



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
17 STATE HOUSE STATION AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017

DEPARTMENT ORDER

City of Portland
Lyman Moore Middle School
Cumberland County
Portland, Maine
A-426-71-H-R/A

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

FINDINGS OF FACT

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 Maine Revised Statutes (M.R.S.) § 344 and § 590, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Department) finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

The City of Portland – Lyman Moore Middle School (City of Portland) has applied to renew their Air Emission License for the operation of emission sources associated with their educational facility.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 171 Auburn Street, Portland, Maine.

The City of Portland has also requested an after-the-fact amendment to their license in order to remove their two previous boilers and replace them with two new boilers.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

Boilers

Equipment	Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Firing Rate	Fuel Type	Date of Manuf.	Date of Install.	Stack #
Boiler #1*	6.3	6,300 scf/hr	Natural Gas	2018	2018	1
		45 gph	Distillate Fuel			
Boiler #2*	6.3	6,300 scf/hr	Natural Gas	2018	2018	1
		45 gph	Distillate Fuel			
Boiler #1**	6.28	6,157 scf/hr	Natural Gas	1999	1999	1
		45 gph	Distillate Fuel			
Boiler #2**	6.28	6,157 scf/hr	Natural Gas	1999	1999	1
		45 gph	Distillate Fuel			

* New to license

** Removed from license

The City of Portland may operate portable engines used for maintenance or emergency-only purposes. These engines are considered insignificant activities and are not required to be included in this license. However, they may still be subject to applicable State and Federal regulations.

C. Definitions

Distillate Fuel means the following:

- Fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) in ASTM D396;
- Diesel fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined in ASTM D975;
- Kerosene, as defined in ASTM D3699;
- Biodiesel, as defined in ASTM D6751; or
- Biodiesel blends, as defined in ASTM D7467.

Portable or Non-Road Engine means an internal combustion engine which is 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. This definition does NOT include engines which remain or will remain at a location (excluding storage locations) for more than 12 consecutive months or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. A location is any single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation. Any engine that replaces an engine at a location and that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

An engine is not a non-road (portable) engine if it remains or will remain at a location for more than 12 consecutive months or for a shorter period of time if sited at a seasonal source. A seasonal source is a source that remains in a single location for two years or more and which operates for fewer than 12 months in a calendar year. If an engine operates at a seasonal source for one entire season, the engine does not meet the criteria of a non-road (portable) engine and is subject to applicable stationary engine requirements.

Records or Logs mean either hardcopy or electronic records.

D. Application Classification

All rules, regulations, or statutes referenced in this air emission license refer to the amended version in effect as of the date this license was issued.

The City of Portland has applied to renew currently licensed emission units as well as amend their license as addressed in Section I(A) above.

The modification of a minor source is considered a major or minor modification based on whether or not expected emission increases exceed the “Significant Emissions” levels as defined in the Department’s *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (C.M.R.) ch. 100. The emission increases are determined by subtracting the current licensed annual emissions preceding the modification from the maximum future licensed annual emissions, as follows:

Pollutant	Current License (tpy)	Future License (tpy)	Net Change (tpy)	Significant Emissions Levels
PM	2.8	4.4	+1.6	100
PM ₁₀	2.8	4.4	+1.6	100
PM _{2.5}	2.8	4.4	+1.6	100
SO ₂	neg	neg	-	100
NO _x	5.4	7.8	+2.4	100
CO	4.6	4.6	-	100
VOC	0.4	0.4	-	50*

* The City of Portland is located in an area of the state included in the Ozone Transport Region. Therefore, the significant emission level for VOC is 50 tpy.

Emissions in this renewal were calculated based on worse case emission factors between natural gas and distillate fuel, with the net changes reflecting this above. This modification is determined to be a minor modification and has been processed as such.

E. Facility Classification

The facility is licensed as follows:

- As a natural minor source of criteria pollutants, because no license restrictions are necessary to keep facility emissions below major source thresholds for criteria pollutants; and
- As an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), because the licensed emissions are below the major source thresholds for HAP.

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 C.M.R. ch. 100. Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment.

BPT for new sources and modifications requires a demonstration that emissions are receiving Best Available Control Technology (BACT), as defined in *Definitions*

Regulation, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 100. BACT is a top-down approach to selecting air emission controls considering economic, environmental, and energy impacts.

B. Boilers #1 and #2

The City of Portland operates Boilers #1 and #2 for facility heating. Each boiler is rated at 6.3 MMBtu/hr and can fire distillate fuel or natural gas. However, natural gas is the primary fuel, and distillate fuel is used as an emergency back-up fuel during periods of natural gas curtailment or supply interruption. Boilers #1 and #2 were installed in 2018 and exhaust through a common stack, Stack #1.

Boilers #1 and #2 are licensed to fire distillate fuel. With limited exceptions, no person shall import, distribute, or offer for sale any distillate fuel with a sulfur content greater than 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm) pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 603-A(2)(A)(3). Therefore, the distillate fuel purchased or otherwise obtained for use in Boilers #1 and #2 shall not exceed 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm).

1. BACT Findings

The City of Portland submitted a BACT analysis for control of emissions from Boilers #1 and #2, summarized below.

a. Particulate Matter (PM, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5})

The City of Portland fires only low-ash content fuel, natural gas with distillate fuel as a back-up, in the boilers and optimizes combustion conditions by following maintenance practices recommended by the manufacturer. Additional add-on pollution controls are not economically feasible.

BACT for PM/PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} emissions from Boilers #1 and #2 is the use of low-ash content fuel (natural gas with distillate fuel as a back-up) and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

b. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

The City of Portland fires primarily natural gas, with distillate fuel as a back-up fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.0015% by weight. The use of this fuel results in minimal emissions of SO₂, and additional add-on pollution controls are not economically feasible.

BACT for SO₂ emissions from Boilers #1 and #2 is the use of natural gas, ultra-low-sulfur distillate fuel as a back-up fuel, and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

c. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

There are several control strategies for the control of NO_x from boilers including Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR), Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR), the purchase of high efficiency, low emission designed boilers, and proper operation and maintenance of the boilers.

Both SCR and SNCR are technically feasible control technologies for minimizing NO_x. Both methods include injection of a NO_x reducing agent, typically ammonia or urea, into the boiler combustion gases, where the reagent reacts with NO_x to form nitrogen and water. Each technology is effective within a specific temperature range, 500 – 1,200 °F for SCR and 1,400 – 1,600 °F for SNCR. However, both SCR and SNCR have the negative environmental impact of emissions of unreacted ammonia. In addition, due to the initial capital cost and the annual operating costs, these systems are typically only considered cost effective for units larger than Boilers #1 and #2.

The selected high efficiency boilers use a three-pass system, with the manufacturer's statement that the burners will meet 37.2 lb/10⁶ scf (30 ppm) for NO_x when burning natural gas. Low-NO_x burners have emissions of 50 lb/10⁶ scf, according to AP-42 Table 1.4-1, so this technology shows better NO_x reduction.

BACT for NO_x emissions from Boilers #1 and #2 is high efficiency three-pass boilers, proper operation and maintenance of the units, and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

d. Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

There are several strategies for the control of CO and VOC including oxidation catalysts, thermal oxidizers, and use of an oxygen trim system.

Oxidation catalysts and thermal oxidizers both have high capital, maintenance, and operational costs considering the size of the boilers in question. These controls were determined to be economically infeasible.

BACT for CO and VOC emissions from Boilers #1 and #2 are the emission limits listed in the tables below.

e. Emission Limits

Distillate Fuel

PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	–	0.08 lb/MMBtu 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT
SO ₂	–	based on firing distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight
NO _x	–	20 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-1 dated 5/10
CO	–	5 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-1 dated 5/10
VOC	–	0.34 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-3 dated 5/10
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

Natural Gas

PM/ PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	–	0.05 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT
SO ₂	–	0.6 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
NO _x	–	50 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-1 dated 7/98
CO	–	84 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-1 dated 7/98
VOC	–	5.5 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BACT emission limits for Boilers #1 and #2 are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Boiler #1 <i>Distillate Fuel</i>	PM	0.08
Boiler #1 <i>Natural Gas</i>	PM	0.05
Boiler #2 <i>Distillate Fuel</i>	PM	0.08
Boiler #2 <i>Natural Gas</i>	PM	0.05

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	PM _{2.5} (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #1 <i>Distillate Fuel</i>	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.01	0.90	0.23	0.02
Boiler #1 <i>Natural Gas</i>	0.32	0.32	0.32	-	0.31	0.51	0.03
Boiler #2 <i>Distillate Fuel</i>	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.01	0.90	0.23	0.02
Boiler #2 <i>Natural Gas</i>	0.32	0.32	0.32	-	0.31	0.51	0.03

2. Visible Emissions

When firing distillate fuel in either Boiler #1 or #2, visible emissions from Stack #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

When firing only natural gas in Boilers #1 and #2, visible emissions from Stack #1 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

3. Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for Boilers #1 and #2 shall include recordkeeping to document each time distillate fuel is fired, the duration of firing distillate fuel, and the reason why (gas supply interruption, startup, or periodic testing of liquid fuel), as well as the calendar-year running total of time firing distillate fuel for periodic testing.

4. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS): 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc

Due to their size, Boilers #1 and #2 are not subject to *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units* 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc for units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989. [40 C.F.R. § 60.40c]

5. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP): 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ

Boilers #1 and #2 are not subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources*, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ.

Gas-fired boilers are exempt from 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ. However, boilers which fire fuel oil are not. A “gas-fired boiler” is defined as any boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels and burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruption, startups, or periodic testing on liquid fuel. Periodic testing of liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11237]

In order to maintain the classification of gas-fired boilers, the City of Portland shall only fire distillate fuel in Boilers #1 and #2 during periods of gas curtailment or supply interruption (as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 63.11237 “Period of gas curtailment or supply interruption”), startups, or for periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on liquid fuel. Periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year. The firing of distillate fuel in either boiler outside of the constraints on liquid fuel use as described in

Subpart JJJJJ for gas-fired boilers would cause the boiler(s) to be considered oil fired boilers and subject to applicable Subpart JJJJJ requirements.

C. General Process Emissions

Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

D. Fugitive Emissions

The City of Portland shall not cause emissions of any fugitive dust during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation without taking reasonable precautions. Such reasonable precautions shall be included in the facility's continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter. See 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(C) for a list of potential reasonable precautions.

The City of Portland shall not cause or allow visible emissions within 20 feet of ground level, measured as any level of opacity and not including water vapor, beyond the legal boundary of the property on which such emissions occur. Compliance with this standard shall be determined pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 22.

E. Annual Emissions

The table below provides an estimate of facility-wide annual emissions for the purposes of calculating the facility's annual air license fee and establishing the facility's potential to emit (PTE). Only licensed equipment is included, i.e., emissions from insignificant activities are excluded. Similarly, unquantifiable fugitive particulate matter emissions are not included except when required by state or federal regulations. Maximum potential emissions were calculated based on firing both Boiler #1 and #2 for 8,760 hr/yr and using the higher annual emission tonnages for either natural gas or distillate fuel consumption.

This information does not represent a comprehensive list of license restrictions or permissions. That information is provided in the Order section of this license.

Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility

Tons/year

(used to calculate the annual license fee)

	PM	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO _x	CO	VOC
Boiler #1	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	3.9	2.3	0.2
Boiler #2	2.2	2.2	2.2	-	3.9	2.3	0.2
Total TPY	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.1*	7.8	4.6	0.4

* Because estimated emissions are small but not zero, this value was rounded to the nearest tenth of a ton.

Pollutant	Tons/year
Single HAP	7.9
Total HAP	19.9

III.AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

The level of ambient air quality impact modeling required for a minor source is determined by the Department on a case-by-case basis. In accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, an ambient air quality impact analysis is not required for a minor source if the total licensed annual emissions of any pollutant released do not exceed the following levels and there are no extenuating circumstances:

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM ₁₀	25
PM _{2.5}	15
SO ₂	50
NO _x	50
CO	250

The total licensed annual emissions for the facility are below the emission levels contained in the table above and there are no extenuating circumstances; therefore, an ambient air quality impact analysis is not required as part of this license.

This determination is based on information provided by the applicant regarding the expected operation of the emission units. If the Department determines that any parameter (e.g., stack size, configuration, flow rate, emission rates, nearby structures, etc.) deviates from what was included in the application, the Department may require the City of Portland to submit additional information and may require an ambient air quality impact analysis at that time.

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-426-71-H-R/A subject to the following conditions.

Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this License or part thereof 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. § 347-C).
- (2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to beginning actual construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 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 C.M.R. ch. 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 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S. § 353-A. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115] Payment of the annual air emission license fee for the City of Portland is due by the end of August of each year. [38 M.R.S. § 353-A(3)]
- (6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 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 C.M.R. ch. 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 C.M.R. ch. 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 C.M.R. ch. 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 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 C.F.R. 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 C.F.R. 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 C.M.R. ch. 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 the written test report by the Department, or another alternative timeframe approved by the Department, 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 C.F.R. 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 C.M.R. ch. 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 license requirement. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 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 C.M.R. ch. 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 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (16) The licensee 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. § 605). [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(17) Boilers #1 and #2

A. Fuel

1. Boilers #1 and #2 are licensed to fire natural gas and distillate fuel. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

2. The facility shall not purchase or otherwise obtain distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content that exceeds 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]
3. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records showing the quantity, type, and the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered or fuel used. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year basis. Fuel sulfur content compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, a statement from the supplier that the fuel delivered meets Maine's fuel sulfur content standards, certificate of analysis, or testing of fuel in the tank on-site. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Boiler #1 <i>Distillate Fuel</i>	PM	0.08	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT
Boiler #1 <i>Natural Gas</i>	PM	0.05	
Boiler #2 <i>Distillate Fuel</i>	PM	0.08	
Boiler #2 <i>Natural Gas</i>	PM	0.05	

C. Emissions shall not exceed the following [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]:

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	PM _{2.5} (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #1 <i>Distillate Fuel</i>	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.01	0.90	0.23	0.02
Boiler #1 <i>Natural Gas</i>	0.32	0.32	0.32	-	0.31	0.51	0.03
Boiler #2 <i>Distillate Fuel</i>	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.01	0.90	0.23	0.02
Boiler #2 <i>Natural Gas</i>	0.32	0.32	0.32	-	0.31	0.51	0.03

D. Visible Emissions

1. When firing distillate fuel in either Boiler #1 or #2, visible emissions from Stack #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.
2. When firing only natural gas in Boilers #1 and #2, visible emissions from Stack #1 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, §§ 4(A)(2), 4(A)(3), and 4(D)(1)]

E. Operational Limitation

The City of Portland shall only fire distillate fuel in Boilers #1 and #2 during periods of gas curtailment or supply interruption (as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 63.11237 “Period of gas curtailment or supply interruption”), startups, or for periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on liquid fuel. Periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year. The firing of distillate fuel in either boiler outside of the constraints on liquid fuel use as described in Subpart JJJJJ for gas-fired boilers would cause the boiler(s) to be considered oil fired boilers and subject to applicable Subpart JJJJJ requirements.

To document compliance with the above operational limits, the City of Portland shall maintain records for the two boilers of each time distillate fuel is fired, the duration of distillate fuel firing, and the reason why (gas supply interruption, startup, or periodic testing of liquid fuel), as well as the calendar-year running total of time firing distillate fuel for periodic testing.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(18) **General Process Sources**

Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(B)(4)]

(19) **Fugitive Emissions** [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(C)]

- A. The City of Portland shall not cause emissions of any fugitive dust during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation without taking reasonable precautions. Such reasonable precautions shall be included in the facility’s continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter. See 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(C) for a list of potential reasonable precautions.
- B. The City of Portland shall not cause or allow visible emissions within 20 feet of ground level, measured as any level of opacity and not including water vapor, beyond the legal boundary of the property on which such emissions occur. Compliance with this standard shall be determined pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 22.

City of Portland
Lyman Moore Middle School
Cumberland County
Portland, Maine
A-426-71-H-R/A

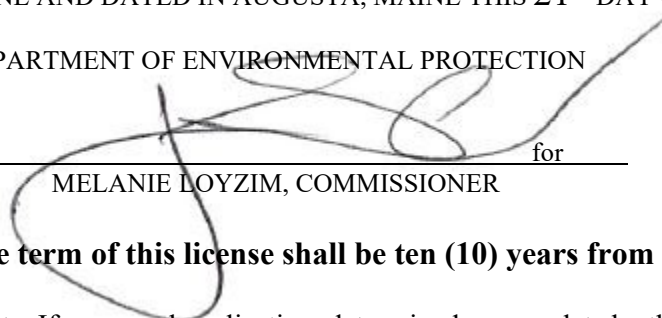
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**Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Air Emission License
Renewal and
After-the-Fact Amendment**

- (20) If the Department determines that any parameter value pertaining to construction and operation of the emissions units, including but not limited to stack size, configuration, flow rate, emission rates, nearby structures, etc., deviates from what was submitted in the application or ambient air quality impact analysis for this air emission license, the City of Portland may be required to submit additional information. Upon written request from the Department, the City of Portland shall provide information necessary to demonstrate AAQS will not be exceeded, potentially including submission of an ambient air quality impact analysis or an application to amend this air emission license to resolve any deficiencies and ensure compliance with AAQS. Submission of this information is due within 60 days of the Department's written request unless otherwise stated in the Department's letter.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, § 2(O)]

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 21st DAY OF AUGUST, 2025.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY:  for
MELANIE LOYZIM, COMMISSIONER

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

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

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: January 30, 2025

Date of application acceptance: January 30, 2025

This Order prepared by Zac Hicks, Bureau of Air Quality.