



DEPARTMENT ORDER

St. Laurent & Son, Inc.
Androscoggin County
Sabattus, Maine
A-1139-71-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 (M.R.S.) § 344 and § 590, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (the Department) finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

St. Laurent & Son, Inc. (St. Laurent) has applied for an Air Emission License for the operation of their portable crushed stone and gravel facility located at 168 Middle Road, Sabattus, Maine.

The main office is located at 20 Highland Spring Road, Lewiston, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this Air Emission License:

Rock Crushers

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Powered</u>	<u>Process Rate (tons/hour)</u>	<u>Date of Manufacture</u>	<u>Control Device</u>
Jaw Crusher RC #1 (RC #1)	Generator #2	260	2009	Spray Nozzles
Cone Crusher RC #2 (RC #2)	Generator #1	260	2000	Spray Nozzles

Engines

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)</u>	<u>Max. Firing Rate (gal/hr)</u>	<u>Fuel Type, % sulfur</u>	<u>Date of Manuf.</u>
Generator #1	6.1	44.6	Distillate fuel, 0.0015%	2001
Generator #2	2.0	14.7		2009

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

C. Definitions

Distillate Fuel means the following:

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

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 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.

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.

A new source is considered a major or minor source based on whether or not total licensed annual emissions exceed the "Significant Emissions" levels as defined in the Department's *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 100.

Pollutant	Total Licensed Annual Emissions (TPY)	Significant Emissions Levels
PM	0.7	100
PM ₁₀	0.7	100
SO ₂	0.1	100
NO _x	24.2	100
CO	5.2	100
VOC	1.9	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 C.M.R. ch. 115.

E. Facility Classification

With the annual fuel limit on Generators #1 and #2, the facility is licensed as follows:

- As a synthetic minor source of air emissions, because the licensed emissions are below the 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 new sources and modifications requires a demonstration that emissions are receiving Best Available Control Technology (BACT), as defined in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 100. BACT is a top-down approach to selecting air emission controls considering economic, environmental, and energy impacts.

B. Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

Rock crushers RC #1 and RC #2 are portable units manufactured in 2009 and 2000, respectively. Both units have a rated capacity of 260 tons/hour. The nonmetallic mineral processing plant also consists of other equipment associated with RC #1 and RC #2, such as screens and belt conveyors.

1. BACT Findings

The regulated pollutant from nonmetallic mineral processing plants is particulate matter. To meet the requirements of BPT for control of particulate matter emissions, St. Laurent shall maintain water sprays on the nonmetallic mineral processing plant and operate as needed to control visible emissions.

2. New Source Performance Standards

The federal regulation *Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, applies to equipment at nonmetallic mineral processing plants with capacities greater than 25 ton/hr for fixed plants and 150 ton/hr for portable plants. The requirements of Subpart OOO apply to any crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant greater than the capacities listed above which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 31, 1983.

Rock crushers RC #1 and RC #2 are part of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant with a maximum capacity of greater than 150 ton/hr and were manufactured after August 31, 1983. These crushers are therefore subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.670(c) and (e)]

Requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO

a. Standards

Subpart OOO, Table 3 contains applicable visible emission requirements for rock crushers RC #1 and RC #2. This equipment is also subject to standards contained in the State rule *Visible Emissions Regulation*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101. The State requirements are determined to be more stringent. Therefore, the visible emission limit for this equipment has been streamlined to the State regulation. Visible emissions from rock crushers RC #1 and RC #2 shall each be limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

Visible emissions from any nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment, other than rock crushers, (including transfer points on belt conveyors, portable screens, etc.) which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction before April 22, 2008, shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]

Visible emissions from any nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment, other than rock crushers, (including transfer points on belt conveyors, portable screens, etc.) which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008, shall not exceed 7% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]

b. Monitoring Requirements

St. Laurent shall maintain records detailing the maintenance on particulate matter control equipment including spray nozzles. St. Laurent shall perform monthly inspections of any water sprays to ensure water is flowing to the correct locations and initiate corrective action within 24 hours if water is found to not be flowing properly. Records of the date of each inspection and any corrective action required shall be included in the maintenance records. The maintenance records shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [40 C.F.R. § 60.674(b)]

c. Testing Requirements

Subpart OOO, § 60.675 requires that St. Laurent conduct an initial performance test for visible emissions from RC #1 and RC #2 and from each piece of associated equipment subject to Subpart OOO, potentially including any associated grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, and enclosed truck or railcar loading station.

Testing shall be completed in accordance with the following:

- (1) St. Laurent shall conduct an initial performance test on RCs #1 and #2 and any associated equipment within 60 calendar days of resuming operation of the affected equipment in spring 2019. [40 C.F.R. § 60.672(b) and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- (2) Each performance test shall be done using the methods set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, § 60.675. [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(c)]
- (3) St. Laurent shall submit a test notice to the Department at least seven days prior to conducting a performance test. [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(g)]

d. Reporting and Recordkeeping Requirements

For the rock crushers and ancillary equipment subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subparts A and OOO, St. Laurent shall comply with the notification and recordkeeping requirements of 40 C.F.R. §§ 60.676 and 60.7, except for § 60.7(a)(2) per 40 C.F.R. Subpart OOO, § 60.676(h). [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.676(b), (f), and (i)]

C. Generators #1 and #2

Generator #1 is a portable, non-road engine used to power rock crusher RC #2 and associated ancillary equipment. Generator #2 is a self-propelled, non-road engine used to power rock crusher RC #1. Generators #1 and #2 have maximum capacities of 6.1 MMBtu/hr (625 kW) and 2.0 MMBtu/hr (205 kW), respectively. Both generator units fire distillate fuel. Generators #1 and #2 were manufactured in 2001 and 2009, respectively. The fuel fired in Generators #1 and #2 combined shall be limited to 80,000 gallons/year on a calendar year total basis of distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight). This fuel limit shall apply regardless of where the units are operated.

1. BACT Findings

The BACT emission limits for Generator #1 were based on the following:

PM, PM ₁₀	- 0.12 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103, § 2.B.(1)(a)
SO ₂	- combustion of distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight)
NO _x	- 3.2 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42, Table 3.4-1, dated 10/96
CO	- 0.85 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42, Table 3.4-1, dated 10/96
VOC	- 0.09 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42, Table 3.4-1, dated 10/96
Visible Emissions	- 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT

The BACT emission limits for Generator #2 were based on the following:

- PM, PM₁₀ - 0.12 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT
- 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 based on AP-42, Table 3.3-1, dated 10/96
- CO - 0.95 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42, Table 3.3-1, dated 10/96
- VOC - 0.35 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42, Table 3.3-1, dated 10/96
- Visible Emissions - 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT

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

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Generator #1	PM	0.12

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1	0.73	0.73	0.01	19.52	5.19	0.55
Generator #2	0.24	0.24	0.01	8.82	1.90	0.70

Visible emissions from each of the generators shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time St. Laurent may elect to comply with the following work practice standards:

- a. St. Laurent shall maintain a log (written or electronic) of the date, time, and duration of all generator startups.
- b. The generators shall be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related operating instructions.
- c. St. Laurent shall minimize each engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize each engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations shall apply.
- d. The generators, including any associated air pollution control equipment, shall be operated at all times in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Department that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the unit.

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

2. New Source Performance Standards

Generator #2 is considered a self-propelled, non-road engine and not a stationary engine, since Generator #2 powers and propels a tracked crusher, RC #1. Therefore, Generator #2 is not subject to *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart III. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4200]

3. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

Generator #1 is considered a non-road engine and not a stationary engine, since Generator #1 is portable and is used at various locations within the pit with RC #2 and its ancillary equipment. Therefore, Generator #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." 40 C.F.R. § 1068.30 further states 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 a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. An engine located at a seasonal source (a stationary source that remains in a single location on a permanent basis [i.e., at least two years] and that operates at that single location approximately three months [or more] each year) is an engine that remains at a seasonal source during the full annual operating period of the seasonal source. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6585]

In order to document Generator #1's continued operation as a portable, non-road engine, St. Laurent shall maintain records documenting the movements of Generator #1, RC #2, and any associated ancillary equipment. These records shall include the date each piece of equipment was moved for operation in a different location and documentation of the starting and ending location for each piece of equipment. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

D. 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.

E. 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.

F. Annual Emissions

St. Laurent shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, based on a calendar year total. The tons per year limits were calculated based on a fuel limit of 80,000 gal/yr of distillate fuel for Generators #1 and #2, combined:

Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility
Tons/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>
Generators #1 and #2*	0.7	0.7	0.1	24.2	5.2	1.9
Total TPY	0.7	0.7	0.1	24.2	5.2	1.9

*These totals are based on all fuel being fired in the unit with the highest emissions (Generator #2)

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:

<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-1139-71-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. § 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 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) Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

- A. St. Laurent shall install and maintain spray nozzles for control of particulate matter on the nonmetallic mineral processing plant. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]
- B. St. Laurent shall maintain records detailing and quantifying the hours of operation on a daily basis for both RC #1 and RC #2. The operation records shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT/BPT]
- C. Visible emissions from rock crushers RC #1 and RC #2 shall each be limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101]
- D. NSPS Subpart OOO Requirements

St. Laurent shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO applicable to rock crushers RC #1 and RC #2 and each associated grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, and enclosed truck or railcar loading station.

- 1. Visible emissions from any nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment other than rock crushers, including transfer points on belt conveyors, portable screens, etc., which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction, before April 22, 2008, shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]
- 2. Visible emissions from any nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment other than rock crushers, including transfer points on belt conveyors, portable screens, etc., which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction, on or after April 22, 2008, shall not exceed 7% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]
- 3. St. Laurent shall maintain records detailing the maintenance on particulate matter control equipment (including spray nozzles). St. Laurent shall perform monthly inspections of any water sprays to ensure water is flowing to the correct locations and initiate corrective action within 24 hours if water is found to not be flowing properly. Records of the date of each inspection and any corrective action required shall be included in the maintenance records. The maintenance records shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT and 40 C.F.R. § 60.674(b)]

4. St. Laurent shall either have an initial performance test performed on rock crushers RC #1 and RC #2 and ancillary equipment, as applicable, per the applicable sections of 40 C.F.R. § 60.675 or provide documentation to the Department that the initial performance test was previously performed. [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(c) and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
5. St. Laurent shall conduct an initial performance test on RCs #1 and #2 and any associated equipment within 60 calendar days of resuming operation of the affected equipment in spring 2019. [40 C.F.R. § 60.672(b) and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
6. St. Laurent shall submit a test notice to the Department and the EPA at least seven days prior to conducting a performance test. [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(g) and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
7. For the rock crushers and ancillary equipment subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60 Subparts A and OOO, St. Laurent shall comply with the notification and recordkeeping requirements of 40 C.F.R. §§ 60.676 and 60.7, except for § 60.7(a)(2) per §60.676(h). [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.676(b), (f), and (i)]

(17) Generators #1 and #2

A. Fuel Use

1. Generators #1 and #2 are 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 records from the supplier documenting the sulfur content of the fuel delivered. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]
 2. Total fuel use for Generators #1 and #2 combined shall not exceed 80,000 gal/yr of distillate fuel, regardless of where the units are operated. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity and type of fuel delivered. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- B. St. Laurent shall maintain records documenting the movements of Generator #1, RC #2, and any associated ancillary equipment. These records shall include the date each piece of equipment was moved for operation at a different location and documentation of the starting and ending location for each piece of equipment. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

C. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>	<u>Origin and Authority</u>
Generator #1	PM	0.12	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103, § 2.B.(1)(a)

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

<u>Unit</u>	<u>PM (lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM₁₀ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO₂ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO_x (lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO (lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC (lb/hr)</u>
Generator #1	0.73	0.73	0.01	19.52	5.19	0.55
Generator #2	0.24	0.24	0.01	8.82	1.90	0.70

E. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from each of the generators shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time St. Laurent may elect to comply with the following work practice standards [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]:

1. St. Laurent shall maintain a log (written or electronic) of the date, time, and duration of all generator startups;
2. The generators shall be operated in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related operating instructions;
3. St. Laurent shall minimize each engine's time spent at idle during startup and minimize each engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations shall apply; and
4. The generators, including any associated air pollution control equipment, shall be operated at all times in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Department that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the unit.

(18) **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. 115, BACT/BPT]

(19) **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. 115, BACT/BPT]

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

A. St. Laurent shall notify the Bureau of Air Quality, by a written notification, prior to relocation of any equipment carried on this license to a different site or municipality. 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) St. Laurent 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]

St. Laurent & Son, Inc.
Androscoggin County
Sabattus, Maine
A-1139-71-A-N

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Air Emission License

- (22) St. Laurent 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 6 DAY OF March, 2019.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY:

Marc Allen Robert Cane for
GERALD D. REID, 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: November 28, 2018

Date of application acceptance: November 30, 2018

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Jonathan E. Rice, Bureau of Air Quality.

