



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



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**Pike Industries, Inc.
Cumberland County
Westbrook, Maine
A-1109-71-A-N (SM)**

**Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Air Emission License
Initial License**

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

1. Pike Industries, Inc. (Pike), located in Westbrook, Maine has applied for an Air Emission License permitting the operation of a portable drum mix asphalt plant.
2. The main office is located at 95 Warren Avenue, Westbrook, ME 04092.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this Air Emission License:

Asphalt Plant

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Process Rate</u> TPH	<u>Design Capacity</u> <u>Firing Rate</u>	<u>Control</u> <u>Devices</u>	<u>Stack</u> <u>ID</u>	<u>Date of</u> <u>Manu-</u> <u>facture</u>
Drum mix asphalt plant - Pike #P730	350	100.0 MMBtu/hr, distillate, 0.5% S, #4, #6 fuel oil, 0.5% spec. waste oil, 0.7% S natural gas, neg. S	Baghouse	3	1994

Heating Equipment

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Maximum Capacity</u>	<u>Fuel Type</u>	<u>Maximum Firing Rate</u>
HYCGO-200 (Hot Oil Heater)	2.1 MMBtu/hr	distillate fuel, 0.5% S #4, #6 fuel oil, 0.5% S spec. waste oil, 0.7% S natural gas, neg. S	15 gal/hr 1997 scf/hr

C. Definitions

Distillate Fuel means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined by the American Society for Testing and Materials 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

A new source is considered a major source based on whether or not total licensed annual emissions exceed the “Significant Emission” levels as defined in the Department’s *Definition Regulation*, 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended).

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Total Licensed Annual Emissions (TPY)</u>	<u>Significant Emission Levels (TPY)</u>
PM	5.4	100
PM ₁₀	5.4	100
SO ₂	11.4	100
NO _x	10.8	100
CO	25.5	100
VOC	6.3	50
CO ₂ e	< 100,000	100,000

The Department has determined the facility is a minor source and the application has been processed through *Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations*, 06-096 CMR 115 (as amended). With the annual fuel limit on the asphalt plant, the facility is licensed below the major source thresholds for criteria pollutants and is considered a synthetic minor.

With the annual fuel limit on the asphalt plant, the facility is licensed below the major source thresholds for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) and is considered an area source of 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 CMR 100 (as amended). Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment.

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

B. P730 Drum Mix Asphalt Plant

The drum mix asphalt plant is rated at 350 tons per hour production with a 100.0 MMBtu per hour burner firing distillate fuel, #4 or #6 fuel oil, specification waste oil or natural gas. Fuel use shall not exceed a heat input value of 112,000 MMBtu per year, consisting of 800,000 gallons of distillate, #4 or #6 fuel, or specification waste oil, or 108.7 million standard cubic feet of natural gas, or any combination thereof, based on a 12-month rolling total.

There are four asphalt silos associated with the asphalt plant, used to store and maintain the temperature of asphalt pavement produced by the plant. There are no emissions from these silos.

1. BACT Findings

The BACT emission limits for the asphalt plant were based on the following:

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.03 gr/dscf and 9.65 lb/hr and the use of a baghouse (06-096 CMR115, BACT)
- SO₂ – 0.058 lb/ton based on firing specification waste oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.7%; AP-42, Table 11.1-7, dated 3/04; 20.30 lb/hr
- NO_x – 0.055 lb/ton based on AP-42, Table 11.1-7, dated 3/04, 19.25 lb/hr
- CO – 0.13 lb/ton based on AP-42, Table 11.1-7, dated 3/04, 45.5 lb/hr
- VOC – 0.032 lb/ton based on AP-42, Table 11.1-8, dated 3/04, 11.2 lb/hr
- Opacity – 06-096 CMR 101

Opacity - 06-096 CMR 101, *Visible Emission Regulation*: visible emissions from the asphalt plant baghouse shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6)-minute block average basis, except for no more than two (2), six (6)-minute block averages in a continuous three (3)-hour period. This is consistent with the 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart I PM limit of 20% opacity.

General process emissions from the asphalt plant shall be controlled so as to prevent visible emissions in excess of 20% opacity on a six (6)-minute block average basis except for no more than one (1), six (6)-minute block average in a one (1)-hour period.

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

2. New Source Performance Standards

The drum mix asphalt plant was manufactured in 1994 and is therefore subject to the federal Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 Code of Federal Regulation (CFR) Part 60, Subpart I *Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities* constructed or modified after June 11, 1973. This plant successfully completed the initial performance test carried out on September 1, 1994, at Chantilly, Virginia.

3. Control Equipment

The asphalt plant shall be controlled by a baghouse.

4. Periodic Monitoring

The performance of the baghouse shall be constantly monitored by either one of the following at all times the drum mix asphalt plant is operating:

- a. PM detector – when the detector signals excessive PM concentrations in the exhaust stream, Pike shall take corrective action within 24 hours, or immediately if opacity exceeds 20%.
- b. Personnel with a current EPA Method 9 visible emissions certification – when the opacity exceeds 20%, the hot mix asphalt plant is operating with insufficient control and corrective action shall be taken immediately.

Pike shall keep records of baghouse failures and baghouse maintenance.

Pike shall keep records of fuel use and receipts for the drum mix asphalt plant which shall be maintained for at least six years and made available to the Department upon request. A log shall also be maintained recording the quantity and analyzed test results of all specification waste oil fired in the dryer.

5. Contaminated Soils

Pike may process up to 10,000 cubic yards per year of soil contaminated by gasoline or #2 fuel oil without prior approval from the Department. This limit may be exceeded with written authorization from the Department. The plant owner or operator shall notify the Department (regional inspector) at least 24 hours prior to processing the contaminated soil and specify the contaminating fuel and quantity, origin of the soil and fuel and the disposition of the contaminated soil.

C. HYCGO-200 Hot Oil Heater

The HYCGO-200 Hot Oil Heater has a maximum capacity of 2.1 MMBtu/hr, firing distillate fuel. The HYCGO-200 is also licensed to fire #4 and #6 fuel oil, with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight, specification waste oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.7% by weight, and natural gas. The hot oil heater was manufactured in 2010. The fuel fired in the hot oil heater shall be included in the asphalt plant fuel use limit of 112,000 MMBtu per year.

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

1. BACT Findings

The BACT emission limits for the hot oil heater were based on the following:

Liquid Fuel (including distillate fuel, #4 and #6
fuel oil, and specification waste oil):

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.12 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 103
- SO₂ – based on firing specification waste oil (0.7% sulfur by weight maximum)
- NO_x – 0.3 lb/MMBtu, based on BACT
- CO – 5 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
- VOC – 0.34 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, Table 1.3-3, dated 5/10
- Opacity – Visible emissions from the hot oil heater shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6)-minute block average, except for no more than one (1), six (6)-minute block average in a three (3)-hour period.

Natural gas:

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.05 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 103, BACT;
- SO₂ – 0.6 lb/MMscf, based on AP-42, Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
- NO_x – 100 lb/MMscf, AP-42, Table 1.4-2, dated 7/98
- CO – 84 lb/MMscf, AP-42, Table 1.4-2, dated 7/98
- VOC – 5.5 lb/MMscf, AP-42, Table 1.4-2, dated 7/98;
- Opacity – Visible emissions from the hot oil heater shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six (6)-minute block average, except for no more than one (1), six (6)-minute block average in a three (3)-hour period.

The BACT emission limits for the hot oil heater are the following:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>PM</u> (lb/hr)	<u>PM₁₀</u> (lb/hr)	<u>SO₂</u> (lb/hr)	<u>NO_x</u> (lb/hr)	<u>CO</u> (lb/hr)	<u>VOC</u> (lb/hr)
HYGCO 200 Hot Oil Heater - specification waste oil	0.25	0.25	1.48	0.63	0.08	0.01
HYGCO 200 Hot Oil Heater - natural gas	0.11	0.11	0.01	0.20	0.17	0.01

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

2. Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for the asphalt plant and the hot oil heater shall include recordkeeping to document fuel use both on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. Documentation shall include the type of fuel used and sulfur content of the fuel, if applicable.

3. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

The HYGCO 200 Hot Oil Heater does not heat water. It does not meet the definition of a “boiler” and therefore is not subject to *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources* (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ).

D. Stock Piles and Roadways

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source shall not exceed 20% opacity, except for no more than five (5) minutes in any one (1)-hour period. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen (15)-second opacity observations which exceed 20% in any one (1) hour.

E. General Process Emissions

Visible emissions from general process sources (non-NSPS crusher conveyor belts, bucket elevators, bagging operations, truck loading operations, etc.) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6)-minute block average basis except for no more than one (1), six (6)-minute block average in a one (1)-hour period.

F. Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

Pike shall be restricted to the following annual emissions. The tons per year limits were calculated based on the 112,000 MMBtu heat input fuel limit, comprised on 800,000 gallons per year of distillate fuel, #4 or #6 fuel oil, or specification waste oil (spec. waste oil factors used for calculations), or 108.7 million standard cubic feet of natural gas, or any combination thereof, on a 12-month rolling total, on the asphalt plant and hot oil heater combined.

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

	<u>PM</u>	<u>PM₁₀</u>	<u>SO₂</u>	<u>NO_x</u>	<u>CO</u>	<u>VOC</u>
Asphalt Plant and Hot Oil Heater	5.4	5.4	11.4	10.8	25.5	6.3
Total TPY	5.4	5.4	11.4	10.8	25.5	6.3

2. Greenhouse Gases

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

The quantity of CO₂e emissions from this facility is less than 100,000 tons per year, based on the following:

- the facility's fuel use limit;
- 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 shall be determined by the Department on a case-by case basis. In accordance with 06-096 CMR 115, an ambient air quality impact analysis is not required for a minor source if the total licensed annual emissions of any pollutant released do not exceed the following levels and there are no extenuating circumstances:

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>Tons/Year</u>
PM ₁₀	25
SO ₂	50
NO _x	50
CO	250

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

ORDER

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

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

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-1109-71-A-N, subject to the following conditions:

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

STANDARD CONDITIONS

- (1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions (38 M.R.S.A. §347-C).
- (2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both. [06-096 CMR 115]

- (4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S.A. §353-A. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (7) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (8) The licensee shall maintain sufficient records to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain such records for a minimum of six (6) years. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (9) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for a renewal of a license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the license. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (10) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:
 - A. perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions:

1. within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of a notification to test from the Department or EPA, if visible emissions, equipment operating parameters, staff inspection, air monitoring or other cause indicate to the Department that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions; or
 2. pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform stack testing.
- B. install or make provisions to install test ports that meet the criteria of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and
- C. submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion.
- [06-096 CMR 115]
- (12) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicate emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:
- A. within thirty (30) days following receipt of such test results, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; and
 - B. the days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of stack test and each and every day of operation thereafter until compliance is demonstrated under normal and representative process and operating conditions, except to the extent that the facility can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that there were intervening days during which no violation occurred or that the violation was not continuing in nature; and
 - C. the licensee may, upon the approval of the Department following the successful demonstration of compliance at alternative load conditions, operate under such alternative load conditions on an interim basis prior to a demonstration of compliance under normal and representative process and operating conditions.
- [06-096 CMR 115]
- (13) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or Part 70 license requirement. [06-096 CMR 115]

- (14) The licensee shall maintain records of malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emissions unit itself that would affect emissions and that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license. The licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days or the next state working day, whichever is later, of such occasions where such changes result in an increase of emissions. The licensee shall report all excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (15) Upon written request from the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such a manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status. [06-096 CMR 115]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(16) **Drum Mix Asphalt Plant**

A. Fuel Use

1. Pike shall be limited to a total of 112,000 MMBtu per year of fuel input, consisting of 800,000 gallons of distillate fuel (with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.5% by weight), of #4 or #6 fuel oil, specification waste oil (with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.7% by weight) or 108.7 million standard cubic feet of natural gas, or any combination thereof, based on a 12-month rolling total, fired in the asphalt plant and hot oil heater combined. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
2. Per the current dates and requirements of 38 M.R.S.A. §603-A(2)(A)(3), the facility shall comply with the following statements; however, if the statute is revised, the facility shall comply with the revised dates and requirements upon promulgation of the statute revision.
 - i. Prior to July 1, 2016, or the date specified in 38 M.R.S.A. §603-A(2)(A)(3), the distillate fuel fired at the facility shall have a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

- ii. Beginning July 1, 2016, or on the date specified in 38 M.R.S.A. §603-A(2)(A)(3), the distillate fuel fired at the facility shall have a maximum sulfur content of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm). [38 M.R.S.A. §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
- iii. Beginning January 1, 2018, or on the date specified in 38 M.R.S.A. §603-A(2)(A)(3), the distillate fuel fired at the facility shall have a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [38 M.R.S.A. §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
3. Fuel use records and receipts for the drum mix asphalt plant shall be maintained for at least six years and made available to the Department upon request. Fuel use records shall be kept on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
4. A log shall be maintained recording the quantity and analyzed test results of all specification waste oil fired in the asphalt plant. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
- B. Emissions from the asphalt plant shall vent to a baghouse, and all components of the asphalt plant shall be maintained so as to prevent PM leaks. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
- C. The performance of the baghouse shall be constantly monitored by either one of the following at all times the hot mix asphalt plant is operating [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]:
 1. PM detector – when the detector signals excessive PM concentrations in the exhaust stream, Pike shall take corrective action within 24 hours, or immediately if opacity exceeds 20%.
 2. Personnel with a current EPA Method 9 visible emissions certification – when the opacity exceeds 20%, the asphalt plant is operating with insufficient control and corrective action shall be taken immediately.
- D. To document maintenance of the baghouse, the licensee shall keep a maintenance log recording the date and location of all bag failures as well as all routine maintenance. The maintenance log shall be kept on-site at the asphalt plant location. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
- E. Emissions from the asphalt plant baghouse shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]:

Pollutant	grs/dscf	lb/hr
PM	0.03	9.70
PM ₁₀	-	9.70
SO ₂	-	20.3
NO _x	-	19.25
CO	-	45.50
VOC	-	11.20

- F. Opacity from the baghouse shall not exceed 20% on a six (6)-minute block average basis, except for no more than two (2), six (6)-minute block averages in a continuous three (3)-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]
- G. General process emissions from the drum mix asphalt plant shall be controlled so as to prevent visible emissions in excess of 20% opacity on a six (6)-minute block average basis except for no more than one (1), six (6)-minute block average in a one (1)-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]
- H. The drum mix asphalt plant is subject to 40 CFR Part 60 Subparts A and I, and Pike shall comply with all applicable requirements, including the notification and recordkeeping requirements of 40 CFR Part 60.7 and the initial performance test requirements of 40 CFR Part 60.8 (testing within 60 days after achieving the maximum operation production rate, but not later than 180 days after initial startup).
- I. Pike may process up to 10,000 cubic yards per year of soil contaminated by gasoline or #2 fuel oil without prior approval from the Department. This limit may be exceeded with written authorization from the Department. The plant owner or operator shall notify the Department (regional inspector) at least 24 hours prior to processing the contaminated soil and specify the contaminating fuel and quantity, origin of the soil and fuel and the disposition of the contaminated soil. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
- J. Pike shall not process soils which are classified as hazardous waste or which have unknown contaminants. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
- K. When processing contaminated soils, Pike shall maintain records which specify the quantity and type of contaminant in the soil as well as the origin and characterization of the contaminated soil. In addition, when processing contaminated soil, Pike shall maintain records of processing temperature, asphalt feed rates and dryer throughput on an hourly basis. The material shall be handled in accordance with the requirements of the Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

(17) **HYCGO 200 Hot Oil Heater**

A. Fuel

- 1. Per the current dates and requirements of 38 M.R.S.A. §603-A(2)(A)(3), the facility shall comply with the following statements; however, if the statute is revised, the facility shall comply with the revised dates and requirements upon promulgation of the statute revision.

- i. Prior to July 1, 2016, or the date specified in 38 M.R.S.A. §603-A(2)(A)(3), the distillate fuel fired at the facility shall have a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
 - ii. Beginning July 1, 2016, or on the date specified in 38 M.R.S.A. §603-A(2)(A)(3), the distillate fuel fired at the facility shall have a maximum sulfur content of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm). [38 M.R.S.A. §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
 - iii. Beginning January 1, 2018, or on the date specified in 38 M.R.S.A. §603-A(2)(A)(3), the distillate fuel fired at the facility shall have a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [38 M.R.S.A. §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
2. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity, type, and the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered (if applicable). Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
- B. Emissions shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]:

<u>Emission Unit</u>	<u>PM</u> (lb/hr)	<u>PM₁₀</u> (lb/hr)	<u>SO₂</u> (lb/hr)	<u>NO_x</u> (lb/hr)	<u>CO</u> (lb/hr)	<u>VOC</u> (lb/hr)
HYCGO 200 Hot Oil Heater	0.25	0.25	1.48	0.71	0.08	0.01

- C. Visible emissions from the hot oil heater, when firing distillate fuel, #4 or #6 fuel oil or specification waste oil shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6)-minute block average, except for no more than one (1), six (6)-minute block average in a continuous three (3)-hour period.

Visible emissions from the hot oil heater, when firing natural gas shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six (6)-minute block average, except for no more than one (1), six (6)-minute block average in a continuous three (3)-hour period.

[06-096 CMR 101]

(18) **Stockpiles and Roadways**

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source shall not exceed 20% opacity, except for no more than five (5) minutes in any one (1)-hour period. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen (15)-second opacity observations which exceed 20% in any one (1) hour. [06-096 CMR 101]

(19) **General Process Sources**

Visible emissions from any other general process (non-NSPS crusher conveyor belts, bucket elevators, bagging operations, truck loading operations, etc.) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6)-minute block average basis except for no more than one (1), six (6)-minute block average in a one (1)-hour period. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

(20) **Equipment Relocation** [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

A. Pike 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 fax (207-287-7641) or 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 address of the equipment's new location, an identification of the equipment and the license number pertaining to the relocated equipment.

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.

(21) Pike shall keep a copy of this Order on site, and have the operator(s) be familiar with the terms of this Order. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

- (22) Pike shall notify the Department within 48 hours and submit a report to the Department on a quarterly basis if a malfunction or breakdown in any component causes a violation of any emission standard [38 M.R.S.A. §605].

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 11 DAY OF August, 2015.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Marc Allen Robert Cone for
PATRICIA W. AHO, COMMISSIONER

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

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

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 04/06/2015

Date of application acceptance: 05/05/2015

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

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

