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Portland Pipe Line Corporation
Cumberland County
South Portland, Maine
A-197-70-E-R

Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Part 70 Air Emission License
Renewal

FINDINGS OF FACT

After review of the Part 70 License renewal application, staff investigation reports and other documents in the applicant's file in the Bureau of Air Quality, pursuant to 38 Maine Revised Statutes Annotated (M.R.S.A.), §344 and §590, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Department) finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

FACILITY	Portland Pipe Line Corporation
LICENSE TYPE	Part 70 License Renewal
NAICS CODES	42271
NATURE OF BUSINESS	Crude Petroleum Storage Facility
FACILITY LOCATION	30 Hill Street, South Portland

Portland Pipe Line Corporation (PPLC) is a crude petroleum storage facility consisting of 23 petroleum storage tanks, two boilers to heat the crude oil during the winter months, two generators, a pier, and insignificant activities.

PPLC has the potential to emit more than 50 TPY of volatile organic compounds (VOC) therefore, the source is a major source for criteria pollutants.

In 06-096 CMR 100, Section 124 A. (1), a HAP major source is defined as "... any stationary source ... that emits or has the potential to emit considering controls in the aggregate, ten (10) tons per year (tpy) or more of any single hazardous air pollutant (HAP), ... 25 tpy or more of any combination of such HAP ...".

Based on the information submitted, the Department concludes PPLC does not have the potential to emit more than 10 TPY of a single hazardous air pollutant (HAP) or more than 25 TPY of combined HAP, therefore, the source is an area source (minor source) for HAP.

B. Emission Equipment

The following emission units are addressed by this Part 70 License:

Boilers

Unit	Max. Heat Input (MMBtu /hr)	Max. Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Manu-facture Date	Install. Date	Stack #
Boiler #3	21	149.5	#2 fuel oil, 0.5%	1983	1983	1
Boiler #4	21	149.5	#2 fuel oil, 0.5%	1983	1983	1

Generators

Equipment	Max. Heat Input (MMBtu/ hr)	Max. Firing Rate (gal/hr)	kW	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Manu-facture Date	Instal-lation Date	Stack #
Pier 2 Emergency Generator	2.42	18.8	250	Diesel, 0.0015	2002	2002	2
Portable Emergency Generator	1.0	7.5	100	Diesel, 0.0015	2011	2011	3

Petroleum Storage Tanks

Emission Unit ID	Capacity (gallons)	Control Equip. Install. Date	Control Equipment - % Control Efficiency for VOC	Control Equipment
Tank 1	5,796,000	1941	Floating Roof, >85%	Chicago Bridge & Iron (CB&I)/Wiggen Pontoon
Tank 2	5,796,000	1941	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/Wiggen Pontoon
Tank 3	6,300,000	1950	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton
Tank 4	6,300,000	1950	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton
Tank 5	6,300,000	1950	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton
Tank 6	6,300,000	1950	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton
Tank 8	5,670,000	1944	Floating Roof with secondary seal (1996), >85%	CB&I/ Horton Hideck
Tank 9	5,670,000	1944	Floating Roof with secondary seal (1996), >85%	CB&I/ Horton Hideck
Tank 10	5,880,000	1941	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/Wiggen Pontoon
Tank 11	5,880,000	1941	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/Wiggen Pontoon
Tank 12	5,880,000	1941	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/Wiggen Pontoon
Tank 13	5,880,000	1941	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/Wiggen Pontoon
Tank 18	11,256,000	1971	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton #5
Tank 19	6,300,000	1953	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton
Tank 20	6,300,000	1953	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton
Tank 21	6,300,000	1955	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton
Tank 22	6,300,000	1955	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton
Tank 23	6,300,000	1960	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton
Tank 24	6,300,000	1965	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton
Tank 25	6,300,000	1965	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton
Tank 26	11,256,000	1957	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton #5
Tank 27	11,256,000	1966	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton #5
Tank 28	11,256,000	1969	Floating Roof, >85%	CB&I/ Horton #5

PPLC has additional insignificant activities which do not need to be listed in the emission equipment tables above. The list of insignificant activities can be found in the Part 70 license application and in Appendix B of *Part 70 Air Emission License Regulations*, 06-096 CMR 140 (as amended).

C. Application Classification

The application for PPLC does not include the licensing of increased emissions or the installation of new or modified equipment; therefore, the license is considered to be a Part 70 License renewal issued under 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (CMR) 140 (as amended).

D. Facility Description

PPLC operates a crude oil storage facility in South Portland. The facility consists of 23 storage tanks, two boilers for heating crude oil during the winter months, and two emergency generators as well as a pier for docking tanker vessels in Portland Harbor, and insignificant activities.

E. General Facility Requirements

PPLC is subject to the following state and federal regulations listed below, in addition to the regulations listed for specific units as described further in this license.

CITATION	REQUIREMENT TITLE
06-096 CMR 101	Visible Emissions
06-096 CMR 103	Fuel Burning Equipment Particulate Emission Standard
06-096 CMR 106	Low Sulfur Fuel
06-096 CMR 110	Ambient Air Quality Standard
06-096 CMR 134	Reasonably Available Control Technology for Facilities that Emit Volatile Organic Compounds
06-096 CMR 137	Emission Statements
06-096 CMR 140	Part 70 Air Emission License Regulations
06-096 CMR 143	New Source Performance Standards
06-096 CMR 144	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)
40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII	Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ	National Emission Standard for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines
40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters at Area Sources
40 CFR Part 70	State Operating Permit Programs
40 CFR Part 98	Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting

Note: CMR = Code of Maine Regulations
CFR = Code of Federal Regulations

F. Units of Measurement and Abbreviations

The following units of measurement are used in this license:

cm^2	square centimeters
lb/hr	pounds per hour
lb/MMBtu	pounds per million British thermal units
lb/ton	pounds per ton
MMBtu/hr	million British thermal units per hour
MW	megawatt
ppm	parts per million
ppmv	parts per million by volume
tons/day	tons per day
tpy	tons per year

The following abbreviations are used in this license:

API MPMS	American Petroleum Institute, Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standard
BPT	best practical treatment
C	Celsius
CDX	EPA's Central Data Exchange
CEDRI	EPA's Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
CMR	Code of Maine Regulations
CO	carbon monoxide
CO^2e	carbon dioxide equivalents
DEP	Maine Department of Environmental Protection
EPA	Environmental Protection Agency
F	Fahrenheit
GHG	greenhouse gas
HAP	hazardous air pollutant
ICE	internal combustion engine
ISO	independent system operator
mmHg	millimeters of Mercury
MRSA	Maine Revised Statutes Annotated
NSPS	New Source Performance Standards
NERC	North America Electric Reliability Corporation

NESHAP	National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants
NO_x	nitrogen oxides
PM	particulate matter
PM_{10}	particulate matter - particles with an aerodynamic diameter less than or equal to a nominal 10 micrometers
psig	pounds per square inch gauge
RACT	Reasonably Available Control Technology
RICE	reciprocating internal combustion engine
RVP	Reid Vapor Pressure
SO_2	sulfur dioxide
VOC	volatile organic compound

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT) AND EMISSION STANDARDS

A. Introduction

In order to receive a license, the applicant must control emissions from each unit to a level considered by the Department to represent Best Practical Treatment (BPT), as defined in 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended). Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment as well as for those sources located in designated non-attainment areas. South Portland is in attainment for all ambient air quality standards, including National Air Quality Standards.

BPT for existing emissions equipment means that method which controls or reduces emissions to the lowest possible level considering:

- the existing state of technology;
- the effectiveness of available alternatives for reducing emission from the source being considered; and
- the economic feasibility for the type of establishment involved.

B. VOC RACT (Reasonably Available Control Technology)

Reasonably Available Control Technology for Facilities that Emit Volatile Organic Compounds, 06-096 CMR 134 (as amended) is applicable to sources that have the potential to emit quantities of VOC equal to or greater than 40 tons per year. Renewal A-197-71-C-R, issued to the facility on April 16, 2008, addressed VOC RACT requirements. The 06-096 CMR 134 VOC RACT requirements are incorporated in this renewal.

In accordance with 06-096 CMR 134, Section 3(A)(1), Option A, the owner or operator must install and operate a system to capture and control VOC emissions such that the total VOC emissions do not exceed, on a daily basis, fifteen (15) percent of the uncontrolled daily VOC emissions. PPLC's use of external floating roofs and primary seals meets the requirements of 06-096 CMR 134 by controlling VOC emissions such that the VOC emissions do not exceed, on a daily basis, fifteen (15) percent of the uncontrolled daily VOC emissions.

Periodic Monitoring

Based on EPA TANKS 3.1 model, external floating roofs with primary seals between the roof and the tank ensure 85% or greater control efficiency for VOCs. Therefore, periodic monitoring for the crude oil tanks shall consist of monthly visual and annual (after cleaning of the tank seals), inspections and recordkeeping consisting of calculated annual VOC emissions (annual total), annual throughput (annual total), and annual crude oil characteristics, (including average type of stock, throughput-weighted average Reid Vapor Pressure (RVP), average annual stock storage temperature, and liquid density).

When calculating annual VOC emissions, standing storage and withdrawal loss of VOCs shall be calculated based on methods presented in American Petroleum Institute, Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standard (API MPMS), Chapter 19, Section 2, Evaporative Loss from Floating-Roof Tanks, First Edition, April 1997 (API MPMS Chapter 19.2). Based on the license limit of 11.0 billion gallons per year throughput at PPLC, the annual potential to emit VOC emissions is estimated to be 220 tons per year.

Actual VOC emissions from PPLC were approximately 63 tons for the emissions reporting year 2013. It should be noted the majority of the volatile organic compounds released as standing storage and withdrawal losses are ethane, propane, butanes, and pentanes which are not classified as Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAP).

C. Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)

In support of its application for renewal of its current air emission license, PPLC submitted extensive background information and justification for selection of parameters used in calculations of HAP emissions.

Default Crude Oil Speciations:

Three default speciations were evaluated for use in PPLC's calculations:

1. the TANKS speciation, which is cited by California's South Coast Air Quality Management District, and other sources, including the American Petroleum Institute's (API's) Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standards, Chapter 19.4, Evaporative Loss Reference Information and Speciation Methodology.
2. the RTI International speciation. RTI is a consultant to EPA.
3. the Petroleum Environmental Research Forum (PERF), published by API.

The TANKS speciation gives the highest individual and total HAP contents.

While the RTI and PERF speciations show similar HAP content overall to the TANKS speciation, there are differences in the HAPs included and the concentrations of the individual HAP included.

PPLC also contacted other licensed operators, regulators and a consulting firm to ascertain which speciations are used to estimate HAP emissions, finding that the TANKS default speciation predominates. EPA's Research Triangle Park subject experts confirmed the TANKS speciation was appropriate to use for PPLC's HAP calculations.

PPLC-Handled Crude Oils:

PPLC compared HAP content data for various crude oils handled by the facility, following TANKS speciation procedures, omitting those with very low volatility and/or very low presence which limited their presence in emissions. The crude oils included comprised 77% of PPLC's 2013 throughput and 84% of January-to-November 2014 throughput. These crude oils represent the full range of Reid vapor pressures passing through the PPLC terminal. The data submitted showed the total and individual HAP contents were in the range of the TANKS default speciation.

HAP Emission Estimates

The TANKS default speciation was selected for consistency with its predominant use in permitting across the country, based on expert guidance, and based on direction from EPA experts in Research Triangle Park, to estimate potential HAP emissions. The result estimated potential total HAP emissions to be 3.19 tons per year and the maximum single HAP emissions to be 0.78 tons per year.

D. Mandatory Greenhouse Gas (GHG) Reporting

Federal regulation 40 CFR Part 98, *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*, which contains GHG reporting and related monitoring and recordkeeping requirements, is applicable to the owners/operators of any facility which falls into any one of the following three categories, per 40 CFR Part 98, Subpart A, *General Provision*, §98.2, *Who must report?*

(a)(1) A facility that contains any source category that is listed in Table A–3 of this subpart in any calendar year starting in 2010.

(a)(2) A facility that contains any source category that is listed in Table A–4 of this subpart and that emits 25,000 metric tons CO_2e or more per year in combined emissions from stationary fuel combustion units, miscellaneous uses of carbonate, and all applicable source categories that are listed in Table A–3 and Table A–4 of this subpart.

(a)(3) A facility that in any calendar year starting in 2010 meets all three of the conditions listed in this paragraph (a)(3). For these facilities, the annual GHG report must cover emissions from stationary fuel combustion sources only.

(i) The facility does not meet the requirements of either paragraph (a)(1) or (a)(2) of this section.

(ii) The aggregate maximum rated heat input capacity of the stationary fuel combustion units at the facility is 30 MMBtu/hour or greater.

(iii) The facility emits 25,000 metric tons CO_2e or more per year in combined emissions from all stationary fuel combustion sources.

PLC is not in one of the classifications found in Table A-3 or 4 of this subpart, and thus is not subject under (a)(1 or 2) above.

PPLC has a facility fuel limit of 50,000 gallons of #2 fuel oil, therefore will not exceed the use of 2,195,000 gallons of #2 fuel oil in a calendar year. PPLC does not meet all three conditions listed in paragraph (a)(3) above, and so is not subject to the recordkeeping and reporting requirements of 40 CFR Part 98.

E. Boilers #3 and #4

Boilers #3 and #4 are Cleaver Brooks, model CB 500-60# and were manufactured and installed in 1983. Each boiler has a heat input capacity of 21 MMBtu/hr and fires #2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5%, by weight, as defined by ASTM D396 standards for #2 fuel oil. Boilers #3 and #4 are operated to heat crude oil in the storage tanks during the winter months, typically operating only a few hours each year.

Both boilers vent through common Stack #1. Stack #1 is 50 feet in height and 2.8 feet in diameter.

1. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

Because Boilers #3 and #4 were manufactured and installed in 1983, they are not subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) titled *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units*, 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc. These standards apply to steam generating units with a heat input capacity of 10 MMBtu/hr or more constructed after June 9, 1989.

2. National Emissions Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

Boilers #3 and #4 are subject to NESHAP for Area Sources: Industrial/Commercial/Institutional Boilers contained in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ. Boilers #3 and #4 shall be subject to an annual fuel use limit of 50,000 gallons of #2 fuel oil, based on a calendar year. At PPLC's request, this license makes this fuel limit a federally enforceable limit, therefore, Boilers #3 and #4 constitute "existing limited use boilers" under Subpart JJJJJJ.

Notification forms and additional rule information can be found on the following website:

http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html.

a. Compliance Dates, Notifications, and Work Practice Requirements

i. Initial Notification of Compliance

PPLC submitted an Initial Notification submittal to EPA and DEP. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(2)]

ii. Boiler Tune-Up Program

(a) A boiler tune-up program shall be implemented as required for limited use boilers and shall include the initial tune-up of applicable boilers no later than March 21, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11196(a)(1)and 63.11223(f)] If the boilers are not operating on March 21, 2014, PPLC shall perform the initial tune-up within 30 days of operating the boilers. [(40 CFR 63.11223(f) and 63.11223(b)(7)]

(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 36 months from the previous inspection for boilers greater than 5 MMBtu/hr or 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr, boilers with oxygen trim system, seasonal boilers, and limited use boilers. [40 CFR Part 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 CFR Part 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 36 months from the previous inspection for boilers greater than 5 MMBtu/hr or 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr, boilers with oxygen trim system, seasonal boilers, and limited use boilers. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(3)]
4. Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 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 CFR Part 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 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(7)]

(c) After conducting the initial boiler tune-up, a Notification of Compliance Status shall be submitted to EPA no later than July 19, 2014 or within 120 days of conducting the initial tune-up of the boilers, whichever comes first. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(b)]

(d) The facility shall implement a boiler tune-up program after the initial tune-up and initial compliance report (called a Notification of Compliance Status) has been submitted.

1. Each tune-up shall be conducted not less than 61 months after the previous tune-up. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(a) and Table 2]
2. The tune-up compliance report shall be maintained onsite and, if requested, submitted to EPA. The report shall contain the concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the boiler tune-up, a description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler, and the types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(6)] The compliance report shall also include the company name and address; a compliance statement signed by a responsible official certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness; and a description of any deviations and corrective actions. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(b)]

b. Recordkeeping

Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJJ including the following [40 CFR Part 63.11225(c)]: copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation; 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; documentation of fuel type(s) used monthly by each boiler; the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler; and actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions and actions taken to restore the malfunctioning boiler to its usual manner of operation. Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.

Note: EPA will require submission of Notification of Compliance Status reports for tune-ups through their electronic reporting system. However, the system will not be in place until October 2013, so PPLC may submit the written NOCS to the EPA Administrator. [63.1125(a)(4)(vi)]

Boilers #3 and #4 are not subject to *NESHAP Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters* contained in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart DDDDD.

3. Emission Limits and Streamlining

For Boilers #3 and #4, a listing of potentially applicable emission standards, the origin and authority of the standards, notation if streamlining of the standards has been requested, and the applicable emission limits can be found below.

Pollutant	Applicable Emission Standard(s)	Origin and Authority	Licensed Emission Limit(s)
PM	0.12 lb/MMBtu	06-096 CMR 103, §2.A.(3)(b)	0.12 lb/MMBtu
	2.52 lb/hr	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	2.52 lb/hr
PM_{10}	0.12 lb/MMBtu	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	0.12 lb/MMBtu
	2.52 lb/hr	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	2.52 lb/hr
SO_2	#2 fuel oil, ASTM D396 compliant (0.5% S)	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	10.58 lb/hr
	0.005% S (50 ppm) fuel beginning July 1, 2016 or the date specified in the statute	38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)	0.005% S (50 ppm) limit, #2 fuel oil beginning July 1, 2016
	0.0015% S (15 ppm) fuel beginning July 1, 2018 or the date specified in the statute	38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)	0.0015% S (15 ppm) limit, #2 fuel oil beginning July 1, 2018
	10.58 lb/hr (based on 0.5% S limit, by weight)	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	10.58 lb/hr
NO_x	0.36 lb/MMBtu	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	0.36 lb/MMBtu
	7.56 lb/hr	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	7.56 lb/hr
CO	0.75 lb/hr	AP-42 Table 1.3-1 (5.0 lb/1000 gal) and 06-096 CMR 140, BPT	0.75 lb/hr
VOC	0.03 lb/hr	AP-42 Table 1.3-1 (0.2 lb/1000 gal) and 06-096 CMR 140, BPT	0.03 lb/hr
Visible Emis-sions	20% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis, except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27% opacity	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	20% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis, except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27% opacity

Table Notes: % S = percent fuel sulfur, by weight

4. Emission Limit Compliance Methods

Compliance with the emission limits associated with Boilers #3 and #4 shall be demonstrated in accordance with the methods and frequencies indicated in the table below or other methods or frequencies as approved by the Department.

Pollutant	Applicable Emission Limit	Compliance Method	Frequency
PM	0.12 lb/MMBtu 2.52 lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 5	As requested
PM_{10}	0.12 lb/MMBtu 2.52 lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 5 or EPA Test Method 201 or 201A	As requested
SO_2	0.50 lb/MMBtu 10.58 lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 6	As requested
NO_X	0.36 lb/MMBtu 7.56 lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 7	As requested
CO	0.75 lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 10	As requested
VOC	0.03 lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 25 or 25A	As requested
Visible Emissions	20 % opacity on a 6-minute block average basis, except for one 6-minute period per hour of not more than 27% opacity	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 9	As requested

5. Periodic Monitoring

PPLC shall monitor and record parameters for Boilers #3 and #4 as indicated in the following table whenever the equipment is operating.

Boilers #3 and #4			
Parameter	**Units of Measure**	**Monitoring Tool/Method**	**Frequency**
#2 fuel oil use	Gallons	Fuel tank gauged level	Monthly, and calendar year
#2 fuel oil sulfur content	Percent, by weight	Fuel receipts from supplier	As fuel is purchased

Based on the type and amount of fuel for which the boilers were designed, there is no reasonable expectation the boilers will exceed the opacity limits. Therefore, periodic monitoring, by the facility, for opacity in the form of visible emission testing is not required. However, neither the EPA nor the State is precluded from requesting PPLC to perform testing and may take enforcement action for any violations discovered.

Based on best management practices and the type of fuel fired in these boilers, it is unlikely that CO and VOC emission limits will be exceeded. Therefore, periodic monitoring, by the facility, for these pollutants is not required. However, neither the EPA nor the State is precluded from requesting PPLC to perform testing and may take enforcement action for any violations discovered.

F. The Pier 2 Emergency Generator and the Portable Emergency Generator

PPLC operates two emergency generators. The Pier 2 Emergency Generator is rated at 2.42 MMBtu/hr, and was manufactured in 2002. The Kohler Portable Emergency Generator is rated at 1.0 MMBtu/hr and was manufactured in 2011. Both generators fire diesel fuel. The emergency generators are each limited to 100 hours per year operation for maintenance checks and readiness testing.

Emergency generators are only to be operated for maintenance purposes and for situations arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. Emergency generators are not to be used for prime power when reliable offsite power is available; nor used to supply power to an electric grid as part of a financial arrangement with an independent system operator (ISO) or another entity.

1. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

The **Pier 2 Emergency Generator** was manufactured and installed in 2002, therefore is not subject to 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 the Kohler **Portable Emergency Generator** since the unit was ordered after July 11, 2005 and manufactured after April 1, 2006. By meeting the requirements of Subpart IIII, the unit also meets the requirements found in the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

a. Emergency Definition:

The Pier 2 Emergency Generator shall be operated to meet the Emergency Definition as follows:

Emergency stationary ICE means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the following criteria:

(1) The stationary ICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary ICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary ICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.

(2) Paragraph (1) above notwithstanding, the emergency stationary ICE may be operated for any combination of the purposes specified below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year:

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 beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) above notwithstanding, emergency stationary ICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. These 50 hours are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance checks and readiness testing

[40 CFR §60.4211(f) and §60.4219]

b. 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII Requirements:

(1) Manufacturer Certification Requirement

The generator 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 Diesel Requirement

The diesel fuel fired in the generator shall not exceed 15 ppm sulfur (0.0015% sulfur), except that any existing diesel 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 each generator. [40 CFR §60.4209(a)]

(4) Operation and Maintenance Requirement

The generator shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or procedures developed by facility that are approved by the engine manufacturer. PPLC 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

The generator shall be limited to 100 hours per year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, emergency demand response, and periods of voltage or frequency deviation from standards. Up to 50 hours per year of the 100 hours per year may be used in non-emergency situations. [40 CFR §60.4211(f)]

(6) Initial Notification Requirement

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

2. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP)

The federal regulation 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines* is applicable to the **Pier 2 Emergency Generator**. The unit is considered an existing, emergency stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine at an area HAP source and is 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 this unit from the federal requirements.

a. Emergency Definition:

The Pier 2 Emergency Generator shall be operated to meet the Emergency Definition as follows:

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the following criteria:

(1) The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.

(2) Paragraph (1) above notwithstanding, the emergency stationary RICE may be operated for any combination of the purposes specified below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year:

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 beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) above notwithstanding, emergency stationary RICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. These 50 hours are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance checks and readiness testing,

The Pier 2 Emergency Generator shall be limited to the usage outlined in §63.6640(f) and therefore may be classified as an existing emergency stationary RICE as defined in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. Failure to comply with all of the requirements listed in §63.6640(f) may cause this engine to not be considered an emergency engine and therefore subject to all the requirements for non-emergency engines.

b. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Requirements:

(1) Operation and Maintenance Requirements

	Compliance Dates	**Operating Limitations* (40 CFR §63.6603(a) and Table 2(d))**
Compression ignition (diesel, fuel oil) units: - Pier 2 Emergency Generator,	No later than May 3, 2013	- Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; - Inspect the air cleaner every 1000 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.

* Note: Due to the 100 hour operation limit on the generator, the inspections and oil/filter changes shall be performed annually to meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

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

(2) Optional Oil Analysis Program

PPLC 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, PPLC must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR§63.6625(i)]

(3) Non-Resettable Hour Meter Requirement

A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on each generator. [40 CFR §63.6625(f)]

(4) Startup Idle and Startup Time Minimization Requirements

During periods of startup PPLC 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, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. [40 CFR §63.6625(h) & 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d]

(5) Annual Time Limit For Maintenance and Testing

The generator shall be limited to 100 hours per year for maintenance checks and readiness testing. Up to 50 hours per year of the 100 hours per year may be used in non-emergency situations. [40 CFR §63.6640(f)]

(6) Recordkeeping

PPLC shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the generator and the hours of operation of the engines recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the hours spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours spent for non-emergency. [40 CFR §63.6655(e) and (f)]

2. Emission Limits and Streamlining

For the **Pier 2 Emergency Generator** a listing of potentially applicable emission standards, the origin and authority of the standards, notation if streamlining of the standards has been requested, and the applicable emission limits can be found below.

Pollutant	Applicable Emission Standard(s)	Origin and Authority	Licensed Emission Limit(s)
PM	0.29 lb/hr	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	0.29 lb/hr
PM_{10}	0.29 lb/hr	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	0.29 lb/hr
SO_2	0.01 lb/hr (based on 0.0015% S limit, by weight)	06-096 CMR 140, BPT, mass balance	0.01 lb/hr
NO_X	10.67 lb/hr	AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96 (4.41 lb/MMBtu) and 06-096 CMR 140, BPT	10.67 lb/hr
CO	2.30 lb/hr	AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96 (0.95 lb/MMBtu) and 06-096 CMR 140, BPT	2.30 lb/hr
VOC	0.85 lb/hr	AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96 (0.36 lb/MMBtu) and 06-096 CMR 140, BPT	0.85 lb/hr
Visible Emissions	No greater than 20% opacity on a 6-min block avg, except for no more than two 6-min block avgs in a 3-hr period	06-096 CMR 101	No greater than 20% opacity on a 6-min block avg, except for no more than two 6-min block avgs in a 3-hr period

Table Notes: % S = percent fuel sulfur, by weight

For the **Portable Emergency Generator** a listing of potentially applicable emission standards, the origin and authority of the standards, notation if streamlining of the standards has been requested, and the applicable emission limits can be found below.

Pollutant	Applicable Emission Standard(s)	Origin and Authority	Licensed Emission Limit(s)
PM	0.12 lb/hr	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	0.12 lb/hr
PM_{10}	0.12 lb/hr	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	0.12 lb/hr
SO_2	0.01 lb/hr (based on 0.0015% S limit, by weight)	06-096 CMR 140, BPT, mass balance	0.01 lb/hr
NO_X	4.41 lb/hr	AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96 (4.41 lb/MMBtu) and 06-096 CMR 140, BPT	4.41 lb/hr
CO	0.95 lb/hr	AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96 (0.95 lb/MMBtu) and 06-096 CMR 140, BPT	0.95 lb/hr
VOC	0.35 lb/hr	AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96 (0.36 lb/MMBtu) and 06-096 CMR 140, BPT	0.35 lb/hr
Visible Emissions	No greater than 20% opacity on a 6-min block avg, except for no more than two 6-min block avgs in a 3-hr period	06-096 CMR 101	No greater than 20% opacity on a 6-min block avg, except for no more than two 6-min block avgs in a 3-hr period

3. Emission Limit Compliance Methods

Compliance with the emission limits associated with the emergency generators shall be demonstrated in accordance with the appropriate test methods upon request of the Department.

4. Periodic Monitoring

PPLC shall monitor and record parameters for the Pier 2 Emergency Generator and the Portable Emergency Generator as indicated in the following table whenever the equipment is operating.

Parameter	Units of Measure	Monitoring Tool/Method	Frequency
Diesel fuel sulfur content	Percent, by weight	Fuel receipts from supplier	As fuel is purchased
Operating time	Hours	Hour Meter	Monthly and calendar year

G. Parts Washer

The Greymills parts washer was manufactured and installed in 1991 and has a design capacity of 5 gallons. The parts washer uses a solvent containing 5% or less VOC by weight.

The parts washer is not subject to Solvent Cleaners, 06-096 CMR 130 (as amended). Records shall be kept documenting the type and amount of solvent used.

Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for the parts washer shall consist of recordkeeping including records of solvent added and removed.

H. Facility Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

PPLC is licensed for the following annual emissions. The tons per year emissions were calculated based on 50,000 gallons per year fuel oil fired in the boilers, 100 hours per year operation of each generator, and 11.0 billion gallons per year of throughput in the tanks.

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

	PM	PM_{10}	SO_2	NO_x	CO	VOC	HAP Single	HAP Total
Total TPY	**0.5**	**0.5**	**1.8**	**5.1**	**0.9**	**220**	**9.9**	**24.9**

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 (CO_2e).

Based on the facility's fuel use limits, the worst case emission factors from AP-42, IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), and *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*, 40 CFR Part 98, and the global warming potentials contained in 40 CFR Part 98, PPLC is below the major source threshold of 100,000 tons of CO_2e per year.

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

According to 06-096 CMR 140, an existing Part 70 source shall be exempt from an impact analysis with respect to a regulated pollutant whose allowable emissions do not exceed the following:

Pollutant	Tons per year
PM	25
PM_{10}	25
SO_2	50
NO_X	100
CO	250

Based on facility license allowed emissions, PPLC is below the emissions level required for modeling and monitoring.

ORDER

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

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

The Department hereby grants the Part 70 License A-197-70-E-R pursuant to 06-096 CMR 140 and subject to the standard and specific conditions below.

All federally enforceable and State-only enforceable conditions in existing air licenses previously issued to PPLC pursuant to the Department's preconstruction permitting requirements in 06-096 CMR 108 or 115 have been incorporated into this Part 70 license, except for such conditions that the Department has determined are obsolete, extraneous or otherwise environmentally insignificant, as explained in the findings of fact accompanying this permit. As such, the conditions in this license supercede all previously issued air license conditions.

Federally enforceable conditions in this Part 70 license must be changed pursuant to the applicable requirements in 06-096 CMR 115 for making such changes and pursuant to the applicable requirements in 06-096 CMR 140.

For each standard condition which is state enforceable only, state-only enforceability is designated with the following statement: **Enforceable by State-only**.

For each specific condition which is state enforceable only, state-only enforceability is designated with the following statement: **Enforceable by State-only**.

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

STANDARD STATEMENTS

(1) 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 140]

(2) The Part 70 license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 CMR 140]

(3) All terms and conditions are enforceable by EPA and citizens under the CAA unless specifically designated as state enforceable. [06-096 CMR 140]

(4) 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 140]

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision 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 140]

(6) Compliance with the conditions of this Part 70 license shall be deemed compliance with any Applicable requirement as of the date of license issuance and is deemed a permit shield, provided that:

A. Such Applicable and state requirements are included and are specifically identified in the Part 70 license, except where the Part 70 license term or condition is specifically identified as not having a permit shield; or

B. The Department, in acting on the Part 70 license application or revision, determines in writing that other requirements specifically identified are not applicable to the source, and the Part 70 license includes the determination or a concise summary, thereof.

Nothing in this section or any Part 70 license shall alter or affect the provisions of Section 303 of the CAA (emergency orders), including the authority of EPA under Section 303; the liability of an owner or operator of a source for any violation of Applicable requirements prior to or at the time of permit issuance; or the ability of EPA to obtain information from a source pursuant to Section 114 of the CAA.

The following requirements have been specifically identified as not applicable based upon information submitted by the licensee in an application dated February 1, 2013.

Source	Citation	Description	Basis for Determination
Boilers #3 and #4	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc	Standards of Performance for small Industrial/ Commercial/Institutional Steam Generating units	Commenced construction prior to June 9,1989
Facility	06-096 CMR 138	NOx RACT	Facility is limited to less than 99.9 tons of NOx per year
Facility	06-096 CMR 111	Petroleum Liquid Storage Vapor Control	Facility does not have fixed roof storage tanks
Facility	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart J	Standards of Performance for Petroleum Refineries	Facility is not a petroleum refinery
Tanks 1 - 6, 8 - 13 & 18 - 28 (Storage Tanks)	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart K	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for which Construction, Reconstruction or Modification Commenced after June 11, 1973 and prior to May 19, 1978	Construction commenced prior to June 11, 1973
Tanks 1 - 6, 8 - 13 & 18 - 28 (Storage Tanks)	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Ka	Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for which Construction, Reconstruction or Modification Commenced after May 18, 1978 and prior to July 23, 1984	Construction commenced prior to May 18, 1978

Tanks 1 - 6, 8 - 13 & 18 - 28 (Storage Tanks)	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Kb	Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Liquid Storage Vessels) for which Construction, Reconstruction or Modification Commenced after July 23, 1984	Construction commenced prior to July 23, 1984
Facility	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart XX	Standards of Performance for Bulk Gasoline Terminals	Facility is not a bulk gasoline terminal
Facility	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart GGG	Standards of Performance for Equipment Leaks of VOC in Petroleum Refineries	Facility is not a petroleum refinery
Facility	40 CFR Part 60, Subpart QQQ	Standards of Performance for VOC Emissions from Petroleum Refinery Wastewater Systems	Facility is not a petroleum refinery
Facility	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart Y	NESHAP for Marine Tank Vessel Loading Operations	Facility does not load marine tank vessels and is not a Major HAP source
Facility	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HH	NESHAP for Oil and Natural Gas Production Facilities	Facility is not an oil and NG production facility and is not a Major HAP source
Facility	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart HHH	NESHAP for Natural Gas Transmission and Storage Facilities	Facility is not a NG transmission and storage facility and is not a Major HAP source
Facility	40 CFR Part 63, Subpart EEEE	NESHAP for Organic Liquids Distribution	Facility is not a Major HAP source
Facility	40 CFR Part 64	Compliance Assurance Monitoring	Facility does not meet the applicability requirements
Marine Vessels	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Marine vessels are not part of the source
Parts Washer	06-096 CMR 130	Not Applicable	Facility uses solvent containing 5% or less VOC by weight

[06-096 CMR 140]

(7) The Part 70 license shall be reopened for cause by the Department or EPA, prior to the expiration of the Part 70 license, if:

A. Additional applicable requirements under the CAA become applicable to a Part 70 major source with a remaining Part 70 license term of 3 or more years. However, no opening is required if the effective date of the requirement is later than the date on which the Part 70 license is due to expire, unless the original Part 70 license or any of its terms and conditions has been extended pursuant to 06-096 CMR 140;

B. Additional requirements (including excess emissions requirements) become applicable to a Title IV source under the acid rain program. Upon approval by EPA, excess emissions offset plans shall be deemed to be incorporated into the Part 70 license;

C. The Department or EPA determines that the Part 70 license contains a material mistake or that inaccurate statements were made in establishing the emissions standards or other terms or conditions of the Part 70 license; or

D. The Department or EPA determines that the Part 70 license must be revised or revoked to assure compliance with the Applicable requirements.

The licensee shall furnish to the Department within a reasonable time any information that the Department may request in writing to determine whether cause exists for modifying, revoking and reissuing, or terminating the Part 70 license or to determine compliance with the Part 70 license.
[06-096 CMR 140]

(8) No license revision or amendment shall be required, under any approved economic incentives, marketable licenses, emissions trading and other similar programs or processes for changes that are provided for in the Part 70 license. [06-096 CMR 140]

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 and this license (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 140. [06-096 CMR 140]

(3) 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 140]
Enforceable by State-only

(4) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. §353-A.

(5) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution control systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [06-096 CMR 140]
Enforceable by State-only

(6) The licensee shall retain records of all required monitoring data and support information for a period of at least six (6) years from the date of the monitoring sample, measurement, report, or application. Support information includes all calibration and maintenance records and all original strip-chart recordings for continuous monitoring instrumentation, and copies of all reports required by the Part 70 license. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request or in accordance with other provisions of this license. [06-096 CMR 140]

(7) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The submission of notice of intent to reopen for cause by the Department, 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 the renewal of a Part 70 license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the Part 70 license. [06-096 CMR 140]

(8) 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 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. to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards; or

3. 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 140]

Enforceable by State-only

(9) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicates 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;

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 140]

Enforceable by State-only

(10) The licensee shall maintain records of all deviations from license requirements. Such deviations shall include, but are not limited to malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emission unit itself that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license.

A. The licensee shall notify the Commissioner within 48 hours of a violation of any emission standard and/or a malfunction or breakdown in any component part that causes a violation of any emission standard, and shall report the probable cause, corrective action, and any excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation;

B. The licensee shall submit a report to the Department on a quarterly basis if a malfunction or breakdown in any component part causes a violation of any emission standard, together with any exemption requests.

Pursuant to 38 M.R.S.A. § 349(9), the Commissioner may exempt from civil penalty an air emission in excess of license limitations if the emission occurs during start-up or shutdown or results exclusively from an unavoidable malfunction entirely beyond the control of the licensee and the licensee has taken all reasonable steps to minimize or prevent any emission and takes corrective action as soon as possible. There may be no exemption if the malfunction is caused, entirely or in part, by poor maintenance, careless operation, poor design or any other reasonably preventable condition or preventable equipment breakdown. The burden of proof is on the licensee seeking the exemption under this subsection.

C. All other deviations shall be reported to the Department in the facility's semiannual report.

[06-096 CMR 140]

(11) Upon the written request of 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 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 140]

(12) The licensee shall submit semiannual reports of any required periodic monitoring. All instances of deviations from Part 70 license requirements must be clearly identified in such reports. All required reports must be certified by a responsible official. [06-096 CMR 140]

(13) The licensee shall submit a compliance certification to the Department and EPA at least annually, or more frequently if specified in the applicable requirement or by the Department. The compliance certification shall include the following:

A. The identification of each term or condition of the Part 70 license that is the basis of the certification;
B. The compliance status;
C. Whether compliance was continuous or intermittent;
D. The method(s) used for determining the compliance status of the source, currently and over the reporting period; and
E. Such other facts as the Department may require to determine the compliance status of the source.

[06-096 CMR 140]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(14) **Boilers #3 and #4**

A. Allowable Fuels

1. Boilers #3 and #4 are licensed to fire ASTM D396 #2 fuel oil. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
2. The fuel use limit for Boilers #3 and #4 shall be 50,000 gallons per year on a calendar year basis.
3. Facility shall maintain records of the quantity of fuel consumed on a monthly and a calendar year basis. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

B. Fuel Sulfur Content

1. #2 fuel oil

a. Until June 30, 2016 or the date specified in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the #2 fuel oil used (fired) shall be ASTM D396 compliant #2 fuel oil (maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight). [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
b. Beginning July 1, 2016 or on the date specified in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the #2 fuel oil used (fired) shall not exceed a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.005% (50 ppm) by weight. [38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
c. Beginning January 1, 2018 or on the date specified in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), #2 fuel oil used (fired) shall not exceed a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)]

2. Sulfur Content Compliance

Sulfur content compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts if the maximum sulfur content delivered is at or below the sulfur content limits listed above. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

C. Boilers #3 and #4 Emission Limits

A. Emissions from Boilers #3 and #4 shall not exceed the following limits:

Pollutant	lb/ MMBtu	Origin and Authority	Enforceability
PM	0.12	06-096 CMR 103, Section 2(B)(1)(a)	-
PM_{10}	0.12	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	**Enforceable by State-only**
NO_x	0.36	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	**Enforceable by State-only**

Pollutant	lb/hr	Origin and Authority	Enforceability
PM	2.52	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	**Enforceable by State-only**
PM_{10}	2.52	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	**Enforceable by State-only**
SO_2	10.58	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	**Enforceable by State-only**
NO_x	7.56	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	**Enforceable by State-only**
CO	0.75	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	**Enforceable by State-only**
VOC	0.03	06-096 CMR 140, BPT	**Enforceable by State-only**

2. Visible emissions from Boilers #3 and #4 shall not exceed 20 % opacity on a six (6) minute block average basis, except no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a three (3)-hour block period. [06-096 CMR 101]

D. Compliance Methods

Compliance with the emission limits listed above shall be demonstrated in accordance with the following methods and frequencies, or other methods and frequencies as approved by the Department [06-096 CMR 140]:

Pollutant	Unit of Emission Standard	Compliance Method	Frequency
PM	lb/MMBtu and lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 5	As requested
PM_{10}	lb/MMBtu and lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 5 or EPA Test Method 201 or 201A	As requested
SO_2	lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 6	As requested
NOx	lb/MMBtu and lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A. Method 7	As requested
CO	lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 10	As requested
VOC	lb/hr	40 CFR Part 60, App. A, Method 25 or 25A	As requested

E. Periodic Monitoring

PPLC shall monitor and record parameters for Boilers #3 and #4 as indicated in the following table whenever the equipment is operating. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

Boilers #3 and #4			
Parameter	Units of Measure	Monitoring Tool/Method	Frequency
#2 fuel oil use	Gallons	Fuel tank gauged level	Monthly, and calendar
#2 fuel oil sulfur content	Percent, by weight	Fuel receipts from supplier	As fuel is purchased

F. 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJJ

Boilers #3 and #4 are subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources* (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJJ). These units are considered existing limited use oil boilers.

A summary of the currently applicable federal 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJJ requirements is listed below:

a. Compliance Dates, Notifications, and Work Practice Requirements

i. Initial Notification of Compliance

PLC has submitted an Initial Notification submittal to EPA and DEP. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(2)]

ii. Boiler Tune-Up Program

(a) A boiler tune-up program shall be implemented as required for limited use boilers including the initial tune-up of applicable boilers no later than March 21, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11196(a)(1) and 63,11223(f)] If the boilers are not operating on March 21, 2014, PPLC shall perform the initial tune-up within 30 days of operating the boilers. [40 CFR 63.112223(f) and 63.11223(b)(7)]

(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 36 months from the previous inspection for boilers greater than 5 MMBtu/hr or 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr, boilers with oxygen trim system, seasonal boilers, and limited use boilers. [40 CFR Part 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 CFR Part 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 36 months from the previous inspection for boilers greater than 5 MMBtu/hr or 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr, boilers with oxygen trim system, seasonal boilers, and limited use boilers. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(3)]
4. Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 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 CFR Part 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 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(7)]

(c) After conducting the initial boiler tune-up, a Notification of Compliance Status shall be submitted to EPA no later than July 19, 2014 or within 120 days of conducting the initial tune-up if the boilers, whichever comes first. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(b)]

(d) The facility shall implement a boiler tune-up program after the initial tune-up and initial compliance report (called a Notification of Compliance Status) has been submitted.

1. Each tune-up shall be conducted not less than 61 months after the previous tune-up. 40 CFR Part 63.11223(a) and Table 2]

2. The tune-up compliance report shall be maintained onsite and, if requested, submitted to EPA. The report shall contain the concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the boiler tune-up, a description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler, and the types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(6)] The compliance report shall also include the company name and address; a compliance statement signed by a responsible official certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness; and a description of any deviations and corrective actions. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(b)]

b. Recordkeeping

Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJJ including the following [40 CFR Part 63.11225(c)]: copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation; 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; documentation of fuel type(s) used monthly by each boiler; the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler; and actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions and actions taken to restore the malfunctioning boiler to its usual manner of operation. Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.

Note: EPA will require submission of Notification of Compliance Status reports for tune-ups through their electronic reporting system. However, the system will not be in place until October 2013, so PPLC may submit the written NOCS to the EPA Administrator. [63.1125(a)(4)(vi)]

(15) **Pier 2 Emergency Generator and Portable Emergency Generator**

A. Allowable Operation and Fuels

1. The Pier 2 and the Portable Emergency Generators are licensed to fire diesel fuel. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
2. The generators are each limited to 100 hours per year total operation, based on a calendar year. Compliance shall be demonstrated by a written log of all generator operating hours. [06-096 CMR 115]

B. Fuel Sulfur Content

1. The diesel fuel sulfur content for the Pier 2 and the Portable Emergency Generators shall be limited to 0.0015% sulfur. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
2. Fuel sulfur content compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier documenting the type of fuel delivered and the sulfur content of the fuel. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

C. Emissions shall not exceed the following limits [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM_{10} (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Pier 2 Emerg. Gen.	0.29	0.29	0.01	10.67	2.30	0.88
Portable Emerg. Gen.	0.12	0.12	0.01	4.41	0.95	0.35

D. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from each of the diesel generators shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6)-minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a three (3)-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

E. The **Pier 2 Emergency Generator** shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, including the following:

1. PPLC shall meet the following operational limitations for the Pier 2 Emergency Generator:

   a. Change the oil and filter annually,
   b. Inspect the air cleaner annually, and
   c. Inspect the hoses and belts annually and replace as necessary.

   A log shall be maintained documenting compliance with the operational limitations.

   [40 CFR §63.6603(a) and Table 2(d); and 06-096 CMR 115]

2. Oil Analysis Program Option

   PPLC 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, PPLC must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR§63.6625(i)]

3. Non-Resettable Hour Meter

   A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on each generator. [40 CFR §63.6625(f)]

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

   a. The generator shall be limited to 100 hours per year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, emergency demand response, and periods of voltage or frequency deviation from standards. Up to 50 hours per year of the 100 hours per year may be used in non-emergency situations. These limits are based on a calendar year. Compliance shall be demonstrated by a written log of all generator operating hours. [40 CFR §63.6640(f) and 06-096 CMR 115]

b. PPLC shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the generator and the hours of operation of the engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the hours spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours spent for non-emergency. [40 CFR §63.6655(e) and (f)]

5. Operation and Maintenance

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

6. Startup Idle and Startup Time Minimization

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, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. [40 CFR §63.6625(h) & 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d]

F. The **Portable Emergency Generator** shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart IIII, including the following:

1. Manufacturer Certification

The generator shall 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 Diesel Fuel

The diesel fuel fired in the generator shall not exceed 15 ppm sulfur (0.0015% sulfur), except any existing diesel fuel purchased (or otherwise obtained) prior to October 1, 2010, may be used until depleted. Compliance with the fuel sulfur content limit shall be based on fuel records from the supplier documenting the type of fuel delivered and the sulfur content of the fuel. [40 CFR §60.4207(b) and 06-096 CMR 115]

3. Non-Resettable Hour Meter

   A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on each generator. [40 CFR §60.4209(a)]

4. Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing

   The generator shall be limited to 100 hours per year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, emergency demand response, and periods of voltage or frequency deviation from standards. Up to 50 hours per year of the 100 hours per year may be used in non-emergency situations. These limits are based on a calendar year. Compliance shall be demonstrated by a written log of all generator operating hours. [40 CFR §60.4211(f) and 06-096 CMR 115]

5. Operation and Maintenance

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

(16) **Crude Petroleum Storage Tanks**

The following requirements apply to each storage tank individually, unless otherwise noted:

A. All crude petroleum storage tanks shall be equipped, maintained and operated such that:

1. There is an external floating roof and closure seal(s) between the roof edge and the tank wall. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
2. The external floating roof and closure seal(s) shall be maintained such that the cumulative area of gaps between the tank walls and primary seals does not exceed 212 square centimeters (cm^2) per meter of tank diameter. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
3. The cover is uniformly floating on or above the liquid. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
4. Visible holes, tears or other openings in the surface of the cover shall be repaired within fifteen days of their discovery. Any liquid accumulated on the cover, from any such holes, tears, or openings in the cover shall be cleaned within fifteen days of such discovery. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

5. All storage tank openings, except automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents and leg sleeves are equipped with a cover, seal, or lid which is to be maintained in a closed position at all times except for when the device is in actual use. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
6. All openings in the external floating roof, except for automatic bleeder vents, rim space vents, and leg sleeves, are to provide a projection below the liquid surface. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
7. All automatic bleeder vents are closed at all times except when the roof is floated off or landed on the roof leg supports; [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
8. All rim vents are to be set to open only when the roof is being floated off leg supports or at the manufacturer's recommended setting. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
9. There are no visible or audible vapor leaks in the crude oil storage tanks or the related transfer piping. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

B. PPLC shall comply with the following source inspection requirements:

1. Monthly and annual inspections shall be conducted on crude oil tank covers, seals, transfer piping and fittings for the following:
   a. The cover is uniformly floating on or above the liquid;
   b. Visible holes, tears, or other openings in the surface of the cover and any resulting liquid accumulated on the cover; and
   c. Any visible or audible vapor leaks in the crude oil storage tanks or related transfer piping.

   [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
2. Monthly visual inspections shall be conducted on crude oil tank covers, seals, transfer piping and fittings. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
   - All detected holes, tears or openings in the surface of the cover or seals (other than gaps created by the rising and lowering of the tank roof) detected during routine monthly inspections shall be repaired within fifteen (15) days of their discovery. Any leaks taking longer than 15 days to repair shall be reported to the Department, including a description of the leaking component and a schedule for conducting the repairs.

   [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

3. Detailed inspections shall be conducted annually during April or May (after the annual cleaning of the tank seals) for potential sources of fugitive VOC emissions, including covers, seals, transfer piping and fittings. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
   - All detected leaks, holes, tears, or openings in the surface of the cover or seals (other than gaps created by the rising and lowering of the tank roof documented during the annual inspection shall be repaired by May 31 each year. Any leaks not repaired by May 31 shall be reported to the Department including a description of the leaking component and a schedule for conducting the repairs. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
4. Discovery of leaks, holes or tears in the seals during the routine monthly or annual inspections does not constitute a violation. A violation occurs only if such leaks, holes or tears discovered are in excess of 212 cm^2 per meter of tank diameter and are not repaired within 15 days of discovery for routine inspections or by May 31 of each year for annual inspections or by a schedule approved by the Department. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]

C. The following records shall be maintained at the source and available for inspection:
   1. Inspection log documenting routine monthly visual and annual inspections of covers, seals, transfer piping and fittings. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
   2. Inspection log documenting any detected leaks, holes, tears, or openings in the surface of the cover (other than gaps created by the rising and lowering of the tank roof) and the corrective action taken. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
   3. Annual throughput specifying quantity and types of volatile petroleum liquids in the system by delivery. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
      Enforceable by State-only.
   4. Product storage temperatures and average annual maximum true vapor pressures or Reid vapor pressures of volatile petroleum liquids stored. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
   5. Calculations showing annual VOC emissions from equipment seals, and transfer piping and fittings determined in accordance with American Petroleum Institute, Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standard, Chapter 19, Section 2, Evaporative Loss from Floating Roof Tanks (method of calculating VOC emission from tanks). [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
   6. Calculations showing annual hazardous air pollutant (HAP) emissions as a portion of the annual VOC emissions. Annual HAP emissions shall be calculated from the annual VOC emissions determined in accordance with Condition 16(C)(5) using the methodology in U.S. EPA AP-42, Fifth Edition, *Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors* and EPA's default HAP speciation for crude oil published in the U.S. EPA's TANKS 4.09d software. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
      Enforceable by State-only.

D. The external floating roofs and primary shoe seals shall achieve an 85% or greater reduction in VOC emissions from uncontrolled or fixed roof tanks. PPLC shall operate their crude oil storage tanks such that the total facility VOC emissions do not exceed, on a daily basis, fifteen percent (15%) of the uncontrolled daily VOC emissions. The percent VOC emission reduction is determined in accordance with American Petroleum Institute, Manual of Petroleum Measurement Standard, Chapter 19, Section 2, Evaporative Loss from Floating Roof Tanks (method of calculating VOC emissions from tanks) and/or EPA TANKS 3.1 model. [06-096 CMR 134, VOC RACT]

E. PPLC shall be limited to an annual throughput of 11.0 billion gallons per calendar year of crude oil. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT]
Enforceable by State-only.

F. PPLC shall update the Department annually on industry innovations for secondary seals. [06-096 CMR 140, BPT] **Enforceable by State-only.**

(17) **Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs)**

PPLC shall not exceed 10 tons per year of any single HAP, or 25 tons per year of total HAPs.

(18) **Parts Washer**

Parts washers at PPLC are not subject to *Solvent Cleaners*, 06-096 CMR 130 (as amended).

PPLC shall keep records of the amount of solvent containing VOCs added to each parts washer. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

(19) **Semiannual Reporting** [06-096 CMR 140]

A. The licensee shall submit to the Bureau of Air Quality semiannual reports which are due on **January 31st** and **July 31st** of each year. The facility's designated responsible official must sign this report.

B. The semiannual report shall be considered on-time if the postmark of the submittal is before the due date or if the report is received by the DEP within seven calendar days of the due date.

C. All instances of deviations from license requirements and the corrective action taken must be clearly identified and provided to the Department in summary form for each six-month interval.

(20) **Annual Compliance Certification**

PPLC shall submit an annual compliance certification to the Department in accordance with Standard Condition (13) of this license. The annual compliance certification is due January 31 of each year. The facility's designated responsible official must sign this report.

The annual compliance certification shall be considered on-time if the postmark of the submittal is before the due date or if the report is received by the Department within seven calendar days of the due date. Certification of compliance is to be based on the stack testing or monitoring data required by this license. Where the license does not require such data, or the license requires such data upon request of the Department and the Department has not requested the testing or monitoring, compliance may be certified based upon other reasonably available information such as the design of the equipment or applicable emission factors. [06-096 CMR 140]

(21) **Emission Statements**

In accordance with *Emission Statements*, 06-096 CMR 137, section 3(A) and (B) (as amended) for criteria pollutants and greenhouse gases, the licensee shall annually report to the Department the information necessary to accurately update the State's emission inventory by means of either:

A. A computer program and accompanying instructions supplied by the Department; or
B. A written emission statement containing the information required in 06-096 CMR 137.

If PPLC exceeds the thresholds for HAPs listed in Appendix A of 06-096 CMR 137 in an inventory year (2014, 2017, 2020, et cetera), in accordance with 06-096 CMR 137, the licensee shall report, no later than July 1 every three years (2015, 2018, 2021, et cetera), or as otherwise stated in 06-096 CMR 137, the information necessary to accurately update the State's toxic air pollutants emission inventory by means of a computer program supplied by the Department or a written emission statement containing the information required in 06-096 CMR 137. [06-096 CMR 137] **Enforceable by State-only.**

The emission statements must be submitted by the dates as specified in 06-096 CMR 137.

[06-096 CMR 137]

(22) **General Applicable State Regulations**

The licensee is subject to the State regulations listed below.

Origin and Authority	Requirement Summary	Enforceability
06-096 CMR 102	Open Burning	-
06-096 CMR 109	Emergency Episode Regulation	-
06-096 CMR 110	Ambient Air Quality Standard	-
06-096 CMR 116	Prohibited Dispersion Techniques	-
38 M.R.S.A. §585-B, §§5	Mercury Emission Limit	Enforceable by State-only

(23) **Units Containing Ozone Depleting Substances**

When repairing or disposing of units containing ozone depleting substances, the licensee shall comply with the standards for recycling and emission reduction pursuant to 40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F, except as provided for motor vehicle air conditioning units in Subpart B. Examples of such units include refrigerators and any size air conditioners that contain CFCs.
[40 CFR Part 82, Subpart F]

(24) **Expiration of a Part 70 license**

A. PPLC shall submit a complete Part 70 renewal application at least 6 months prior, but no more than 18 months prior, to the expiration of this air license.
B. Pursuant to Title 5 MRSA §10002, and 06-096 CMR 140, the Part 70 license shall not expire and all terms and conditions shall remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the renewal application of the Part 70 license. An existing source submitting a complete renewal application under 06-096 CMR 140 prior to the expiration of the Part 70 license will not be in violation of operating without a Part 70 license. **Enforceable by State-only**

(25) **New Source Review**

PPLC is subject to all previous New Source Review (NSR) requirements summarized in this Part 70 air emissions license and the NSR requirements remain in effect even if this 06-096 CMR 140 Air Emissions License, A-197-70-E-R, expires.

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 2 DAY OF February , 2015.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

The term of this license shall be five (5) years from the signature date above.

[Note: If a complete renewal application as determined by the Department, is submitted at least 6 months prior to expiration but no earlier than 18 months, then pursuant to Title 5 MRSA §10002, all terms and conditions of the Part 70 license shall remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the renewal of the Part 70 license.]

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 02/06/2013
Date of application acceptance: 02/07/2013

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

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

Filed
FEB 3 2015
State of Maine
Board of Environmental Protection