

STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR



PAUL MERCER
COMMISSIONER

**Naval Support Activity (NSA)
Prospect Harbor
Hancock County
Prospect Harbor, Maine
A-1121-71-A-N**

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

FINDINGS OF FACT

After review of the air emission 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

Naval Support Activity Prospect Harbor (NSAPH) has applied for an Air Emission License for the operation of emission sources associated with the United States Navy's satellite communications facility.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 115 Lighthouse Point Road in Prospect Harbor, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

Generators

Equipment	Maximum Design Heat Input Capacity (MMBTU/hr)	Maximum Output Capacity (kW)	Firing Rate (gal/hour)	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Manufacture/Installation Date
GEN #102-01	2.93	300	22.2	Distillate Fuel, 0.0015%	2016
GEN #102-02	2.93	300	22.2	Distillate Fuel, 0.0015%	2016

AUGUSTA
17 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017
(207) 287-7688 FAX: (207) 287-7826
RAY BLDG., HOSPITAL ST.

BANGOR
106 HOGAN ROAD, SUITE 6
BANGOR, MAINE 04401
(207) 941-4570 FAX: (207) 941-4584

PORTLAND
312 CANCO ROAD
PORTLAND, MAINE 04103
(207) 822-6300 FAX: (207) 822-6303

PRESQUE ISLE
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04769
(207) 764-0477 FAX: (207) 760-3143

C. Definitions

For the purposes of this license, *distillate fuel* means the following:

1. 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;
2. Diesel fuel oil numbers 1 or 2, as defined in ASTM D975;
3. Kerosene, as defined in ASTM D3699;
4. Biodiesel, as defined in ASTM D6751; or
5. 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 *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (CMR) 100 (as amended).

Pollutant	Total Licensed Annual Emissions (TPY)	Significant Emission Levels (TPY)
PM	0.1	100
PM ₁₀	0.1	100
SO ₂	0.1	100
NO _x	0.6	100
CO	0.1	100
VOC	0.1	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 operation limits on Generators #102-1 and #102-2, NSAPH 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 *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended). Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment.

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

B. Generators #102-1 and #102-2

NSAPH operates two emergency generators, each rated at 2.93 MMBtu/hour (300kW), designated Generators #102-1 and #102-2. Generators #102-1 and #102-2 are both Kohler 300REOZJ models and were manufactured in 2016.

1. BACT Findings

The BACT emission limits for Generators #102-1 and #102-2 are based on the following:

PM/PM ₁₀	0.12 lb/MMBtu, 06-096 CMR 103
SO ₂	0.0015 lb/MMBtu, firing 0.0015%S (15ppm) distillate fuel
NO _x	4.41 lb/MMBtu from AP-42, Table 3.4-1, dated 10/96
CO	0.95 lb/MMBtu from AP-42, Table 3.4-1, dated 10/96
VOC	0.35 lb/MMBtu from AP-42, Table 3.4-1, dated 10/96
Opacity	06-096 CMR 101

The BACT emission limits for Generators #102-1 and #102-2 are the following:

Equipment	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #102-01	0.35	0.35	0.01	12.92	2.78	1.03
Generator #102-02	0.35	0.35	0.01	12.92	2.78	1.03

Visible emissions from Generators #102-1 and #102-2 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis, except for no more than two six-minute block averages in a three-hour period.

2. 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII

The federal regulation 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICE)* is applicable to Generators #102-1 and #102-2 since the units were ordered after July 11, 2005, and manufactured after April 1, 2006. [40 CFR §60.4200] By meeting the requirements of Subpart IIII, Generators #102-1 and #102-2 also meet the requirements found in the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. [40 CFR §63.6590(c)]

a. Emergency Engine Designation and Operating Criteria

Under Subpart IIII, 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 Subpart IIII, 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, non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity, unless:

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

b. 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII Requirements

(1) Manufacturer Certification Requirement

Generators #102-1 and #102-2 shall be certified by the manufacturer as meeting the emission standards for new nonroad compression ignition engines found in 40 CFR §60.4202. [40 CFR §60.4205(b)]

(2) Ultra-Low Sulfur Fuel Requirement

The fuel fired in Generators #102-1 and #102-2 shall not exceed 15 ppm sulfur (0.0015% sulfur). [40 CFR §60.4207(b)]

The fuel fired in Generators #102-1 and #102-2 shall not exceed 15 ppm sulfur (0.0015% sulfur), except that any existing fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted. [40 CFR §60.4207(b)]

(3) Non-Resettable Hour Meter Requirement

A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on Generators #102-1 and #102-2. [40 CFR §60.4209(a)]

(4) Operation and Maintenance Requirements

Generators #102-1 and #102-2 shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or procedures developed by NSAPH that are approved by the engine manufacturer. NSAPH may only change those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR §60.4211(a)]

(5) Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing

As emergency engines, Generators #102-1 and #102-2 shall each 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, non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity unless the conditions in §60.4211(f)(3)(i) are met). [40 CFR §60.4211(f)]

(6) Initial Notification Requirement

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

(7) Recordkeeping

NSAPH shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on Generators #102-1 and #102-2 and the hours of operation Generators #102-1 and #102-2 recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the number of hours Generators #102-1 and #102-2 operated for emergency purposes, including what classified the operation as emergency, and the number of hours Generators #102-1 and #102-2 operated for non-emergency purposes. If Generators #102-1 and #102-2 are operated to supply power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with

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

(8) Annual Reporting Requirements for Demand Response Availability Over 15 Hours Per Year

If NSAPH operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year in a demand response program or for supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §60.4211(f)(3)(i), the facility shall submit an annual report containing the information in §60.4214(d)(1)(i) through (vii). The annual report for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31st of the following calendar year. The annual report must be submitted electronically using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the following address:

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

[40 CFR §60.4214(d)]

C. Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

NSAPH shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, on a calendar-year basis. The tons per year limits were calculated based on Generators #102-1 and #102-2 each operating 100 hours/year:

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

Equipment	PM	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	CO	VOC
Generators #102-01 and #102-02	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1
Total TPY	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.6	0.1	0.1

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 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 operational 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 is 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:

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM	25
PM ₁₀	25
SO ₂	50
NO _x	100
CO	250

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

ORDER

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

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

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-1121-71-A-N, 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.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;
 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) **Generators #102-1 and #102-2**

- A. Generators #102-1 and #102-2 shall each be limited to 100 hours of operation per calendar year, excluding operating hours during emergency situations. [06-096 CMR 115]
- B. Emissions from Generators #102-1 and #102-2 shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]:

Equipment	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #102-01	0.35	0.35	0.01	12.92	2.78	1.03
Generator #102-02	0.35	0.35	0.01	12.92	2.78	1.03

C. **Visible Emissions**

Visible emissions from Generators #102-1 and #102-2 shall each not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis, except for no more than two six-minute block averages in a continuous three-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

D. Generators #102-1 and #102-2 shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, including the following:

1. **Manufacturer Certification**

Generators #102-1 and #102-2 shall each be certified by the manufacturer as meeting the emission standards for new nonroad compression ignition engines found in §60.4202. [40 CFR §60.4205(b)]

2. **Ultra-Low Sulfur Fuel**

The fuel fired in Generators #102-1 and #102-2 shall not exceed 15 ppm sulfur (0.0015% sulfur). Compliance with the fuel sulfur content limit shall be based on fuel records from the supplier documenting the type of fuel delivered and the sulfur content of the fuel. [40 CFR §60.4207(b) and 06-096 CMR 115]

3. **Non-Resettable Hour Meter**

Non-resettable hour meters shall be installed and operated on Generators #102-1 and #102-2. [40 CFR §60.4209(a)]

4. Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing

- a. As emergency engines, Generators #102-1 and #102-2 shall each be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance checks, readiness testing and emergency demand response. Up to 50 hours/year of the 100 hours/year may be used in non-emergency situations (this does not include peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity unless the conditions in §60.4211(f)(3)(i) are met). These limits are based on a calendar year. Compliance shall be demonstrated by records (electronic or written log) of all engine operating hours. [40 CFR §60.4211(f) and 06-096 CMR 115]
- b. NSAPH shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on Generators #102-1 and #102-2 and the hours of operation recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the number of hours Generators #102-1 and #102-2 operated for emergency purposes, including what classified the operation as emergency, and the number of hours operated for non-emergency purposes. If Generators #102-1 and #102-2 are operated to supply power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §60.4211(f)(3)(i), NSAPH shall keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes.

5. Operation and Maintenance

Generators #102-1 and #102-2 shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or procedures developed by NSAPH that are approved by the engine manufacturer. NSAPH may only change those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 CFR §60.4211(a)]

6. Annual Reporting For Demand Response Availability Over 15 Hours Per Year

If NSAPH operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year in a demand response program or to supply power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §60.4211(f)(3)(i), NSAPH shall submit an annual report containing the information in §60.4214(d)(1)(i) through (vii). The annual report for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31st of the following

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calendar year. The annual report must be submitted electronically using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the following address:

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

[40 CFR §60.4214(d)]

- (17) NSAPH 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 26 DAY OF July, 2016.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Marc Allen Robert Corne 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.A. §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: April 7, 2016

Date of application acceptance: April 21, 2016

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

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

