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

DEPARTMENT ORDER

Gould Academy **Oxford County** **Bethel, Maine** **A-721-71-G-R**	**Departmental** **Findings of Fact and Order** **Air Emission License** **Renewal**

FINDINGS OF FACT

After review of the air emission license renewal application, staff investigation reports, and other documents in the applicant's file in the Bureau of Air Quality, pursuant to 38 Maine Revised Statutes (M.R.S.) § 344 and § 590, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Department) finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

Gould Academy has applied to renew their Air Emission License for the operation of emission sources associated with their educational facility.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 39 Church Street, Bethel, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

Boilers

Equipment	Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Firing Rate	Fuel Type	Date of Manuf.	Date of Install.	Stack #
Boiler #1	6.3	45.0 gal/hr	Distillate fuel	1962	1962	1
Boiler #2	6.3	45.0 gal/hr	Distillate fuel	1962	1962	1
Boiler #3	10.5	75.0 gal/hr	Distillate fuel	1998	1998	1
Boiler #4	2.7	19.3 gal/hr	Distillate fuel	1998	1998	2
Boiler #5	2.7	19.3 gal/hr	Distillate fuel	1998	1998	2
Boiler #6	5.0	55.0 gal/hr	Propane	2011	2011	3
Boiler #7	5.0	55.0 gal/hr	Propane	2011	2011	3

Gould Academy also has a small boiler (Boiler #8), which is not listed in the table above. Boiler #8 is considered an insignificant emissions unit because it is rated below 1.0 MMBtu/hr, the heat input capacity level at or above which would require their inclusion in the license; therefore, Boiler #8 is not addressed further in this license.

Stationary Engines

Equipment	Max. Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Rated Output Capacity (kW)	Fuel Type	Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Date of Manuf.	Date of Install.
Generator #1	0.8	80	Propane	8.5*	1998	1998
Generator #2	1.4	80	Propane	15.5*	2017	2017

* Based on a propane heating value of 91.5 MMBtu per 1,000 gal, per AP-42 Section 1.5.3.1 (dated 07/08).

Gould Academy may operate small stationary engines smaller than 0.5 MMBtu/hr. These engines are considered insignificant activities and are not required to be included in this license. However, they are still subject to applicable State and Federal regulations. More information regarding requirements for small stationary engines is available on the Department's website at the link below.
http://www.maine.gov/dep/air/publications/docs/SmallRICEGuidance.pdf

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

C. Definitions

Distillate Fuel means the following:

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

Portable or Non-Road Engine means an internal combustion engine which is portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indicia of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform. This definition does NOT include engines which remain or will remain at a location (excluding storage locations) for more than 12 consecutive months or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. A location is any single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation. Any engine that replaces an engine at a location and that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

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

Records or *Logs* mean either hardcopy or electronic records.

D. Application Classification

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

The application for Gould Academy does not include the licensing of increased emissions or the installation of new or modified equipment. Therefore, the license is considered to be a renewal of currently licensed emission units only and has been processed through *Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations*, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (C.M.R.) ch. 115.

E. Facility Classification

The facility is licensed as follows:

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

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT)

A. Introduction

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

BPT for 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

Gould Academy operates Boilers #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, and #7 for heat and hot water needs. Boilers #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5 all fire distillate fuel. Boilers #6 and #7 fire propane.

Boilers #1, #2, and #3 are located in Bingham Hall. Boilers #1 and #2 were manufactured by Kewanee Boilers in 1962. Boilers #1 and #2 each have a maximum design heat input capacity of 6.3 MMBtu/hr. Boiler #3 was manufactured by Burnham Boilers in 1997. Boiler #3 has a maximum design heat input capacity of 10.5 MMBtu/hr. Boilers #1, #2, and #3 exhaust through common Stack #1.

Boilers #4 and #5 are located in the dining hall. Boilers #4 and #5 were manufactured by Smith Boilers in 1997 and each have a maximum design heat input capacity of 2.7 MMBtu/hr. Boilers #4 and #5 exhaust through common Stack #2.

Boilers #6 and #7 are located in the Farnsworth Fieldhouse on 74 Church Street. Boilers #6 and #7 were manufactured by Locinvar in 2011, and each has a maximum design heat input capacity of 5.0 MMBtu/hr. Boilers #6 and #7 exhaust through common Stack #3.

Boilers #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5 are licensed to fire distillate fuel. With limited exceptions, no person shall import, distribute, or offer for sale any distillate fuel with a sulfur content greater than 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm) pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 603-A(2)(A)(3). Therefore, the distillate fuel purchased or otherwise obtained for use in Boilers #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5 shall not exceed 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm).

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for Boilers #1, #2, #3, #4 and #5 were based on the following:

Distillate Fuel

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	–	0.08 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
SO_2	–	based on firing distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight
NO_x	–	20 lb/1,000 gal[1] based on AP-42 Table 1.3-1 dated 5/10
CO	–	5 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-1 dated 5/10
VOC	–	0.34 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-3 dated 5/10
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

[1] In previous license (A-721-71-E-R/A) the NO_x emission factor used was 0.3 lb/MMBtu, but this has been revised to the AP-42 emission factor.

The BPT emission limits for Boilers #6 and #7 were based on the following:

Propane

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	–	0.05 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
SO_2	–	0.018 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
NO_x	–	13 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
CO	–	7.5 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
VOC	–	1 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/088
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BPT emission limits for Boilers #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, and #7 are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Boiler #1	PM	0.08
Boiler #2	PM	0.08
Boiler #3	PM	0.08
Boiler #6	PM	0.05
Boiler #7	PM	0.05

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM_{10} (lb/hr)	$PM_{2.5}$ (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #1	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.01	0.90	0.23	0.02
Boiler #2	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.01	0.90	0.23	0.02
Boiler #3	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.02	1.50	0.38	0.03
Boiler #4	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.004	0.39	0.10	0.01
Boiler #5	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.004	0.39	0.10	0.01
Boiler #6	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.001	0.72	0.41	0.06
Boiler #7	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.001	0.72	0.41	0.06

2. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from each of Stacks #1 and #2 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

Visible emissions from Stack #3 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

3. Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for the boilers shall include recordkeeping to document the type of fuel used and sulfur content of the fuel, if applicable.

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

Boilers #1, #2, #4, #5, #6, and #7
Due to their sizes, Boilers #1, #2, #4, #5, #6, and #7 are not subject to *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc, for units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989. [40 C.F.R. § 60.40c]

Boiler #3
Due to its size, Boiler #3 is subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc. [40 C.F.R. § 60.40c]

Gould Academy shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc applicable to Boiler #3 including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)

The fuel fired in Boiler #3 shall not exceed 0.5% sulfur by weight.
[40 C.F.R. § 60.42c(d)] This fuel sulfur content limit shall be streamlined to the lower limit required by State statute.

b. Reporting and Recordkeeping

(1) Gould Academy shall maintain monthly records of the amounts of each fuel combusted with fuel supplier certifications. Fuel supplier certification shall include the following:

(i) name of the supplier;
(ii) a statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc; and
(iii) the sulfur content or maximum sulfur content of the oil.

[40 C.F.R. §§ 60.41c and 60.48c(f)-(g)]

(2) The following address for EPA shall be used for any reports or notifications required to be copied to them:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region I
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100 (OES04-2)
Boston, MA 02109-3912
Attn: Air Compliance Clerk

(3) Gould Academy shall maintain records required by Subpart Dc for a period of two years following the date of the record. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(i)]
Note: Standard Condition (8) of this license requires all records be retained for six years; therefore, the two-year record retention requirement of Subpart Dc shall be streamlined to the more stringent six-year requirement.

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

Boilers #6 and #7
Boilers #6 and #7 are not subject to *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources*, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ. Boilers #6 and #7 are propane-fired boilers. Propane-fired boilers are included in the definition of gas-fired boilers in Subpart JJJJJJ. As such, they are exempt from Subpart JJJJJJ requirements [40 C.F.R. §§ 63.11193 and 63.11195]

Boilers #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5
Boilers #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5 are subject to the 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ. Boilers #1, #2, #4, and #5 are considered existing oil boilers rated less than 10 MMBtu/hr. Boiler #3 is considered an existing oil boiler rated more than 10 MMBtu/hr. [40 C.F.R. §§ 63.11193 and 63.11195]

Applicable federal 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ requirements include the following. Additional rule information can be found on the following website: https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/compliance-industrial-commercial-and-institutional-area-source.

a. Compliance Dates, Notifications, and Work Practice Requirements

(1) Boiler Tune-Up Program

(i) A boiler tune-up program shall be implemented. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223]

(ii) Tune-ups 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 #1, #2, and #3	Every 2 years
Boilers #4 and #5, with a heat input capacity of <5 MMBtu/hr	Every 5 years

[40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(a) and Table 2]

(iii) 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 (Boilers #1, #2, and #3). Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted for up to 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than or equal to 5 MMBtu/hour (Boilers #4 and #5).
   [40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 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 (Boilers #1, #2, and #3). Delay of the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted for up to 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than or equal to 5 MMBtu/hour (Boilers #4 and #5).
   [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(3)]
4. Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(7)]

(iv) Tune-Up Report: A tune-up report shall be maintained onsite and, submitted to the Department and/or EPA upon request. The report shall contain the following information:

1. The concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen (volume percent) measured at high fire or typical operating load both **before** and **after** the boiler tune-up;

2. A description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler; and

3. The types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel use by each unit. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(6)]

(2) Compliance Report

A compliance report shall be prepared by March 1st biennially which covers the previous two calendar years. The report shall be maintained by the source and submitted to the Department and/or to the EPA upon request. The report must include the items contained in §§ 63.11225(b)(1) and (2), including the following: [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(b)]

(i) Company name and address;

(ii) A statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant requirements of this Subpart;

(iii) A statement certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness of the notification and signed by a responsible official and containing the official's name, title, phone number, email address, and signature;

(iv) The following certifications, as applicable:

1. "This facility complies with the requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 63.11223 to conduct tune-ups of each boiler in accordance with the frequency specified in this Subpart."
2. "No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit."
3. "This facility complies with the requirement in §§ 63.11214(d) and 63.11223(g) to minimize the boiler's time spent during startup and shutdown and to conduct startups and shutdowns according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures or procedures specified for a boiler of similar design if manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available."

b. Recordkeeping

(1) Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ including the following [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(c)]:

(i) Copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation;

(ii) 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;

(iii) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of each applicable boiler; and

(iv) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions, including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler.

(2) Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. Each record must be kept for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. Each record must be kept on-site or be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provides access at the site for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The records may be maintained off-site for the remaining 3 years. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(d)] Note: Standard Condition (8) of this license requires all records be retained for six years; therefore, the five-year record retention requirement of Subpart JJJJJJ shall be streamlined to the more stringent six-year requirement.

EPA requires submission of Notification of Compliance Status reports for tune-ups and energy assessments through their electronic reporting system. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(a)(4)(vi)]

C. Emergency Generators

Gould Academy operates two emergency generators, Generators #1 and #2. The emergency generators are generator sets with each gen set consisting of an engine and an electrical generator. Generators #1 and #2 have engines rated at 0.8 MMBtu/hr and 1.4 MMBtu/hr, respectively, which fire propane. Generator #1 was manufactured in 1998. Generator #2 was manufactured in 2017.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for the generators are based on the following:

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	–	0.05 lb/MMBtu from 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
SO_2	–	5.88×10^{-4} lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.2-2 dated 7/00
NO_x	–	2.27 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.2-3 dated 7/00[2]
CO	–	3.51 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.2-3 dated 7/00[2]
VOC	–	0.0296 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.2-3 dated 7/00[2]
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

[2] Previous license and amendment (A-721-71-E-R/A and A-721-71-F-A), the emissions limits for a 2-stroke lean-burn engine in AP-42 were used, but these have been revised to the 4-stroke rich-burn engine emission factors.

The BPT emission limits for the generators are the following:

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM_{10} (lb/hr)	$PM_{2.5}$ (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1	0.04	0.04	0.04	--	1.77	2.74	0.02
Generator #2	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.001	3.23	4.99	0.04

2. Visible Emissions

   a. BPT Limits

      Visible emissions from Generators #1 and #2 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT, from previous licensing actions]

   b. 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101 Limits

      Visible emissions from Generators #1 and #2 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101 § 4(A)(4)]

   c. Visible Emissions Streamlining

      The Department has determined that the BPT visible emission limit is more stringent than the applicable limit in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101. Therefore, the visible emission limit for each generator has been streamlined to the more stringent BPT limit, and only this more stringent limit shall be included in the Order of this air emission license.

3. Best Practical Treatment: Generator #1

   Generator #1 is not subject to either NSPS or NESHAP requirements, as discussed in the following sections. Generator #1 is subject to the following BPT requirements:

   Generator #1 shall be limited to 100 hours of operation per calendar year, excluding operating hours during emergency situations. There is no limit on emergency operation. The emergency generator shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour-meter to record operating time. To demonstrate compliance with the operating hours limit, Gould Academy shall keep records of the date, time, duration, and reason for each time Generator #1 is operated as well as total hours of operation and the total hours of emergency operation.

   Generator #1 is only to be operated for maintenance purposes and for situations arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. The emergency generator is not to be used for prime power when reliable offsite power is

available; nor to operate or to be contractually obligated to be available 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.

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

4. Chapter 169

Generators #1 and #2 were installed prior to the effective date of *Stationary Generators*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 169 and are therefore exempt from this rule pursuant to section 1.

5. New Source Performance Standards

Generator #1
Due to the date of manufacture of Generator #1, the engine is not subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) *Standards of Performance for Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (SI ICE),* 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ since the unit was manufactured before January 1, 2009. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4230]

Generator #2
Generator #2 is subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, because the engine was ordered after June 12, 2006, and manufactured after January 1, 2009. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4230]

A summary of the currently applicable federal 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ requirements is listed below.

a. Emergency Engine Designation and Operating Criteria

Under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, a stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (ICE) is considered an emergency stationary ICE (emergency engine) as long as the engine is operated in accordance with the following criteria. Operation of an engine outside of the criteria specified below may cause the engine to no longer be considered an emergency engine under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, resulting in the engine being subject to requirements applicable to non-emergency engines.

(1) Emergency Situation Operation (On-Site)

There is no operating time limit on the use of an emergency engine to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency

situation. Examples of use of an emergency engine during emergency situations include the following:

- Use of an engine to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) because of failure or interruption of electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production);
- Use of an engine to mitigate an on-site disaster;
- Use of an engine to pump water in the case of fire, flood, natural disaster, or severe weather conditions; and
- Similar instances.

(2) Non-Emergency Situation Operation

An emergency engine may be operated up to a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance checks, readiness testing, and other non-emergency situations as described below.

(i) An emergency engine may be operated for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year for 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 more than 100 hours per calendar year.

(ii) An emergency engine may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year for other non-emergency situations. **However, these operating hours are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year operating limit described in paragraph (2) and (2) (i) above.**

The 50 hours per calendar year operating limit for other non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving, 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.

[40 C.F.R. §§ 60.4243(d) and 60.4248]

b. 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ Requirements

(1) Manufacturer Certification Requirement
The engine shall be certified by the manufacturer as meeting the emission standards for new nonroad spark ignition engines found in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, Table 1. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4233]

(2) Non-Resettable Hour Meter Requirement
A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on the engine. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4237]

(3) Operation and Maintenance Requirement
The engine shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by Gould Academy that are approved by the engine manufacturer. Gould Academy may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4243]

Gould Academy shall have available for review by the Department a copy of the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by Gould Academy that are approved by the engine manufacturer for engine operation and maintenance. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(4) Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing
As an emergency engine, the unit shall be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance and testing. The emergency engine may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are included in the 100 hours total allowed for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours for non-emergency use cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4243(d)]

(5) Recordkeeping
Gould Academy shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the engine and the hours of operation of the engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the number of hours the unit operated for emergency purposes, the number of hours the unit operated for non-emergency purposes, and the reason the engine was in operation during each time. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4245(b)]

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

   National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ is not applicable to the emergency engines listed above. The units are considered existing, emergency stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines at an area HAP source. However, they are considered exempt from the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ since they are categorized as residential, commercial, or institutional emergency engines and they do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or for supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

   Operation of any emergency engine in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or for supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii), would cause the engine to be subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ and require compliance with all applicable requirements.

D. Annual Emissions

The table below provides an estimate of facility-wide annual emissions for the purposes of calculating the facility's annual air license fee and establishing the facility's potential to emit (PTE). Only licensed equipment is included, i.e., emissions from insignificant activities are excluded. Similarly, unquantifiable fugitive particulate matter emissions are not included except when required by state or federal regulations. Maximum potential emissions were calculated based on operating Boilers #1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, and #7 for 8,760 hr/yr each; and operating Generators #1 and #2 for 100 hrs/yr each.

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

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

	PM	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NO_x	CO	VOC
Boiler #1	2.2	2.2	2.2	--	3.9	1.0	0.1
Boiler #2	2.2	2.2	2.2	--	3.9	1.0	0.1
Boiler #3	3.7	3.7	3.7	0.1	6.6	1.6	0.1
Boiler #4	0.9	0.9	0.9	--	1.7	0.4	--
Boiler #5	0.9	0.9	0.9	--	1.7	0.4	--
Boiler #6	1.1	1.1	1.1	--	3.1	1.8	0.2
Boiler #7	1.1	1.1	1.1	--	3.1	1.8	0.2
Generator #1	--	--	--	--	0.1	0.1	--
Generator #2	--	--	--	--	0.2	0.2	--
Total TPY	**12.1**	**12.1**	**12.1**	**0.1**	**24.3**	**8.3**	**0.7**

Pollutant	Tons/year
Single HAP	9.9
Total HAP	24.9

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

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

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM_{10}	25
$PM_{2.5}$	15
SO_2	50
NO_x	50
CO	250

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

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

ORDER

Based on the above Findings and subject to conditions listed below, the Department concludes that the emissions from this source:

- will receive Best Practical Treatment,
- will not violate applicable emission standards, and
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-721-71-E-R subject to the following conditions.

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

STANDARD CONDITIONS

(1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions (38 M.R.S. § 347-C).

(2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to beginning actual construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S. § 353-A. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(7) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(8) The licensee shall maintain sufficient records to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain such records for a minimum of six (6) years. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(9) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for a renewal of a license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the license.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(10) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 C.F.R. Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:

A. Perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions:
   1. Within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of a notification to test from the Department or EPA, if visible emissions, equipment operating parameters, staff inspection, air monitoring or other cause indicate to the Department that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions; or
   2. Pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform stack testing.

B. Install or make provisions to install test ports that meet the criteria of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and

C. Submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion.

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

(12) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicate emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:

A. Within thirty (30) days following receipt of the written test report by the Department, or another alternative timeframe approved by the Department, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 C.F.R. Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; and

B. The days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of stack test and each and every day of operation thereafter until compliance is demonstrated under normal and representative process and operating conditions, except to the extent that the facility can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that there were intervening days during which no violation occurred or that the violation was not continuing in nature; and

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

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

(13) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or license requirement. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(14) The licensee shall maintain records of malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emissions unit itself that would affect emissions and that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license. The licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days or the next state working day, whichever is later, of such occasions where such changes result in an increase of emissions. The licensee shall report all excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(15) Upon written request from the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such a manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(16) The licensee shall notify the Department within 48 hours and submit a report to the Department on a quarterly basis if a malfunction or breakdown in any component causes a violation of any emission standard (38 M.R.S. § 605). [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(17) **Boilers (#1, #2, #3, #4, #5, #6, and #7)**

A. Fuel

1. Boilers #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5 are licensed to fire distillate fuel.
2. Boilers #6 and #7 are licensed to fire propane.
3. The facility shall not purchase or otherwise obtain distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content that exceeds 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm).
4. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records showing the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered, if applicable. Fuel sulfur content compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, a statement from the supplier that the fuel delivered meets Maine's fuel sulfur content standards, fuel supplier certification, certificate of analysis, or testing of fuel in the tank on-site.

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

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Boiler #1	PM	0.08	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #2	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #3	PM	0.08	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #6	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #7	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

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

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM_{10} (lb/hr)	$PM_{2.5}$ (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #1	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.01	0.90	0.23	0.02
Boiler #2	0.50	0.50	0.50	0.01	0.90	0.23	0.02
Boiler #3	0.84	0.84	0.84	0.02	1.50	0.38	0.03
Boiler #4	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.004	0.39	0.10	0.01
Boiler #5	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.004	0.39	0.10	0.01
Boiler #6	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.001	0.72	0.41	0.06
Boiler #7	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.001	0.72	0.41	0.06

D. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from Stacks #1 and #2 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(A)(2) and (D)(1)]

Visible emissions from Stack #3 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(A)(3) and (D)(1)]

E. Gould Academy shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc applicable to Boiler #3 including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Gould Academy shall maintain monthly records of the amounts of each fuel combusted with fuel supplier certifications. Fuel supplier certification shall include the following:

   a. name of the supplier;
   b. a statement from the oil supplier that the oil complies with the specifications under the definition of distillate oil in 40 C.F.R., Subpart Dc; and
   c. the sulfur content or maximum sulfur content of the oil.

   [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(g)]

2. The following address for EPA shall be used for any reports or notifications required to be copied to them:

   U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region I
   5 Post Office Square, Suite 100 (OES04-2)
   Boston, MA 02109-3912
   Attn: Air Compliance Clerk

3. Gould Academy shall maintain records required by Subpart Dc for a period of two years following the date of the record. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(i)]
   Note: Standard Condition (8) of this license requires all records be retained for six years; therefore, the two-year record retention requirement of Subpart Dc shall be streamlined to the more stringent six-year requirement.

F. Gould Academy shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ applicable to Boilers #1, #2, #3, #4, and #5 including, but not limited to, the following: [incorporated under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

1. The facility shall implement a boiler tune-up program. [40 C.F.R. § 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 #1, #2, and #3	Every 2 years
Boilers #4 and #5, with a heat input capacity of <5 MMBtu/hr	Every 5 years

[40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(a) and Table 2]

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 (Boilers #1, #2, and #3). Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted for up to 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than or equal to 5 MMBtu/hour (Boilers #4 and #5). [40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F..R § 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 (Boilers #1, #2, and #3). Delay of the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted for up to 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than or equal to 5 MMBtu/hour (Boilers #4 and #5). [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(3)]

(4) Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 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 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(7)]

c. Tune-Up Report: A tune-up report shall be maintained onsite and submitted to the Department and EPA upon request. The report shall contain the following information:
   (1) The concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen (volume percent) measured at high fire or typical operating load both **before** and **after** the boiler tune-up;
   (2) A description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler; and
   (3) The types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel use by each unit. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(6)]

2. Compliance Report

A compliance report shall be prepared by March 1st biennially which covers the previous two calendar years. The report shall be maintained by the source and submitted to the Department and/or to the EPA upon request. The report must include the items contained in §§ 63.11225(b)(1) and (2), including the following: [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(b)]

a. Company name and address;
b. A statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant requirements of this Subpart;
c. A statement certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness of the notification and signed by a responsible official and containing the official's name, title, phone number, email address, and signature;
d. The following certifications, as applicable:
   (1) "This facility complies with the requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 63.11223 to conduct tune-ups of each boiler in accordance with the frequency specified in this Subpart."
   (2) "No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit."
   (3) "This facility complies with the requirement in §§ 63.11214(d) and 63.11223(g) to minimize the boiler's time spent during startup and shutdown and to conduct startups and shutdowns according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures or procedures specified for a boiler of similar design if manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available."

3. Recordkeeping

a. Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ including the following [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(c)]:

(1) Copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation;
(2) 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;
(3) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of each applicable boiler; and
(4) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions, including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler.

b. Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. Each record must be kept for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. Each record must be kept on-site or be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provides access at the site for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The records may be maintained off-site for the remaining 3 years. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(d)] Note: Standard Condition (8) of this license requires all records be retained for six years; therefore, the five-year record retention requirement of Subpart JJJJJJ shall be streamlined to the more stringent six-year requirement.

EPA requires submission of Notification of Compliance Status reports for tune-ups and energy assessments through their electronic reporting system. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(a)(4)(vi)]

(18) **Emergency Generators**

A. Generators #1 and #2 are licensed to fire propane. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

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

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM_{10} (lb/hr)	$PM_{2.5}$ (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1	0.04	0.04	0.04	--	1.77	2.74	0.02
Generator #2	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.001	3.23	4.99	0.04

C. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from each of Generators #1 and #2 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

D. Generator #1: Best Practical Treatment

Generator #1 shall be limited to 100 hours of operation per calendar year, excluding operating hours during emergency situations. There is no limit on emergency operation. The emergency generator shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter to record

operating time. To demonstrate compliance with the operating hours limit, Gould Academy shall keep records of the date, time, duration, and reason for each time Generator #1 is operated as well as total hours of operation and the total hours of emergency operation.

Generator #1 is only to be operated for maintenance purposes and for situations arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. The emergency generator is not to be used for prime power when reliable offsite power is available; nor to operate or to be contractually obligated to be available 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.

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

E. Generator #2 shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, including the following: [incorporated under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

1. Manufacturer Certification
   The engine shall be certified by the manufacturer as meeting the emission standards for new nonroad spark ignition engines found in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, Table 1.

2. Non-Resettable Hour Meter
   A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on the engine. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4237 and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

3. Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing
   a. As an emergency engine, the unit shall be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance checks and readiness testing. Up to 50 hours/year of the 100 hours/year may be used in non-emergency situations (this does not include peak shaving, 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). The limits are based on a calendar year. Compliance shall be demonstrated by records (electronic or written log) of all engine operating hours. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4243(d) and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

   b. Gould Academy shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the engine and the hours of operation of the engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the number of hours the unit operated for emergency purposes, the number of hours the unit operated for non-emergency purposes, and the reason the engine was in operation during each time. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4245(b)]

4. Operation and Maintenance
   The engine shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by Gould Academy that are approved by the engine manufacturer. Gould Academy may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4243]

   Gould Academy shall have available for review by the Department a copy of the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions for engine operation and maintenance. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

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

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 21st DAY OF March, 2024.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: _____ for _____
MELANIE LOYZIM, COMMISSIONER

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

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

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: December 14, 2023
Date of application acceptance: December 15, 2023

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Kendra Nash, Bureau of Air Quality.

FILED

MAR 21, 2024

State of Maine
Board of Environmental Protection