



DEPARTMENT ORDER

**Bishop Concrete LLC
Piscataquis County
Brownville, Maine
A-872-71-D-R/T**

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

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

Bishop Concrete LLC (Bishop Concrete) has applied to transfer the Air Emission License from John Bishop, Sr. Additionally, Bishop Concrete has applied to renew the Air Emission License for the operation of their concrete batch plant and portable crushed stone and gravel facility.

The main office is located at 1413 Main Road, Brownville, Maine.

B. Title, Right, or Interest

In their application, Bishop Concrete submitted copies of property deeds transferring ownership of the facility from John Bishop, Sr. to Bishop Concrete LLC. The parties have provided sufficient evidence of title, right, or interest in the facility to allow the transfer of the facility's licenses.

C. Technical Capacity and Intent

Bishop Concrete's acquisition of the facility is not expected to result in any significant change in the employees who currently operate the equipment and facilities and conduct activities relative to the air emission license. The facility's regulatory history with the Department demonstrates that the personnel are competent in air pollution control. The information submitted in the application provides sufficient evidence that Bishop Concrete has the technical capacity and intent to comply with their air emission license.

D. Full Name and Address

The full name and address of the new owner is:

Bishop Concrete LLC
P.O. Box 18
LaGrange, ME 04453

E. Certification

Bishop Concrete certifies that there will be no increase in air emissions beyond that provided for in the existing licenses, either in quantity or type.

F. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this Air Emission License:

Concrete Plant

Equipment	Production Rate (cubic yards/hour)	Control Device(s)
Concrete Batch Plant	60	baghouse

Rock Crushers

Designation	Powered	Process Rate (tons/hour)	Date of Manufacture	Control Device
Pioneer Jaw Crusher	Diesel #1	160	1978	Spray Nozzles
Eastern Engineering Crushing Plant (Jaw & Cone Crusher)	Electrical	90	1957	Spray Nozzles

Engines

Unit ID	Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Max. Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Fuel Type	Date of Manuf.
Diesel #1	0.55	4	distillate fuel	1980

Bishop Concrete may operate other nonmetallic mineral processing equipment not explicitly listed including grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck or railcar loading stations. Requirements for this equipment are included in sections of this license for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants.

Bishop Concrete 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, Bishop Concrete 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.

G. Definitions

Distillate Fuel means the following:

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

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

Portable 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.

H. 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 Bishop Concrete 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.

I. Facility Classification

The facility is licensed as follows:

- As a natural minor source of air emissions, 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

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. Concrete Batch Plant

The Concrete Batch Plant is rated at 60 cubic yards/hour and includes one silo.

All components of the Concrete Batch Plant shall be maintained so as to prevent PM leaks. To meet the requirements of BPT for particulate matter, emissions from the cement silo

shall be vented through a baghouse maintained for 99% removal efficiency. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

Visible emissions from the cement silo baghouse are limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. Compliance shall be demonstrated by 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

C. Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

The Pioneer Jaw Crusher and Eastern Engineering Crushing Plant are portable units which were manufactured in 1978 and 1957, respectively, with rated capacities of 160 tons/hr and 90 tons/hr, respectively. The nonmetallic mineral processing plant also consists of other equipment associated with the Pioneer Jaw Crusher and Eastern Engineering Crushing Plant, such as screens and belt conveyors.

1. BPT Findings

The regulated pollutant from nonmetallic mineral processing plants is particulate matter. To meet the requirements of BPT for control of particulate matter emissions, Bishop Concrete shall maintain water sprays on the nonmetallic mineral processing plant and operate as needed to control visible emissions. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

Visible emissions from the Pioneer Jaw Crusher and Eastern Engineering Crushing Plant shall each be limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103, § 3(B)(2)]

Visible emissions from nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment other than crushers (transfer points on belt conveyors, screening operations, etc.) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103, § 3(B)(4)]

Bishop Concrete shall maintain records detailing and quantifying the hours of operation for every operating day for each crusher. The operation records shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

2. New Source Performance Standards

The Pioneer Jaw Crusher and Eastern Engineering Crushing Plant were manufactured prior to August 31, 1983, and have not undergone a modification or reconstruction as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO. Therefore, this equipment is not subject to this Subpart. [40 C.F.R. § 60.670(e)]

D. Diesel #1

Diesel #1 is a portable engine used to power the Pioneer Jaw Crusher. Diesel #1 has a maximum capacity of 0.55 MMBtu/hr (60 kw), firing distillate fuel. The generator was manufactured in 1980.

Diesel #1 is licensed to fire distillate fuel which, by definition, has a sulfur content of 0.5% or less by weight. Pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 603-A(2)(A)(3), as of July 1, 2018, no person shall import, distribute, or offer for sale any distillate fuel with a sulfur content greater than 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). Therefore, the distillate fuel purchased or otherwise obtained for use in Diesel #1 shall not exceed 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm).

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for Diesel #1 were based on the following:

- PM/PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} – 0.12 b/MMBtu from 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
- 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 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96
- CO – 0.95 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96
- VOC – 0.36 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96
- Visible Emissions – 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

The BPT emission limits for Diesel #1 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)
Diesel #1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.001	2.42	0.52	0.86

Visible emissions from Diesel #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

2. New Source Performance Standards

Diesel #1 is not subject to *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart III.

The definition in 40 C.F.R. § 1068.30 states that a non-road engine is an internal combustion engine that meets certain criteria, including: “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.” The regulation further states at 40 C.F.R. § 1068.30 that an engine is not a non-road 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 engine and is subject to applicable stationary engine requirements. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4200]

Diesel #1 is considered a non-road engine, as opposed to a stationary engine, since Diesel #1 is portable and will be moved to various sites with the asphalt plant.

3. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

Diesel #1 is not subject to *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

The definition in 40 C.F.R. § 1068.30 states that a non-road engine is an internal combustion engine that meets certain criteria, including: “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.” The regulation further states at 40 C.F.R. § 1068.30 that an engine is not a non-road 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 engine and is subject to applicable stationary engine requirements. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6585]

Diesel #1 is considered a non-road engine, as opposed to a stationary engine, since Diesel #1 is portable and will be moved to various sites with the asphalt plant.

E. Stock Piles and Roadways

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source (including stockpiles and roadways) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a five-minute block average basis.

F. General Process Emissions

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

G. 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 Diesel #1 for 8,760 hours per year.

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
Diesel #1	0.3	0.3	0.3	--	10.6	2.3	0.9
Total TPY	0.3	0.3	0.3	--	10.6	2.3	0.9

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 to demonstrate that Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS) will not be exceeded is determined by the Department on a case-by case basis. In accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, an ambient air quality impact analysis is not required for a minor source if the total licensed annual emissions of any pollutant released do not exceed the following levels and there are no extenuating circumstances:

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM ₁₀	25
PM _{2.5}	15
SO ₂	50
NO _x	50
CO	250

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

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

ORDER

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

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

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-872-71-D-R/T, 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 commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

- (3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S. § 353-A. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (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) Concrete Batch Plant

- A. Particulate emissions from the cement silo shall be vented through a baghouse, and all components of the concrete batch plant shall be maintained so as to prevent PM leaks. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- B. To document maintenance of the cement silo baghouse, the licensee shall keep a maintenance record recording the date and location of all bag failures as well as all routine maintenance and inspections. The maintenance and inspection record shall be kept on-site at the concrete batch plant location. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- C. Visible emissions from the cement silo baghouse are limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. Compliance shall be demonstrated by 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

D. PM emissions from the concrete batching operation shall be controlled so as to prevent visible emissions in excess of 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 3(B)(4)]

(18) Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

A. Bishop Concrete shall install, maintain, and operate spray nozzles for control of particulate matter on the nonmetallic mineral processing plant as needed to comply with applicable emission standards. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

B. Bishop Concrete shall maintain records detailing and quantifying the hours of operation for every operating day for each crusher. The operation records shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

C. Visible emissions from the Pioneer Jaw Crusher and Eastern Engineering Crushing Plant shall each be limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § (3)(B)(2)]

D. Visible emissions from nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment other than crushers (transfer points on belt conveyors, screening operations, etc.) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101 § (3)(B)(4)]

(19) Diesel #1

A. Diesel #1 is licensed to fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight). Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, a statement from the supplier that the fuel delivered meets Maine's fuel sulfur content standards, certificate of analysis, or testing of fuel in the tank on-site. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

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

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM₁₀ (lb/hr)	PM_{2.5} (lb/hr)	SO₂ (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Diesel #1	0.07	0.07	0.07	0.001	2.42	0.52	0.86

C. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from Diesel #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(20) Stockpiles and Roadways

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source (including stockpiles and roadways) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a five-minute block average basis.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 3(C)]

(21) General Process Sources

Visible emissions from any general process that is not part of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 3(B)(4)]

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

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

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

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

The notification shall include the license number the equipment is covered under, identification of the equipment moved, the address of the equipment's new location, the date the equipment will be moved.

B. Written notification shall also be made to the municipality where the equipment will be relocated, except in the case of an unorganized territory where notification shall be made to the respective county commissioners. The notification to the Department shall include the date the municipality was notified.

(23) Bishop Concrete shall keep a copy of this Order on site, and have the operator(s) be familiar with the terms of this Order. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

**Bishop Concrete LLC
Piscataquis County
Brownville, Maine
A-872-71-D-R/T**

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**Departmental
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- (24) 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, Bishop Concrete may be required to submit additional information. Upon written request from the Department, Bishop Concrete 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 17th DAY OF OCTOBER, 2023.

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: May 22, 2023

Date of application acceptance: June 14, 2023

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

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

