



STATE OF MAINE  
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PAUL R. LEPAGE  
GOVERNOR

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COMMISSIONER

**Mercy Hospital  
Cumberland County  
Portland, Maine  
A-201-71-I-R**

**Departmental  
Findings of Fact and Order  
Air Emission License  
Renewal**

After review of the air emissions 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**

1. Mercy Hospital (Mercy) has applied to renew their Air Emission License permitting the operation of emission sources associated with their health care facility.
2. The equipment addressed in this license is located at 144 State Street, Portland, ME.
3. Mercy has requested their license be updated to reflect the removal of their parts washer.

**B. Emission Equipment**

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

AUGUSTA

17 STATE HOUSE STATION  
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017  
(207) 287-7688 FAX: (207) 287-7826  
RAY BLDG, HOSPITAL ST

BANGOR  
106 HOGAN ROAD, SUITE 6  
BANGOR, MAINE 04401  
(207) 941-4570 FAX: (207) 941-4581

PORTLAND  
312 CANCO ROAD  
PORTLAND, MAINE 04103  
(207) 822-6300 FAX: (207) 822-6303

PRESQUE ISLE  
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK  
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04679-2094  
(207) 764-0477 FAX: (207) 760-3143

**Boilers**

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Maximum Capacity (MMBtu/hr)</u>	<u>Maximum Firing Rate</u>	<u>Fuel Type, % sulfur</u>	<u>Install. Date</u>	<u>Stack #</u>
Boiler 1	5.0	35.7 gal/hr 4854 scf/hr	Nat. Gas, Neg. #2 oil, 0.5% S	1989	1
Boiler 2	7.0	50 gal/hr 6796 scf/hr	Nat. Gas, Neg. #2 oil, 0.5% S	1986	1
Boiler 3	10.2	72.9 gal/hr 9903 scf/hr	Nat. Gas, Neg. #2 oil, 0.5% S	1986	1

**Generators**

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Maximum Capacity (MMBtu/hr)</u>	<u>Maximum Firing Rate (gal/hr)</u>	<u>Fuel Type, % sulfur</u>	<u>Install. Date</u>	<u>Stack #</u>
Generator A	2.4	17.8	#2 oil, 0.5% S	1982	2
Generator B	2.7	19.6	#2 oil, 0.5% S	1982	3

C. Application Classification

The application for Mercy does not include the licensing of increased emissions or the installation of new or modified equipment. Therefore, the license is considered to be a renewal of currently licensed emission units only and has been processed through *Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations*, 06-096 CMR 115 (as amended).

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT)

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 existing emissions equipment means that method which controls or reduces emissions to the lowest possible level considering:

- the existing state of technology;
- the effectiveness of available alternatives for reducing emissions from the source being considered; and
- the economic feasibility for the type of establishment involved.

B. Boilers #1, #2 and #3

Mercy operates Boilers #1, #2 and #3 for heat and hot water. The boilers are rated at 5.0, 7.0 and 10.2 MMBtu/hr respectively, and fire natural gas. Each boiler can fire ASTM compliant #2 fuel oil as a backup. The boilers were installed in 1989, 1986 and 1986 respectively and all three boilers exhaust through common Stack #1.

Due to their year of installation and size, none of the boilers is subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units*, for units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for the boilers were based on the following:

Firing Natural Gas:

- PM/PM<sub>10</sub> – 0.05 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 115, BPT;
- SO<sub>2</sub> – 0.6 lb/MMscf: AP-42, Table 1.4-2 (dated 7/98);
- NO<sub>x</sub> – 100 lb/MMscf: AP-42, Table 1.4-1 (dated 7/98);
- CO – 84 lb/MMscf: AP-42, Table 1.4-1 (dated 7/98);
- VOC – 5.5 lb/MMscf: AP-42, Table 1.4-2 (dated 7/98);
- Opacity – Visible emissions from the boiler firing natural gas shall not exceed an opacity of 10% on a 6 minute block average basis, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 3 hour period.

Firing #2 Fuel Oil:

- PM/PM<sub>10</sub> – 0.12 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 103;
- SO<sub>2</sub> – based on firing ASTM D396 #2 fuel oil (0.5% sulfur); 0.5 lb/MMBtu;
- NO<sub>x</sub> – 0.3 lb/MMBtu based on previous licenses, BPT;
- CO – 5 lb/1000 gal, AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10;
- VOC – 0.34 lb/1000 gal, AP-42, Table 1.3-3, dated 5/10;
- Opacity – Visible emissions from the boiler shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 3 hour period.

The BPT emission limits for the boilers firing natural gas are the following:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>PM (lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM<sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO<sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO (lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC (lb/hr)</u>
Boiler #1	0.25	0.25	0.01	0.49	0.41	0.03
Boiler #2	0.35	0.35	0.01	0.68	0.57	0.04
Boiler #3	0.51	0.51	0.01	0.99	0.83	0.05

The BPT emission limits for the boilers firing #2 fuel oil are the following:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>PM (lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM<sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO<sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO (lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC (lb/hr)</u>
Boiler #1	0.60	0.60	2.52	1.50	0.18	0.01
Boiler #2	0.84	0.84	3.53	2.10	0.25	0.02
Boiler #3	1.22	1.22	5.14	3.06	0.36	0.02

Mercy shall be limited to 60 million standard cubic feet per year of natural gas, and 400,000 gallons per year of ASTM compliant #2 fuel oil, or a combination thereof, based on a 12-month rolling total.

Prior to January 1, 2016, the fuel oil fired in Boilers #1, #2 and #3 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 limit of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm), and beginning January 1, 2018, the facility shall fire #2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm).

*Periodic Monitoring*

Periodic monitoring for the boiler shall include recordkeeping to document fuel use both on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. Documentation shall include the type of fuel used and sulfur content of the fuel, if applicable.

2. 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ

As Boilers #1, #2 and #3 are capable of firing #2 fuel oil, the following provisions may be applicable:

Boilers #1, #2 and #3 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 JJJJJ). Boilers #1 and #2 are considered existing oil boilers, less than 10 MMBtu/hr; Boiler #3 is considered an existing oil burner, greater than 10 MMBtu per hour.

For informational purposes, a summary of the currently applicable federal 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ 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 EPA, however Mercy 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 submittal to EPA was due on September 17, 2011. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(2)

ii. Boiler Tune-Up Program

- (a) A boiler tune-up program shall be implemented to include the tune-up of applicable boilers by March 21, 2012, according to the rule currently in place. [40 CFR Part 63.11196(a)(1)] However, a No Action Assurance letter was issued on March 13, 2012, stating that EPA will exercise its enforcement discretion to not pursue enforcement action for failure to complete the required tune-up by the stated compliance date. The rule is expected to have a future compliance date in either 2013 or 2014 once the final revisions are promulgated.

2. The tune-up compliance report shall be maintained onsite and, if requested, submitted to EPA. The report shall contain the concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen in volume percent, measured 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 tune-up of the boiler. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(6)] The 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)]
- iii. Energy Assessment: This section applies to Boiler #3 - an existing oil boiler with a heat input of 10 MMBtu/hr or greater.
- (a) A one-time energy assessment shall be performed by a qualified energy assessor on the applicable boilers by March 21, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11196(a)(3)]
  - (b) The energy assessment shall include a visual inspection of the boiler system; an evaluation of operating characteristics of energy using systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints; an inventory of major systems consuming energy from affected boiler(s); a review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage; a list of major energy conservation measures; a list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified; and a comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments. [40 CFR Part 63, Table 2(4)]
  - (c) A Notification of Compliance Status shall be submitted to EPA no later than 120 days after conducting the energy assessment. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(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 boiler tune-up program after the initial tune-up and initial compliance report has been submitted.
1. Each tune-up shall be conducted at a frequency specified by the rule and based on the size and age of the boiler. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(a)]

b. Recordkeeping

Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ 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.

C. Emergency Generators A and B

Mercy operates two emergency generators rated at 2.4 and 2.7 MMBtu/hr, firing diesel fuel. The generators were both manufactured in 1982.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for the generators firing diesel fuel are based on the following:

- PM/PM<sub>10</sub> – 0.12 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 103
- SO<sub>2</sub> – based on firing 0.0015% sulfur, 0.01 lb/MMBtu;
- NO<sub>x</sub> – 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 – 0.35 lb/MMBtu, AP-42, Table 3.3-1 (dated 10/96);
- Opacity – Visible emissions from each of the diesel emergency generators 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 three (3) hour period.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>PM</u> (lb/hr)	<u>PM<sub>10</sub></u> (lb/hr)	<u>SO<sub>2</sub></u> (lb/hr)	<u>NO<sub>x</sub></u> (lb/hr)	<u>CO</u> (lb/hr)	<u>VOC</u> (lb/hr)
Generator A	0.29	0.29	0.01	10.76	2.32	0.85
Generator B	0.32	0.32	0.01	11.82	2.55	0.94

Each of the emergency generators shall be limited to 500 hours of operation a year, based on a 12-month rolling total. Mercy shall keep records of the hours of operation for each unit.

2. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ

Federal regulation 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines* is not applicable to the emergency generators listed above. The units are considered existing, emergency stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines at an area HAP source; however, they are considered exempt from the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ since they are categorized as institutional emergency engines.

D. Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

Mercy shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, based on a 12-month rolling total, and the following:

- a. A maximum of 60 million standard cubic feet of natural gas fired in the three boilers;
- b. A maximum of 400,000 gallons of ASTM D396 compliant #2 fuel oil fired in the three boilers;
- c. A total operating time of 500 hours for each of the emergency generators.

**Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility**

**Tons per year**

(Used to calculate the annual license fee)

<u>Emission Unit</u>	<u>PM</u>	<u>PM<sub>10</sub></u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub></u>	<u>NO<sub>x</sub></u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>VOC</u>
Boilers - natural gas	1.55	1.55	0.02	3.00	2.52	0.17
Boilers - #2 oil	3.36	3.36	14.10	8.40	1.00	0.07
Generator A	0.07	0.07	0.01	2.69	0.58	0.21
Generator B	0.08	0.08	0.01	2.95	0.64	0.23
<b>Total TPY</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>5.1</b>	<b>14.1</b>	<b>17.0</b>	<b>4.7</b>	<b>0.7</b>

## 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 rule. 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. For licensing purposes, greenhouse gases (GHG) are calculated and reported as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO<sub>2</sub>e).

Based on the facility's fuel use limit(s), the worst case emission factors from AP-42, IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), and *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*, 40 CFR Part 98, and the global warming potentials contained in 40 CFR Part 98, Mercy is below the major source threshold of 100,000 tons of CO<sub>2</sub>e 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, 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:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Tons/Year</u>
PM	25
PM <sub>10</sub>	25
SO <sub>2</sub>	50
NO <sub>x</sub>	100
CO	250

Based on the total facility licensed emissions, Mercy is below the emissions level 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-201-71-I-R 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 (38 M.R.S.A. §347-C).
- (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 Title 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) **Boilers #1, #2 and #3**

A. Fuel

1. Total fuel use for Boilers #1, #2 and #3 shall not exceed 400,000 gallons per year of #2 fuel oil and shall not exceed 60,000,000 standard cubic feet per year of natural gas, or a combination thereof, based on a 12-month rolling total basis.
2. Prior to January 1, 2016, the #2 fuel oil fired in the boilers shall be ASTM D396 compliant (max. sulfur content of 0.5% by weight). [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
3. Beginning January 1, 2016, Mercy shall fire #2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm). [38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
4. Beginning January 1, 2018, the facility shall fire #2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
5. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity, type, and the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered (if applicable). Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following when firing natural gas:

<u>Emission Unit</u>	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>	<u>Origin and Authority</u>
Boiler #1	PM	0.05	06-096 CMR 115, BPT
Boiler #2	PM	0.05	06-096 CMR 115, BPT
Boiler #3	PM	0.05	06-096 CMR 115, BPT

C. Emissions shall not exceed the following when firing natural gas [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

<u>Emission Unit</u>	<u>PM (lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM<sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO<sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO (lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC (lb/hr)</u>
Boiler #1	0.25	0.25	0.01	0.49	0.41	0.03
Boiler #2	0.35	0.35	0.01	0.68	0.57	0.04
Boiler #3	0.51	0.51	0.01	0.99	0.83	0.05

D. Emissions shall not exceed the following when firing #2 fuel oil:

<u>Emission Unit</u>	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>	<u>Origin and Authority</u>
Boiler #1	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)
Boiler #2	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)
Boiler #3	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)

E. Emissions shall not exceed the following when firing #2 fuel oil [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

<u>Emission Unit</u>	<u>PM (lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM<sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO<sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO (lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC (lb/hr)</u>
Boiler #1	0.60	0.60	2.52	1.50	0.18	0.01
Boiler #2	0.84	0.84	3.53	2.10	0.25	0.02
Boiler #3	1.22	1.22	5.14	3.06	0.36	0.02

F. Visible Emissions

1. Visible emissions from the common stack serving the three boilers, when firing natural gas, shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six (6) minute block average basis, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a three (3) hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

2. Visible emissions from the common stack serving the three boilers, when firing #2 fuel oil, 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 three (3) hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

(17) Emergency Generators A and B

- A. The generators are each limited to 500 hours per year total operation, based on a 12-month rolling total. Compliance shall be demonstrated by a written log of all generator operating hours. [06-096 CMR 115]
- B. The diesel fuel sulfur content for Generators A and B shall be limited to 0.0015% sulfur. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier documenting the type of fuel delivered and the sulfur content of the fuel. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- C. Emissions shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>PM</u> <u>(lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM<sub>10</sub></u> <u>(lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO<sub>2</sub></u> <u>(lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO<sub>x</sub></u> <u>(lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO</u> <u>(lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC</u> <u>(lb/hr)</u>
Generator A	0.29	0.29	0.01	10.76	2.32	0.85
Generator B	0.32	0.32	0.01	11.82	2.55	0.94

D. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from each of the diesel generators 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 three (3) hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

- E. Emergency generators are only to be operated for maintenance purposes and for situations arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. Emergency generators are not to be used for prime power when reliable offsite power is available; nor used to supply power to an electric grid as part of a financial arrangement with an independent system operator (ISO) or another entity.

Mercy Hospital  
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- (18) Mercy 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).

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 4 DAY OF January, 2013.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Marc Allen Robert Corne for  
PATRICIA W. AHO, COMMISSIONER

The term of this license shall be ten (10) years from the signature date above.

[Note: If a complete renewal application, as determined by the Department, is submitted prior to expiration of this license, then pursuant to Title 5 MRSA §10002, all terms and conditions of the license shall remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the renewal of the license.]

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 05/31/2011

Date of application acceptance: 06/08/2011

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by N. Lynn Cornfield, Bureau of Air Quality.



