

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



PAUL R. LEPAGE
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**Pike Industries, Inc.
York County
Wells, Maine
A-265-71-N-R/A (SM)**

**Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Air Emission License
Renewal/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 Annotated (M.R.S.A.), §344 and §590, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Department) finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

Pike Industries, Inc. (Pike) located in Wells, Maine has applied to renew their Air Emission License permitting the operation of their portable hot mix asphalt batch plant and rock crushers.

Pike has requested an amendment to their license to increase their annual asphalt throughput limit to 400,000 tons per year. In addition, Pike no longer has intentions of firing #6 fuel oil in their asphalt batch plant or hot oil heater; therefore, the ability to fire #6 fuel oil will be removed accordingly.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 81 Boyd Road in Wells, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this Air Emission License:

Hot Mix Asphalt Batch Plant

Equipment	Process Rate (tons/hr)	Maximum Capacity (MMBtu/hour)	Fuel Type	Maximum Firing Rate	Control Device(s)	Date of Manufacture
P806	365	120	Distillate, 0.5%S #4 Fuel Oil & 0.7%S Spec Waste Oil	857 gal/hr	Baghouse	1986
			Natural Gas	117,647 ft ³ /hr		

Rock Crushers

Equipment	Powered	Process Rate (tons/hour)	Date of Manufacture	Control Device
C624-1	Commercial Grid	600	2005	Spray Nozzles
C624-2	Commercial Grid	450	After 1983	Spray Nozzles
C624-3	Commercial Grid	450	After 1983	Spray Nozzles
C624-4	Commercial Grid	450	After 1983	Spray Nozzles

Heating Equipment

Equipment	Maximum Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Fuel Type	Maximum Firing Rate	Date of Manufacture
Hot Oil Heater	1.7	Distillate, 0.5%S #4 Fuel Oil & 0.7%S Spec Waste Oil	12 gal/hr	2014
		Natural Gas	1600 ft ³ /hr	

C. Definitions

Distillate Fuel means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials 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.

D. Application Classification

The modification of a minor source is considered either a major or minor modification based on whether or not expected emission increases exceed the "Significant Emission" levels as defined in the Department's *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended). 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 Emission Levels
PM	1.5	5.3	3.8	100
PM ₁₀	1.5	5.3	3.8	100
SO ₂	22.2	38.2	16.0	100
NO _x	11.5	16.0	4.5	100
CO	38.3	39.4	1.0	100
VOC	0.8	0.9	0.1	50
CO ₂ e	<100,000	<100,000	<100,000	100,000

This amendment will not increase emissions of any pollutant above the significant emission levels. Therefore, this application is determined to be a renewal with a minor modification and has been processed as such.

The Department has determined the facility is a minor source and the application has been processed through *Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations*, 06-096 CMR 115 (as amended).

With an annual production limit of 400,000 tons per year placed on the P806 Asphalt Batch Plant, Pike is licensed below the major source thresholds and is therefore considered a synthetic minor. In addition, with the annual production and fuel limits, Pike is licensed below the major source thresholds for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) and is considered an area source of 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 CMR 100 (as amended). 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. Asphalt Batch Plant P806

Pike operates a portable hot mix asphalt batch plant (P806) with a maximum hourly throughput of 365 ton/hour of asphalt and a 120 MMBtu/hour burner. P806 is licensed to fire distillate fuel, #4 fuel oil with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.5% by weight, specification waste oil with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.7% by weight and/or natural gas.

In the past, it has been assumed that there is a linear relationship between the fuel required for an asphalt plant burner and the plant output. Meaning, it is assumed that to operate at 100% throughput requires the burner to fire at 100%, to operate at 75% throughput requires the burner to fire at 75%, etc. This assumption allows

for an asphalt plant to have its annual emissions limited by placing a fuel limit on the burner.

However, in some cases it has been determined that the asphalt plant is operated significantly more efficiently than originally anticipated. This allows the burner to operate at a lower firing rate than would be expected for the asphalt output. Since emission factors for asphalt plants are based on tons of asphalt produced, without the previously mentioned linear relationship between plant output and burner firing rate, a fuel limit on the asphalt plant is not sufficient to limit the equipment's annual emissions.

Therefore, to ensure annual emissions are limited to less than major source thresholds, asphalt throughput is limited instead of fuel consumption. Accordingly, the annual throughput of the asphalt batch plant shall not exceed 400,000 tons of asphalt per year on a twelve-month rolling-total basis.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for P806 were based on the following:

PM/PM ₁₀	0.03 gr/dscf, use of a baghouse, 06-096 CMR 115, BPT
SO ₂	0.088 lb/ton based on AP-42, Table 11.1-7, dated 3/04
NO _x	0.12 lb/ton based on AP-42, Table 11.1-7, dated 3/04
CO	0.40 lb/ton based on AP-42, Table 11.1-7, dated 3/04
VOC	0.0082 lb/ton based on AP-42, Table 11.1-8, dated 3/04
Opacity	06-096 CMR 101

The BPT emission limits for P806 are the following:

Equipment	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
P806	5.68	5.68	32.12	43.80	146.00	2.99

Per 06-096 CMR 101, *Visible Emission Regulation*: visible emissions from the P806 baghouse shall not exceed 20% on a six-minute block average basis, except for no more than two six-minute block averages in a continuous three-hour period. This is consistent with the 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart I PM limit of 20% opacity.

General process emissions from P806 shall be controlled so as to prevent visible emissions in excess of 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for no more than one six-minute block average in a one-hour period.

P806 is licensed to fire distillate fuel which, by definition, has a sulfur content of 0.5% or less by weight. Per 38 M.R.S.A. §603-A(2)(A)(3), as of July 1, 2018, no person shall import, distribute, or offer for sale any distillate fuel with a sulfur content greater than 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). Therefore, beginning July 1, 2018, the distillate fuel fired in P806 shall not exceed 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm) except that any existing distillate fuel purchased or otherwise obtained by Pike prior to July 1, 2018 may be used until depleted.

2. New Source Performance Standards

P806 was manufactured in 1986 and is therefore subject to the federal Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 60, Subpart I *Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities* constructed or modified after June 11, 1973.

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart I, requires that Pike shall conduct a performance test for PM within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the facility will be operated, but not later than 180 days after initial startup of such facility. Pike completed the performance test on September 18, 1987 in accordance with 40 CFR 60.8 and 40 CFR 60.93 and has submitted documentation to the Department.

3. Control Equipment

P806 shall be controlled by a baghouse.

4. Periodic Monitoring

The performance of the baghouse shall be constantly monitored by either one of the following at all times P806 is operating:

- a. PM detector – when the detector signals excessive PM concentrations in the exhaust stream, Pike shall take corrective action within twenty-four hours, or immediately if opacity exceeds 20%.
- b. Personnel with a current EPA Method 9 visible emissions certification – when the opacity exceeds 20%, P806 is operating with insufficient control and corrective action shall be taken immediately.

Pike shall keep records of baghouse failures and baghouse maintenance.

Pike shall keep records of fuel use and tons of asphalt produced by P806. These records shall be maintained for at least six years and made available to the Department upon request. Records shall also be maintained recording the quantity and analyzed test results of all specification waste oil fired in the dryer.

5. Contaminated Soils

Pike may process up to 10,000 cubic yards per year of soil contaminated by gasoline or distillate fuel without prior approval from the Department. This limit may be exceeded with written authorization from the Department. The plant owner or operator shall notify the Department (regional inspector) at least twenty-four hours prior to processing the contaminated soil and specify the contaminating fuel and quantity, origin of the soil and fuel and the disposition of the contaminated soil.

C. Rock Crushers C624-1, C624-2, C624-3 and C624-4

Rock crushers C624-1, C624-2, C624-3, and C624-4 are portable units which were manufactured after 1983 with rated capacities of 600, 450, 450, and 450 tons/hour, respectively. Rock crushers C624-1, C624-2, C624-3, and C624-4 are driven by electrical power from the local commercial grid.

1. BPT Findings

The regulated pollutant from the rock crushers is particulate matter emissions. To meet the requirements of BPT for control of particulate matter emissions from the rock crushers, Pike shall maintain water sprays on rock crushers C624-1, C624-2, C624-3, and C624-4 and operate as needed to control visible emissions. Visible emissions from rock crushers C624-1, C624-2, C624-3, and C624-4 shall each be limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

2. New Source Performance Standards

Because rock crushers C624-1, C624-2, C624-3, and C624-4 are portable, have a rated capacities greater than 150 tons/hour and were each manufactured after August 31, 1983, rock crushers C624-1, C624-2, C624-3, and C624-4 are subject to USEPA's New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants.

40 CFR Part 60, Subpart OOO, §60.675 requires that Pike conduct an initial performance test on crushers C624-1, C624-2, C624-3, and C624-4. The

performance tests for crushers C624-2, C624-3, and C624-4 were completed during the summer of 1994. The performance test for C624-1 was completed on August 2, 2005. All necessary documentation of the tests have been provided to the Department.

D. Hot Oil Heater

Pike utilizes a liquid asphalt hot oil heater to maintain the heat in the asphalt storage silo. The hot oil heater has a maximum design heat input capacity of 1.7 MMBtu/hour and fires distillate fuel, 0.5% sulfur #4 fuel oil and 0.7% sulfur specification waste oil at a maximum rate of 12.0 gallons/hour and/or natural gas at a rate of 1600 ft³/hour.

BPT emission limits for the hot oil heater when firing fuel oil were based on the following:

- PM/PM₁₀ 0.12 lb/MMBtu, BACT from previous license
- SO₂ 71.0 lb/1000 gallons, AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
- NO_x 20.0 lb/1000 gallons, AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
- CO 5.0 lb/1000 gallons, AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
- VOC 0.34 lb/1000 gallons, AP-42, Table 1.3-3, dated 5/10
- Opacity 06-096 CMR 101, previous BACT

BPT emission limits for the hot oil heater when firing natural gas were based on the following:

- PM/PM₁₀ 0.05 lb/MMBtu, BACT from previous license
- SO₂ 0.6 lb/MMscf, AP-42, Table 1.4-2, dated 7/98
- NO_x 100 lb/MMscf, AP-42, Table 1.4-2, dated 7/98
- CO 84 lb/MMscf, AP-42, Table 1.4-2, dated 7/98
- VOC 5.5 lb/MMscf, AP-42, Table 1.4-2, dated 7/98
- Opacity 06-096 CMR 101, previous BPT

The BPT emission limits for the hot oil heater are the following:

Equipment	Fuel	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Hot Oil Heater	Fuel Oil	0.20	0.20	0.86	0.24	0.06	0.01
	Natural Gas	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.20	0.16	0.01

Visible emissions from the hot oil heater when firing fuel oil shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis, except for no more than one six-minute block average in a three-hour period.

Visible emissions from the hot oil heater when firing natural gas shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis, except for no more than one six-minute block average in a three-hour period.

Since the hot oil heater does not heat water and is rated at less than 10 MMBtu/hour, it does not meet the definition of a "steam generating unit" and therefore is not subject to 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.

In addition, the hot oil heater does not meet the definition of a "boiler" and therefore is not subject to *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources* (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ).

E. Stock Piles and Roadways

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source shall not exceed an opacity of 20%, 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.

F. General Process Emissions

Visible emissions from any general process (including conveyor belts, transfer points, etc.) associated with an NSPS rock crusher shall not exceed an opacity of 7% on a six-minute block average basis.

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

G. Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

Pike shall be restricted to the following annual emissions:

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

	PM	PM₁₀	SO₂	NO_x	CO	VOC
P806 Asphalt Batch Plant	1.5	1.5	22.2	11.5	38.3	0.8
Hot Oil Heater	3.8	3.8	16.0	4.5	1.1	0.1
Total TPY	5.3	5.3	38.2	16.0	39.4	0.9

The tons per year limits were calculated based on the annual operation of the P806 asphalt batch plant with a maximum throughput of 400,000 tons of asphalt.

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).

The quantity of CO₂e emissions from this facility is less than 100,000 tons per year, based on the following:

- the facility’s fuel use limits;
- worst case emission factors from the following sources: U.S. EPA’s AP-42, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and 40 CFR Part 98, *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*; and
- global warming potentials contained in 40 CFR Part 98.

No additional licensing actions to address GHG emissions are required at this time.

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

The level of ambient air quality impact modeling required for a minor source shall be determined by the Department on a case-by case basis. In accordance with 06-096 CMR 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	25
PM ₁₀	25
SO ₂	50
NO _x	100
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.

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-265-71-N-R/A, subject to the following conditions:

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

STANDARD CONDITIONS

- (1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions (38 M.R.S.A. §347-C).
- (2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115.
[06-096 CMR 115]

- (3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen 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 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 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 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 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 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) **Hot Mix Asphalt Batch Plant P806**

A. Fuel Use

1. P806 is licensed to fire distillate fuel, #4 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, specification waste oil with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.7% by weight and/or natural gas.
2. Beginning July 1, 2018, any distillate fuel fired in P806 shall have maximum sulfur content not to exceed 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm) except that any existing distillate fuel purchased or otherwise obtained by Pike prior to July 1, 2018 may be used until depleted. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT/BACT]
3. 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 twelve-month rolling-total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

- B. The annual throughput of P806 shall not exceed 400,000 tons of asphalt per year on a twelve-month rolling-total basis. Records of asphalt production shall be kept on a monthly and twelve-month rolling-total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- C. Emissions from P806 shall vent to a baghouse, and all components of the asphalt plant shall be maintained so as to prevent PM leaks. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- D. The performance of the baghouse shall be constantly monitored by either one of the following at all times P806 is operating [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:
1. PM detector – when the detector signals excessive PM concentrations in the exhaust stream, Pike shall take corrective action within twenty-four hours, or immediately if opacity exceeds 20%.
 2. Personnel with a current EPA Method 9 visible emissions certification – when the opacity exceeds 20%, the asphalt plant is operating with insufficient control and corrective action shall be taken immediately.
- E. To document maintenance of the baghouse, Pike shall keep maintenance records recording the date and location of all bag failures as well as all routine maintenance. The maintenance records shall be kept on-site at the asphalt plant location. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- F. Emissions from the P806 baghouse shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

Pollutant	grs/dscf	lb/hr
PM	0.03	5.68
PM ₁₀	-	5.68
SO ₂	-	32.12
NO _x	-	43.80
CO	-	146.00
VOC	-	2.99

- G. Opacity from the P806 baghouse is limited to no greater than 20% on a six-minute block average basis, except for no more than two six-minute block averages in a continuous three-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]
- H. General process emissions from P806 shall be controlled so as to prevent visible emissions in excess of 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for no more than one six-minute block average in a one-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

- I. Pike may process up to 10,000 cubic yards per year of soil contaminated by gasoline or distillate fuel without prior approval from the Department. This limit may be exceeded with written authorization from the Department. The plant owner or operator shall notify the Department (regional inspector) at least twenty-four hours prior to processing the contaminated soil and specify the contaminating fuel and quantity, origin of the soil and fuel and the disposition of the contaminated soil. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
 - J. Pike shall not process soils which are classified as hazardous waste or which have unknown contaminants. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
 - K. When processing contaminated soils, Pike shall maintain records which specify the quantity and type of contaminant in the soil as well as the origin and characterization of the contaminated soil. In addition, when processing contaminated soil, Pike shall maintain records of processing temperature, asphalt feed rates and dryer throughput on an hourly basis. The material shall be handled in accordance with the requirements of the Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- (17) **Rock Crushers C624-1, C624-2, C624-3, and C624-4**
- A. Pike shall install and maintain spray nozzles for particulate control on crushers C624-1, C624-2, C624-3, and C624-4 and operate them as necessary to limit visible emissions to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT and 06-096 CMR 101]
 - B. Pike shall maintain a log detailing and quantifying the hours of operation on a daily basis for crushers C624-1, C624-2, C624-3, and C624-4. The operation log shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
 - C. Pike shall maintain a log detailing the maintenance on particulate matter control equipment (including spray nozzles). Pike shall perform monthly inspections of any water sprays to ensure water is flowing to the correct locations and initiate corrective action within twenty-four hours if water is found to not be flowing properly. Records of the date of each inspection and any corrective action required shall be included in the maintenance log. The maintenance log shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
 - D. Crushers C624-1, C624-2, C624-3, and C624-4 are subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subparts A and OOO and Pike shall comply with the notification and record keeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 60.676 and Part 60.7, except for Section (a)(2) of 60.7 per Subpart OOO, §60.676(h).

(18) **Hot Oil Heater**

A. Fuel

1. The hot oil heater is licensed to fire distillate fuel, #4 fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, specification waste oil with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.7% and/or natural gas. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
2. Beginning July 1, 2018, any distillate fuel fired in the hot oil heater shall have maximum sulfur content not to exceed 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm) except that any existing distillate fuel purchased or otherwise obtained by Pike prior to July 1, 2018 may be used until depleted. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT/BACT]
3. 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 twelve-month rolling-total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

B. Emissions from the hot oil heater shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

Equipment	Fuel	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Hot Oil Heater	Fuel Oil	0.24	0.24	1.41	0.29	0.07	0.01
	Natural Gas	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.20	0.16	0.01

- C. When firing fuel oil, visible emissions from the hot oil heater shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis, except for no more than one six-minute block average in a three-hour period.
- D. When firing natural gas, visible emissions from the hot oil heater shall not exceed 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]

(19) **Stockpiles and Roadways**

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source shall not exceed an opacity of 20%, 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]

(20) Fugitive Emissions

Visible emissions from any general process (including conveyor belts, transfer points, etc.) associated with an NSPS rock crusher shall not exceed an opacity of 10% on a six-minute block average basis. [40 CFR 60, Subpart OOO]

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

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

A. Pike shall notify the Bureau of Air Quality, by a written notification, 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 fax (207-287-7641) or 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 address of the equipment's new location, an identification of the equipment and the license number pertaining to the relocated equipment.

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 made to the respective county commissioners.

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

Pike Industries, Inc.
York County
Wells, Maine
A-265-71-N-R/A (SM)

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

- (23) Pike 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 28 DAY OF March, 2016.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Marc Allen Robert Core for
PAUL MERCER, COMMISSIONER

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

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

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: February 4, 2016

Date of application acceptance: February 5, 2016

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Kevin J Ostrowski, Bureau of Air Quality.

