residual ash/slag will be prepared and sold for use in concrete mix, aggregates, and fillers. The proposed bottom ash/boiler slag handling process would include initial screening with overhead magnets to pull out large (> 1.25 inches or 32 mm) ferrous materials, including items such as non-perishable food cans, utensils, and grates. The ash in the smallest size class (< 0.4 inches (10 mm)) will be sold as a replacement material for concrete sand for use in cement blocks, sidewalks, or other concrete products. The remaining ash in the two larger sized classes will be crushed with an impact crusher, and reprocessed if needed, to achieve the sand-like particle size distribution necessary to be used in the production of concrete (i.e., 100% < 0.4 inches (10 mm)). Fly ash will be collected in the bag filters used in the air pollution control system. Fly ash will be mixed with the smallest size class (< 0.4 inches (10 mm)) of bottom ash and sold as a replacement material for concrete sand. Further, ferrous metals and aluminum typically comprise about 6% and 5% of the bottom ash by weight, respectively. The separation process can achieve a minimum of 80% efficiency.

Overall, the Project is project to recover approximately 11,560 tons of scrap ferrous metals, 8,750 tons of non-ferrous metals, and 267,880 tons of replacement material for concrete and sand.

Thus, the Project will not result in a significant adverse impact on human health.

## **SECTION 17 – CONSISTENCY WITH COMMUNITY PLANS**

Section 17 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks whether the Project is not consistent with the adopted land use plans. The Project is consistent with the community plans, and will not result in any significant adverse impacts in this regard.

### **Zoning**

The Property is zoned Industrial/Warehouse (“I/W”). *See Appendix 17.A, Zoning Map.* The Town Zoning Ordinance, Local Law No. 1 of the year 2015 (“Zoning Ordinance”) details that

The purpose; of the Industrial/Warehouse (I/W) District is to delineate areas best suited for Industrial, Office Development, Warehouse and Distribution uses because of location, existing services (i.e., rail), topography, existing facilities, previous use of the property and the relationship to other land uses. It is also the intent of the district to require that such uses be planned in a manner as to minimize degradation of groundwater and surface water quality, and wetlands, minimize disturbance of natural vegetation and harmonize with nearby residential areas

Renewable Energy is permitted by Special Permit within the I/W District. On March 16, 2017, the Town of Romulus Zoning Officer issued a zoning interpretation, notice of which was published in the *Ovid Gazette* on May 10, 2017. *See Appendix 17.B.* It states that a waste-to-energy facility which, through combustion of solid waste, would use the resulting heat from the combustion process to generate steam to power a turbine to produce electric power, is an allowed use at the former Depot. The interpretation goes on the state that a waste-to-energy facility would be classified under Article IV, Section 1 as a “Renewable Energy Production (Solar, Wind,

Biomass, Geothermal, etc.) – Utility scale.” A waste-to-energy facility “would not be prohibited under Article IV, Section 4(a) of the Romulus Zoning Law as a ‘noxious or injurious’ use, provided it substantially complies with applicable environmental regulations.” A second interpretation, dated August 28, 2017, confirmed that a waste-to-energy facility was an allowed use within the I/W Zoning District as well as the Warehouse, Industrial, Transportation, Energy Zoning District. Notice of that second interpretation was published in the *Ovid Gazette* on September 13, 2017. **See Appendix 17.B.**

As noted above, a height variance will be required, since the maximum height allowed in the I/W District is 35 feet, or 50 feet with approval of the Planning Board. The Facility building will be 180 feet tall, with an approximately 260-foot steam stack. However, the Zoning Ordinance allows such variances, and there are a number of structures in the area with similar heights.

### **Town of Romulus Comprehensive Plan**

The Project is also consistent with the Town of Romulus Comprehensive Plan, which states

During the past 50 plus years the Town of Romulus has been heavily dependent upon, and constrained by, government sector type facilities and employment. Subsequently, the economic health of the Township has encountered some big setbacks with the closing of all three of the large government employers – Sampson Naval Base (and its successors), the Willard Psychiatric Center, and the Depot – and these areas have remained off the tax rolls. The most recent closure, that of the Depot, will when completed, be highly detrimental, and it is coming just as the country is beginning to pull out of a downturn....This plan envisions the movement of the Town from a dependency on an economy which is government driven to one which is a more privately based. A limited economic impact of government agencies will remain, but it is thought that the Town will be strengthened by maintaining its strong agricultural base while diversifying through the attraction of other business activity primarily into the designated areas in the Depot.

Consistent with the Comprehensive Plan, the Project seeks to bring private industry to the decaying Depot. The Project will increase the tax base for the Town, and stimulate the economy by providing approximately 85 jobs. In addition, the Project will provide energy so other businesses can be located at the Depot. Further, the Applicant intends to offer a Host Community Plan to the local community to provide financial benefits.

### **Seneca County Plans**

Ever since the Depot closed, the affected Towns and Seneca County have been trying to promote reuse of the property. The Seneca County Board of Supervisors established the Depot Local Redevelopment Authority in 1995, whose primary responsibility was to plan for redevelopment of the Depot. The Seneca County Industrial Development Agency (“SCIDA”) has succeeded the Local Redevelopment Authority in that mission. SCIDA is currently marketing the

portion of the Depot that includes the Project Site. It seeks various uses, one of which is "Alternative Energy." See **Appendix 17.C**, SCIDA Available Sites Printout. This Project is in alignment with SCIDA's goals.

The Seneca County Comprehensive Plan was last updated in the late 1970s. The Seneca County Department of Planning and Community Development has been in the process of updating this Plan, which is comprised of six (6) chapters: (1) Seneca County Comprehensive Plan Introduction; (2) Seneca County Comprehensive Plan Overview; (3) Seneca County Housing Plan; (4) Agriculture and Farmland Protection Plan; (5) Seneca County Environmental Conservation Plan; and (6) Seneca County Economic Development Plan.

It is important to note that only Chapters 3 and 4 have been adopted at this time. The draft Seneca County Environmental Conservation Plan and draft Seneca County Economic Development Plan have not been adopted by Seneca County at this time. Nevertheless, the Project is consistent with these Plans.

The Seneca County Draft Environmental Conservation Plan (June 2014) details the importance of waste management." See **Appendix 17.E**. A "zero waste" management model makes landfilling the last resort, and encourages waste diversion and energy recovery: "Waste material is weighed and sorted, separated into its various constituent parts, inspected for consistency, re-sorted, and reprocessed, or baled for specialist reprocessing and re-manufacture or energy recovery. The goal is to transform everything into something of value, and not landfill anything unnecessarily." See **Appendix 17.E**. This model is in line with the New York State Waste Hierarchy set forth at ECL § 27-0106. While Seneca County does not have a County Solid Waste Management Plan, the Conservation Plan states that "[t]he best practices are intended to contribute to higher waste diversion/recycling levels in communities and thus reduce the amount of household and municipal waste going to landfills." The Project will achieve these goals.

The Seneca County Draft Economic Development Plan (June 2014) details the declining workforce and county-wide poverty. See **Appendix 17.F**. "Total personal income in Seneca County was slightly lower (1.5%) than the per capita figure of \$36,245 for the nonmetro (rural) areas of New York State. It was also lower than the figures for the Rochester metro area (18.5% lower), Syracuse metro area (14.5%), and Ithaca metro area (8.8%)."

The Draft Economic Development Plan also details the utility service problems with the Depot, which the Project seeks to correct. "The lack of sufficient electric capacity and distribution at the Depot inhibits its growth as a job and business center, and Seneca County is committed to supporting necessary upgrades. Renewable energy may offer at least a partial solution to the Depot's energy problems. Seneca County is committed to supporting the development and use of green energy sources. The Seneca County IDA helps promote green energy Projects at the Depot." Thus, the Plan calls for renewable energy projects like the Facility.

The Economic goals of the County include: "Goal 3. Seek and support local and nonlocal businesses that strengthen and diversify the economic base, expand and enhance the tax base, improve wage and salary levels, and utilize the resident workforce, without diminishing the quality of natural, historical, or cultural resources in the County." This includes Strategy 3B to

Support and coordinate efforts to provide adequate infrastructure and targeted County investment in areas best suited for future and unmet employment opportunities; specifically:

- Route 318/414 corridor.
- Route 5 & 20 corridor/Seneca Army Depot.

Further, Strategy 3H is to "Enable alternative and renewable energy production, including, but not limited to, solar, hydro, biogas, and wind resources."

The Project will satisfy these economic goals as it will expand and enhance the tax base by providing about 85 jobs with varying salary levels. The Project will improve the infrastructure at the Depot. It will also provide renewable energy production that could be used for future businesses located on the Depot.

Based on the above, the Project is in alignment with the community plans and will be a catalyst for increase economic growth within the Town of Romulus and Seneca County. It will not result in any significant adverse impacts with regard to community plans.

### **SECTION 18 – CONSISTENCY WITH COMMUNITY CHARACTER**

Section 18 of Part 2 of the Full Environmental Assessment Form asks whether the Project is inconsistent with the existing community character. The Project is consistent with, and will not result in an adverse impact to, community character.

The U.S. Army's military mission at the Depot included receipt, storage, distribution, maintenance, and demilitarization of conventional ammunition, explosives and special weapons from 1940 until 2000. The nearby community is accustomed to industrial activities at the Project Site due to these operations. No public resources are being diminished as the Project Site is currently not accessible to the public.

The type of use proposed by the Project has historically occurred on the Depot, although the Project will be a much cleaner operation. There were two deactivated furnaces as part of the Army's operations at the Depot, operating from the 1940's until 1989. These facilities were used for the demilitarization of various small arms munitions. The process of deactivation of munitions involved heating the munitions within a rotating steel kiln, which caused the munitions to detonate. The byproducts produced during this detonation were then swept out of the kiln through the stack. Therefore, the character of the property is not being altered by the Project.

The Project is not anticipated to have any adverse impacts with respect to Environmental Justice ("EJ") communities.<sup>11</sup> An EJ community includes "a minority or low-income community that may bear a disproportionate share of the negative environmental consequences resulting from

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<sup>11</sup> Phase 1 of the Project will not meet the threshold under 6 NYCRR §487.2, so a full EJ is not required at this time. If, during Phase 2, a generating capacity of 25 MW or more will be reached, a full EJ analysis will be completed.

industrial, municipal, and commercial operations or the execution of federal, state, local, and tribal programs and policies.” 6 NYCRR §487.3(1).

In accordance with the impact study area requirements of 6 NYCRR §487.4(a), the geographical area within one-half mile of the Project Site was investigated for the presence of EJ areas. Section 487.4 details how to determine the presence of an EJ area by comparing the most recent and reliable census block group data against set thresholds to determine if a minor or low-income community, or both, exist in the study area. The information in Table 3-1 provides a comparison of data from the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2011-2015 American Community Survey 5-Year Estimates to the applicable Environmental Justice thresholds.

**COMPARISON OF ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE THRESHOLDS FOR  
IMMEDIATE AND ADJACENT COMMUNITIES IN CENSUS TRACT 9508<sup>(3)</sup>**

	% Minorities	% Low-Income
THRESHOLD	33.8 <sup>(1)</sup>	23.59 <sup>(2)</sup>
Block Group 1	7.7	6.7
Block Group 2	51.0	9.3
Block Group 3	1.6	8.9
Block Group 4	0.2	8.4
Block Group 5	34.8	11.6

<sup>(1)</sup> Threshold for a rural area.

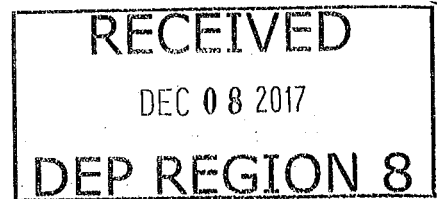
<sup>(2)</sup> Below the federal poverty level.

<sup>(3)</sup> Data for the U.S. Census Bureau’s 2011-2015  
America Community Survey 5-Year Estimates.

It appears at this time that the Project falls within two EJ areas. The Project will fairly treat and meaningfully involve all people regardless of race, color, or income with respect to the development, implementation, and enforcement of environmental laws, regulations, and policies. 6 NYCRR §487.6 requires that cumulative impacts of air be analyzed. As discussed fully in Section 6 of the Executive Summary, no significant adverse air impacts will occur from the Project to any community, including EJ communities. The physical conditions of the Project will not have any significant and adverse disproportionate environmental impacts any community. It will be operated and constructed in accordance will all statutes and regulations. The Facility will receive various permits from the NYSDEC, many of which include opportunities for public comment and involvement, as will the permitting through the Town.

Therefore, the Project will not have any significant adverse impacts on community character.

**Full Environmental Assessment Form  
Part 1 - Project and Setting**



**Instructions for Completing Part 1**

**Part 1 is to be completed by the applicant or project sponsor. Responses become part of the application for approval or funding, are subject to public review, and may be subject to further verification.**

**Complete Part 1 based on information currently available. If additional research or investigation would be needed to fully respond to any item, please answer as thoroughly as possible based on current information; indicate whether missing information does not exist, or is not reasonably available to the sponsor; and, when possible, generally describe work or studies which would be necessary to update or fully develop that information.**

**Applicants/sponsors must complete all items in Sections A & B. In Sections C, D & E, most items contain an initial question that must be answered either "Yes" or "No". If the answer to the initial question is "Yes", complete the sub-questions that follow. If the answer to the initial question is "No", proceed to the next question. Section F allows the project sponsor to identify and attach any additional information. Section G requires the name and signature of the project sponsor to verify that the information contained in Part 1 is accurate and complete.**

**A. Project and Sponsor Information.**

<b>Name of Action or Project:</b> Circular enerG Facility		
<b>Project Location (describe, and attach a general location map):</b> Town of Romulus, Seneca County, State of New York		
<b>Brief Description of Proposed Action (include purpose or need):</b>  The Circular enerG Facility is a proposed renewable energy Project (the "Project") in the Town of Romulus, located on the former Depot, part of tax map parcel no. 8-1-03.5, bounded northerly by E. Kendala Road, and westerly by Fayette Road (the "Project Site"). Circular enerG, LLC (the "Applicant") intends to develop approximately 39.4 acres of the former Depot into a sustainable waste-to-energy Facility ("Facility"), where municipal solid waste is combusted and converted to energy.		
<b>Name of Applicant/Sponsor:</b> Circular enerG, LLC	<b>Telephone:</b> 585-546-8430 <b>E-Mail:</b> Aknauf@nyenvlaw.com	
<b>Address:</b> 400 Andrews Street, Suite 360		
<b>City/PO:</b> Rochester	<b>State:</b> NY	<b>Zip Code:</b> 14604
<b>Project Contact (if not same as sponsor; give name and title/role):</b>	<b>Telephone:</b> <b>E-Mail:</b>	
<b>Address:</b>		
<b>City/PO:</b>	<b>State:</b>	<b>Zip Code:</b>
<b>Property Owner (if not same as sponsor):</b> Seneca Depot, LLC	<b>Telephone:</b> 585-546-4866 <b>E-Mail:</b> mpalumbo@flaummgt.com	
<b>Address:</b> 400 Andrews Street, Suite 500		
<b>City/PO:</b> Rochester	<b>State:</b> NY	<b>Zip Code:</b> 14604

## B. Government Approvals

B. Government Approvals, Funding, or Sponsorship. ("Funding" includes grants, loans, tax relief, and any other forms of financial assistance.)		
Government Entity	If Yes: Identify Agency and Approval(s) Required	Application Date (Actual or projected)
a. City Council, Town Board, <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No or Village Board of Trustees	PILOT and/or Host Community Agreement	Winter 2018
b. City, Town or Village Planning Board or Commission <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Romulus Planning Board - Special Permit, Subdivision	Fall 2017
c. City Council, Town or Village Zoning Board of Appeals <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Town of Romulus Zoning Board of Appeals - Area Variance(s)	Winter 2018
d. Other local agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Romulus Central School District - PILOT and/or Host Community Agreement	Winter 2018
e. County agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	Seneca Co. Water Dist. No. 1, Sewer Dist. No. 2, IDA, Highway Dept. - water, sewer, PILOT, work	Winter 2018
f. Regional agencies <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No		
g. State agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Executive Summary	Fall 2017
h. Federal agencies <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	See Executive Summary	Fall 2017
i. Coastal Resources.		
i. Is the project site within a Coastal Area, or the waterfront area of a Designated Inland Waterway?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
ii. Is the project site located in a community with an approved Local Waterfront Revitalization Program?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
iii. Is the project site within a Coastal Erosion Hazard Area?		<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

## C. Planning and Zoning

<b>C.1. Planning and zoning actions.</b>	
Will administrative or legislative adoption, or amendment of a plan, local law, ordinance, rule or regulation be the only approval(s) which must be granted to enable the proposed action to proceed? <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>If Yes, complete sections C, F and G.</li> <li>If No, proceed to question C.2 and complete all remaining sections and questions in Part I</li> </ul>	
<b>C.2. Adopted land use plans.</b>	
a. Do any municipally- adopted (city, town, village or county) comprehensive land use plan(s) include the site where the proposed action would be located?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes, does the comprehensive plan include specific recommendations for the site where the proposed action would be located?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. Is the site of the proposed action within any local or regional special planning district (for example: Greenway Brownfield Opportunity Area (BOA); designated State or Federal heritage area; watershed management plan; or other?)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes, identify the plan(s): Remediation Sites: 850006	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	
c. Is the proposed action located wholly or partially within an area listed in an adopted municipal open space plan, or an adopted municipal farmland protection plan?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes, identify the plan(s):	
<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>	

<b>C.3. Zoning</b>	
a. Is the site of the proposed action located in a municipality with an adopted zoning law or ordinance. If Yes, what is the zoning classification(s) including any applicable overlay district? <u>I/W - Industrial/Warehouse</u>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
b. Is the use permitted or allowed by a special or conditional use permit?	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
c. Is a zoning change requested as part of the proposed action? If Yes, i. What is the proposed new zoning for the site? _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>C.4. Existing community services.</b>	
a. In what school district is the project site located? <u>Romulus Central School District</u>	
b. What police or other public protection forces serve the project site? <u>Seneca County Sheriff Department</u>	
c. Which fire protection and emergency medical services serve the project site? <u>Town of Romulus Fire Department</u>	
d. What parks serve the project site? <u>Sampson State Park</u>	

**D. Project Details**

<b>D.1. Proposed and Potential Development</b>	
a. What is the general nature of the proposed action (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial, recreational; if mixed, include all components)? <u>Energy Development- Industrial</u>	
b. a. Total acreage of the site of the proposed action?	<u>48.3</u> acres
b. Total acreage to be physically disturbed?	<u>+/- 48.8</u> acres
c. Total acreage (project site and any contiguous properties) owned or controlled by the applicant or project sponsor?	<u>48.3</u> acres
c. Is the proposed action an expansion of an existing project or use? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span>	
i. If Yes, what is the approximate percentage of the proposed expansion and identify the units (e.g., acres, miles, housing units, square feet)? % _____ Units: _____	
d. Is the proposed action a subdivision, or does it include a subdivision? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span>	
If Yes, i. Purpose or type of subdivision? (e.g., residential, industrial, commercial; if mixed, specify types) <u>Industrial</u>	
ii. Is a cluster/conservation layout proposed? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span>	
iii. Number of lots proposed? _____	
iv. Minimum and maximum proposed lot sizes? Minimum _____ Maximum _____	
e. Will proposed action be constructed in multiple phases? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span>	
i. If No, anticipated period of construction: _____ months	
ii. If Yes:	
• Total number of phases anticipated	<u>2</u>
• Anticipated commencement date of phase 1 (including demolition)	_____ month <u>2019</u> year
• Anticipated completion date of final phase	_____ month <u>2023</u> year
• Generally describe connections or relationships among phases, including any contingencies where progress of one phase may determine timing or duration of future phases: _____	
See Executive Summary. Construction is anticipated to begin in December 2019 and be completed in December 2021. The Facility will operate at 50% of the design/permit capacity. Phase 2 will begin in 2021 and end in 2023, increasing the Facility to 100% of the design/permited capacity.	



f. Does the project include new residential uses? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span>				
If Yes, show numbers of units proposed.				
	<u>One Family</u>	<u>Two Family</u>	<u>Three Family</u>	<u>Multiple Family (four or more)</u>
Initial Phase	_____	_____	_____	_____
At completion	_____	_____	_____	_____
of all phases	_____	_____	_____	_____

g. Does the proposed action include new non-residential construction (including expansions)? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span>	
If Yes,	
i. Total number of structures <u>10</u>	
ii. Dimensions (in feet) of largest proposed structure: <u>+/- 263'</u> height; <u>+/- 600'</u> width; and <u>+/- 450'</u> length	
iii. Approximate extent of building space to be heated or cooled: <u>+/- 300,000</u> square feet	

h. Does the proposed action include construction or other activities that will result in the impoundment of any liquids, such as creation of a water supply, reservoir, pond, lake, waste lagoon or other storage? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span>	
If Yes,	
i. Purpose of the impoundment: <u>Leachate management, boiler feed water treatment and storage, fire suppression treatment and storage, etc.</u>	
ii. If a water impoundment, the principal source of the water: <input type="checkbox"/> Ground water <input type="checkbox"/> Surface water streams <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other specify: <u>Water impoundment for boiler feed water and fire suppression water is taken from Seneca Lake.</u>	
iii. If other than water, identify the type of impounded/contained liquids and their source. <u>Liquid Storage associated with leachate management; fuel storage for operation of onsite equipment used for rail activities</u>	
iv. Approximate size of the proposed impoundment. Volume: <u>See Exec.Sum.</u> million gallons; surface area: <u>See Exec.Sum.</u> acres	
v. Dimensions of the proposed dam or impounding structure: <u>See E.S.</u> height; <u>See E.S.</u> length	
vi. Construction method/materials for the proposed dam or impounding structure (e.g., earth fill, rock, wood, concrete): <u>See Executive Summary Section 4.</u>	

### D.2. Project Operations

a. Does the proposed action include any excavation, mining, or dredging, during construction, operations, or both? (Not including general site preparation, grading or installation of utilities or foundations where all excavated materials will remain onsite) <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span>	
If Yes:	
i. What is the purpose of the excavation or dredging? _____	
ii. How much material (including rock, earth, sediments, etc.) is proposed to be removed from the site?	
• Volume (specify tons or cubic yards): _____	
• Over what duration of time? _____	
iii. Describe nature and characteristics of materials to be excavated or dredged, and plans to use, manage or dispose of them. _____	
iv. Will there be onsite dewatering or processing of excavated materials? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span>	
If yes, describe. _____	
v. What is the total area to be dredged or excavated? _____ acres	
vi. What is the maximum area to be worked at any one time? _____ acres	
vii. What would be the maximum depth of excavation or dredging? _____ feet	
viii. Will the excavation require blasting? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span>	
ix. Summarize site reclamation goals and plan: _____	
_____	
_____	

b. Would the proposed action cause or result in alteration of, increase or decrease in size of, or encroachment into any existing wetland, waterbody, shoreline, beach or adjacent area? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span>	
If Yes:	
i. Identify the wetland or waterbody which would be affected (by name, water index number, wetland map number or geographic description): <u>See Executive Summary Section 3.</u>	
_____	
_____	

ii. Describe how the proposed action would affect that waterbody or wetland, e.g. excavation, fill, placement of structures, or alteration of channels, banks and shorelines. Indicate extent of activities, alterations and additions in square feet or acres:  
The project proposes fill within a federal jurisdictional wetland. It is anticipated that approximately 0.63 acres of jurisdictional wetlands will be impacted. Any permanent disturbances to jurisdictional wetlands, if in excess of 0.1 acres, will be mitigated at an off-site location using an area ratio greater than 1:1.

iii. Will proposed action cause or result in disturbance to bottom sediments? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes, describe: \_\_\_\_\_

iv. Will proposed action cause or result in the destruction or removal of aquatic vegetation? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes:

- acres of aquatic vegetation proposed to be removed: \_\_\_\_\_
- expected acreage of aquatic vegetation remaining after project completion: \_\_\_\_\_
- purpose of proposed removal (e.g. beach clearing, invasive species control, boat access): \_\_\_\_\_
- proposed method of plant removal: \_\_\_\_\_
- if chemical/herbicide treatment will be used, specify product(s): \_\_\_\_\_

v. Describe any proposed reclamation/mitigation following disturbance: \_\_\_\_\_

Any permanent disturbances to preliminary jurisdictional wetlands, if in excess of 0.1 acres, will be mitigated at an off-site location using 1:1 ratio

c. Will the proposed action use, or create a new demand for water? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes:

i. Total anticipated water usage/demand per day: \_\_\_\_\_ 5,500 gallons/day

ii. Will the proposed action obtain water from an existing public water supply? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes:

- Name of district or service area: Seneca County Water District #1
- Does the existing public water supply have capacity to serve the proposal? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- Is the project site in the existing district? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- Is expansion of the district needed? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- Do existing lines serve the project site? ☒ Yes ☐ No

iii. Will line extension within an existing district be necessary to supply the project?

☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes:

- Describe extensions or capacity expansions proposed to serve this project: \_\_\_\_\_  
Reactivation and extension of the abandoned 8" diameter Seneca Lake water intake water main.
- Source(s) of supply for the district: Seneca Lake

iv. Is a new water supply district or service area proposed to be formed to serve the project site? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If Yes:

- Applicant/sponsor for new district: \_\_\_\_\_
- Date application submitted or anticipated: \_\_\_\_\_
- Proposed source(s) of supply for new district: \_\_\_\_\_

v. If a public water supply will not be used, describe plans to provide water supply for the project: \_\_\_\_\_

vi. If water supply will be from wells (public or private), maximum pumping capacity: \_\_\_\_\_ gallons/minute.

d. Will the proposed action generate liquid wastes? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes:

i. Total anticipated liquid waste generation per day: \_\_\_\_\_ 132,300 gallons/day

ii. Nature of liquid wastes to be generated (e.g., sanitary wastewater, industrial; if combination, describe all components and approximate volumes or proportions of each): \_\_\_\_\_

126,800 gpd of leachate from the waste pit and 5,500 gpd of domestic sewer from sinks and restrooms

iii. Will the proposed action use any existing public wastewater treatment facilities? ☒ Yes ☐ No

If Yes:

- Name of wastewater treatment plant to be used: Five Points Correctional WWTP
- Name of district: Seneca County Sewer District #2
- Does the existing wastewater treatment plant have capacity to serve the project? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- Is the project site in the existing district? ☒ Yes ☐ No
- Is expansion of the district needed? ☒ Yes ☐ No

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Do existing sewer lines serve the project site? _____</li> <li>• Will line extension within an existing district be necessary to serve the project? _____</li> </ul>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
If Yes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Describe extensions or capacity expansions proposed to serve this project: _____</li> </ul>	
The Five Points Correctional WWTP is anticipated to be upgraded to adequately treat the leachate generated from the proposed facility.	
iv. Will a new wastewater (sewage) treatment district be formed to serve the project site? _____ If Yes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Applicant/sponsor for new district: _____</li> <li>• Date application submitted or anticipated: _____</li> <li>• What is the receiving water for the wastewater discharge? _____</li> </ul>	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
v. If public facilities will not be used, describe plans to provide wastewater treatment for the project, including specifying proposed receiving water (name and classification if surface discharge, or describe subsurface disposal plans): _____ Public facilities will be used for wastewater treatment.	
vi. Describe any plans or designs to capture, recycle or reuse liquid waste: _____ The Facility does not have plans to recycle or reuse liquid waste.	
e. Will the proposed action disturb more than one acre and create stormwater runoff, either from new point sources (i.e. ditches, pipes, swales, curbs, gutters or other concentrated flows of stormwater) or non-point source (i.e. sheet flow) during construction or post construction? _____	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. How much impervious surface will the project create in relation to total size of project parcel?                  _____ Square feet or <u>21.6</u> acres (impervious surface)                  _____ Square feet or <u>48.3</u> acres (parcel size)</li> <li>ii. Describe types of new point sources. <u>Storm pipes from detention ponds</u></li> <li>iii. Where will the stormwater runoff be directed (i.e. on-site stormwater management facility/structures, adjacent properties, groundwater, on-site surface water or off-site surface waters)?  <u>On-Site stormwater management facilities</u></li> <li>• If to surface waters, identify receiving water bodies or wetlands: _____</li> <li>• Will stormwater runoff flow to adjacent properties? _____</li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
iv. Does proposed plan minimize impervious surfaces, use pervious materials or collect and re-use stormwater? _____	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
f. Does the proposed action include, or will it use on-site, one or more sources of air emissions, including fuel combustion, waste incineration, or other processes or operations? _____	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes, identify: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Mobile sources during project operations (e.g., heavy equipment, fleet or delivery vehicles)  <u>Waste unloading equipment</u></li> <li>ii. Stationary sources during construction (e.g., power generation, structural heating, batch plant, crushers)  <u>Construction equipment</u></li> <li>iii. Stationary sources during operations (e.g., process emissions, large boilers, electric generation)  <u>Waste combustion, Cooling Tower</u></li> </ul>	
g. Will any air emission sources named in D.2.f (above), require a NY State Air Registration, Air Facility Permit, or Federal Clean Air Act Title IV or Title V Permit? _____	
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No	
If Yes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Is the project site located in an Air quality non-attainment area? (Area routinely or periodically fails to meet ambient air quality standards for all or some parts of the year) _____</li> <li>ii. In addition to emissions as calculated in the application, the project will generate:             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <u>949,000</u> Tons/year (short tons) of Carbon Dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>)</li> <li>• <u>8.6</u> Tons/year (short tons) of Nitrous Oxide (N<sub>2</sub>O)</li> <li>• <u>0.0</u> Tons/year (short tons) of Perfluorocarbons (PFCs)</li> <li>• <u>0.0</u> Tons/year (short tons) of Sulfur Hexafluoride (SF<sub>6</sub>)</li> <li>• <u>0.0</u> Tons/year (short tons) of Carbon Dioxide equivalent of Hydrofluorocarbons (HFCs)</li> <li>• <u>20.64</u> Tons/year (short tons) of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)</li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	

h. Will the proposed action generate or emit methane (including, but not limited to, sewage treatment plants, landfills, composting facilities)? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
 If Yes:  
 i. Estimate methane generation in tons/year (metric): De minimis methane emissions from waste bunker. See Executive Summary Section 6.  
 ii. Describe any methane capture, control or elimination measures included in project design (e.g., combustion to generate heat or electricity, flaring): See Executive Summary Section 6.

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i. Will the proposed action result in the release of air pollutants from open-air operations or processes, such as quarry or landfill operations? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
 If Yes: Describe operations and nature of emissions (e.g., diesel exhaust, rock particulates/dust):  
See Executive Summary Section 6.

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j. Will the proposed action result in a substantial increase in traffic above present levels or generate substantial new demand for transportation facilities or services? ☐ Yes ☒ No  
 If Yes:  
 i. When is the peak traffic expected (Check all that apply): ☐ Morning ☐ Evening ☐ Weekend  
☐ Randomly between hours of \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_.  
 ii. For commercial activities only, projected number of semi-trailer truck trips/day: \_\_\_\_\_  
 iii. Parking spaces: Existing \_\_\_\_\_ Proposed \_\_\_\_\_ Net increase/decrease \_\_\_\_\_  
 iv. Does the proposed action include any shared use parking? ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 v. If the proposed action includes any modification of existing roads, creation of new roads or change in existing access, describe:  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 \_\_\_\_\_  
 vi. Are public/private transportation service(s) or facilities available within ½ mile of the proposed site? ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 vii. Will the proposed action include access to public transportation or accommodations for use of hybrid, electric or other alternative fueled vehicles? ☐ Yes ☐ No  
 viii. Will the proposed action include plans for pedestrian or bicycle accommodations for connections to existing pedestrian or bicycle routes? ☐ Yes ☐ No

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k. Will the proposed action (for commercial or industrial projects only) generate new or additional demand for energy? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
 If Yes:  
 i. Estimate annual electricity demand during operation of the proposed action: \_\_\_\_\_  
The waste-to-energy facility is designed for the production of up to 438,000,000 kWh annually.  
 ii. Anticipated sources/suppliers of electricity for the project (e.g., on-site combustion, on-site renewable, via grid/local utility, or other):  
Sources of electricity: Local utility (NYSEG) and on-site combustion of MSW  
 iii. Will the proposed action require a new, or an upgrade to, an existing substation? ☒ Yes ☐ No

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l. Hours of operation. Answer all items which apply.

<p>i. During Construction:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monday - Friday: <u>7:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.</u></li> <li>• Saturday: <u>7:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.</u></li> <li>• Sunday: <u>7:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.</u></li> <li>• Holidays: <u>7:00 a.m. - 9:00 p.m.</u></li> </ul>	<p>ii. During Operations:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Monday - Friday: <u>24 hrs/day</u></li> <li>• Saturday: <u>24 hrs/day</u></li> <li>• Sunday: <u>24 hrs/day</u></li> <li>• Holidays: <u>24 hrs/day</u></li> </ul>
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<p>m. Will the proposed action produce noise that will exceed existing ambient noise levels during construction, operation, or both? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>If yes:</p> <p>i. Provide details including sources, time of day and duration:</p> <p>See Executive Summary Section 15.</p>	
<p>ii. Will proposed action remove existing natural barriers that could act as a noise barrier or screen? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>Describe: See Executive Summary Section 15.</p>	
<p>n. Will the proposed action have outdoor lighting? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>If yes:</p> <p>i. Describe source(s), location(s), height of fixture(s), direction/aim, and proximity to nearest occupied structures:</p> <p>Full cut off, down lit, dark sky compliant, no off site light spill</p>	
<p>ii. Will proposed action remove existing natural barriers that could act as a light barrier or screen? <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>Describe:</p>	
<p>o. Does the proposed action have the potential to produce odors for more than one hour per day? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>If Yes, describe possible sources, potential frequency and duration of odor emissions, and proximity to nearest occupied structures:</p> <p>See Executive Summary Section 15.</p>	
<p>p. Will the proposed action include any bulk storage of petroleum (combined capacity of over 1,100 gallons) or chemical products 185 gallons in above ground storage or any amount in underground storage? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. Product(s) to be stored Diesel Fuel, Slaked Lime, Activated Carbon, and Urea</p> <p>ii. Volume(s) 4000 gallon per unit time 156,000 g/y (e.g., month, year)</p> <p>iii. Generally describe proposed storage facilities:</p> <p>Diesel Fuel: 4,000 gallon double-walled, above ground steel tank with secondary containment of 110% of the total volume. See Section 4 of Exec. Sum.</p>	
<p>q. Will the proposed action (commercial, industrial and recreational projects only) use pesticides (i.e., herbicides, insecticides) during construction or operation? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. Describe proposed treatment(s):</p> <p>Lawn and landscaping maintenance, by certified and licensed applicators</p>	
<p>ii. Will the proposed action use Integrated Pest Management Practices? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span></p>	
<p>r. Will the proposed action (commercial or industrial projects only) involve or require the management or disposal of solid waste (excluding hazardous materials)? <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span></p> <p>If Yes:</p> <p>i. Describe any solid waste(s) to be generated during construction or operation of the facility:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction: ~25 tons per month (unit of time)</li> <li>• Operation: 96,360 tons per year of mun. solid wa (unit of time)</li> </ul> <p>ii. Describe any proposals for on-site minimization, recycling or reuse of materials to avoid disposal as solid waste:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction: Waste generated is primarily construction and demolition debris. Debris will be recycled as much as practicable with disposal at an approved NYSDEC landfill.</li> <li>• Operation: The project is a solid waste management facility. Any waste accepted on-site will be managed using waste combustion. By-products of waste combustion will be recycled to the maximum extent practicable.</li> </ul> <p>iii. Proposed disposal methods/facilities for solid waste generated on-site:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Construction: Waste generated is primarily construction and demolition debris. Debris will be recycled as much as practicable with disposal at an approved NYSDEC landfill.</li> <li>• Operation: Any waste accepted onsite will be managed using waste combustion. By-products of waste combustion will be recycled as much as practicable with any material that cannot be recycled transported to an off-site NYSDEC-approved landfill for disposal.</li> </ul>	

s. Does the proposed action include construction or modification of a solid waste management facility? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
If Yes:  
i. Type of management or handling of waste proposed for the site (e.g., recycling or transfer station, composting, landfill, or other disposal activities): Solid waste management facility to use waste as fuel to produce energy.  
ii. Anticipated rate of disposal/processing:  
• \_\_\_\_\_ Tons/month, if transfer or other non-combustion/thermal treatment, or  
• 110 Tons/hour, if combustion or thermal treatment  
iii. If landfill, anticipated site life: N/A years

t. Will proposed action at the site involve the commercial generation, treatment, storage, or disposal of hazardous waste? ☐ Yes ☒ No  
If Yes:  
i. Name(s) of all hazardous wastes or constituents to be generated, handled or managed at facility: \_\_\_\_\_  
ii. Generally describe processes or activities involving hazardous wastes or constituents: \_\_\_\_\_  
iii. Specify amount to be handled or generated \_\_\_\_\_ tons/month  
iv. Describe any proposals for on-site minimization, recycling or reuse of hazardous constituents: \_\_\_\_\_  
v. Will any hazardous wastes be disposed at an existing offsite hazardous waste facility? ☐ Yes ☐ No  
If Yes: provide name and location of facility: \_\_\_\_\_  
If No: describe proposed management of any hazardous wastes which will not be sent to a hazardous waste facility: \_\_\_\_\_

#### E. Site and Setting of Proposed Action

**E.1. Land uses on and surrounding the project site**

a. Existing land uses.  
i. Check all uses that occur on, adjoining and near the project site.  
☐ Urban ☒ Industrial ☐ Commercial ☐ Residential (suburban) ☐ Rural (non-farm)  
☐ Forest ☐ Agriculture ☐ Aquatic ☐ Other (specify): \_\_\_\_\_  
ii. If mix of uses, generally describe: \_\_\_\_\_

b. Land uses and covertypes on the project site.

Land use or Covertype	Current Acreage	Acreage After Project Completion	Change (Acres +/-)
• Roads, buildings, and other paved or impervious surfaces	3.74	21.6	+17.86
• Forested	0	0	0
• Meadows, grasslands or brushlands (non-agricultural, including abandoned agricultural)	37.68	18.68	-19.0
• Agricultural (includes active orchards, field, greenhouse etc.)	0	0	0
• Surface water features (lakes, ponds, streams, rivers, etc.)	0	2.4	+2.4
• Wetlands (freshwater or tidal)	1.37	.74	-0.63
• Non-vegetated (bare rock, earth or fill)	5.51	4.88	-0.63
• Other Describe: _____			

c. Is the project site presently used by members of the community for public recreation? ☐ Yes ☒ No  
i. If Yes: explain: \_\_\_\_\_

d. Are there any facilities serving children, the elderly, people with disabilities (e.g., schools, hospitals, licensed day care centers, or group homes) within 1500 feet of the project site? ☐ Yes ☒ No  
If Yes,  
i. Identify Facilities: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

e. Does the project site contain an existing dam? ☐ Yes ☒ No  
If Yes:  
i. Dimensions of the dam and impoundment:  
• Dam height: \_\_\_\_\_ feet  
• Dam length: \_\_\_\_\_ feet  
• Surface area: \_\_\_\_\_ acres  
• Volume impounded: \_\_\_\_\_ gallons OR acre-feet  
ii. Dam's existing hazard classification: \_\_\_\_\_  
iii. Provide date and summarize results of last inspection: \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

f. Has the project site ever been used as a municipal, commercial or industrial solid waste management facility, or does the project site adjoin property which is now, or was at one time, used as a solid waste management facility? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
If Yes:  
i. Has the facility been formally closed? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
• If yes, cite sources/documentation: See Executive Summary re: Former Seneca Army Depot  
ii. Describe the location of the project site relative to the boundaries of the solid waste management facility:  
Solid waste management units were located throughout the Former Seneca Army Depot, including a furnace in the vicinity of the project site.  
iii. Describe any development constraints due to the prior solid waste activities: \_\_\_\_\_  
An Environmental Easement restricts groundwater use.

g. Have hazardous wastes been generated, treated and/or disposed of at the site, or does the project site adjoin property which is now or was at one time used to commercially treat, store and/or dispose of hazardous waste? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
If Yes:  
i. Describe waste(s) handled and waste management activities, including approximate time when activities occurred:  
At the Seneca Army Depot the Army's historic military mission included receipt, storage, distribution, maintenance, and demilitarization of conventional ammunition, explosives and special weapons.

h. Potential contamination history. Has there been a reported spill at the proposed project site, or have any remedial actions been conducted at or adjacent to the proposed site? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
If Yes:  
i. Is any portion of the site listed on the NYSDEC Spills Incidents database or Environmental Site Remediation database? Check all that apply: ☒ Yes ☐ No  
☒ Yes – Spills Incidents database Provide DEC ID number(s): 850006  
☒ Yes – Environmental Site Remediation database Provide DEC ID number(s): 850006  
☐ Neither database  
ii. If site has been subject of RCRA corrective activities, describe control measures: \_\_\_\_\_  
The Project Site is within the Seneca Army Depot which had 72 solid waste management units, which have been remediated under RCRA, none are within the Project Site boundaries.  
iii. Is the project within 2000 feet of any site in the NYSDEC Environmental Site Remediation database? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
If yes, provide DEC ID number(s): 850006  
iv. If yes to (i), (ii) or (iii) above, describe current status of site(s): \_\_\_\_\_  
Groundwater monitoring on the Seneca Army Depot is still on-going but not within the Project Site boundaries. The remediation has been completed at the Project Site, but the Applicant must adhere to an environmental easement which restricts future uses and groundwater use.

v. Is the project site subject to an institutional control limiting property uses? ☒ Yes ☐ No

- If yes, DEC site ID number: 850006
- Describe the type of institutional control (e.g., deed restriction or easement): Environmental Easement
- Describe any use limitations: Restricts groundwater use and limits to commercial or industrial uses only
- Describe any engineering controls: \_\_\_\_\_
- Will the project affect the institutional or engineering controls in place? ☐ Yes ☒ No
- Explain: \_\_\_\_\_

The Project does not include the use of groundwater, and is an industrial-type project.

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**E.2. Natural Resources On or Near Project Site**

a. What is the average depth to bedrock on the project site? 5 ft+ feet

b. Are there bedrock outcroppings on the project site? ☐ Yes ☒ No  
If Yes, what proportion of the site is comprised of bedrock outcroppings? \_\_\_\_\_ %

c. Predominant soil type(s) present on project site:

<u>Angola silt loam</u>	<u>25 %</u>
<u>Darien silt loam</u>	<u>72 %</u>
<u>Ilion silty clay loam</u>	<u>3 %</u>

d. What is the average depth to the water table on the project site? Average: 5 ft+ feet

e. Drainage status of project site soils: ☐ Well Drained: \_\_\_\_\_ % of site  
☒ Moderately Well Drained: 50 % of site  
☒ Poorly Drained: 50 % of site

f. Approximate proportion of proposed action site with slopes: ☒ 0-10%: 100 % of site  
☐ 10-15%: \_\_\_\_\_ % of site  
☐ 15% or greater: \_\_\_\_\_ % of site

g. Are there any unique geologic features on the project site? ☐ Yes ☒ No  
If Yes, describe: \_\_\_\_\_

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**h. Surface water features.**

i. Does any portion of the project site contain wetlands or other waterbodies (including streams, rivers, ponds or lakes)? ☒ Yes ☐ No

ii. Do any wetlands or other waterbodies adjoin the project site? ☒ Yes ☐ No  
If Yes to either i or ii, continue. If No, skip to E.2.i.

iii. Are any of the wetlands or waterbodies within or adjoining the project site regulated by any federal, state or local agency? ☒ Yes ☐ No

iv. For each identified regulated wetland and waterbody on the project site, provide the following information:

• Streams:	Name _____	Classification _____
• Lakes or Ponds:	Name _____	Classification _____
• Wetlands:	Name <u>Federal Waters</u>	Approximate Size <u>See Exec. Summ. Sec. 3</u>
• Wetland No. (if regulated by DEC)	_____	

v. Are any of the above water bodies listed in the most recent compilation of NYS water quality-impaired waterbodies? ☐ Yes ☒ No  
If yes, name of impaired water body/bodies and basis for listing as impaired: \_\_\_\_\_

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i. Is the project site in a designated Floodway? ☐ Yes ☒ No

j. Is the project site in the 100 year Floodplain? ☐ Yes ☒ No

k. Is the project site in the 500 year Floodplain? ☐ Yes ☒ No

l. Is the project site located over, or immediately adjoining, a primary, principal or sole source aquifer? ☐ Yes ☒ No  
If Yes:  
i. Name of aquifer: \_\_\_\_\_



<b>m. Identify the predominant wildlife species that occupy or use the project site:</b> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <u>White tailed deer</u>  <u>Song birds</u> </div> <div> <u>Gray squirrel</u> </div> </div>	
<b>n. Does the project site contain a designated significant natural community?</b> <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span> <b>If Yes:</b> <i>i. Describe the habitat/community (composition, function, and basis for designation):</i> _____ <i>ii. Source(s) of description or evaluation:</i> _____ <i>iii. Extent of community/habitat:</i> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Currently: _____</li> <li>• Following completion of project as proposed: _____</li> <li>• Gain or loss (indicate + or -): _____</li> </ul> </div> <div style="text-align: right;">           acres            acres            acres         </div> </div>	
<b>o. Does project site contain any species of plant or animal that is listed by the federal government or NYS as endangered or threatened, or does it contain any areas identified as habitat for an endangered or threatened species?</b> <span style="float: right;"><input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No</span>	
<b>p. Does the project site contain any species of plant or animal that is listed by NYS as rare, or as a species of special concern?</b> <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span>	
<b>q. Is the project site or adjoining area currently used for hunting, trapping, fishing or shell fishing?</b> <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span> <b>If yes, give a brief description of how the proposed action may affect that use:</b> _____	
<b>E.3. Designated Public Resources On or Near Project Site</b>	
<b>a. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in a designated agricultural district certified pursuant to Agriculture and Markets Law, Article 25-AA, Section 303 and 304?</b> <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span> <b>If Yes, provide county plus district name/number:</b> _____	
<b>b. Are agricultural lands consisting of highly productive soils present?</b> <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span> <i>i. If Yes: acreage(s) on project site?</i> _____ <i>ii. Source(s) of soil rating(s):</i> _____	
<b>c. Does the project site contain all or part of, or is it substantially contiguous to, a registered National Natural Landmark?</b> <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span> <b>If Yes:</b> <i>i. Nature of the natural landmark:</i> <input type="checkbox"/> Biological Community <input type="checkbox"/> Geological Feature <i>ii. Provide brief description of landmark, including values behind designation and approximate size/extent:</i> _____	
<b>d. Is the project site located in or does it adjoin a state listed Critical Environmental Area?</b> <span style="float: right;"><input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No</span> <b>If Yes:</b> <i>i. CEA name:</i> _____ <i>ii. Basis for designation:</i> _____ <i>iii. Designating agency and date:</i> _____	

<b>e. Does the project site contain, or is it substantially contiguous to, a building, archaeological site, or district which is listed on, or has been nominated by the NYS Board of Historic Preservation for inclusion on, the State or National Register of Historic Places?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>If Yes:</b> i. Nature of historic/archaeological resource: <input type="checkbox"/> Archaeological Site <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Historic Building or District ii. Name: <u>Adjacent to Seneca Army Depot Historical District, which will not be impacted by the Project. See Executive Summary Section 10</u> iii. Brief description of attributes on which listing is based: <u>Amy's former operations at the Depot. See Executive Summary Section 10</u>	
<b>f. Is the project site, or any portion of it, located in or adjacent to an area designated as sensitive for archaeological sites on the NY State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) archaeological site inventory?</b>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
<b>g. Have additional archaeological or historic site(s) or resources been identified on the project site?</b> <b>If Yes:</b> i. Describe possible resource(s): _____ ii. Basis for identification: _____	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>h. Is the project site within five miles of any officially designated and publicly accessible federal, state, or local scenic or aesthetic resource?</b> <b>If Yes:</b> i. Identify resource: _____ ii. Nature of, or basis for, designation (e.g., established highway overlook, state or local park, state historic trail or scenic byway, etc.): _____ iii. Distance between project and resource: _____ miles.	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No
<b>i. Is the project site located within a designated river corridor under the Wild, Scenic and Recreational Rivers Program 6 NYCRR 666?</b> <b>If Yes:</b> i. Identify the name of the river and its designation: _____ ii. Is the activity consistent with development restrictions contained in 6NYCRR Part 666?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No  <input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No

**F. Additional Information**

Attach any additional information which may be needed to clarify your project.

If you have identified any adverse impacts which could be associated with your proposal, please describe those impacts plus any measures which you propose to avoid or minimize them.

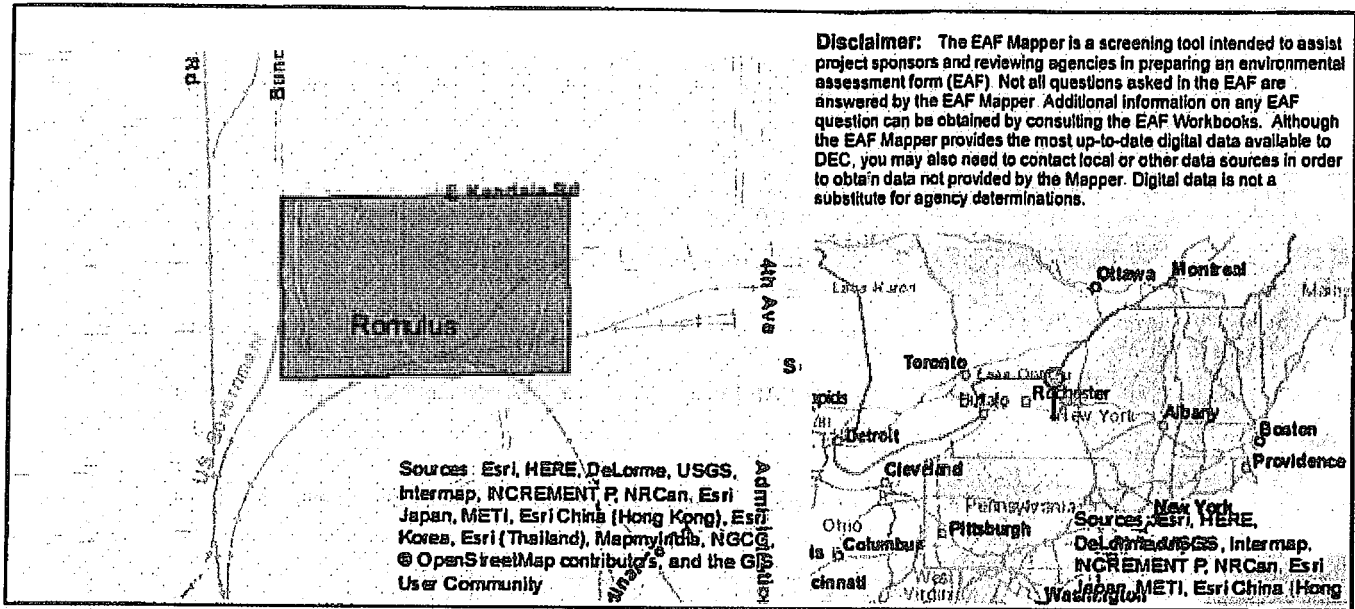
**G. Verification**

I certify that the information provided is true to the best of my knowledge.  
 Circular enerG, LLC

Applicant/Sponsor Name \_\_\_\_\_ Date November 6, 2017

Signature  \_\_\_\_\_ Title Secretary

**PRINT FORM**



B.i.i [Coastal or Waterfront Area]	No
B.i.ii [Local Waterfront Revitalization Area]	No
C.2.b. [Special Planning District]	Yes - Digital mapping data are not available for all Special Planning Districts. Refer to EAF Workbook.
C.2.b. [Special Planning District - Name]	Remediation Sites:850006
E.1.h [DEC Spills or Remediation Site - Potential Contamination History]	Yes - Digital mapping data for Spills Incidents are not available for this location. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.1.h.i [DEC Spills or Remediation Site - Listed]	Yes
E.1.h.i [DEC Spills or Remediation Site - Environmental Site Remediation Database]	Yes
E.1.h.i [DEC Spills or Remediation Site - DEC ID Number]	850006
E.1.h.iii [Within 2,000' of DEC Remediation Site]	Yes
E.1.h.iii [Within 2,000' of DEC Remediation Site - DEC ID]	850006
E.2.g [Unique Geologic Features]	No
E.2.h.i [Surface Water Features]	Yes
E.2.h.ii [Surface Water Features]	Yes
E.2.h.iii [Surface Water Features]	Yes - Digital mapping information on local and federal wetlands and waterbodies is known to be incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
E.2.h.iv [Surface Water Features - Wetlands Name]	Federal Waters
E.2.h.v [Impaired Water Bodies]	No
E.2.i. [Floodway]	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.

<b>E.2.j. [100 Year Floodplain]</b>	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
<b>E.2.k. [500 Year Floodplain]</b>	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
<b>E.2.l. [Aquifers]</b>	No
<b>E.2.n. [Natural Communities]</b>	No
<b>E.2.o. [Endangered or Threatened Species]</b>	Yes
<b>E.2.p. [Rare Plants or Animals]</b>	No
<b>E.3.a. [Agricultural District]</b>	No
<b>E.3.c. [National Natural Landmark]</b>	No
<b>E.3.d [Critical Environmental Area]</b>	No
<b>E.3.e. [National Register of Historic Places]</b>	Digital mapping data are not available or are incomplete. Refer to EAF Workbook.
<b>E.3.f. [Archeological Sites]</b>	Yes
<b>E.3.i. [Designated River Corridor]</b>	No