



DEPARTMENT ORDER

City of Biddeford  
Biddeford Middle School  
York County  
Biddeford, Maine  
A-926-71-C-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

The City of Biddeford - Biddeford Middle School (BMS) has applied to renew their Air Emission License permitting the operation of emission sources associated with their educational facility.

The equipment addressed in this license on the Biddeford Middle School Campus located at 25 Tiger Drive in Biddeford, Maine. The campus includes the Biddeford Intermediate School and Biddeford Middle School buildings.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

**Boilers**

Equipment	Maximum Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Firing Rate (scf/hour)	Fuel Type, % S	Installation Date	Stack #
Boiler #1	4.2	4,157	Natural Gas, Negligible	1989	1
Boiler #2	6.0	5,882	Natural Gas, Negligible	2005	2
Boiler #3	6.0	5,882	Natural Gas, Negligible	2005	2
Boiler #4	4.2	4,157	Natural Gas, Negligible	1989	1

**Emergency Generators**

Equipment	Maximum Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Firing Rate (gal/hour)	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Installation Date
Generator #1	4.8	34.5	Distillate Fuel, 0.0015% S	2011

C. Definitions

*Distillate Fuel.* For the purposes of this license, *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.

D. Application Classification

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

The application for BMS 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.

Because BMS's maximum annual emissions are below the major source thresholds for all criteria pollutants, BMS is considered to be a true minor source.

BMS is 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 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 100. Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment as well as for those sources located in designated non-attainment areas.

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 #1, #2, #3 and #4**

BMS utilizes Boilers #1, #2, #3 and #4 for their facility heating and hot water needs.

Boilers #1 and #4 each have a maximum design capacity of 4.2 MMBtu/hour and fire natural gas at a rate of 4,157 scf/hour. Boilers #1 and #4 were manufactured and installed in 1989. Both boilers are located at the Intermediate School and exhaust through common Stack #1.

Boilers #2 and #3 each have a maximum design capacity of 6.0 MMBtu/hour and fire natural gas at a rate of 5,882 scf/hour. Boilers #2 and #3 were manufactured in 2004 and installed in 2005. Both boilers are located at the Middle School and exhaust through common Stack #2.

**1. BPT Findings**

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

PM/PM <sub>10</sub>	0.05 lb/MMBtu, based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.6 lb/MMscf, based on AP-42, Table 1.4-2, dated 7/98
NO <sub>x</sub>	100 lb/MMscf, based on AP-42, Table 1.4-1, dated 7/98
CO	84 lb/MMscf, based on AP-42, Table 1.4-1, dated 7/98
VOC	5.5 lb/MMscf, based on AP-42, Table 1.4-2, dated 7/98
Opacity	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

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

<b>Equipment</b>	<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>lb/MMBtu</b>
Boilers #1, #2, #3 & #4	PM	0.05

Emissions from Boilers #1, #2, #3 and #4 shall not exceed the following:

Equipment	PM (lb/hr)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)	SO <sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
Boiler #2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1
Boiler #3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1
Boiler #4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1

Visible emissions from Stack #1 and Stack #2 shall each not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

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

Due to the size of their maximum heat input, Boilers #1, #2, #2 and #4 are each 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/hour manufactured after June 9, 1989. [40 C.F.R. §60.40c]

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

Boilers #1, #2, #3 and #4 are exclusively gas-fired boilers, as defined in 40 C.F.R. §63.11237, and are located at or are part of an area source of HAP, as defined in §63.2. As such, Boilers #1, #2, #3 and #4 are each not subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources*, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ. [40 C.F.R. §63.11195 (e)]

C. Generator #1

BMS operates one emergency generator, designated Generator #1, which was manufactured and installed in 2011. Generator #1 is rated at 4.8 MMBtu/hour (511 kW) and fires 0.0015% sulfur distillate fuel at a rate of 34.5 gallons/hour.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for Generator #1 are based on the following:

PM/PM <sub>10</sub>	0.021 lb/MMBtu, manufacturer's specification, 2011 BACT determination (A-926-71-B-R/A)
SO <sub>2</sub>	Combustion of 0.0015% sulfur distillate fuel
NO <sub>x</sub>	4.679 g/kWh, manufacturer's specification, 2011 BACT
CO	0.668 g/kWh, manufacturer's specification, 2011 BACT
VOC	0.033 g/kWh, manufacturer's specification, 2011 BACT
Opacity	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

The BPT emission limits for Generator #1 are the following:

Equipment	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Generator #1	PM	0.021

Emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed the following:

Equipment	PM (lb/hr)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)	SO <sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.3	0.8	0.1

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

2. 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart III

*Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart III is applicable to Generator #1 since the unit was ordered after July 11, 2005, and manufactured after April 1, 2006. [40 C.F.R. §60.4200] By meeting the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart III, Generator #1 also meets the requirements found in the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. [40 C.F.R. §63.6590(c)]

a. Emergency Engine Designation and Operating Criteria

Under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart III, 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 III, 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 or equipment failure;
- 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. §§60.4211(f) and 60.4219]

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

(1) Manufacturer Certification Requirement

Generator #1 shall be certified by the manufacturer as meeting the emission standards for new nonroad compression ignition engines found in 40 C.F.R. § 60.4202. [40 C.F.R. §60.4205(b)]

(2) Ultra-Low Sulfur Fuel Requirement

The fuel fired in Generator #1 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 C.F.R. §60.4207(b)]

(3) Non-Resetable Hour Meter Requirement

A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on Generator #1. [40 C.F.R. §60.4209(a)]

(4) Operation and Maintenance Requirements

Generator #1 shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or procedures developed by BMS that are approved by the engine manufacturer. BMS may only change those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 C.F.R. §60.4211(a)]

(5) Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing

As an emergency engine, Generator #1 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). [40 C.F.R. §60.4211(f)]

(6) Initial Notification Requirement

No initial notification is required under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart III for Generator #1. [40 C.F.R. §60.4214(b)]

(7) Recordkeeping

BMS shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on Generator #1 and the hours of operation recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the number of hours Generator #1 operated for emergency purposes, the number of hours Generator #1 operated for non-emergency purposes, and the reason Generator #1 was in operation during each time. [40 C.F.R. §60.4214(b)]

D. Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

BMS shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, on a calendar-year basis.

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

Equipment	PM	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	VOC
Boilers #1, #2, #3 & #4	4.5	4.5	0.1	8.8	7.4	0.5
Generator #1	0.1	0.1	0.1	1.3	0.2	0.1
<b>Total TPY</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>10.1</b>	<b>7.6</b>	<b>0.6</b>

The tons per year limits were calculated based on BMS's four boilers operating 8,760 hours/year and the operation of 100 hours/year for Generator #1.

2. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases are considered regulated pollutants as of January 2, 2011, through 'Tailoring' revisions made to EPA's *Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans*, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart A, §52.21, *Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality* rule. Greenhouse gases, as defined in 06-096 C.M.R. 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 (CO<sub>2</sub>e).

The quantity of CO<sub>2</sub>e emissions from this facility is less than 100,000 tons per year, based on the following:



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

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

### III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

The level of ambient air quality impact modeling required for a minor source 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	25
PM <sub>10</sub>	25
SO <sub>2</sub>	50
NO <sub>x</sub>	100
CO	250

The total licensed annual emissions for BMS 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-926-71-C-R subject to the following conditions.

Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision, or part thereof, of this License shall not affect the remainder of the provision or any other provisions. This License shall be

construed and enforced in all respects as if such invalid or unenforceable provision or part thereof had been omitted.

**STANDARD CONDITIONS**

- (1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions (38 M.R.S. § 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 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 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 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 Part 70 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]

#### **SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**

(16) **Boilers #1, #2, #3 and #4**

A. Fuel

1. Boilers #1, #2, #3 and #4 shall fire natural gas only. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Equipment	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Boilers #1, #2, #3 & #4	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]:

Equipment	PM (lb/hr)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)	SO <sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #1	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1
Boiler #2	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1
Boiler #3	0.3	0.3	0.1	0.6	0.5	0.1
Boiler #4	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.4	0.3	0.1

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

(17) **Generator #1**

A. Generator #1 shall be limited to 100 hours of operation per calendar year, excluding operating hours during emergency situations. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Equipment	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Generator #1	PM	0.021	2011 BACT (A-926-71-B-R/A)

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

Equipment	PM (lb/hr)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)	SO <sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1	0.1	0.1	0.1	5.3	0.8	0.1

D. Visible Emissions

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

E. Generator #1 shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart III, including the following:

1. **Manufacturer Certification**

Generator #1 shall be certified by the manufacturer as meeting the emission standards for new nonroad compression ignition engines found in §60.4202. [40 C.F.R. §60.4205(b)]

2. **Ultra-Low Sulfur Fuel**

The fuel fired in Generator #1 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 C.F.R. §60.4207(b) and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

3. **Non-Resettable Hour Meter**

A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on Generator #1. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4209(a)]

4. **Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing**

- a. As an emergency engine, Generator #1 shall 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, 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). These 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. §60.4211(f) and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- b. BMS shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on Generator #1 and the hours of operation Generator #1 recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the number of hours Generator #1 operated for emergency purposes, the number of hours Generator #1 operated for non-emergency purposes, and the reason Generator #1 was in operation during each time. [40 C.F.R. §60.4214(b)]

5. Operation and Maintenance

Generator #1 shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or procedures developed by BMS that are approved by the engine manufacturer. BMS may only change those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(a)]

- (18) BMS 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).

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 18 DAY OF May, 2017.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Paul Mercer for  
PAUL MERCER, 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: October 26, 2016

Date of application acceptance: October 26, 2016

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

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

