



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

PATRICIA W. AHO
COMMISSIONER

**University of New England
York County
Biddeford, Maine
A-487-71-P-R/A (SM)**

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

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

The University of New England (UNE) has applied to renew their Air Emission License permitting the operation of emission sources associated with their university complex.

In addition, UNE has requested to make the following amendments to their license:

1. An increase to the #2 Fuel Oil (distillate) limit from 230,000 gallons/year to 340,000 gallons/year; this will provide flexibility in the case of propane unavailability and price fluctuations.
2. A reduction in the #4 Fuel Oil sulfur content limit from 1.5% to 1.0%.
3. The installation of a new emergency generator at UNE's waste water treatment plant (WWTP).

In addition, an update to the propane emission factors was made and the generator operating hours limit was changed to 100 hours to correlate with the non-emergency use time restrictions in the federal engine regulations.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 11 Beach Hill Road Biddeford, Maine 04005.

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

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

Boilers

<u>Boiler</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Maximum Capacity (MMBtu/hr)</u>	<u>Maximum Firing Rate (gal/hr)</u>	<u>Fuel Type, % sulfur</u>	<u>Date of Manuf.</u>	<u>Stack #</u>
Boiler #2	Assisi	4.2	30 45.9	Distillate, 0.5 Propane, neg.	1985	1
Boiler #3	Decary	6.3	43.2	#4 Fuel Oil, 1.0	1984	2
Boiler #4	Decary	6.7	45.9	#4 Fuel Oil, 1.0	1983	2
Boiler #6	Assisi	8.4	60.0 91.7	Distillate, 0.5 Propane, neg.	1995	1
Boiler #7	Assisi	8.4	60.0 91.7	Distillate, 0.5 Propane, neg.	1995	1
Boiler #8	MSC	1.1	7.7	Distillate, 0.5	2008	3
Boiler #9	Pickus	3	21.6	Distillate, 0.5	2008	4

Emergency Generators

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Building</u>	<u>Maximum Design Capacity MMBtu/hr</u>	<u>Power Output Capacity (kW)</u>	<u>Firing Rate (gal/hr)</u>	<u>Fuel Type, % sulfur</u>	<u>Date of Manuf.</u>
Generator #1	Marine Science Ctr	6.14	600	44.8	Distillate, 0.0015	2001
Generator #2	Campus Center	2.63	250	19.2	Distillate, 0.0015	2008
Generator #3	Pickus	1.56	125	11.4	Distillate, 0.0015	2008
Generator #4	Morgane	1.16	100	8.45	Distillate, 0.0015	2008
Generator #5 (Portable)	Facilities	1.26	132	9.16	Distillate, 0.0015	2010
Generator #6	Decary	5.12	500	37.4	Distillate, 0.0015	2010
Generator #7	Sokokis	4.7	500	34.4	Distillate, 0.0015	2010
Generator #8	Forum	4.7	500	34.4	Distillate, 0.0015	2012
Generator #9	Stella	1.08	100	7.9	Distillate, 0.0015	2009
Generator #10	WWTP	1.36	128	9.9	Distillate, 0.0015	2014

UNE also operates Boiler #5 which has a heat input of less than 1.0 MMBtu/hr and is considered an insignificant activity per 06-096 CMR 115, Appendix B.B.2 UNE also has a 1000 gallon petroleum storage tank which is considered an insignificant activity per 06-096 CMR 115, Appendix B.B.6

C. Application Classification

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 (TPY)</u>	<u>Future License (TPY)</u>	<u>Net Change (TPY)</u>	<u>Significant Emission Levels</u>
PM	4.5	4.3	-0.2	100
PM ₁₀	4.5	4.3	-0.2	100
SO ₂	19.5	19.0	-0.5	100
NO _x	28.5	18.6	-9.9	100
CO	5.7	4.8	-0.9	100
VOC	1.2	0.7	-0.5	50
CO ₂ e	<100,000	<100,000	<100,000	100,000

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

In addition, this license is considered to be a renewal of currently licensed emission units and has been processed through *Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations*, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (CMR) 115 (as amended). UNE is considered to be a synthetic minor with annual fuel limits on the boilers and non-emergency use operating hours restrictions on the emergency generators, UNE is licensed below the major source thresholds for criteria pollutants and is considered a synthetic minor, the facility is also licensed below the major source thresholds for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) and is considered an area source of HAP.

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT)

A. Introduction

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

BPT for new sources and modifications requires a demonstration that emissions are receiving Best Available Control Technology (BACT), as defined in *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended). BACT is a top-down approach to selecting air emission controls considering economic, environmental and energy impacts.

BPT for existing emissions equipment means that method which controls or reduces emissions to the lowest possible level considering:

- the existing state of technology;
- the effectiveness of available alternatives for reducing emissions from the source being considered; and
- the economic feasibility for the type of establishment involved.

B. Boilers

UNE operates Boilers #2, #3, #4, #6, #7, #8, and #9 for facility heating and hot water needs. Boilers #2, #6, and #7 may fire either distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% or propane. Boilers #3 and #4 fire #4 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 1.0%. Boilers #8 and #9 fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5%.

Due to the size of the boilers, they 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.

1. BPT Findings

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

Distillate Fuel (fired in boilers #2, #6, #7, #8, #9)

- | | |
|---------------------|---|
| PM/PM ₁₀ | – 0.08 lb/MMBtu based on BPT |
| SO ₂ | – based on firing ASTM D396 compliant #2 fuel oil (0.5% sulfur by weight) |
| NO _x | – 0.3 lb/MMBtu based on BPT |
| 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

The BPT emission limits for the boilers are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Boiler #2	PM	0.08
Boiler #6	PM	0.08
Boiler #7	PM	0.08
Boiler #9	PM	0.08

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #2 (4.2 MMBtu/hr) distillate fuel	0.34	0.34	2.12	1.26	0.15	0.01
Boiler #6 (8.4 MMBtu/hr) distillate fuel	0.67	0.67	4.23	2.52	0.3	0.02
Boiler #7 (8.4 MMBtu/hr) distillate fuel	0.67	0.67	4.23	2.52	0.3	0.02
Boiler #8 (1.1 MMBtu/hr) distillate fuel	0.08	0.08	0.53	0.32	0.04	0.01
Boiler #9 (3.0 MMBtu/hr) distillate fuel	0.24	0.24	1.51	0.9	0.11	0.01

Visible emissions from each boiler firing distillate fuel shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 3 hour period.

UNE shall be limited to 340,000 gallons/yr of distillate fuel fired in Boilers #2, #6, #7, #8 and #9 based on a calendar year.

Prior to July 1, 2016 or by the date otherwise stated in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the distillate fuel fired at UNE 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.

Propane* (Boilers #2, #6, #7)

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.05 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 115, BPT
- SO₂ – 0.018 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, dated 10/96
- NO_x – 13 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, dated 7/08
- CO – 7.5 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, dated 7/08
- VOC – 1 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, dated 7/08
- Opacity – 06-096 CMR 101

*Propane emission factors have been updated since the previous license.

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Boiler #2	PM	0.05
Boiler #6	PM	0.05
Boiler #7	PM	0.05

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #2 (4.2 MMBtu/hr), propane	0.21	0.21	0.01	0.60	0.34	0.05
Boiler #6 (8.4 MMBtu/hr), propane	0.42	0.42	0.01	1.19	0.69	0.09
Boiler #7 (8.4 MMBtu/hr), propane	0.42	0.42	0.01	1.19	0.69	0.09

Visible emissions from each boiler firing propane shall not exceed 10% opacity on a 6 minute block average basis, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 3 hour period.

UNE shall be limited to 650,000 gallons per year of propane in boilers #2, #6, and #7 based on a calendar year total.

#4 Fuel Oil (Boilers #3, #4)

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.12 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 103
- SO₂ – based on firing #4 fuel oil (1.0 % sulfur by weight)
- NO_x – 0.3 lb/MMBtu based on BPT
- 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 or previous BACT

The BPT emission limits for the boilers are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Boiler #3	PM	0.12
Boiler #4	PM	0.12

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #3 (6.3 MMBtu/hr), #4 Fuel Oil	0.76	0.76	6.66	1.89	0.22	0.01
Boiler #4 (6.7 MMBtu/hr), #4 Fuel Oil	0.8	0.8	7.09	2.01	0.23	0.02

Visible emissions from each boiler firing distillate fuel shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 3 hour period.

UNE shall be limited to 90,000 gallons/yr of #4 Fuel Oil from Boilers #3 and #4 based on a calendar year total.

Prior to January 1, 2018, UNE, the #4 fuel oil fired at the facility shall have a maximum sulfur content of 1.0% by weight. Per 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(1) and (2), beginning January 1, 2018 or on the date specified in the statute, the facility shall fire #4 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.5% by weight. 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 boilers shall include recordkeeping to document fuel use both on a monthly and calendar year total basis. Documentation shall include the type of fuel used and sulfur content of the fuel, if applicable.

3. 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ (Area Source Boiler Rule)

Boilers #3, #4, and #9 are subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources* (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ). The units are considered existing oil boilers rated less than 10 MMBtu/hr. (Boilers #5 and #8 are below the 1.6 MMBtu/hr size threshold in this regulation thus are not subject to the Area Source Boiler Rule)

Boilers #2, #6, and #7 are primarily propane fired boilers meeting the definition of a gas-fired boiler and are exempt from 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ. 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. If Boilers #2, #6, and #7 no longer meet the definition of a gas fired boiler then they will become subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ. [40 CFR Part 63.11237]

Any boiler designed to burn fuels besides gaseous fuels prior to June 4, 2010 will be considered an existing boiler under this rule. A boiler which currently fires gaseous fuels, but converts back to firing another fuel (such as distillate fuel) in the future would become subject as an existing boiler at the time it is converted back to oil.

A summary of the currently applicable federal 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ 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, however UNE is still subject to the requirements. Notification forms and additional rule information can be found on the following website:
<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/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. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(2)]

ii. Boiler Tune-Up Program

(a) A boiler tune-up program shall be implemented to include the initial tune-up of applicable boilers. [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
Boilers #3, #4, #6, and #7 are existing oil fired boilers with heat input capacities > 5MMBtu/hr	Every 2 years
Boilers #2 and #9 are existing oil boilers with heat input capacities <5MMBtu/hr	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. Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(2)]
 3. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly. 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. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(b)]

b. Recordkeeping

Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ including the following [40 CFR Part 63.11225(c)]: copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation; identification of each boiler, the date of tune-up, procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned; documentation of fuel types used monthly by each boiler; the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler; and actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions and actions taken to restore the malfunctioning boiler to its usual manner of operation. Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.

EPA requires submission of Notification of Compliance Status reports for tune-ups and energy assessments. Facilities submitting their reports after January 1, 2014, are required to submit them using EPA's electronic reporting system. [63.1125(a)(4)(vi)]

C. Emergency Generators

UNE operates 10 emergency generators listed below including a new generator to be installed in August/September of 2014.

Emergency Generators

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Maximum Design Capacity MMBtu/hr</u>	<u>Power Output Capacity (kW)</u>	<u>Firing Rate (gal/hr)</u>	<u>Fuel Type, % sulfur</u>	<u>Date of Manuf./ Installation</u>
Generator #1	6.14	600	44.8	Distillate, 0.0015	2001
Generator #2	2.63	250	19.2	Distillate, 0.0015	2008
Generator #3	1.56	125	11.4	Distillate, 0.0015	2008
Generator #4	1.16	100	8.45	Distillate, 0.0015	2008
Generator #5 (Portable)	1.26	132	9.16	Distillate, 0.0015	2010
Generator #6	5.12	500	37.4	Distillate, 0.0015	2010
Generator #7	4.7	500	34.4	Distillate, 0.0015	2010
Generator #8	4.7	500	34.4	Distillate, 0.0015	2012
Generator #9	1.08	100	7.9	Distillate, 0.0015	2009
Generator #10	1.36	128	9.9	Distillate, 0.0015	2014

1. BACT/BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for generators #1, #6, #7, and #8 (> 4.2 MMBtu/hr) are based on the following:

- PM/PM₁₀ - 0.12 lb/MMBtu from 06-096 CMR 103
- SO₂ - combustion of distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight)
- NO_x - 3.2 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- CO - 0.85 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- VOC - 0.09 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- Opacity - 06-096 CMR 101

The BPT emission limits for the generators are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Generator #1	PM	0.12
Generator #6	PM	0.12
Generator #7	PM	0.12
Generator #8	PM	0.12

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1 (6.14 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.74	0.74	0.01	19.65	5.22	0.55
Generator #6 (5.12 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.61	0.61	0.01	16.38	4.35	0.46
Generator #7 (4.7 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.57	0.57	0.01	15.08	4.01	0.42
Generator #8 (4.7 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.57	0.57	0.01	15.08	4.01	0.42

The BACT/BPT emission limits for generators #2, #3, #4, #5, #9, and #10 (< 4.2 MMBtu/hr) are based on the following:

- PM/PM₁₀ - 0.12 lb/MMBtu from 06-096 CMR 103
- SO₂ - 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 dated 10/96
- CO - 0.95 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- VOC - 0.35 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- Opacity - 06-096 CMR 101

The BACT/BPT emission limits for the generators are the following:

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #2 (2.63 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.32	0.32	0.01	11.6	2.5	0.92
Generator #3 (1.56 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.19	0.19	0.01	6.88	1.48	0.55
Generator #4 (1.16 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.14	0.14	0.01	5.12	1.10	0.41
Generator #5 (1.26 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.15	0.15	0.01	5.53	1.19	0.44
Generator #9 (1.08 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.13	0.13	0.01	4.76	1.03	0.38
Generator #10 (1.36 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.16	0.16	0.01	6.00	1.29	0.48

Visible emissions from each of the distillate fuel-fired emergency generators shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6-minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3-hour period.

2. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ

Generator #1 is exempt from the federal regulation 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*. The unit is considered an existing, emergency stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine at an area HAP source. However, it is considered exempt from the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ since it is categorized as an institutional emergency engine and it does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii). Since Generator #1 was ordered before July 11, 2005 and manufactured before April 1, 2006, it is not subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICE)*.

Operation of an emergency generator such that each exceeds 15 hours per calendar year in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), would cause the generator to be subject to 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, and require compliance with all applicable requirements.

3. 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III

Please note Generator #5 is a portable unit (non-road engine) and not subject to the federal rules regulating stationary engines. If the unit becomes stationary, i.e. used in one location longer than 12 consecutive months, it would become subject to the requirements in Subpart III.

The federal regulation 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart III, *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICE)* is applicable to the emergency generators, #2, #3, #4, #6, #7, #8, #9, and #10, since the units were ordered after July 11, 2005 and manufactured after April 1, 2006. By meeting the requirements of Subpart III, the units also meet the requirements found in the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

a. Emergency Definition:

Emergency stationary ICE means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the following criteria:

- (1) The stationary ICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary ICE in emergency situations.
- (2) Paragraph (1) above notwithstanding, the emergency stationary ICE may be operated for any combination of the purposes specified below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year:
 - (i) Maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency ICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

- (ii) Emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14), or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.
 - (iii) Periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.
- (3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) above notwithstanding, emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. These 50 hours are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, emergency demand response, and periods of voltage deviation or low frequency, as provided in paragraph (2) above.

The 50 hours per calendar year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity, except if the following conditions are met:

- (i) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.
- (ii) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.
- (iii) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.
- (iv) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.
- (v) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

[40 CFR §60.4211(f) and §60.4219]

b. 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII Requirements:

(1) Manufacturer Certification Requirement

The generators shall be certified by the manufacturer as meeting the emission standards for new nonroad compression ignition engines found in 40 CFR §60.4202. [40 CFR §60.4205(b)]

(2) Ultra-Low Sulfur Fuel Requirement

The fuel fired in the generator(s) shall not exceed 15 ppm sulfur (0.0015% sulfur), except that any existing fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted. [40 CFR §60.4207(b)]

(3) Non-Resetable Hour Meter Requirement

A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on each generator. [40 CFR §60.4209(a)]

(4) Operation and Maintenance Requirements

The generators shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or procedures developed by facility that are approved by the engine manufacturer. Facility may only change those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR §60.4211(a)]

(5) Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing

The generators shall each be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, emergency demand response, and periods of voltage or frequency deviation from standards. Up to 50 hours/year of the 100 hours/year may be used in non-emergency situations (this does not include peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity unless the conditions in §60.4211(f)(3)(i) are met). [40 CFR §60.4211(f)]

(6) Initial Notification Requirement

No initial notification is required for emergency engines. [40 CFR §60.4214(b)]

(7) Recordkeeping

UNE shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the engines and the hours of operation of each engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the hours spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours spent for non-emergency. If the generators are operated during a period of demand response or deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or to supply power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial

arrangement with another entity as specified in §60.4211(f)(3)(i), UNE shall keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of generator operation for these purposes. [40 CFR §60.4214(b)]

D. Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

UNE shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, based on a calendar year total and the following limits:

- Total fuel use for all boilers combined shall not exceed 340,000 gallons per year of ASTM compliant distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 0.5% by weight;
- Total fuel use in all boilers combined shall not exceed 90,000 gallons per year of #4 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 1.0% by weight;
- Total fuel use for all boilers combined shall not exceed 650,000 gallons per year of propane
- Each Emergency Generator, #1-#10 inclusive, shall be limited to 100 hours per year of non-emergency operation (as defined by Subpart ZZZZ and Subpart IIII), based on a calendar year total:

Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility

Tons/year

(used to calculate the annual license fee)

	PM	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	CO	VOC
Boilers, Distillate	1.90	1.90	11.99	7.14	0.85	0.06
Boilers, #4 Fuel Oil	0.79	0.79	6.95	1.97	0.23	0.02
Boilers, Propane	1.47	1.47	0.01	4.23	2.44	0.33
Emergency Gen. #1	0.04	0.04	0.00	0.98	0.26	0.03
Emergency Gen. #2	0.02	0.02	0.00	0.58	0.12	0.05
Emergency Gen. #3	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.34	0.07	0.03
Emergency Gen. #4	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.26	0.05	0.02
Emergency Gen. #5	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.28	0.06	0.02
Emergency Gen. #6	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.82	0.22	0.02
Emergency Gen. #7	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.75	0.20	0.02
Emergency Gen. #8	0.03	0.03	0.00	0.75	0.20	0.02
Emergency Gen. #9	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.24	0.05	0.02
Emergency Gen. #10	0.01	0.01	0.00	0.30	0.06	0.02
Total TPY	4.34	4.34	18.94	18.64	4.82	0.65

2. Greenhouse Gases

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

Based on the facility's fuel use limits, the worst case emission factors from AP-42, IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), and *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*, 40 CFR Part 98, and the global warming potentials contained in 40 CFR Part 98, UNE 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:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Tons/Year</u>
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-487-71-P-R/A subject to and in 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

A. Distillate (Boilers #2, #6, #7, #8, and #9)

1. Total Distillate Fuel use for UNE shall not exceed 340,000 gal/yr, based on a calendar year total basis. [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 boilers shall be ASTM D396 compliant (max. sulfur content of 0.5% by weight). [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
3. Beginning July 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 July 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 quantity, type, and the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
6. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Boiler #2	PM	0.08	06-096 CMR 115, BPT
Boiler #6	PM	0.08	06-096 CMR 115, BPT
Boiler #7	PM	0.08	06-096 CMR 115, BPT
Boiler #9	PM	0.08	06-096 CMR 115, BPT

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

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO₂ (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #2	0.34	0.34	2.12	1.26	0.15	0.01
Boiler #6	0.67	0.67	4.23	2.52	0.3	0.02
Boiler #7	0.67	0.67	4.23	2.52	0.3	0.02
Boiler #8	0.08	0.08	0.53	0.32	0.04	0.01
Boiler #9	0.24	0.24	1.51	0.9	0.11	0.01

8. Visible emissions from each boiler firing distillate fuel shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a continuous 3-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

B. #4 Fuel Oil (Boilers #3, #4)

1. Total #4 Fuel Oil use for UNE shall not exceed 90,000 gal/yr, based on a calendar year total. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
2. Prior to January 1, 2018, UNE, the #4 fuel oil fired at the facility shall have a maximum sulfur content of 1.0% by weight.
3. Per 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(1) and (2), beginning January 1, 2018 or on the date specified in the statute, the facility shall fire #4 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.5% by weight. 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.
4. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing quantity, type, and the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
5. Emissions shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Boiler #3	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)
Boiler #4	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)

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

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #3	0.76	0.76	6.66	1.89	0.22	0.01
Boiler #4	0.80	0.80	7.09	2.01	0.23	0.02

7. Visible emissions from Boiler #3 and #4 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a continuous 3-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

C. Propane (Boiler #2, #6, #7)

1. Total propane use for UNE shall not exceed 650,000 gal/yr, based on a calendar year total basis. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing quantity of the fuel delivered. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

2. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Boiler #2	PM	0.05	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)
Boiler #6	PM	0.05	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)
Boiler #7	PM	0.05	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)

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

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #2	0.21	0.21	0.01	0.60	0.34	0.05
Boiler #6	0.42	0.42	0.01	1.19	0.69	0.09
Boiler #7	0.42	0.42	0.01	1.19	0.69	0.09

4. Visible emissions from each boiler firing propane shall not exceed 10% opacity on a 6 minute block average basis, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 3 hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

D. Area Source Boiler Rule (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ) Requirements for Boilers #3, #4, and #9
 [incorporated under 06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

1. An Initial Notification submittal to EPA was due no later than January 20, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(2)]
2. The facility shall implement a boiler tune-up program to include the initial tune-up of applicable boilers. [40 CFR Part 63.11223]
 - (a) 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
Boilers #3 and #4 are existing oil fired boilers with heat input capacities > 5MMBtu/hr	Every 2 years
Boiler #9 is an existing oil boilers with heat input capacities <5MMBtu/hr	Every 5 years

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

- (b) 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)]

3. The boiler tune-up program, conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, shall be performed as specified below:
 - (a) 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)]
 - (b) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(2)]
 - (c) 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)]
 - (d) Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(4)]
 - (e) 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)]
 - (f) 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)]
4. After conducting the initial boiler tune-up, a Notification of Compliance Status shall be submitted to EPA no later than July 19, 2014, if not done so already. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(b)]
5. Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ including the following [40 CFR Part 63.11225(c)]: copies of

notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation; identification of each boiler, the date of tune-up, procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned; documentation of fuel type(s) used monthly by each boiler; the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler; and actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions and actions taken to restore the malfunctioning boiler to its usual manner of operation. Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.

(17) **Emergency Generators #1- #10**

- A. Each of the emergency generators shall be limited to 100 hours of operation per calendar year, excluding operating hours during emergency situations. [06-096 CMR 115]
- B. UNE shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the engines and the hours of operation of each engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the hours spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours spent for non-emergency. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
- C. The fuel sulfur content for Generators #1-#10 shall be limited to 0.0015% sulfur by weight. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier documenting the type of fuel delivered and the sulfur content of the fuel. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- D. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>	<u>Origin and Authority</u>
Generator #1	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)
Generator #6	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)
Generator #7	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)
Generator #8	PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103(2)(B)(1)(a)

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

<u>Unit</u>	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1 (6.14 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.74	0.74	0.01	19.65	5.22	0.55
Generator #2 (2.63 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.32	0.32	0.01	11.6	2.5	0.92
Generator #3 (1.56 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.19	0.19	0.01	6.88	1.48	0.55
Generator #4 (1.16 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.14	0.14	0.01	5.12	1.10	0.41
Generator #5 (1.26 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.15	0.15	0.01	5.53	1.19	0.44
Generator #6 (5.12 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.61	0.61	0.01	16.38	4.35	0.46
Generator #7 (4.7 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.57	0.57	0.01	15.08	4.01	0.42
Generator #8 (4.7 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.57	0.57	0.01	15.08	4.01	0.42
Generator #9 (1.08 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.13	0.13	0.01	4.76	1.03	0.38
Generator #10 (1.36 MMBtu/hr), Distillate	0.16	0.16	0.01	6.00	1.29	0.48

F. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from each of the distillate fuel-fired generator(s) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3 hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

G. The Emergency Generators, #2, #3, #4, #6, #7, #8, #9, and #10 shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, including the following:

1. Manufacturer Certification

The generators shall be certified by the manufacturer as meeting the emission standards for new non-road compression ignition engines found in §60.4202. [40 CFR §60.4205(b)]

2. Ultra-Low Sulfur Fuel

The fuel fired in the generator(s) shall not exceed 15 ppm sulfur (0.0015% sulfur), except that any existing fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted. Compliance with the fuel sulfur content limit shall be based on fuel records from the supplier documenting the type of fuel delivered and the sulfur content of the fuel. [40 CFR §60.4207(b) and 06-096 CMR 115]

3. Non-Resettable Hour Meter

A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on each generator. [40 CFR §60.4209(a)]

4. Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing

a. The generators shall each be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, emergency demand response, and periods of voltage or frequency deviation from standards. Up to 50 hours/year of the 100 hours/year may be used in non-emergency situations (this does not include peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity unless the conditions in §60.4211(f)(3)(i) are met). These limits are based on a calendar year. Compliance shall be demonstrated by a written log of all generator operating hours. [40 CFR §60.4211(f) and 06-096 CMR 115]

b. UNE shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the generators and the hours of operation of each engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the hours spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours spent for non-emergency. If the generator(s) are operated during a period of demand response or deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or to supply power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §60.4211(f)(3)(i), the UNE shall keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of generator operation for these purposes.

5. Operation and Maintenance

The generators shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or procedures developed by UNE that are approved by the engine manufacturer. UNE may only change those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR §60.4211(a)]

- (18) UNE 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 August, 2014.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Marc Allen Robert Corne 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: Dec. 12, 2013

Date of application acceptance: Dec. 12, 2013

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Lisa P. Higgins, Bureau of Air Quality.

