



DEPARTMENT ORDER

**Ranger Construction Corporation
d/b/a ML Lloyd & Sons
Somerset County
Norridgewock, Maine
A-441-71-J-R**

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

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 (the Department) finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

Ranger Construction Corporation d/b/a ML Lloyd & Sons (Ranger) has submitted a timely application to renew their Air Emission License for the operation of their portable crushed stone and gravel facility located at Norridgewock Pit on Lloyd Road in Norridgewock, Maine.

The main office is located at 1 Savage Street, Fairfield, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this Air Emission License:

Rock Crusher

Designation	Powered	Process Rate (tons/hour)	Date of Manufacture	Control Device
RC #1	Diesel Gen. #1	125	1986	Spray Nozzles

Engine

Unit ID	Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Max. Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Fuel Type	Date of Manuf.
Generator #1	1.50	10.95	Distillate Fuel	1986

Ranger may operate other nonmetallic mineral processing equipment not explicitly listed including grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck or railcar loading stations. Requirements for

this equipment are included in sections of this license for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants.

Ranger may operate small stationary engines smaller than 0.5 MMBtu/hr. These engines are considered insignificant activities and are not required to be included in this license. However, they are still subject to applicable State and Federal regulations. More information regarding requirements for small stationary engines is available on the Department's website at the link below.

<http://www.maine.gov/dep/air/publications/docs/SmallRICEGuidance.pdf>

Additionally, Ranger 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.

Nonmetallic mineral processing plant means any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral wherever located, including lime plants, power plants, steel mills, asphalt concrete plants, portland cement plants (not including concrete batch plants), or any other facility processing nonmetallic minerals.

Portable nonmetallic mineral processing plant or portable plant, as pertaining to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, means any nonmetallic mineral processing plant that is mounted on any chassis or skids and may be moved by the application of a lifting or pulling force. In addition, there shall be no cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) by which any piece of equipment is attached or clamped to any anchor, slab, or structure, including bedrock that must be removed prior to the application of a lifting or pulling force for the purpose of transporting the unit.

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 application for Ranger 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 Code of Maine Rules (C.M.R.) ch. 115.

E. Facility Classification

With the annual fuel limit on Generator #1, the facility is licensed as follows:

- As a synthetic minor source of air emissions for criteria pollutants, because Ranger is subject to license restrictions that keep facility emissions below major source thresholds for NO_x; 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

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 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. Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plant

RC #1 is a portable unit which was manufactured in 1986 and installed in 1996 with a rated capacity of 125 tons/hr. RC #1 has water sprays to control PM emissions.

1. BPT Findings

The regulated pollutant from a nonmetallic mineral processing plant is particulate matter. To meet the requirements of BPT for control of particulate matter emissions, Ranger shall install and maintain water sprays on the nonmetallic mineral processing plant and operate as needed, when the unit is in operation, to control visible emissions.

2. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from RC #1 shall be limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(B)(2)]

Visible emissions from nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment other than crushers (transfer points on belt conveyors, screening operations, etc.) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(B)(4)]

3. New Source Performance Standards

The federal regulation *Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, applies to equipment at nonmetallic mineral processing plants with capacities greater than 25 ton/hr for fixed plants and 150 ton/hr for portable plants. The requirements of Subpart OOO apply to any crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant greater than the sizes listed above which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 31, 1983.

RC #1 is part of a portable nonmetallic mineral processing plant which is physically limited to a maximum capacity of 125 ton/hr or less. Therefore, this equipment is not subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO. [40 C.F.R. § 60.670(c)]

C. Generator #1

Generator #1 is an engine used to power RC #1. Generator #1 has a maximum capacity of 1.50 MMBtu/hr firing distillate fuel. The generator was manufactured in 1986 and installed in 1996. In amendment A-441-71-H-M, Generator #1 was reclassified from a portable, nonroad engine to a non-emergency engine.

1. BPT Findings

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

PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	–	0.12 lb/MMBtu, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
SO ₂	–	Combustion of distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight)
NO _x	–	4.41 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 4/25
CO	–	0.95 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 4/25
VOC	–	0.36 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 4/25
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

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)
Generator #1	0.18	0.18	0.18	-	6.62	1.43	0.54

Visible emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time Ranger shall either meet the normal operating visible emissions standard or the following work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard.

- The duration of the startup shall not exceed 30 minutes per event;
- Visible emissions shall not exceed 50% opacity on a six-minute block average basis; and
- Ranger shall keep records of the date, time, and duration of each startup.

Use of the work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard in lieu of the normal operating standard is limited to no more than once per day.

Note: This does not limit the engine to one startup per day. It only limits the use of the alternative emission standard to once per day.

Fuel fired in Generator #1 shall not exceed 75,000 gallons in a calendar year. Fuel usage shall be tracked on a monthly and calendar year basis.

2. Chapter 169

Generator #1 was installed prior to the effective date of *Stationary Generators*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 169 and is therefore exempt from this rule pursuant to section 1.

3. New Source Performance Standards

Generator #1 was manufactured prior to April 1, 2006. Therefore, Generator #1 is not subject to *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4200]

4. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ is applicable to the non-emergency engine listed above, Generator #1. The unit is considered existing, non-emergency stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine 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 these units from the federal requirements. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6585]

A summary of the currently applicable federal 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ requirements is listed below.

a. 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Requirements

(1) Operation and Maintenance Requirements
(40 C.F.R. § 63.6603(a) and Table 2(d))

	Operating Limitations
Compression ignition (distillate fuel) units: Generator #1	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;- Inspect the air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and- Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

The engine shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or Ranger 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 C.F.R. § 63.6625(e)]

(2) **Optional Oil Analysis Program**

Ranger has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program which complies with the requirements of § 63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement. If this option is used, Ranger must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(i)]

(3) **Startup Idle and Startup Time Minimization Requirements**

During periods of startup Ranger must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(h) and 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d]

D. General Process Emissions

Visible emissions from any general process that is not part of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

E. Fugitive Emissions Including Stockpiles and Roadways

Ranger 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.

Ranger 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.

F. 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 an annual fuel limit of 75,000 gallons of distillate fuel fired in Generator #1 on a calendar basis.

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
Generator #1	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	22.7	4.9	1.9
Total TPY	0.6	0.6	0.6	-	22.7	4.9	1.9

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 to demonstrate that Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) will not be exceeded 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 licensed 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 Ranger 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,
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-441-71-J-R, 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 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 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 Ranger 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) Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

- A. Ranger shall install and maintain spray nozzles for control of particulate matter on the nonmetallic mineral processing plant and operate as needed, when the unit is in operation, to control visible emissions. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- B. Ranger shall maintain records of the dates and times of all operating hours for RC #1. The operation records shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- C. Visible emissions from RC #1 shall be limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(B)(2)]
- D. Visible emissions from nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment other than crushers (transfer points on belt conveyors, screening operations, etc.) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(B)(4)]
- E. RC #1 shall not be attached or clamped via cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt, or other means (except electrical connections) to any anchor, slab, or structure (including bedrock) that must be removed prior to transportation. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT and 40 C.F.R. § 60.670(c)(2)]

(18) Generator #1

A. Fuel Use

1. Generator #1 is limited to 75,000 gallons per year of distillate fuel usage on an annual basis. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
2. Generator #1 is licensed to fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight). Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, fuel supplier certification, certificate of analysis, or testing of fuel in the tank on-site. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

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

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM₁₀ (lb/hr)	PM_{2.5} (lb/hr)	SO₂ (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1	0.18	0.18	0.18	-	6.62	1.43	0.54

C. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time Ranger shall either meet the normal operating visible emissions standard or the following work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard.

1. The duration of the startup shall not exceed 30 minutes per event;
2. Visible emissions shall not exceed 50% opacity on a six-minute block average basis; and
3. Ranger shall keep records of the date, time, and duration of each startup.

Use of the work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard in lieu of the normal operating standard is limited to no more than once per day.

Note: This does not limit the engine to one startup per day. It only limits the use of the alternative emission standard to once per day.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(A)(4)]

- D. The Generator #1 shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, including the following: [incorporated under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]**

1. Ranger shall meet the following operational limitations for Generator #1:
 - a. Change the oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous change, whichever comes first;
 - b. Inspect the air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and
 - c. Inspect the hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or within 1 year + 30 days of the previous inspection, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

Records shall be maintained documenting compliance with the operational limitations.

[40 C.F.R. § 63.6603(a) and Table 2(d); and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

2. Oil Analysis Program Option
Ranger has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program which complies with the requirements of § 63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement. If this option is used, Ranger must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for each engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for each engine. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(i)]
3. Operation and Maintenance
Generator #1 shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or Ranger 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 C.F.R. § 63.6625(e)]

Ranger shall have available for review by the Department a copy of the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions for engine operation and maintenance. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
4. Startup Idle and Startup Time Minimization
During periods of startup, Ranger must minimize the time Generator #1 spends at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(h) & 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, Table 2d]

(19) General Process Sources

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

(20) Fugitive Emissions Including Stockpiles and Roadways

Ranger 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.

Ranger 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.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(C)]

(21) Equipment Relocation [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

A. Ranger shall provide written notification to the Bureau of Air Quality prior to relocation of any equipment carried on this license. It is preferred for notice of relocation to be submitted through the Department's on-line e-notice at:
www.maine.gov/dep/air/compliance/forms/relocation

Written notice may also be sent by mail. Notification sent by mail shall be sent to the address below:

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

The notification shall include the license number in which the equipment is addressed, identification of the equipment moved, the address of the equipment's new location, and the date the equipment will be moved.

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

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made to the respective county commissioners. The notification to the Department shall include the date the municipality was notified.

- (22) Ranger shall keep a copy of this Order on site with the licensed equipment and ensure the operator(s) are familiar with the terms of this Order. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- (23) 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, Ranger may be required to submit additional information. Upon written request from the Department, Ranger 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 July, 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: June 12, 2023

Date of application acceptance: June 12, 2023

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