STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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Haley Construction, Inc.
Piscataquis County
Sangerville, Maine
A-132-71-J-N

Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Air Emission License
After-the-Fact Renewal

After review of the air emission license renewal application, staff investigation reports, and other documents in the applicant's file in the Bureau of Air Quality, pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A., §344 and §590, the Department finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

The Air Emission License for Haley Construction, Inc. (Haley) of Sangerville, Maine expired on January 12, 2012. Haley has applied to renew their expired license permitting the operation of their concrete batch plant and crushed stone and gravel facility. The main office is located at 165 Main Street, Sangerville, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

Heating Equipment

Equipment	Maximum Capacity	Fuel Type	Maximum Firing Rate
Boiler #1	2.1 MMBtu/hr	#2 fuel oil	15.0 gal/hr
Boiler #2	2.2 MMBtu/hr	#2 fuel oil	15.7 gal/hr

Concrete Plant

Equipment	Production Rate	Control Devices
Concrete Batch Plant	75 cubic yards/hour	Baghouse
Silo 1	80 tons	Baghouse
Silo 2	80 tons	Baghouse
Silo 3	75 tons	Baghouse

Rock Crushers

Designation	Powered	Process Rate (tons/hour)	Date of Manufacture	Control Device
Crusher #1	electrical	65	1987	Spray Nozzles
Crusher #2	electrical	65	1987	Spray Nozzles

Generator Units

Equipment	Maximum Capacity	Fuel Type	Maximum Firing Rate
Generator #1	3.41 MMBtu/hr	diesel fuel, (max. 0.0015% sulfur)	24.9 gal/hr

C. Application Classification

The previous air emission license for Haley expired on January 12, 2012. A complete application was not submitted prior to the expiration date; therefore, Haley is considered to be an existing source applying for an after-the-fact renewal. The facility is determined to be a minor source, and the application has been processed through *Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations*, 06-096 CMR 115 (as amended).

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT

A. Introduction

In order to receive a license, the applicant must control emissions from each unit to a level considered by the Department to represent Best Practical Treatment (BPT), as defined in *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended). Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment as well as for those sources located in designated non-attainment areas.

BPT for an after-the-fact renewal requires an analysis similar to a Best Available Control Technology (BACT) analysis per 06-096 CMR 115 (as amended).

B. Concrete Batch Plant

Haley operates a concrete batch plant with a rated capacity of 75 cubic yards of processed material per hour. There are three associated cement silos, Silo 1, Silo 2, and Silo 3, with capacities of 80 tons, 80 tons, and 75 tons respectively. Air pollution control measures for these pieces of equipment are baghouses to control particulate matter emissions.

To meet the requirements of BACT/BPT for control of particulate matter (PM) emissions from the cement silos, particulate emissions shall be vented through a baghouse maintained for 99% removal efficiency. Visible emissions from the cement silo baghouses are limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six (6) minute block average basis except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 1-hour period. The facility shall take corrective action if visible emissions from the baghouses exceed 5% opacity.

All components of the concrete batch plant shall be maintained so as to prevent PM leaks. Visible emissions from concrete batching operations shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average basis except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 1-hour period.

C. Rock Crushers

Crusher #1 and Crusher #2 are portable units which were manufactured in 1987 with rated capacities of 65 ton/hr each. Crushers #1 and #2 are therefore not subject to EPA New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants manufactured after August 31, 1983, with capacities greater than 150 tons/hr for portable plants and greater than 25 tons/hr for non-portable plants.

The regulated pollutant from the rock crushers is particulate emissions. To meet the requirements of BACT/BPT for control of PM emissions from the rock crushers, Haley shall maintain water sprays on the rock crushers and operate as needed to control visible emissions. Visible emissions from the rock crushers shall be limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six (6) minute block average basis.

D. Boilers #1 and #2

Boiler #1 is a Kewanee boiler with a maximum capacity of 2.1 MMBtu/hr. Boiler #2 is a Natco boiler with a maximum capacity of 2.2 MMBtu/hr. Boiler #1 was manufactured in 1997 and Boiler #2 in 1988. Both boilers fire #2 fuel oil meeting the criteria in ASTM D396 (maximum sulfur content of 0.5%). Boiler #1 and Boiler #2 exhaust through the same stack, which has a height of 20.5 feet.

Boilers #1 and #2 are used for process heating needs. Both boilers have maximum heat inputs less than 10 MMBtu/hr and are therefore not subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc for steam generating units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989.

Emission Limits

The BACT/BPT emission limits for the boilers are based on the following:

PM/PM_{10} –0.12 lb/MMBtu, CMR 06-096 Ch. 103, Section 2.B (1)(a) (dated 9/90), as previously licensed
SO_2 – combustion of ASTM D396 #2 fuel oil (0.5% sulfur), AP-42 Table 1.3-1 (dated 5/10)
NOx – 0.3 lb/MMBtu, as previously licensed
CO – 5 lb/1000 gal, AP-42, Table 1.3-1 (dated 5/10)
VOC – 0.252 lb/1000 gal, AP-42, Table 1.3-3 (dated 5/10)
Opacity – 06-096 CMR Ch.101 (dated 5/03)

The BACT/BPT emission limits for the boilers are the following:

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM_{10} (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #1 (2.1 MMBtu/hr)	0.25	0.25	1.06	0.63	0.08	0.01
Boiler #2 (2.2 MMBtu/hr)	0.26	0.26	1.11	0.65	0.08	0.01

Opacity – Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average basis, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 3-hour period.

Fuel Use

The total fuel use for Boilers #1 and #2 in one calendar year shall not exceed 15,000 gallons of #2 fuel oil.

Until December 31, 2015, the fuel oil burned in Boilers #1 and #2 shall be ASTM D396 compliant #2 fuel oil (maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight). Per 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3); beginning January 1, 2016, the facility shall fire #2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm); and beginning January 1, 2018, the facility shall fire #2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm).

Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for the boilers shall include recordkeeping to document fuel use both on a monthly and a calendar year basis. Documentation shall include the type, the quantity, and the sulfur content of the fuel used.

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ

Boilers #1 and #2 are existing industrial boilers as defined in 40 CFR §63.11237 that are located at or are part of an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), as defined in §63.2, and may be subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources* (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ). However, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ is currently under reconsideration by the EPA, and the applicability of the Subpart to this source may change, contingent upon the final specifications and requirements of the proposed amendments.

For informational purposes, a summary of the currently promulgated applicable federal 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJJ requirements is listed below. At this time, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection has not taken delegation of this area source MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) rule promulgated by the EPA; however, Haley is still subject to the requirements. Notification forms and additional rule information can be found on the following website: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html.

a. Compliance Dates, Notifications, and Work Practice Requirements

i. Initial Notification of Compliance
An Initial Notification shall be submitted to EPA no later than September 17, 2011. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(2)] or for new sources - within 120 days after the source becomes subject to the standard.

ii. Boiler Tune-Up Program – Initial and Biennial
(a) A boiler tune-up program shall be implemented to include the tune-up of applicable boilers by March 21, 2012. [40 CFR Part 63.11196(a)(1)] or for new sources – upon startup of the boiler [40 CFR Part 63.11196(c)]
(b) The boiler tune-up program, conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, shall be performed as specified below:
1. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any component of the burner as necessary. Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted; however, the burner must be inspected at least once every 36 months. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(1)]
2. Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(2)]
3. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(3)]

4. Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(4)]
5. Measure the concentration in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million (ppm), by volume, and oxygen in volume percent, before and after adjustments are made. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(5)]
6. If a unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within one week of start-up. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(7)

(c) A Notification of Compliance Status shall be submitted to EPA no later than 120 days after conducting the initial boiler tune-up. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(b)]

(d) The facility shall implement a biennial boiler tune-up program after the initial tune-up and initial compliance report has been submitted.

1. Each biennial tune-up shall be conducted no more than 25 months after the previous tune-up. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(a)]
2. The biennial report shall be maintained onsite and submitted to EPA, if requested. The report shall contain the concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen in volume percent, measure before and after the boiler tune-up, a description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler, and the type and amount of fuel used over the 12 months prior to the biennial tune-up of the boiler. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(6)] The biennial compliance report shall also include the company name and address; a compliance statement signed by a responsible official certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness; and a description of any deviations and corrective actions. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(b)]

b. Recordkeeping

Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJJ including the following [40 CFR Part 63.11225(c)]: copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation; identification of each boiler, the date of tune-up, procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned; documentation of fuel type(s) used monthly by each boiler; the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler; and actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions and actions taken to restore the malfunctioning boiler to its usual manner of operation. Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.

E. Generator #1

Generator #1 is a Cat Gen-Set Diesel Generator manufactured in 1980 with a maximum capacity of 3.41 MMBtu/hr. Generator #1 is primarily used to provide

electrical power to the rock crushers. Because the rock crushers are portable, Generator #1 is also considered portable and is being licensed as such.

Generator #1 was manufactured prior to April 1, 2006. Therefore, Generator #1 is not subject to New Source Performance Standards 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines.*

Generator #1 is considered a non-road engine, as opposed to a stationary engine, since Generator #1 is able to be moved to provide electrical power to the portable rock crushers. Therefore, Generator #1 is not subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*. The definition in 40 CFR Part 1068.30 states that a non-road engine is an internal combustion engine that meets certain criteria, including: "Portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indicia of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform." 40 CFR Part 1068.30 further states that an engine is not a non-road engine if it remains or will remain at a location for more than 12 consecutive months or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. An engine located at a seasonal source (a stationary source that remains in a single location on a permanent basis, i.e., at least two years, and that operates at that single location approximately three months or more each year) is an engine that remains at a seasonal source during the full annual operating period of the seasonal source.

The fuel fired in Generator #1 shall be limited to 20,000 gallons per calendar year of diesel fuel, with a maximum fuel sulfur content not to exceed 0.0015% by weight.

Emission Limits

The BACT/BPT emission limits for the generator were based on the following:

PM/PM_{10} – 0.12 lb/MMBtu, CMR 06-096 Ch. 103, Section 2.B(1)(a) (dated 9/90)
SO_2 – 0.0015 lb SO_2/MMBtu , based on combustion of diesel fuel with sulfur content not to exceed 15ppm (0.0015% sulfur)
NO_X – 4.41 lb/MMBtu, AP-42, Table 3.3-1, dated 10/96
CO – 0.95 lb/MMBtu, AP-42, Table 3.3-1, dated 10/96
VOC – 0.36 lb/MMBtu, AP-42, Table 3.3-1, dated 10/96
Opacity – 06-096 CMR Ch.101 (dated 5/03)

The BACT/BPT emission limits for Generator #1 are the following:

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM_{10} (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1 (3.41 MMBtu/hr)	0.41	0.41	0.005	15.04	3.24	1.23

Opacity – Visible emissions shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average basis, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3-hour period.

F. Stock Piles and Roadways

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source such as stockpiles, roadways, etc. shall not exceed 20% opacity, except for no more than five (5) minutes in any 1-hour period. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen (15)-second opacity observations which exceed 20% in any one (1) hour.

G. General Process Emissions

Visible emissions from any general process component (crusher conveyor belts, bucket elevators, bagging operations, etc.) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average basis except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 1-hour period.

H. Facility Emissions

1. The tons per year limits were calculated based on the following limits:
   a. A combined maximum of 15,000 gallons per year ASTM D396 #2 fuel oil (0.5% sulfur) combusted in Boilers #1 and #2; and
   b. A maximum of 20,000 gallons per year ultra low sulfur diesel fuel (maximum 0.0015% sulfur) combusted in Generator #1.

Haley shall be restricted to the following emissions per calendar year:

Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility
(tons/year)
(used to calculate the annual license fee)

	PM	PM_{10}	SO_2	NO_x	CO	VOC
Boilers #1 and #2	0.1	0.1	0.5	0.3	0.1	0.1
Generator #1	0.2	0.2	0.003	6.0	1.3	0.5
Total TPY	**0.3**	**0.3**	**0.5**	**6.3**	**1.4**	**0.6**

2. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases are considered regulated pollutants as of January 2, 2011, through 'Tailoring' revisions made to EPA's *Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans,* 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart A, §52.21 *Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality*. Greenhouse gases as defined in 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended) are the aggregate group of the following gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. Greenhouse gases (GHG) for purposes of licensing are calculated and reported as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO_2e).

Based on the facility's fuel use limits, the worst case emission factors from AP-42, IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*, 40 CFR Part 98, and the global warming potentials contained in 40 CFR Part 98, Haley is below the major source threshold of 100,000 tons of CO_2e per year. Therefore, no additional licensing requirements are needed to address GHG emissions at this time.

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

According to 06-096 CMR 115 (as amended), the level of air quality analyses required for a renewal source shall be determined on a case-by case basis. Modeling is not required for a renewal if the total emissions of any pollutant released do not exceed the following and there are no extenuating circumstances:

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM	25
PM_{10}	25
SO_2	50
NO_x	100
CO	250

Based on the total facility licensed emissions, Haley is below the emissions levels required for modeling.

ORDER

Based on the above Findings and subject to conditions listed below, the Department concludes that the emissions from this source:

- will receive Best Practical Treatment,
- will not violate applicable emission standards, and
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-132-71-J-N, subject to the following conditions.

Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision, or part thereof, of this License shall not affect the remainder of the provision or any other provisions. This License shall be construed and enforced in all respects as if such invalid or unenforceable provision or part thereof had been omitted.

STANDARD CONDITIONS

(1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions. [06-096 CMR 115]

(2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115. [06-096 CMR 115]

(3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both. [06-096 CMR 115]

(4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request. [06-096 CMR 115]

(5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. § 353-A. [06-096 CMR 115]

(6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 CMR 115]

(7) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [06-096 CMR 115]

(8) The licensee shall maintain sufficient records to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain such records for a minimum of six (6) years. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request. [06-096 CMR 115]

(9) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for a renewal of a license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the license. [06-096 CMR 115]

(10) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license. [06-096 CMR 115]

(11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:

A. perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions:
   1. within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of a notification to test from the Department or EPA, if visible emissions, equipment operating parameters, staff inspection, air monitoring or other cause indicate to the Department that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions; or
   2. pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform stack testing.

B. install or make provisions to install test ports that meet the criteria of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and

C. submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion. [06-096 CMR 115]

(12) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicate emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:

A. within thirty (30) days following receipt of such test results, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; and

B. the days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of stack test and each and every day of operation thereafter until compliance is demonstrated under normal and representative process and operating conditions, except to

the extent that the facility can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that there were intervening days during which no violation occurred or that the violation was not continuing in nature; and

C. the licensee may, upon the approval of the Department following the successful demonstration of compliance at alternative load conditions, operate under such alternative load conditions on an interim basis prior to a demonstration of compliance under normal and representative process and operating conditions. [06-096 CMR 115]

(13) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or Part 70 license requirement. [06-096 CMR 115]

(14) The licensee shall maintain records of malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emissions unit itself that would affect emission and that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license. The licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days or the next state working day, whichever is later, of such occasions where such changes result in an increase of emissions. The licensee shall report all excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation. [06-096 CMR 115]

(15) Upon written request from the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such a manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status. [06-096 CMR 115]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(16) **Concrete Batch Plant**

A. Particulate emissions from each cement silo shall be vented through a baghouse, and all components of the batch plant shall be maintained so as to prevent PM leaks. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

B. To document maintenance of the cement silo baghouses, the licensee shall keep a maintenance log recording the date and location of all bag failures as well as all routine maintenance. The maintenance log shall be kept on-site at the concrete batch plant location. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

C. Visible emissions from any cement silo baghouse are limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six (6) minute block average basis, except for no more

than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 1-hour period. Haley shall take corrective action if visible emissions from any baghouse exceed 5% opacity. [06-096 CMR 101]

D. PM emissions from the concrete batching operation shall be controlled so as to prevent visible emissions in excess of 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average basis, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 1-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

(17) **Rock Crushers**

A. Haley shall maintain spray nozzles for particulate control on Rock Crusher #1 and Rock Crusher #2 and operate them as necessary to limit visible emissions to no greater than 10% opacity on a six (6) minute block average basis. [06-096 CMR 115 (BPT) and 06-096 CMR 101]

B. Haley shall maintain a log detailing and quantifying the hours of operation on a daily basis for both rock crushers. The operation log shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

C. Haley shall maintain a log detailing the maintenance on particulate matter control equipment, including spray nozzles. Haley shall perform monthly inspections of all water sprays to ensure water is flowing to the correct locations and initiate corrective action within 24 hours if water is found to not be flowing properly. Records of the date of each inspection and any corrective action required will be included in the maintenance log. The maintenance log shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

D. The crushers shall not be attached or clamped via cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt, or other means (except electrical connections) to any anchor, slab, or structure (including bedrock) that must be removed prior to transportation. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT] Operating contrary to this condition will trigger application of 40 CFR Part 60, Subparts A and OOO notification and record keeping requirements.

(18) **Boilers #1 and #2**

A. Boilers #1 and #2 shall fire #2 fuel oil meeting the criteria of ASTM D396 as follows:

1. Until December 31, 2015, the #2 fuel oil fired in the boiler shall be ASTM D396 compliant (max. sulfur content of 0.5% by weight). [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

2. Beginning January 1, 2016, the facility shall fire #2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm). [38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
3. Beginning January 1, 2018, the facility shall fire #2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)]

B. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity, type, and the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered.

C. Annual combined fuel use for Boilers #1 and #2 shall not exceed 15,000 gallons per year. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

D. Emissions from the boilers shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]:

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM_{10} (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #1 (2.1 MMBtu/hr)	0.25	0.25	1.06	0.63	0.08	0.01
Boiler #2 (2.2 MMBtu/hr)	0.26	0.26	1.11	0.65	0.08	0.01

E. Visible emissions from the stack through which boilers #1 and #2 exhaust shall each not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block averages in a continuous 3-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

(19) **Generator #1**

A. Fuel Use

1. Generator #1 shall fire only diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur). [40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ and 06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

2. Total fuel use for Generator #1 shall not exceed 20,000 gal/yr. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity and type of fuel delivered. Records of fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

B. Emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

	PM (lb/hr)	PM_{10} (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NO_X (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1 (3.41 MMBtu/hr)	0.41	0.41	0.005	15.04	3.24	1.23

Visible emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a continuous 3-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

(20) **Stockpiles and Roadways**

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source such as stockpiles, roadways, etc. shall not exceed 20% opacity, except for no more than five (5) minutes in any 1-hour period. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen (15)-second opacity observations which exceed 20% in any one (1) hour. [06-096 CMR 101]

(21) **General Process Sources**

Visible emissions from any general process component (crusher conveyor belts, bucket elevators, bagging operations, etc.) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average basis except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 1-hour period. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

(22) **Equipment Relocation** [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

A. Haley shall notify the Bureau of Air Quality by a written notification at least 48 hours prior to relocation of any equipment carried on this license. Written notice may be sent by mail, facsimile (fax), or e-mail. Notification sent by mail shall be sent to the address below or to a Department Regional Office:

Attn: Relocation Notice
Maine DEP
Bureau of Air Quality
17 State House Station
Augusta, ME 04333-0017

Equipment relocation notification can also be done on-line with e-notice at www.maine.gov/dep/air/compliance/forms/relocation.

The notification shall include the address of the equipment's new location, an identification of the equipment, and the license number pertaining to the relocated equipment.

B. Written notification shall also be made to the municipality where the equipment will be relocated, except in the case of an unorganized territory, where notification will be made to the respective county commissioners.

(23) Haley shall keep a copy of this Order on site and have the operator(s) be familiar with the terms of this Order. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

(24) Haley shall notify the Department within 48 hours and submit a report to the Department on a quarterly basis if a malfunction or breakdown in any component causes a violation of any emission standard. [38 M.R.S.A. §605-C]

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 12th DAY OF March , 2012.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Melanie L. Loyzim for
PATRICIA W. AHO, COMMISSIONER

The term of this license shall be five (5) years from the signature date above.

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: February 8, 2012
Date of application acceptance: February 21, 2012

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Jane Gilbert, Bureau of Air Quality.

Filed
MAR 13 2012
State of Maine
Board of Environmental Protection