



DEPARTMENT ORDER

**JGT2 Redevelopment LLC
Franklin County
Jay, Maine
A-1177-71-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 (Department) finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

JGT2 Redevelopment LLC (JGT2) has applied for an Air Emission License for the operation of emission sources associated with their industrial use facility.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 300 Riley Road, Jay, Maine.

B. Title, Right, or Interest

In their application, JGT2 submitted copies of a property deed demonstrating ownership of the facility. JGT2 has provided sufficient evidence of title, right, or interest in the facility for purposes of this air emission license.

C. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

Furnaces and Boilers

Equipment	Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Fuel Type	Date of Manuf.	Date of Install.	Stack #
Water Treatment Furnace Main	3.1	22.5	Distillate fuel	2004	2004	1
Water Treatment Furnace Small	1.05	7.5	Distillate fuel	2014	2014	2
Water Treatment Heater	1.5	16.4	Propane	2021	2021	3
Steam Jenny	1.7	12.6	Distillate fuel	1982	1982	4

JGT2 also has several small boilers, water heaters, and unit heaters not listed in the table above. These are considered insignificant emissions units because they are each rated below 1.0 MMBtu/hr, the heat input capacity level at or above which would require their inclusion in the license; therefore, these small boilers, water heaters, and unit heaters are not addressed further in this license.

Stationary Engines

Equipment	Max. Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Rated Output Capacity (HP)	Fuel Type	Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Date of Manuf.	Date of Install.
Big Daddy	4.8	624	Distillate fuel	36.7	1988	1989
Fire Pump	1.9	268	Distillate fuel	14.2	2000	2000

JGT2 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, JGT2 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.

In addition to the combustion sources listed above, JGT2 also maintains an on-site landfill that was established by the pulp and paper mill formerly located that the site.

D. 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.

Portable or Non-Road Engine means an internal combustion engine which is portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indicia of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform. This definition does NOT include engines which remain or will remain at a location (excluding storage locations) for more than

12 consecutive months or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. A location is any single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation. Any engine that replaces an engine at a location and that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

An engine is not a non-road (portable) engine if it remains or will remain at a location for more than 12 consecutive months or for a shorter period of time if sited at a seasonal source. A seasonal source is a source that remains in a single location for two years or more and which operates for fewer than 12 months in a calendar year. If an engine operates at a seasonal source for one entire season, the engine does not meet the criteria of a non-road (portable) engine and is subject to applicable stationary engine requirements.

Records or Logs mean either hardcopy or electronic records.

E. Application Classification

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

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 (C.M.R.) ch. 100.

Pollutant	Total Licensed Annual Emissions (tpy)	Significant Emission Levels
PM	2.4	100
PM ₁₀	2.4	100
PM _{2.5}	2.4	100
SO ₂	0.1	100
NO _x	5.8	100
CO	1.7	100
VOC	3.2	100

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.

F. Facility Classification

With the operating hours restriction on the emergency generators, the facility is licensed as follows:

- As a synthetic minor source of air emissions for criteria pollutants, because JGT2 is subject to license restrictions that keep facility emissions below major source thresholds for NO_x; 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 (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 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 *Definitions Regulation*, 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. Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, Water Treatment Heater, and Steam Jenny

JGT2 will operate the Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, Water Treatment Heater, and Steam Jenny for steam and heat. The Water Treatment Furnace Main is rated at 3.1 MMBtu/hr and was manufactured in 2004. The Water Treatment Furnace Small is rated at 1.05 MMBtu/hr and was manufactured in 2014. The Water Treatment Heater is rated at 1.5 MMBtu/hr and was manufactured in 2021. The Steam Jenny is rated at 1.7 MMBtu/hr and was manufactured in 1982. The Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, and Steam Jenny all fire distillate fuel. The Water Treatment Heater fires propane. All four units exhaust through their own stacks.

The Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, and Steam Jenny are licensed to fire distillate fuel. With limited exceptions, no person shall import, distribute, or offer for sale any distillate fuel with a sulfur content greater than 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm) pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 603-A(2)(A)(3). Therefore, the distillate fuel purchased or otherwise obtained for use in these units shall not exceed 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm).

1. BACT Findings

JGT2 submitted a BACT analysis for control of emissions from the Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, Water Treatment Heater, and Steam Jenny.

a. Particulate Matter (PM, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5})

JGT2 has proposed to burn only low-ash content fuels (propane and ultra-low-sulfur distillate fuel) in the Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, Water Treatment Heater, and Steam Jenny.

BACT for PM/PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} emissions from the Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, Water Treatment Heater, and Steam Jenny is the emission limits listed in the tables below.

b. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

JGT2 has proposed to fire only propane and distillate fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.0015% by weight. The use of these fuels results in minimal emissions of SO₂, and additional add-on pollution controls are not economically feasible.

BACT for SO₂ emissions from the Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, Water Treatment Heater, and Steam Jenny is the use of propane and ultra-low-sulfur distillate fuel and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

c. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

JGT2 considered several control strategies for the control of NO_x including Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR), Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR), water/steam injection, and flue gas recirculation (FGR).

Both SCR and SNCR are technically feasible control technologies for minimizing NO_x. Both methods include injection of a NO_x reducing agent, typically ammonia or urea, into the boiler combustion gases, where the reagent reacts with NO_x to form nitrogen and water. Each technology is effective within a specific temperature range, 500 – 1,200 °F for SCR and 1,400 – 1,600 °F for SNCR. However, both SCR and SNCR have the negative environmental impact of emissions of unreacted ammonia. In addition, due to the initial capital cost and the annual operating costs, these systems are typically only considered cost effective for larger units.

Water/steam injection and FGR can attain similar NO_x reduction efficiencies through lowering burner flame temperature and thereby reducing thermal NO_x formation. However, both control strategies reduce the boiler's fuel efficiency.

BACT for NO_x emissions from the Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, Water Treatment Heater, and Steam Jenny is the emission limits listed in the tables below.

d. Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)

JGT2 considered several control strategies for the control of CO and VOC including oxidation catalysts, thermal oxidizers, and use of an oxygen trim system.

Oxidation catalysts and thermal oxidizers both have high capital, maintenance, and operational costs considering the size of the units in question. These controls were determined to be economically infeasible.

BACT for CO and VOC emissions from the Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, Water Treatment Heater, and Steam Jenny is the emission limits listed in the tables below.

e. Emission Limits

The BACT emission limits for the Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, and Steam Jenny were based on the following:

Distillate Fuel

PM	–	0.08 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT
PM ₁₀	–	2.38 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Tables 1.3-2 and 1.3-7 dated 5/10
PM _{2.5}	–	2.13 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Tables 1.3-2 and 1.3-7 dated 5/10
SO ₂	–	based on firing distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight
NO _x	–	20 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-1 dated 5/10
CO	–	5 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-1 dated 5/10
VOC	–	0.34 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-3 dated 5/10
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BACT emission limits for the Water Treatment Heater were based on the following:

Propane

PM	–	0.05 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT
PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	–	0.7 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
SO ₂	–	0.54 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
NO _x	–	13 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
CO	–	7.5 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
VOC	–	1.0 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BACT emission limits for the Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, Water Treatment Heater, and Steam Jenny are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Water Treatment Furnace Main	PM	0.08

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	PM _{2.5} (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Water Treatment Furnace Main <i>distillate fuel</i>	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.01	0.44	0.11	0.01
Water Treatment Furnace Small <i>distillate fuel</i>	0.08	0.08	0.08	--	0.15	0.04	--
Water Treatment Heater <i>propane</i>	0.08	0.08	0.08	--	0.21	0.12	0.02
Steam Jenny <i>distillate fuel</i>	0.14	0.14	0.14	--	0.24	0.06	--

2. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from the Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, and Steam Jenny shall each not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

Visible emissions from the Water Treatment Heater shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

3. Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for the Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, Water Treatment Heater, and Steam Jenny shall include recordkeeping to document fuel use both on a monthly and calendar year total basis. Documentation shall include the type of fuel used and sulfur content of the fuel, if applicable.

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

Due to their sizes, these units are not subject to *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units* 40 C.F.R. Part 60,

Subpart Dc for units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989. [40 C.F.R. § 60.40c]

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

The Water Treatment Furnace Main and Water Treatment Furnace Small are indirect-fired air heating units used for space heating. These units do not meet the definition of “boiler” pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ, and are therefore not subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources*, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ. [40 C.F.R. §§ 63.11194 and 63.11237]

The Water Treatment Heater is gas fired, and therefore not subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources*, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11195(e)]

The Steam Jenny is subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources*, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ. This unit is considered an existing oil boiler rated less than 10 MMBtu/hr. [40 C.F.R. §§ 63.11193 and 63.11195]

Applicable federal 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ requirements include the following. Additional rule information can be found on the following website: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/compliance-industrial-commercial-and-institutional-area-source>.

- a. Compliance Dates, Notifications, and Work Practice Requirements

- (1) Initial Notification of Compliance

An Initial Notification submittal to EPA is due within 120 days after the source becomes subject to the standard. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(a)(2)]

- (2) Boiler Tune-Up Program

- (i) A boiler tune-up program shall be implemented. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223]

- (ii) Tune-ups shall be conducted at a frequency specified by the rule and based on the size, age, and operations of the boiler. The Steam Jenny tune-ups are required every five years. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(a) and Table 2]

(iii) The boiler tune-up program, conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, shall be performed as specified below:

1. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any component of the burner as necessary. Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted, not to exceed 72 months from the previous inspection. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(1)]
2. Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(2)]
3. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly. Delay of the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted, not to exceed 72 months from the previous inspection. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(3)]
4. Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(4)]
5. Measure the concentration in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million by volume (ppmv), and oxygen in volume percent, before and after adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(5)]
6. If a unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of start-up. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(7)]

(iv) Tune-Up Report: A tune-up report shall be maintained onsite and submitted to the Department and/or EPA upon request. The report shall contain the following information:

1. The concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen (volume percent) measured at high fire or typical operating load both **before** and **after** the boiler tune-up;
2. A description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler; and
3. The types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel use by each unit. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(6)]

(3) Compliance Report

A compliance report shall be prepared by March 1st every five years which covers the previous five calendar years. The report shall be maintained by the source and submitted to the Department and/or to the EPA upon request. The report must include the items contained in §§ 63.11225(b)(1) and (2), including the following: [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(b)]

- (i) Company name and address;
- (ii) A statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant requirements of this Subpart;
- (iii) A statement certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness of the notification and signed by a responsible official and containing the official's name, title, phone number, email address, and signature;
- (iv) The following certifications, as applicable:
 - 1. "This facility complies with the requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 63.11223 to conduct tune-ups of each boiler in accordance with the frequency specified in this Subpart."
 - 2. "No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit."
 - 3. "This facility complies with the requirement in §§ 63.11214(d) and 63.11223(g) to minimize the boiler's time spent during startup and shutdown and to conduct startups and shutdowns according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures or procedures specified for a boiler of similar design if manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available."

b. Recordkeeping

- (1) Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ including the following [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(c)]:
 - (i) Copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation;
 - (ii) Identification of each boiler, the date of tune-up, procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned;
 - (iii) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of each applicable boiler; and
 - (iv) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions, including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler.
- (2) Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. Each record must be kept for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. Each record must be kept on-site or be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provides access at the site for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The records may be maintained

off-site for the remaining 3 years. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(d)] Note: Standard Condition (8) of this license requires all records be retained for six years; therefore, the five-year record retention requirement of Subpart JJJJJ shall be streamlined to the more stringent six-year requirement.

C. Generator and Fire Pump

JGT2 operates one emergency generator, designated Big Daddy. The Big Daddy generator is a generator set consisting of an engine and an electrical generator. Big Daddy, manufactured in 1988, has an engine rated at 4.8 MMBtu/hr which fires distillate fuel.

JGT2 operates a fire pump. The Fire Pump has an engine rated at 1.9 MMBtu/hr which fires distillate fuel. The Fire Pump was manufactured in 2000.

1. BACT Findings

The BACT emission limits for Big Daddy are based on the following:

- PM/PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} – 0.12 b/MMBtu from 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103
- SO₂ – 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 from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 10/96
- CO – 0.85 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 10/96
- VOC – 0.09 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 10/96
- Visible Emissions – 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BACT emission limits for the Fire Pump are based on the following:

- PM/PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} – 0.12 b/MMBtu from 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 from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96
- CO – 0.95 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96
- VOC – 0.36 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96
- Visible Emissions – 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BACT emission limits for the Big Daddy and Fire Pump are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Big Daddy	PM	0.12

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	PM _{2.5} (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Big Daddy	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.01	15.36	4.08	0.43
Fire Pump	0.23	0.23	0.23	--	8.38	1.81	0.68

Visible emissions from each of the emergency engines shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time JGT2 shall either meet the normal operating visible emissions standard or the following work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard.

- a. The duration of the startup shall not exceed 30 minutes per event;
- b. Visible emissions shall not exceed 50% opacity on a six-minute block average basis; and
- c. JGT2 shall keep records of the date, time, and duration of each startup.

Use of the work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard in lieu of the normal operating standard is limited to no more than once per day.

Note: This does not limit the engine to one startup per day. It only limits the use of the alternative emission standard to once per day.

2. Chapter 169

Big Daddy and the Fire Pump were installed prior to the effective date of *Stationary Generators*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 169 and are therefore exempt from this rule pursuant to section 1.

3. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

Due to the dates of manufacture of the compression ignition emergency engines listed above, the engines are not subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines (CI ICE)*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart III since the units were manufactured prior to April 1, 2006. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4200]

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ is

applicable to the emergency engines listed above. The units are considered existing, emergency stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines at an area HAP source and are not subject to New Source Performance Standards regulations. EPA's August 9, 2010 memo (*Guidance Regarding Definition of Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Emergency Stationary RICE in the NESHAP for Stationary RICE*) specifically does not exempt these units from the federal requirements. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6585]

A summary of the currently applicable federal 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ requirements is listed below.

a. Emergency Engine Designation and Operating Criteria

Under 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, a stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (RICE) is considered an **emergency** stationary RICE (emergency engine) as long as the engine is operated in accordance with the following criteria. Operation of an engine outside of the criteria specified below may cause the engine to no longer be considered an emergency engine under 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, 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;
- 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 RICE more than 100 hours per calendar year.

- (ii) An emergency engine may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year for other non-emergency situations. **However, these operating hours are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year operating limit described in paragraph (2) and (2) (i) above.**

The 50 hours per calendar year operating limit for other non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving, demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

Big Daddy and the Fire Pump shall be limited to the usage outlined in 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(f) and therefore may be classified as existing emergency stationary RICE as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. Failure to comply with all of the requirements listed in 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(f) may cause these engines to not be considered emergency engines and therefore subject to all applicable requirements for non-emergency engines.

b. 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Requirements

- (1) Operation and Maintenance Requirements
 [40 C.F.R. § 63.6603(a) and Table 2(d)]

	Operating Limitations
Compression ignition (distillate fuel) units: <i>Big Daddy</i> <i>Fire Pump</i>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; - Inspect the air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and - Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

The engines shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or JGT2 shall develop a maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engines in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(e)]

- (2) **Optional Oil Analysis Program**
JGT2 has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program which complies with the requirements of § 63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement. If this option is used, JGT2 must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for each engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for each engine. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(i)]
- (3) **Non-Resettable Hour Meter Requirement**
A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on each engine. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(f)]
- (4) **Startup Idle and Startup Time Minimization Requirements**
During periods of startup the facility must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(h) and 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d]
- (5) **Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing**
As emergency engines, the units 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, demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity). [40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(f)]
- (6) **Recordkeeping**
JGT2 shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the engines and the hours of operation of each engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the number of hours each unit operated for emergency purposes, the number of hours each unit operated for non-emergency purposes, and the reason each engine was in operation during each time. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6655(f)]

D. Landfill

JGT2 maintains a landfill at the facility that was established by the pulp and paper mill that previously occupied the site. The landfill only accepts waste generated onsite and does not accept household and municipal wastes. The landfill is estimated to emit 3.0 tons/year of VOC.

E. Annual Emissions

The table below provides an estimate of facility-wide annual emissions for the purposes of calculating the facility's annual air license fee and establishing the facility's potential to

emit (PTE). Only licensed equipment is included, i.e., emissions from insignificant activities are excluded. Similarly, unquantifiable fugitive particulate matter emissions are not included except when required by state or federal regulations. Maximum potential emissions were calculated based on the following assumptions:

- Operating the boiler and furnaces for 8,760 hr/yr each;
- Operating Big Daddy and the Fire Pump for 100 hrs/yr each;
- An estimated 3.0 ton/yr of VOC emissions from the Landfill.

This information does not represent a comprehensive list of license restrictions or permissions. That information is provided in the Order section of this license.

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

	PM	PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}	SO ₂	NO _x	CO	VOC
Water Treatment Furnace Main	1.09	1.09	1.09	0.02	1.94	0.48	0.02
Water Treatment Furnace Small	0.37	0.37	0.37	--	0.66	0.16	--
Water Treatment Heater	0.33	0.33	0.33	--	0.92	0.53	0.09
Steam Jenny	0.60	0.60	0.60	--	1.06	0.27	--
Big Daddy	0.03	0.03	0.03	--	0.77	0.20	0.02
Fire Pump	0.01	0.01	0.01	--	0.42	0.09	0.03
Landfill	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0
Total TPY	2.4	2.4	2.4	0.1	5.8	1.7	3.2

Pollutant	Tons/year
Single HAP	9.9
Total HAP	24.9

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

The level of ambient air quality impact modeling required for a minor source is determined by the Department on a case-by-case basis. In accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, an ambient air quality impact analysis is not required for a minor source if the total licensed annual emissions of any pollutant released do not exceed the following levels and there are no extenuating circumstances:

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM ₁₀	25
PM _{2.5}	15

Pollutant	Tons/Year
SO ₂	50
NO _x	50
CO	250

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

This determination is based on information provided by the applicant regarding licensed emission units. If the Department determines that any parameter (e.g., stack size, configuration, flow rate, emission rates, nearby structures, etc.) deviates from what was included in the application, the Department may require JGT2 to submit additional information and may require an ambient air quality impact analysis at that time.

ORDER

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

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

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-1177-71-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 beginning actual construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

- (3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S. § 353-A. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (7) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (8) The licensee shall maintain sufficient records to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain such records for a minimum of six (6) years. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (9) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for a renewal of a license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the license. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (10) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 C.F.R. Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:
 - A. Perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions:

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

would affect emissions and that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license. The licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days or the next state working day, whichever is later, of such occasions where such changes result in an increase of emissions. The licensee shall report all excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

- (15) Upon written request from the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such a manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]
- (16) The licensee shall notify the Department within 48 hours and submit a report to the Department on a quarterly basis if a malfunction or breakdown in any component causes a violation of any emission standard (38 M.R.S. § 605). [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(17) **Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, Water Treatment Heater, and Steam Jenny**

A. Fuel

- 1. JGT2 shall not purchase or otherwise obtain distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content that exceeds 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]
- 2. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records showing the quantity, type, and percent sulfur of the fuel delivered or fuel used (if applicable). Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year basis. Fuel sulfur content compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, a statement from the supplier that the fuel delivered meets Maine's fuel sulfur content standards, fuel supplier certification, certificate of analysis, or testing of fuel in the tank on-site. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Water Treatment Furnace Main	PM	0.08	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT

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

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	PM _{2.5} (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Water Treatment Furnace Main	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.01	0.44	0.11	0.01
Water Treatment Furnace Small	0.08	0.08	0.08	--	0.15	0.04	--
Water Treatment Heater	0.08	0.08	0.08	--	0.21	0.12	0.02
Steam Jenny	0.14	0.14	0.14	--	0.24	0.06	--

D. Visible emissions from The Water Treatment Furnace Main, Water Treatment Furnace Small, and Steam Jenny shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(A)(2)]

E. Visible emissions from the Water Treatment Heater shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(A)(3)]

F. JGT2 shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ applicable to the Steam Jenny including, but not limited to, the following:
 [incorporated under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

1. An Initial Notification submittal to EPA is due within 120 days after the source becomes subject to the standard. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(a)(2)]
2. The facility shall implement a boiler tune-up program. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223]
 - a. Each tune-up shall be conducted at a frequency specified by the rule and based on the size, age, and operations of the boiler. Tune-ups for the Steam Jenny are required every five years. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(a) and Table 2]
 - b. The boiler tune-up program, conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, shall be performed as specified below:
 - (1) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any component of the burner as necessary. Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted, not to exceed 72 months from the previous inspection. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(1)]
 - (2) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(2)]

- (3) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly. Delay of the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted, not to exceed 72 months from the previous inspection. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(3)]
 - (4) Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(4)]
 - (5) Measure the concentration in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million by volume (ppmv), and oxygen in volume percent, before and after adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(5)]
 - (6) If a unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of start-up. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(7)]
- c. Tune-Up Report: A tune-up report shall be maintained onsite and submitted to the Department and EPA upon request. The report shall contain the following information:
- (1) The concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen (volume percent) measured at high fire or typical operating load both **before** and **after** the boiler tune-up;
 - (2) A description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler; and
 - (3) The types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel use by each unit. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(6)]
3. Compliance Report

A compliance report shall be prepared by March 1st every five years which covers the previous five calendar years. The report shall be maintained by the source and submitted to the Department and/or to the EPA upon request. The report must include the items contained in §§ 63.11225(b)(1) and (2), including the following: [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(b)]

- a. Company name and address;
- b. A statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant requirements of this Subpart;
- c. A statement certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness of the notification and signed by a responsible official and containing the official's name, title, phone number, email address, and signature;
- d. The following certifications, as applicable:

- (1) “This facility complies with the requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 63.11223 to conduct tune-ups of each boiler in accordance with the frequency specified in this Subpart.”
- (2) “No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit.”
- (3) “This facility complies with the requirement in §§ 63.11214(d) and 63.11223(g) to minimize the boiler’s time spent during startup and shutdown and to conduct startups and shutdowns according to the manufacturer’s recommended procedures or procedures specified for a boiler of similar design if manufacturer’s recommended procedures are not available.”

4. Recordkeeping

- a. Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ including the following [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(c)]:
 - (1) Copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation;
 - (2) Identification of each boiler, the date of tune-up, procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer’s specifications to which the boiler was tuned;
 - (3) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of each applicable boiler; and
 - (4) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions, including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler.
- b. Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. Each record must be kept for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. Each record must be kept on-site or be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provides access at the site for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The records may be maintained off-site for the remaining 3 years. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(d)] Note: Standard Condition (8) of this license requires all records be retained for six years; therefore, the five-year record retention requirement of Subpart JJJJJ shall be streamlined to the more stringent six-year requirement.

(18) **Generator and Fire Pump**

- A. The fuel sulfur content for Big Daddy and the Fire Pump shall be limited to 0.0015% sulfur by weight. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, fuel supplier certification, certificate of analysis, or testing of the fuel in the tank on-site. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Big Daddy	PM	0.12	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103, § (2)(B)(1)(a)

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

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	PM _{2.5} (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Big Daddy	0.58	0.58	0.58	0.01	15.36	4.08	0.43
Fire Pump	0.23	0.23	0.23	--	8.38	1.81	0.68

D. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from each of the emergency generator and fire pump shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time JGT2 shall either meet the normal operating visible emissions standard or the following work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard.

1. The duration of the startup shall not exceed 30 minutes per event;
2. Visible emissions shall not exceed 50% opacity on a six-minute block average basis; and
3. JGT2 shall keep records of the date, time, and duration of each startup.

Use of the work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard in lieu of the normal operating standard is limited to no more than once per day.

Note: This does not limit the engine to one startup per day. It only limits the use of the alternative emission standard to once per day.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(A)(4)]

E. Big Daddy and the Fire Pump shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, including the following:
 [incorporated under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

1. JGT2 shall meet the following operational limitations for each of the compression ignition emergency engines:
 - a. Change the oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;
 - b. Inspect the air cleaner every 1,000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and

- c. Inspect the hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

Records shall be maintained documenting compliance with the operational limitations.

[40 C.F.R. § 63.6603(a) and Table 2(d); and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

2. Oil Analysis Program Option

JGT2 has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program which complies with the requirements of § 63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement. If this option is used, JGT2 must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for each engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for each engine. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(i)]

3. Non-Resetable Hour Meter

A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on each engine. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(f)]

4. Maintenance, Testing, and Non-Emergency Operating Situations

- a. As emergency engines, the units 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, demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity). These limits are based on a calendar year. Compliance shall be demonstrated by records (electronic or written logs) of all engine operating hours. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(f) and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

- b. JGT2 shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the engines and the hours of operation of each engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the number of hours each unit operated for emergency purposes, the number of hours each unit operated for non-emergency purposes, and the reason each engine was in operation during each time. [40 C.F.R. §§ 63.6655(e) and (f)]

5. Operation and Maintenance

The engines shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions, or JGT2 shall develop a maintenance plan which provides to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of each

engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(e)]

JGT2 shall have available for review by the Department a copy of the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions for engine operation and maintenance. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

6. Startup Idle and Startup Time Minimization

During periods of startup, the facility must minimize each engine's time spent at idle and minimize each engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6625(h) & 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d]

- (19) If the Department determines that any parameter value pertaining to construction and operation of the emissions units, including but not limited to stack size, configuration, flow rate, emission rates, nearby structures, etc., deviates from what was submitted in the application or ambient air quality impact analysis for this air emission license, JGT2 may be required to submit additional information. Upon written request from the Department, JGT2 shall provide information necessary to demonstrate AAQS will not be exceeded, potentially including submission of an ambient air quality impact analysis or an application to amend this air emission license to resolve any deficiencies and ensure compliance with AAQS. Submission of this information is due within 60 days of the Department's written request unless otherwise stated in the Department's letter.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, § 2(O)]

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 2nd DAY OF MAY, 2024.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY:  for
MELANIE LOYZIM, COMMISSIONER

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

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

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: January 26, 2024

Date of application acceptance: February 1, 2024

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Benjamin Goundie, Bureau of Air Quality.

