



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

PATRICIA W. AHO
COMMISSIONER

**Global Companies, LLC
Cumberland County
South Portland, Maine
A-432-71-N-R (SM)**

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

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

Global Companies, LLC (Global) has applied to renew their Air Emission License permitting the operation of emission sources associated with their petroleum storage and distribution facility.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 1 Clark Road in South Portland, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

Fuel Burning Equipment

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)</u>	<u>Maximum Firing Rate</u>	<u>Fuel Type, % sulfur</u>	<u>Manufacture / Installation Year</u>	<u>Stack #</u>
Boiler #1	16.8	112 gal/hour	#6 Fuel Oil, 2% sulfur	1961	1
		16,800 scf/hr	Natural Gas		
Boiler #2	16.8	112 gal/hour	#6 Fuel Oil, 2% sulfur	1961	2
		16,800 scf/hr	Natural Gas		
Hot Oil Heater	3.1	22.0 gal/hour	#2 Fuel Oil, 0.5% sulfur	2003/2009	5
		2,933 scf/hr	Natural Gas		

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) 941-4584

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

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)</u>	<u>Maximum Firing Rate</u>	<u>Fuel Type, % sulfur</u>	<u>Manufacture / Installation Year</u>	<u>Stack #</u>
Vapor Combustion Unit (VCU)	26.0	N.A.	Propane	2003	4
Generator #1	0.73	5.2 gal/hour	#2 Fuel Oil or Diesel, 0.3%	1992	3

Process Equipment

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Production Rate</u>	<u>Pollution Control Equipment</u>	<u>Stack #</u>
Loading Rack	2,400 gal/min, distillate and residual oil	VCU for any tanker that carried gasoline on its most recent previous load	4

Petroleum Storage

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Capacity (gallons)</u>	<u>Product Stored</u>	<u>Roof Type</u>	<u>Date Installed</u>
Tank #1	2,300,000	#6 Fuel Oil	Fixed	1915
Tank #2	2,300,000			
Tank #3	2,300,000			
Tank #4	1,500,000	Kerosene		1916
Tank #5	2,300,000	#2 Fuel Oil, Kerosene		1922
Tank #6	2,300,000	#2 Fuel Oil		
Tank #7	2,300,000			
Tank #8	1,550,000	#2 Fuel Oil, Kerosene	External Floating	1923
Tank #9	3,360,000	Asphalt	Fixed	1974
Tank #14	410,000	Kerosene	External Floating	1934
Tank #15	410,000			
Tank # 16	6,800,000	#2 Fuel Oil	Fixed	2002

C. Application Classification

The application for Global 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). With the fuel use limit and annual SO₂ emission limit on Boilers #1 and #2, the annual VOC facility emission limit, and the operating hours restriction on the emergency generator, the facility is licensed below the major source thresholds and is considered a synthetic minor.

D. Facility Description

The operations of Global's South Portland bulk petroleum distribution terminal consist of the receipt, storage, and distribution of petroleum products. Products handled at the facility are received by ship and by truck at the terminal's loading rack and transferred via product piping to the terminal's tank farm. Final distribution of product is principally conducted at the terminal's truck loading rack.

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 and #2

Global operates Boilers #1 and #2, rated at 16.8 MMBtu/hour each and licensed to fire both natural gas and #6 fuel oil of sulfur content not to exceed 2.0% by weight. Both boilers were installed in 1961 and exhaust through Stacks #1 and #2, respectively.

The Department previously approved a request by Global to allow the flexibility to fire #6 fuel oil with varying sulfur levels provided they do not exceed previously permitted levels of SO₂ (A-432-71-J-R, January 30, 2008). Therefore, Global shall continue to be limited to a total sulfur dioxide emission limit of 45.1 tons per year from the two boilers, based on a 12-month rolling total. This is the equivalent of 600,000 gallons #6 fuel oil with a sulfur content of 1.0%. However, at no time shall the #6 fuel oil fired in the boilers exceed a sulfur limit of 2.0% by weight. In addition, Global is licensed to fire natural gas in Boilers #1 and #2 with the equivalent heat input as the #6 fuel oil annual limit, approximately 180 million standard cubic feet per year (MMscf/yr).

1. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

Due to the year of installation, Boilers #1 and #2 are not 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/hour manufactured after June 9, 1989.

2. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for Boilers #1 and #2 were based on the following:

Firing #6 Fuel Oil:

- PM – 0.20 lb/MMBtu; 06-096 CMR 103(2)(A)(1)
- PM₁₀ – 0.20 lb/MMBtu; derived from PM limit
- SO₂ – 2.0 lb/MMBtu based on firing #6 fuel oil @ 2.0% sulfur by weight;
- NO_x – 55 lb/1000 gal; AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
- CO – 5 lb/1000 gal; AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
- VOC – 0.28 lb/1000 gal; AP-42, Table 1.3-3, dated 5/10
- Opacity – 06-096 CMR 101

Firing Natural Gas:

- PM – 0.05 lb/MMBtu; A-432-71-L-M (November 30, 2011), BACT
- PM₁₀ – 0.05 lb/MMBtu; derived from PM limit
- SO₂ – 0.6 lb/MMscf; AP-42, Table 1.4-2 (dated 7/98)
- NO_x – 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 – 06-096 CMR 101

Emissions from each boiler shall not exceed the following when firing #6 fuel oil as the primary fuel: [A-432-71-J-R (January 30, 2008), BPT]

Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
PM	0.20

Pollutant:	PM	PM₁₀	SO₂	NO_x	CO	VOC
Limit, lb/hr:	3.36	3.36	33.6	6.16	0.56	0.03

When firing #6 fuel oil, visible emissions from either stack through which Boiler #1 and Boiler #2 exhaust shall be limited to 30% opacity on a six-

minute block average basis, except for no more than two six-minute block averages in a three-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101(2)(B)(1)(a)(i)]

Emissions from each boiler shall not exceed the following when firing natural gas as the primary fuel: [A-432-71-L-M (November 30, 2011), BPT]

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>
PM	0.05

<u>Pollutant:</u>	<u>PM</u>	<u>PM₁₀</u>	<u>SO₂</u>	<u>NO_x</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>VOC</u>
<u>Limit, lb/hr:</u>	0.84	0.84	0.01	1.68	1.41	0.09

When firing natural gas, visible emissions from either stack through which Boiler #1 and Boiler #2 exhaust shall be limited to 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis, except for no more than one six-minute block average in a three-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101(2)(B)(1)(c)]

Prior to January 1, 2018, the fuel oil fired in Boilers #1 and #2 shall be #6 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 2.0% by weight. Per 38 MRSA §603-A(1) and (2), beginning January 1, 2018, all #6 fuel oil fired at the facility shall have a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight.

3. Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for Boilers #1 and #2 shall include recordkeeping to document the type and amounts of each fuel used in each boiler and corresponding sulfur content, both on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis for each boiler. Global shall also maintain monthly records showing the calculated SO₂ emissions from Boilers #1 and #2 on a monthly and a 12-month rolling total basis.

4. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

If Boilers #1 and #2 are operated as gas-fired boilers, they will not be subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources*. [40 CFR § 63.11195 (e)] A gas-fired boiler is defined by this Subpart as follows:

any boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels, burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply emergencies, or periodic testing on liquid fuel. Periodic testing firing liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year. [40 CFR § 63.11237]

Operation of Boilers #1 and #2 outside of these parameters may trigger applicability of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ. Records shall be maintained to document operation of Boilers #1 and #2 either as gas-fired boilers, as defined, or as existing oil fired boilers subject to the requirements of this Subpart.

For informational purposes, a summary of the currently 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 EPA; however, Global 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/boilerp.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.

- (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)]
 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

- (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. 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. Hot Oil Heater

Global's Hot Oil Heater provides heat to the liquid asphalt stored in Tank #9 to maintain the asphalt's liquid state. The Hot Oil Heater was installed in 2009 and has a rated input capacity of 3.1 MMBtu/hour and is licensed to fire both #2 fuel oil and natural gas.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for the Hot Oil Heater were based on the following:

Firing #2 Fuel Oil:

PM – 0.08 lb/MMBtu; A-432-71-M-M (April 9, 2012), BACT
PM₁₀ – 0.08 lb/MMBtu; derived from PM limit
SO₂ – 0.5 lb/MMBtu; based on firing ASTM D396 compliant #2 fuel oil (0.5% sulfur) [A-432-71-K-A (August 24, 2009)]
NO_x – 20 lb/1000 gal; AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
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 – 06-096 CMR 101

Firing Natural Gas:

PM – 0.05 lb/MMBtu; A-432-71-M-M (April 9, 2012), BACT
PM₁₀ – 0.05 lb/MMBtu; derived from PM limit
SO₂ – 0.6 lb/MMscf; AP-42, Table 1.4-2 (dated 7/98)
NO_x – 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 – 06-096 CMR 101

Emissions from the Hot Oil Heater shall not exceed the following when firing #2 fuel oil as the primary fuel: [A-432-71-J-R (January 30, 2008), BPT]

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>
PM	0.08

<u>Pollutant:</u>	<u>PM</u>	<u>PM₁₀</u>	<u>SO₂</u>	<u>NO_x</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>VOC</u>
<u>Limit, lb/hr:</u>	0.25	0.25	1.6	0.44	0.11	0.01

Emissions from the Hot Oil Heater shall not exceed the following when firing natural gas as the primary fuel: [A-432-71-L-M (November 30, 2011), BPT]

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>
PM	0.05

<u>Pollutant:</u>	<u>PM</u>	<u>PM₁₀</u>	<u>SO₂</u>	<u>NO_x</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>VOC</u>
<u>Limit, lb/hr:</u>	0.16	0.16	0.002	0.3	0.25	0.02

Visible emissions from the Hot Oil Heater shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average except for no more than one six-minute block average in a continuous three-hour period. [A-432-71-M-M (April 9, 2012)]

2. Recordkeeping

Global shall keep fuel records documenting the amounts of each type of fuel fired in the Hot Oil Heater including the sulfur content of the fuel. These records shall be kept on a monthly and a 12-month rolling total basis.

3. The Hot Oil Heater shall not exceed SO₂ emissions of 4.2 tons per year based on a 12-month rolling total. This is the equivalent of firing 200,000 gallons #2 fuel oil with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.3%. However, at no time shall #2 oil fired in the Hot Oil Heater exceed a sulfur content of 0.5%.

4. Fuel Oil Sulfur Content

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

5. NESHAP

The Hot Oil Heater is exempt from the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources* because the unit is considered a process heater located at an Area Source.

D. Generator #1

Global operates one emergency generator. The emergency generator is rated at 0.73 MMBtu/hour and fires #2 fuel oil or diesel fuel. The generator was manufactured in 1992.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for the generator are based on the following:

- PM – 0.31 lb/MMBtu, AP-42 Table 3.3-1 (dated 10/96)
- PM₁₀ – 0.31 lb/MMBtu, derived from PM limit
- SO₂ – 0.3 lb/MMBtu, based on firing 0.3% sulfur fuel
- 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 101

Emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed the following: [A-432-71-J-R (January 30, 2008), BPT]

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO₂ (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1 (0.73 MMBtu/hr), diesel	0.09	0.09	0.22	3.22	0.69	0.26

Visible emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average, except for no more than two six-minute block averages in a three-hour period.

The emergency generator shall be limited to 500 hours of operation a year, based on a 12-month rolling total. Global shall keep records of the hours of operation for the unit.

2. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

Due to the manufacture date of this emergency generator, it is not subject to NSPS found at 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*, which is applicable to generators for which construction commenced after July 11, 2005, and which were manufactured after April 1, 2006.

3. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

The federal regulation 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines* is applicable to the emergency generator listed above. The unit is considered existing, emergency, stationary, reciprocating internal combustion engines at an area HAP source and is not subject to New Source Performance Standards regulations. EPA's August 9, 2010 memo (*Guidance Regarding Definition of Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Emergency Stationary RICE in the NESHAP for Stationary RICE*) specifically does not exempt this unit from the federal requirements.

Emergency Definition:

An emergency, stationary, reciprocating, internal combustion engine (RICE) is defined in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ as any stationary internal combustion engine whose operation is limited to emergency situations and required testing and maintenance. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. Stationary RICE used for peak shaving are not considered emergency stationary RICE. Stationary RICE used to supply power to an electric grid or to supply non-emergency power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity are not considered to be emergency engines, except as permitted under §63.6640(f).

§63.6640(f) limits maintenance checks and readiness testing of the unit to 100 hours per year. Emergency stationary RICE may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are counted toward the 100 hours per year provided for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity; except that owners and operators may operate the emergency engine for a maximum of 15 hours per year as part of a demand response program if the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission

operator has determined there are emergency conditions that could lead to a potential electrical blackout, such as unusually low frequency, equipment overload, capacity or energy deficiency, or unacceptable voltage level. The engine may not be operated for more than 30 minutes prior to the time when the emergency condition is expected to occur, and the engine operation must be terminated immediately after the facility is notified that the emergency condition is no longer imminent. The 15 hours per year of demand response operation are counted as part of the 50 hours of operation per year provided for non-emergency situations. The supply of emergency power to another entity or entities pursuant to financial arrangement is not limited by this paragraph, as long as the power provided by the financial arrangement is limited to emergency power.

40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Requirements
 [40 CFR §63.6603(a) and Table 2(d)]:

	Compliance Dates	Operating Limitations*
<i>Compression ignition (diesel, fuel oil) units:</i> Generator #1	No later than May 3, 2013	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; - Inspect the air cleaner every 1000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; - Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary

* Note: Due to the 500 hour operation limit on each generator, the inspections and oil/filter changes shall be performed annually to meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

The generator shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or Global shall develop a maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR §63.6625(e)]

A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on the generator. [40 CFR §63.6625(f)]

Generator #1 shall be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance and testing. Up to 50 hours/year of the 100 hours/year may be used in non-emergency situations (this does not include peak shaving or generating income or a financial arrangement with another entity). A maximum of 15 hours per year (of the 50 hours/year) may be used as part of a demand response program. [40 CFR §63.6640(f)(1)]

Global shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the generator and the hours of operation of the engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the hours spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours spent for non-emergency. If the generator is used for demand response operation, Global must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response. [40 CFR §63.6655(e) and (f)]

E. Above Ground Storage Tanks

Global currently operates nine tanks with fixed roofs and three tanks with external floating roofs. Each of these tanks varies in size and throughput depending on the demand for petroleum products throughout the year.

Tanks 1 through 8, 14, and 15 were all installed prior to 1973 and are therefore not subject to EPA New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) Subpart K, Ka, or Kb, applicable to Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids manufactured after June 11, 1973, with capacities greater than 40,000 gallons.

Tank #9 was installed in 1974 and meets the date criteria for being subject to 40 CFR Part 60, *Subpart K—Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978*. However, there are no applicable requirements for this tank storing asphalt, per § 60.112 (a)(1) of Subpart K.

Tank #16 was installed in 2002 and meets the date criteria for being subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb, *Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced after July 12, 1984*. However, this tank is not subject to any of the requirements of this Subpart, per § 60.110b of Subpart Kb.

F. Loading Rack, Equipment and Piping Components

Global utilizes a loading rack which includes the loading arms, pumps, meters, shutoff valves, relief valves, and other piping and valves necessary to fill tank trucks at the terminal.

The transportation and marketing of petroleum liquids involve many distinct operations, each of which represents a potential source of evaporation loss. Loading losses are the primary source of evaporative emissions from tank trucks. Loading losses occur as organic vapors in "empty" cargo tanks are displaced to the atmosphere by the liquid being loaded into the tanks. These vapors are a

composite of (1) vapors formed in the empty tank by evaporation of residual product from previous loads, (2) vapors transferred to the tank in vapor balance systems as product is being unloaded, and (3) vapors generated in the tank as the new product is being loaded. The quantity of evaporative losses from loading operations is, therefore, a function of the following parameters:

- Physical and chemical characteristics of the previous cargo;
- Method of unloading the previous cargo;
- Operations to transport the empty carrier to a loading terminal;
- Method of loading the new cargo; and
- Physical and chemical characteristics of the new cargo.

Loading of other petroleum products into tank trucks which have carried gasoline as the most recent previous load are a source of VOC and HAP emissions. Global utilizes a John Zink vapor combustion unit (VCU) on the loading rack, which controls emissions to 10 milligrams of VOC per liter of product loaded, utilizing propane to incinerate vapors captured during gasoline-related loading events. No control device is utilized during materials transfers that are non-gasoline-related; emissions from the handling of non-gasoline materials are considered fugitive emissions.

The VCU is rated at 26.0 MMBtu/hour firing propane and has a maximum process rate of 2,400 gallons/minute. Emissions from the firing of propane for the destruction of VOCs from gasoline-related loading events are based on 91.5 MMBtu/1000 gallons of propane fired and the following:

- PM – 0.7, AP-42 Table 1.5-1 (07/08)
- PM₁₀ – 0.7, derived from PM factor
- SO₂ – 0.10S, AP-42 Table 1.5-1 (07/08)
- NO_x – 13, AP-42 Table 1.5-1 (07/08)
- CO – 7.5, AP-42 Table 1.5-1 (07/08)
- VOC – 1.0, AP-42 Table 1.5-1 (07/08)

Emissions from the firing of propane in the VCU shall be limited to the following:

Pollutant	Limit, lb/hour
PM	0.20
PM ₁₀	0.20
SO ₂	0.43
NO _x	3.69
CO	2.13
VOC	0.28

BPT for the distillate tanks and loading rack includes the following requirements:

1. Global shall perform routine inspections of all distillate storage tanks at a minimum of once every month around the perimeter of the tank and roof.
2. Global shall keep an inspection log documenting any detected leaks, holes, tears, or other opening and the corrective action taken.
3. Global shall keep records of monthly throughput specifying quantity and types of petroleum liquids in each tank and the period of storage.
4. Global shall operate and maintain a VCU to control emissions from the loading rack when loading trucks whose most recent previous load was gasoline.

G. Fugitive Emissions

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

H. Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

Annual emission limits from Boilers #1 and #2 for PM and NO_x are based on the worst case scenario of firing of 1,200,000 gallons/year of #6 fuel oil; for CO and VOC from Boilers #1 and #2, the annual values are based on the worst case scenario of firing 180 MMscf/year of natural gas. Annual emissions of SO₂ are based on the previously licensed limit of 45.1 TPY combined SO₂ emissions from Boilers #1 and #2.

Because there is no fuel use cap for the Hot Oil Heater, annual emissions for all pollutants except SO₂ are based on the highest calculated value from either fuel; the SO₂ value is based on the previously licensed annual limit. Annual emissions from propane firing in the VCU are based on 8760 hours/year of operation.

Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility

Tons/year

(used to calculate the annual license fee)

	<u>PM</u>	<u>PM₁₀</u>	<u>SO₂</u>	<u>NO_x</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>VOC</u>	<u>Total HAP</u>
Boilers #1 and #2	18.0	18.0	45.1	33.0	7.6	0.5	--
Hot Oil Heater	1.1	1.1	4.2	1.9	1.1	0.1	--
Generator #1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.8	0.2	0.1	--
VCU	0.9	0.9	1.9	16.2	9.3	1.2	--
Facility-Wide	--	--	--	--	--	20.0	9.9
Total TPY	20.1	20.1	51.3	51.9	18.2	21.9	9.9

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 (CO₂e).

Based on the facility's fuel use limits, 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, Global is below the major source threshold of 100,000 tons of CO₂e 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:

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM	25
PM ₁₀	25
SO ₂	50
NO _x	50
CO	250

Based on the total facility licensed emissions, Global 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-432-71-N-R (SM) 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, as defined in 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended), 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 emissions 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 and #2

A. Fuel

1. Boilers #1 and #2 are licensed to fire either #6 fuel oil or natural gas. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
2. The sulfur content of the #6 fuel oil fired in Boilers #1 and #2 shall not exceed 2.0% by weight until December 31, 2017. [06-096 CMR 106]
3. Per 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(1), beginning January 1, 2018, #6 fuel oil fired at the facility shall not exceed a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight.
4. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity, type, and the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

B. Annual SO₂ Emission Limit [A-432-71-L-M (November 30, 2011), BPT]

1. Global shall not exceed a total annual SO₂ emissions limit from Boilers #1 and #2 combined of 45.1 tons per year based on a 12-month rolling total.
2. Global shall keep records of the amount of all #6 fuel oil fired in Boilers #1 and #2 and the corresponding sulfur content as well as monthly records showing the calculated SO₂ emissions on both a monthly and a 12-month rolling total basis.

C. Emissions from each boiler shall not exceed the following when firing #6 fuel oil as the primary fuel: [A-432-71-J-R (January 30, 2008), BPT]

Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
PM	0.20

Pollutant:	PM	PM₁₀	SO₂	NO_x	CO	VOC
Limit, lb/hr:	3.36	3.36	33.6	6.16	0.56	0.03

- D. When firing #6 fuel oil, visible emissions from either stack through which Boiler #1 and Boiler #2 exhaust shall be limited to 30% opacity on a six-minute block average basis, except for no more than two six-minute block averages in a three-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101(2)(B)(1)(a)(i)]

- E. Emissions from each boiler shall not exceed the following when firing natural gas as the primary fuel: [A-432-71-L-M (November 30, 2011), BPT]

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>
PM	0.05

<u>Pollutant:</u>	<u>PM</u>	<u>PM₁₀</u>	<u>SO₂</u>	<u>NO_x</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>VOC</u>
<u>Limit, lb/hr:</u>	0.84	0.84	0.01	1.68	1.41	0.09

- F. When firing natural gas, visible emissions from either stack through which Boiler #1 and #2 exhaust shall be limited to 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis, except for no more than one six-minute block average in a three-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101(2)(B)(1)(c)]

(17) **Hot Oil Heater**

A. Fuel

1. The Hot Oil Heater is licensed to fire both #2 fuel oil and natural gas. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
2. Prior to January 1, 2016, the #2 fuel oil fired in the Hot Oil Heater shall be ASTM D396 compliant (max. sulfur content of 0.5% by weight). [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
3. Beginning January 1, 2016, #2 fuel oil fired at the facility shall have a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm). [38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
4. Beginning January 1, 2018, #2 fuel oil fired at the facility shall have 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. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

B. Annual SO₂ Emission Limit

1. The Hot Oil Heater shall not exceed SO₂ emissions of 4.2 tons per year based on a 12-month rolling total. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

2. Global shall keep records of the amounts of #2 fuel oil and Natural Gas fired in the Hot Oil Heater and the corresponding sulfur contents, as well as monthly records showing the calculated SO₂ emissions on both a monthly and a 12-month rolling total basis. [A-432-71-M-M (April 9, 2012), BACT]

C. Emissions from the Hot Oil Heater shall not exceed the following when firing #2 fuel oil as the primary fuel: [A-432-71-J-R (January 30, 2008), BPT]

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>
PM	0.08

<u>Pollutant:</u>	<u>PM</u>	<u>PM₁₀</u>	<u>SO₂</u>	<u>NO_x</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>VOC</u>
<u>Limit, lb/hr:</u>	0.25	0.25	1.6	0.44	0.11	0.01

D. Emissions from the Hot Oil Heater shall not exceed the following when firing natural gas as the primary fuel: [A-432-71-L-M (November 30, 2011), BPT]

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>
PM	0.05

<u>Pollutant:</u>	<u>PM</u>	<u>PM₁₀</u>	<u>SO₂</u>	<u>NO_x</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>VOC</u>
<u>Limit, lb/hr:</u>	0.16	0.16	0.002	0.3	0.25	0.02

E. Visible emissions from the Hot Oil Heater shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average except for no more than one six-minute block average in a continuous three-hour period. [A-432-71-M-M (April 9, 2012)]

(18) **Generator #1**

A. Generator #1 is 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, BPT]

B. The fuel oil sulfur content for Generator #1 shall be limited to 0.3% 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 from Generator #1 shall not exceed the following:
[A-432-71-J-R (January 30, 2008), BPT]

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO₂ (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1 (0.73 MMBtu/hr), #2 fuel or diesel (max. 0.3% S)	0.09	0.09	0.22	3.22	0.69	0.26

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

- E. Generator #1 shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, including the following:

1. No later than May 3, 2013, Global shall meet the following operational limitations for the compression ignition emergency generator (Generator #1):
 - a. Change the oil and filter annually,
 - b. Inspect the air cleaner annually, and
 - c. Inspect the hoses and belts annually and replace as necessary.

A log shall be maintained documenting compliance with the operational limitations.

[40 CFR §63.6603(a) and Table 2(d); and 06-096 CMR 115]

2. A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on Generator #1. [40 CFR §63.6625(f)]
3. Maintenance, Testing, and Non-Emergency Operating Situations
 - a. Generator #1 shall be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance and testing. Up to 50 hours/year of the 100 hours/year may be used in non-emergency situations (this does not include peak shaving or generating income or a financial arrangement with another entity). A maximum of 15 hours per year (of the 50 hours/year) may be used as part of a demand response program. These limits are based on a 12-month rolling total. Compliance shall be demonstrated by a written log of all generator operating hours. [40 CFR §63.6640(f)(1) and 06-096 CMR 115]
 - b. Global shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on Generator #1 and the hours of operation of the engine recorded

through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the hours spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours spent for non-emergency. If the generator is used for demand response operation, Global must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation and the time the engine was operated as part of demand response. [40 CFR §63.6655(e) and (f)]

4. Generator #1 shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emissions-related written instructions, or Global shall develop a maintenance plan which provides to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR §63.6625(e)]

(19) Petroleum Storage Tanks

- A. Global shall store only distillate or residual (including asphalt) petroleum products in their storage tanks. [A-432-71-J-R (January 30, 2008), BPT]
- B. Global shall conduct routine inspections of all distillate/residual storage tanks at a minimum of once every month around the perimeter of the tank and roof. [A-432-71-J-R (January 30, 2008) BPT]
- C. The following records shall be maintained at the source and available for inspection by the Department [A-432-71-J-R (January 30, 2008), BPT]:
 1. Inspection log documenting any detected leaks, holes, tears, or other opening and the corrective action taken; and
 2. Monthly throughput specifying quantity and types of volatile petroleum liquids in each tank and the period of storage.

(20) Loading Rack

- A. Global shall not load any truck carrying gasoline or which has carried gasoline as the most recent previous load unless a vapor collection and control system is utilized during the entire loading process. [A-432-71-J-R (January 30, 2008), BPT]
- B. Global shall maintain the Vapor Combustion Unit (VCU) and operate it to control the emissions from the loading rack when loading trucks whose most recent previous load was gasoline. [A-432-71-J-R (January 30, 2008), BPT]

- C. VOC emissions from the VCU shall not exceed 10 milligrams of VOC per liter of product transferred. [A-432-71-J-R (January 30, 2008), BPT]
- D. Emissions from the firing of propane in the VCU shall be limited to the following [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

Pollutant	Limit, lb/hour
PM	0.20
PM ₁₀	0.20
SO ₂	0.43
NO _x	3.69
CO	2.13
VOC	0.28

- E. Global shall conduct a VOC compliance test on the VCU prior to June 15, 2014 and every fifth year thereafter. A report containing test results shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of testing according to the requirements of the Department's stack test protocol. [A-432-71-J-R (January 30, 2008), BPT]
- F. Global shall not exceed a process rate to the Loading Rack VCU of 2,400 gallons/minute of distillate and/or residual oil. Flow meters used for sales records shall be used to verify that this design capacity is not exceeded. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

(21) **Facility-Wide Emission Limits**

- A. Global shall not exceed a facility wide emission limit of 21.9 tons per year of VOC based on a 12-month rolling total. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- B. Global shall not exceed a facility wide emission limit of 9.9 tons per year for all HAPs combined, based on a 12-month rolling total. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- C. Compliance with these limits shall be demonstrated through the use of a Department-approved tank emission program, such as a recent version of EPA's TANKS program, and total annual throughput records of the facility.

(22) **Fugitive Emissions**

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

Global Companies, LLC
Cumberland County
South Portland, Maine
A-432-71-N-R (SM)

26

Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Air Emission License
Renewal

(23) **Annual Emission Statement**

In accordance with *Emission Statements*, 06-096 CMR 137 (as amended), the licensee shall annually report to the Department the information necessary to accurately update the State's emission inventory by means of either of the following:

- A. A computer program and accompanying instructions supplied by the Department; or
- B. A written emission statement containing the information required in 06-096 CMR 137.

The emission statement must be submitted as specified by the date in 06-096 CMR 137.

- (24) Global 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 23 DAY OF January, 2013.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY:


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, 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: November 7, 2012

Date of application acceptance: November 13, 2012

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

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

