



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

PATRICIA W. AHO
COMMISSIONER

**City of Portland – Deering High School
Cumberland County
Portland, Maine
A-394-71-H-N/A**

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

FINDINGS OF FACT

After review of the air emissions license renewal and amendment 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

1. The Air Emission License for the City of Portland – Deering High School (Deering) expired on November 17, 2014. Deering has applied to renew their expired license permitting the operation of emission sources associated with their educational facility.
2. Deering has requested an amendment to their license in order to replace the two existing dual-fueled, 6.28 MMBtu/hr boilers with three dual-fueled, 3.36 MMBtu/hr boilers.
3. The equipment addressed in this license is located at 370 Stevens Avenue, Portland, ME.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

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

BANGOR
106 HOGAN ROAD, SUITE 6
BANGOR, MAINE 04401
(207) 941-4570 FAX: (207) 941-4584

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

PRESQUE ISLE
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04769
(207) 764-0477 FAX: (207) 760-3143

Boilers

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Maximum Capacity</u> (MMBtu/hr)	<u>Maximum Firing Rate</u> (gal/hr)	<u>Fuel Type,</u> % sulfur	<u>Date of Manuf./</u> <u>Install.</u>	<u>Stack #</u>
Boiler #1	3.36	3294 scf/hr 24 gph	Distillate fuel, 0.5% S Natural Gas, neg. S	2014/2014	1
Boiler #2	3.36	3294 scf/hr 24 gph	Distillate fuel, 0.5% S Natural Gas, neg. S	2014/2014	1
Boiler #3	3.36	3294 scf/hr 24 gph	Distillate fuel, 0.5% S Natural Gas, neg. S	2014/2014	1

C. Application Classification

The previous air emission license for Deering expired on November 17, 2014. A complete application was not submitted prior to the expiration date, therefore Deering is considered to be an existing source applying for an after-the-fact renewal. 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 the annual fuel limit on Boilers #1, #2 and #3, the facility is licensed below the major source thresholds for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) and is considered an area source of HAP.

The modification of a minor source is considered 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:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Current License</u> (TPY)	<u>Future License</u> (TPY)	<u>Net Change</u> (TPY)	<u>Significant Emission Levels</u>
PM	0.8	0.8	0.0	100
PM ₁₀	0.8	0.8	0.0	100
SO ₂	5.3	5.3	0.0	100
NO _x	3.7	1.5	-2.2	100
CO	0.9	0.9	0.0	100
VOC	0.1	0.1	0.0	50
CO _{2e}	-	-	<100,000	100,000

This modification is determined to be a minor modification and has been processed as such.

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT)

A. Introduction

In order to receive a license, the applicant must control emissions from each unit to a level considered by the Department to represent Best Practical Treatment (BPT), as defined in *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended). Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment.

BPT for an after-the-fact renewal requires an analysis similar to a Best Available Control Technology analysis per 06-096 CMR 115 (as amended).

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 CMR 100 (as amended). BACT is a top-down approach to selecting air emission controls considering economic, environmental and energy impacts.

B. Process Description

Deering High school is an educational facility for Grades 9 through 12.

Deering primarily fires natural gas, with distillate fuel as a back-up. In a continuing program to update and improve operations, Deering replaced its two existing, dual-fuel boilers with three new, dual-fuel, 3.36 MMBtu/hr boilers, capable of firing natural gas or distillate fuel.

Deering also owns and operates a small generator and a underground oil storage tank. Because of their sizes, these units are considered insignificant activities under 06-096 CMR 115, and are not required to be licensed.

C. Boilers #1, #2 and #3

Deering operates Boilers #1, #2 and #3 for heat and hot water. The boilers are each rated at 3.36 MMBtu/hr and are capable of firing distillate fuel and natural gas. The boilers were manufactured and installed in 2014 and exhaust through common Stack #1.

Due to their size, the boilers are not subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units*, for units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989.

Because of the small size of each of these boilers, and because they primarily fire natural gas, their emissions are already low, therefore add-on emission controls would not be economical. Therefore, BACT for Boilers #1, #2, and #3 shall be the firing of natural gas, with the option of firing distillate fuel as a back-up, and proper combustion and maintenance practices as recommended by the manufacturer.

1. BACT Findings

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

Distillate Fuel

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.08 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 103
- SO₂ – based on firing ASTM D396 compliant #2 fuel oil (0.5% sulfur by weight)
- NO_x – 20 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
- CO – 5 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
- VOC – 0.34 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, Table 1.3-3, dated 5/10
- Opacity – 06-096 CMR 101

Natural Gas

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.05 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 115, BPT
- SO₂ – 0.6 lb/MMscf based on AP-42, Table 1.4-2, dated 7/98
- NO_x – 100 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
- Opacity – 06-096 CMR 101

The BACT emission limits for the boiler are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Boilers #1, #2 and #3 - distillate fuel	PM	0.08
Boilers #1, #2 and #3 - natural gas	PM	0.05

<u>Unit</u>	<u>PM</u> (lb/hr)	<u>PM₁₀</u> (lb/hr)	<u>SO₂</u> (lb/hr)	<u>NO_x</u> (lb/hr)	<u>CO</u> (lb/hr)	<u>VOC</u> (lb/hr)
Boilers #1, #2, and #3 (each) - distillate fuel	0.27	0.27	1.69	0.48	0.12	0.01
Boilers #1, #2, and #3 (each) - natural gas	0.17	0.17	0.01	0.33	0.27	0.02

Visible emissions from the common stack serving the three boilers shall not exceed 10% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a three (3) hour period.

Deering shall be limited to 21,000 million British thermal units per year of fuel heat input for the boilers, comprised of no more than 150,000 gallons of distillate fuel, or no more than 20.6 million standard cubic feet of natural gas, or a combination thereof.

Prior to July 1, 2016, or by the date otherwise stated in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the distillate fuel fired in Boilers #1, #2, and #3 shall be ASTM D396 compliant #2 fuel oil (maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight). Per 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), beginning July 1, 2016, or on the date specified in the statute, the facility shall fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm), and beginning January 1, 2018, or on the date specified in the statute, the facility shall fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). The specific dates contained in this paragraph reflect the current dates in the statute as of the effective date of this license; however, if the statute is revised, the facility shall comply with the revised dates upon promulgation of the statute revision.

2. Periodic Monitoring

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

3. 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ

Boilers #1, #2 and #3 are not currently subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources* (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ) as they are firing natural gas. These units are considered new boilers rated less than 10 MMBtu/hr.

Gas-fired boilers are exempt from 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ. 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 CFR Part 63.11237]

If Deering switches to liquid fuel for reasons other than gas curtailment, gas supply interruption, or exceeds the combined total of 48 hours for periodic testing of liquid fuel, Deering shall comply with the requirements of Subpart JJJJJJ.

A summary of the currently applicable federal 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJJ requirements is listed below. At this time, the Department has not taken delegation of this area source MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) rule promulgated by EPA. Notification forms and additional rule information can be found on the following website:

<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html>.

a. Compliance Dates, Notifications, and Work Practice Requirements

i. Initial Notification of Compliance

An Initial Notification submittal to EPA was due no later than January 20, 2014 or within 120 days after the source becomes subject to the standard. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(2)]

ii. Boiler Tune-Up Program

(a) A boiler tune-up program was to be implemented to include the initial tune-up of applicable boilers no later than March 21, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11223]

1. Each tune-up shall be conducted at a frequency specified by the rule and based on the size, age, and operations of the boiler. See chart below:

Boiler Category	Tune-Up Frequency
New or Existing Oil, Biomass and Coal fired boilers that are not designated as "Boilers with less frequent tune up requirements" listed below	Every 2 years
<i>New and Existing Oil, Biomass, and Coal fired Boilers with less frequent tune up requirements</i>	
Seasonal (see definition §63.11237)	Every 5 years
Limited use (see definition §63.11237)	Every 5 years
With a heat input capacity of <5 MMBtu/hr	Every 5 years
Boiler with oxygen trim system which maintains an optimum air-to-fuel ratio that would otherwise be subject to a biennial tune up	Every 5 years

[40 CFR Part 63.11223(a) and Table 2]

2. The tune-up compliance report shall be maintained onsite and, if requested, submitted to EPA. The report shall contain the concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the boiler tune-up, a description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler, and the types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(6)] The compliance report shall also include the company name and address; a compliance statement signed by a responsible official certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness; and a description of any deviations and corrective actions. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(b)]
- (b) The boiler tune-up program, conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, shall be performed as specified below:
1. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any component of the burner as necessary. Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted; not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection for boilers greater than 5 MMBtu/hr or 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr, boilers with oxygen trim systems, seasonal boilers, and limited use boilers. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(1)]

2. Respect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(2)]
 3. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly. Delay of the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted; not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection for boilers greater than 5 MMBtu/hr or 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr, boilers with oxygen trim systems, seasonal boilers, and limited use boilers. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(3)]
 4. Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(4)]
 5. Measure the concentration in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million by volume (ppmv), and oxygen in volume percent, before and after adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(5)]
 6. If a unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of start-up. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(7)]
- (c) After conducting the initial boiler tune-up, a Notification of Compliance Status shall be submitted to EPA no later than July 19, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(b)]
- (d) A Notification of Compliance Status was required to be submitted to EPA no later than July 19, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(c)]

D. Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

Deering shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, based on a calendar year. The tons per year limits were calculated based on a facility fuel limit of 21,000 million British thermal units of heat input, comprised of no more than 150,000 gallons of distillate fuel or 20.6 million standard cubic feet of natural gas, or any combination thereof.

Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility

Tons per year

(used to calculate the annual license fee)

	<u>PM</u>	<u>PM₁₀</u>	<u>SO₂</u>	<u>NO_x</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>VOC</u>
Boilers #1, #2 and #3	0.8	0.8	5.3	1.5	0.9	0.1
Total TPY	0.8	0.8	5.3	1.5	0.9	0.1

2. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases are considered regulated pollutants as of January 2, 2011, through ‘Tailoring’ revisions made to EPA’s *Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans*, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart A, §52.21 Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality rule. Greenhouse gases, as defined in 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended), are the aggregate group of the following gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. For licensing purposes, greenhouse gases (GHG) are calculated and reported as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e).

Based on the facility’s fuel use limit(s), the worst case emission factors from AP-42, IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), and *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*, 40 CFR Part 98, and the global warming potentials contained in 40 CFR Part 98, Deering is below the major source threshold of 100,000 tons of CO₂e per year. Therefore, no additional licensing requirements are needed to address GHG emissions at this time.

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

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 ₁₀	25
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.

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-394-71-H-N/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 (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S.A. §353-A. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (7) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (8) The licensee shall maintain sufficient records to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain such records for a minimum of six (6) years. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request. [06-096 CMR 115]

- (9) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for a renewal of a license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the license. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (10) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (11) In accordance with the Department’s air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:
- A. perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards under circumstances representative of the facility’s normal process and operating conditions:
 - 1. within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of a notification to test from the Department or EPA, if visible emissions, equipment operating parameters, staff inspection, air monitoring or other cause indicate to the Department that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions; or
 - 2. pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform stack testing.
 - B. install or make provisions to install test ports that meet the criteria of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and
 - C. submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion.
- [06-096 CMR 115]
- (12) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility’s normal process and operating conditions indicate emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:
- A. within thirty (30) days following receipt of such test results, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility’s normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department’s air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; and
 - B. the days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of stack test and each and every day of operation thereafter until compliance is demonstrated under normal and representative process and operating conditions, except to the extent that the facility can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that there were intervening days during which no violation occurred or that the violation was not continuing in nature; and

C. the licensee may, upon the approval of the Department following the successful demonstration of compliance at alternative load conditions, operate under such alternative load conditions on an interim basis prior to a demonstration of compliance under normal and representative process and operating conditions.

[06-096 CMR 115]

- (13) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or Part 70 license requirement. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (14) The licensee shall maintain records of malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emissions unit itself that would affect emissions and that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license. The licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days or the next state working day, whichever is later, of such occasions where such changes result in an increase of emissions. The licensee shall report all excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (15) Upon written request from the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such a manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status. [06-096 CMR 115]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(16) **Boilers #1, #2 and #3**

A. Fuel

1. Total fuel use for Boilers #1, #2 and #3 shall not exceed 21,000 million British thermal units of fuel heat input, comprised of no more than 150,000 gallons of distillate fuel or no more than 20.6 million standard cubic feet of natural gas, or a combination thereof, based on a calendar year. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
2. Prior to July 1, 2016 or the date specified in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the distillate fuel fired in the boiler shall be ASTM D396 compliant #2 fuel oil (max. sulfur content of 0.5% by weight). [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

3. Beginning January 1, 2016 or on the date specified in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the facility shall fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm). [38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
4. Beginning January 1, 2018 or on the date specified in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the facility shall fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
5. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity, type, and the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered (if applicable). Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

<u>Emission Unit</u>	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>	<u>Origin and Authority</u>
Boilers #1, #2, and #3 - distillate fuel - each	PM	0.08	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a), BACT
Boilers #1, #2, and #3 - natural gas - each	PM	0.05	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a), BACT

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

<u>Emission Unit</u>	<u>PM</u> (lb/hr)	<u>PM₁₀</u> (lb/hr)	<u>SO₂</u> (lb/hr)	<u>NO_x</u> (lb/hr)	<u>CO</u> (lb/hr)	<u>VOC</u> (lb/hr)
Boilers #1, #2, and #3 - distillate fuel - each	0.27	0.27	1.69	0.48	0.12	0.01
Boilers #1, #2, and #3 - natural gas - each	0.17	0.17	0.01	0.33	0.27	0.02

- D. Visible emissions from Boilers #1, #2 and #3 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a continuous three (3)-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]
- E. Boiler MACT (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ) Requirements for Boilers #1, #2 and #3: [incorporated under 06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

If Deering switches to liquid fuel for reasons other than gas curtailment, gas supply interruption, or exceeds the combined total of 48 hours for periodic testing of liquid fuel, Deering shall comply with the requirements of Subpart JJJJJJ.

- (17) Deering 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 20 DAY OF January, 2015.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Mrs. Allen Robert Cove for
PATRICIA W. AHO, COMMISSIONER

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

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

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 11/18/2014

Date of application acceptance: 12/01/2014

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

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

