STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
17 STATE HOUSE STATION AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017

DEPARTMENT ORDER

Dorothea Dix Psychiatric Center **Penobscot County** **Bangor, Maine** **A-206-71-M-R/A**	**Departmental** **Findings of Fact and Order** **Air Emission License** **Renewal and** **After-the-Fact Amendment**

FINDINGS OF FACT

After review of the air emission license renewal and amendment 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

Dorothea Dix Psychiatric Center (Dorothea Dix) has applied to renew their Air Emission License for the operation of emission sources associated with their psychiatric care facility. Dorothea Dix has also requested an after-the-fact amendment to their license in order to license an emergency generator at a rental property known as the Annex. There were also two natural gas boilers at that location that are insignificant activities and will be listed for completeness only.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 656 State Street, Bangor, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

Boilers

Equipment	Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Firing Rate	Fuel Type	Date of Manuf.	Date of Install.	Stack #
Boiler #1	9.85	71 gal/hr	Distillate Fuel	1997	1997	1
Boiler #1	9.85	9,600 scf/hr	Natural Gas	1997	1997	1
Boiler #2	25.1	180 gal/hr	Distillate Fuel	1970	1970	1
Boiler #2	25.1	24,400 scf/hr	Natural Gas	1970	1970	1
Boiler #3	12.5	90 gal/hr	Distillate Fuel	1970	1970	1
Boiler #3	12.5	12,100 scf/hr	Natural Gas	1970	1970	1
Annex Boiler #1 [A]	0.19	186 scf/hr	Natural Gas	2020	2020	N/A
Annex Boiler #2 [A]	0.19	186 scf/hr	Natural Gas	2020	2020	N/A

[A] Insignificant activities, listed for completeness only

Stationary Engines

Equipment	Max. Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Rated Output Capacity	Fuel Type	Firing Rate	Date of Manuf.	Date of Install.
Generator #1	7.26	750 kW	Distillate Fuel	53 gal/hr	1991	1991
Generator #3	0.83	75 kW	Distillate Fuel	6 gal/hr	1970	1970
Generator #4	0.96	90 kW	Distillate Fuel	7 gal/hr	1970	1970
Annex Generator #1 [B]	1.2	80 kW	Natural Gas	1,202 scf/hr	09/17/2020	2020

[B] New to license

Parts Washer

Equipment	Capacity	Solvent Used	Solvent % VOC	Vapor Density
Parts Washer	15 gallons	Safety Kleen Premium Solvent	100 %	0.2 mm Hg (at 68 °F)

Liquid Organic Material Storage Tanks

Tank Name	Tank Type	Capacity (gallons)	Materials Stored	Date of Manuf.	Control Device
Tank #1 [B]	Fixed, Above Ground, Welded Steel	15,000	Distillate Fuel	1996	None
Tank #2 [B]	Fixed, Above Ground, Welded Steel	15,000	Distillate Fuel	1996	None

[B] New to license

C. Definitions

Distillate Fuel means the following:

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

Records or *Logs* mean either hardcopy or electronic records.

D. 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.

Dorothea Dix has applied to renew currently licensed emission units as well as amend their license as addressed in Section I(A) above.

The modification of a minor source is considered a major or minor modification based on whether or not expected emission increases exceed the "Significant Emissions" levels as defined in the Department's *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (C.M.R.) ch. 100. The emission increases are determined by subtracting the current licensed annual emissions preceding the modification from the maximum future licensed annual emissions, as follows:

Pollutant	Current License (tpy)	Future License (tpy)	Net Change (tpy)	Significant Emissions Levels
PM	11.5	11.4	-0.1	100
PM_{10}	11.5	11.4	-0.1	100
$PM_{2.5}$	-	11.4	-	100
SO_2	19.3	0.1	-19.2 [A]	100
NO_x	15.1	15.3	+0.2	100
CO	8.1	8.3	+0.2	100
VOC	0.6	0.5	-0.1	100

[A] SO_2 emissions greatly decreased due to lower maximum distillate fuel sulfur content required in state statute since the previous license renewal.

Therefore, this license is considered to be both a renewal and a minor modification and has been processed through *Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations*, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules C.M.R. ch. 115.

E. 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 Dorothea Dix 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.

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 emissions from the source being considered; and
- the economic feasibility for the type of establishment involved.

B. Boilers #1, #2, and #3

Dorothea Dix operates Boilers #1, #2, and #3 for facility space heating. The boilers are rated at 9.85 MMBtu/hr, 25.1 MMBtu/hr, and 12.5 MMBtu/hr, respectively, and fire natural gas with distillate fuel as a back-up fuel. The boilers were installed in 1997, 1970, and 1970, respectively, and exhaust through a combined stack, Stack #1. Stack #1 exhausts 149.5 feet above ground level.

Boiler #1 has flue gas recirculation (FGR) and low-NO_x burners installed to reduce NO_x emissions. All three boilers have O_2 trim systems installed. The fire-tubes are cleaned annually as required by BPT.

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 Boilers #1, #2, and #3 shall not exceed 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm).

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for Boilers #1, #2, and #3 were based on the following:

Natural Gas

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	–	0.05 lb/MMBtu, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
SO_2	–	0.6 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
NO_x	–	100 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-1 dated 7/98 for Boilers #2 and #3
	–	32 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-1 dated 7/98 for Boiler #1
CO	–	84 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-1 dated 7/98
VOC	–	5.5 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch, 101

Distillate Fuel

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$ – 0.08 lb/MMBtu, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT for Boiler #1
– 0.12 lb/MMBtu, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT for Boilers #2 & #3

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 BPT emission limits for Boilers #1, #2, and #3 are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu firing Natural Gas	lb/MMBtu firing Distillate Fuel
Boiler #1	PM	0.05	0.08
Boiler #2	PM	0.05	0.12
Boiler #3	PM	0.05	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)
Boiler #1 *Natural Gas*	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.01	0.31	0.80	0.05
Boiler #1 *Distillate Fuel*	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.01	1.41	0.35	0.02
Boiler #2 *Natural Gas*	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.01	2.44	2.05	0.13
Boiler #2 *Distillate Fuel*	3.01	3.01	3.01	0.04	3.59	0.90	0.04
Boiler #3 *Natural Gas*	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.01	1.21	1.02	0.07
Boiler #3 *Distillate Fuel*	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.02	1.79	0.45	0.02

Dorothea Dix shall be limited to 190,000 MMBtu/calendar year of combined energy use by Boilers #1, #2, and #3. Dorothea Dix shall maintain records of the total of distillate fuel and natural gas fired in these boilers, and the MMBtu/calendar year shall be calculated using the following factors:

Distillate fuel: 0.14 MMBtu/gallon
Natural Gas: 0.00103 MMBtu/scf

This limit applies to licensed boilers only and excludes insignificant activities.

2. Visible Emissions

   When firing only natural gas in Boilers #1, #2, and #3, visible emissions from Stack #1 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

   When firing distillate fuel in Boilers #1, #2, or #3, visible emissions from Stack #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

3. Periodic Monitoring

   Periodic monitoring for Boilers #1, #2, and #3 shall include recordkeeping to document fuel use and calculated MMBtu 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 the years of manufacture for Boilers #2 and #3 and the size of Boiler #1, the boilers 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 JJJJJJ

   Boilers #1, #2, and #3 are 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 JJJJJJ. Natural gas-fired units are exempt from the requirements of this regulation. [40 C.F.R. §§ 63.11195(e)]

   Gas-fired boilers are exempt from 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ. However, boilers which fire fuel oil are not. A "gas-fired boiler" is defined as any boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels and burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruption, startups, or periodic testing on liquid fuel. Periodic testing of liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11237]

   In order to maintain the classification of gas-fired boilers, Dorothea Dix may only fire distillate fuel in Boilers #1, #2, and #3 during periods of gas curtailment or supply interruption (as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 63.11237 "Period of gas curtailment or supply interruption"), startups, or for periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on liquid fuel. Periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year.

Any boiler designed to burn fuels besides gaseous fuels prior to June 4, 2010, is considered an existing boiler under this rule. A boiler which currently fires gaseous fuels, but converts back to firing another fuel (such as distillate fuel) in the future would become subject as an existing boiler at the time it is converted back to distillate fuel.

C. Generators #1, #3, and #4 and Annex Generator #1

Dorothea Dix operates four emergency generators, Generators #1, #3, and #4 and Annex Generator #1. The emergency generators are generator sets with each set consisting of an engine and an electrical generator. The emergency generators have engines rated at 7.26 MMBtu/hr, 0.83 MMBtu/hr, 0.96 MMBtu/hr, and 1.20 MMBtu/hr, respectively. Generators #1, #3, and #4 each fire distillate fuel and Annex Generator #1 fires natural gas. The emergency generators were manufactured in 1991, 1970, 1970, and 2020, respectively.

1. BACT Findings

Following is a BACT analysis for control of emissions from Annex Generator #1.

a. Particulate Matter (PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$)
Dorothea Dix has proposed to burn only natural gas in Annex Generator #1. Additional add-on pollution controls are not economically feasible for units of this size.

BACT for PM/PM_{10}/$PM_{2.5}$ emissions from Annex Generator #1 is the use of natural gas and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

b. Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)
Dorothea Dix has proposed to fire only natural gas, an inherently low sulfur content fuel. The use of natural gas results in minimal emissions of SO_2, and additional add-on pollution controls are not economically feasible.

BACT for SO_2 emissions from Annex Generator #1 is the use of natural gas and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

c. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)
Dorothea Dix considered several control strategies for the control of NO_x including Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR) and Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR).

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 engine 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 units larger than Annex Generator #1.

BACT for NO_x emissions from Annex Generator #1 are the proper operation of the engine and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

d. Carbon Monoxide (CO) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOC)
Dorothea Dix considered several control strategies for the control of CO and VOC including oxidation catalysts and thermal oxidizers.

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

BACT for CO and VOC emissions from Annex Generator #1 are the proper operation of the engine and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

e. Emission Limits
The BACT emission limits for Annex Generator #1 are based on the following:

Natural Gas

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	–	0.05 lb/MMBtu 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT
SO_2	–	5.88E-4 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 3.2-3 dated 10/24
NO_x	–	2.27 lb/MMscf from AP-42 Table 3.2-3 dated 10/24
CO	–	3.51 lb/MMscf from AP-42 Table 3.2-3 dated 10/24
VOC	–	0.03 lb/MMscf from AP-42 Table 3.2-3 dated 10/24
Visible Emissions	–	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)
Annex Generator #1	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	2.72	4.21	0.04

Visible emissions from Annex Generator #1 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

2. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for Generator #1 are based on the following:

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	–	0.12 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103
SO_2	–	Combustion of distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight)
NO_x	–	3.20 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 4/25
CO	–	0.85 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 4/25
VOC	–	0.09 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 4/25
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BPT emission limits for Generators #3 and #4 are based on the following:

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	–	0.31 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 4/25
SO_2	–	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 4/25
CO	–	0.95 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 4/25
VOC	–	0.36 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 4/25
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BPT emission limits for the generators are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Generator #1	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)
Generator #1	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.01	23.23	6.17	0.65
Generator #3	0.26	0.26	0.26	-	3.66	0.79	0.30
Generator #4	0.30	0.30	0.30	-	4.23	0.91	0.35

Visible emissions from each of Generators #1, #3, and #4 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time Dorothea Dix 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. Dorothea Dix 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.

Each of the emergency generators shall be limited to 100 hours of operation per calendar year, excluding operating hours during emergency situations. There is no limit on emergency operation. Each emergency generator shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour-meter to record operating time. To demonstrate compliance with the operating hours limit, Dorothea Dix shall keep records of the total hours of operation and the hours of emergency operation for each unit.

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 to operate or to be contractually obligated to be available in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

3. Chapter 169

   Generators #1, #3, and #4 and Annex Generator #1 were all 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.

4. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

   Due to the dates of manufacture of the Generators #1, #3, and #4, 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 IIII since the units were manufactured prior to April 1, 2006. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4200]

   Standards of Performance for Spark Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ is applicable to Annex Generator #1 since the unit was ordered after June 12, 2006, and manufactured after January 1, 2009. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4230]

   A summary of applicable federal 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ requirements is listed below.

a. Emergency Engine Designation and Operating Criteria

Under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, a stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine (ICE) is considered an emergency stationary ICE (emergency engine) as long as the engine is operated in accordance with the following criteria. Operation of an engine outside of the criteria specified below may cause the engine to no longer be considered an emergency engine under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, resulting in the engine being subject to requirements of this subpart 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 ICE more than 100 hours per calendar year.

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

The 50 hours per calendar year operating limit for other non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving, 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. §§ 60.4243(d) and 60.4248]

b. 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ Requirements

(1) Manufacturer Certification Requirement
Annex Generator #1 shall be certified by the manufacturer as meeting the emission standards for new nonroad spark ignition engines found in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, Table 1. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4233] The certificate of conformity was provided as part of the 2026 renewal application.

(2) Non-Resettable Hour Meter Requirement
A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on the engine. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4237]

(3) Operation and Maintenance Requirement
The engine shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by Dorothea Dix that are approved by the engine manufacturer. Dorothea Dix may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4243]

Dorothea Dix shall have available for review by the Department a copy of the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by Dorothea Dix that are approved by the engine manufacturer for engine operation and maintenance. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(4) Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing
As an emergency engine, the unit shall be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance and testing. The emergency engine may operate up to 50 hours per year in non-emergency situations, but those 50 hours are included in the 100 hours total allowed for maintenance and testing. The 50 hours for non-emergency use cannot be used for peak shaving or to generate income for a facility to supply power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4243(d)]

(5) Recordkeeping
Dorothea Dix shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the engine and the hours of operation of the engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the number of hours the unit operated for emergency purposes, the number of hours the unit operated for non-emergency purposes, and the reason the engine was in operation during each time. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4245(b)]

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

Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. § 63.6590(c), stationary spark ignition engines subject to regulations under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ must meet the requirements of Subpart ZZZZ by meeting the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ. No further requirements apply for Annex Generator #1 under Subpart ZZZZ. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6590(c)]

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ is not applicable to Generators #1, #3, and #4. The units are considered existing, emergency stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine at an area HAP source. However, they are considered exempt from the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ since they are categorized as institutional emergency engines and they do not operate or are not contractually obligated to be available in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or for supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii).

Operation of any emergency engine in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or for supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in 40 C.F.R. § 63.6640(f)(4)(ii), would cause the engine to be subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ and require compliance with all applicable requirements of this subpart.

D. Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Tanks

Dorothea Dix operates two above ground storage tanks that contain volatile organic liquids. Tanks #1 and #2 store distillate fuel with capacities of 15,000 gallons each.

1. 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 111

   Tanks #1 and #2 are not subject to the requirements of *Petroleum Liquid Storage Vapor Control*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 111 (Ch. 111), because they have tank capacities less than 39,000 gallons.

2. 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 118

   Tanks #1 and #2 are not subject to the requirements of *Gasoline Dispensing Facilities Vapor Control*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 118 (Ch. 118), because they do not store gasoline.

3. 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 133

   Tanks #1 and #2 are not subject to the requirements of *Petroleum Liquids Transfer Vapor Recovery at Bulk Gasoline Plants*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 133, because Dorothea Dix is not a bulk gasoline plant (as defined by 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 100).

4. 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 170

   Tanks #1 and #2 are not subject to the requirements of *Degassing of Petroleum Storage Tanks, Marine Vessels, and Transport Vessels*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 170 because Dorothea Dix is not a petroleum storage facility as defined by the rule.

5. 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171

   Tanks #1 and #2 are not subject to the requirements of *Control of Petroleum Storage Facilities*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, because Dorothea Dix is not a petroleum storage facility as defined by the rule.

6. 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Kb

   Tanks #1 and #2 are not subject to the requirements of *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, and On or Before October 4, 2023*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Kb, because their storage capacity is each less than 19,812 gallons.

7. BPT for Tanks #1 and #2

   Tanks #1 and #2 shall only contain distillate fuel. Dorothea Dix shall maintain records of the type and maximum true vapor pressure for each product stored in Tanks #1 and #2.

E. Parts Washer

The parts washer has a design capacity of 15 gallons. The parts washer is subject to *Solvent Cleaners*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 130, and records shall be kept documenting compliance.

This equipment is exempt from *Industrial Cleaning Solvents*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 166 pursuant to Section (3)(B).

F. Fugitive Emissions

Dorothea Dix shall not cause emissions of any fugitive dust during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation without taking reasonable precautions. Such reasonable precautions shall be included in the facility's continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter. See 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(C) for a list of potential reasonable precautions.

Dorothea Dix shall not cause or allow visible emissions within 20 feet of ground level, measured as any level of opacity and not including water vapor, beyond the legal boundary of the property on which such emissions occur. Compliance with this standard shall be determined pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 22.

G. 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:

- A yearly energy input limit of 190,000 MMBtu for the three boilers combined and the fuel that generates worst-case emissions for each pollutant (distillate fuel for PM, PM_{10}, $PM_{2.5}$, SO_2, and NO_x emissions and natural gas for CO and VOC emissions); and
- Operating Generators #1, #3, and #4 and Annex Generator #1 for 100 hours of non-emergency operation per year each.

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
Boilers	11.4	11.4	11.4	0.1	13.6	7.7	0.5
Generator #1	-	-	-	-	1.2	0.3	-
Generator #3	-	-	-	-	0.2	-	-
Generator #4	-	-	-	-	0.2	0.1	-
Annex Generator #1	-	-	-	-	0.1	0.2	-
Total TPY	**11.4**	**11.4**	**11.4**	**0.1**	**15.3**	**8.3**	**0.5**

Pollutant	Tons/year
Single HAP	7.9
Total HAP	19.9

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
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 the expected operation of the newly and previously 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 Dorothea Dix 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-206-71-M-R/A 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] Payment of the annual air

emission license fee for Dorothea Dix is due by the end of August of each year. [38 M.R.S. § 353-A(3)]

(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).

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(17) **Boilers #1, #2, and #3**

A. Fuel

1. Dorothea Dix shall not exceed a combined heat input of 190,000 MMBtu equivalent from firing natural gas and distillate fuel in Boilers #1, #2, and #3, on a calendar year total basis. Compliance shall be demonstrated by tracking fuel usage and calculated using 0.14 MMBtu/gallon of distillate fuel and 1,030 Btu/scf of natural gas. Records of annual fuel use and calculated MMBtu of input shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
2. The facility 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, BPT]
3. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records showing the quantity, type, and percent sulfur of the fuel delivered. 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, certificate of analysis, or testing of fuel in the tank on-site. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

B. Each boiler shall use its O_2 trim system at all times that the boilers are in operation. Dorothea Dix shall record boiler downtime and O_2 trim system downtime for each boiler in a log. The log shall indicate the date, time, and duration of all boiler downtime or O_2 trim system downtime. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

C. The Fire-tubes in each boiler shall be cleaned at least once per calendar year. Dorothea Dix shall keep records indicating the date of each boiler's annual cleaning. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

D. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu firing Natural Gas	lb/MMBtu firing Distillate Fuel	Origin and Authority
Boiler #1	PM	0.05	0.08	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #2	PM	0.05	0.12	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #3	PM	0.05	0.12	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

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

Emission Unit	Fuel	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)
Boiler #1	Natural Gas	0.49	0.49	0.49	0.01	0.31	0.80	0.05
Boiler #1	Distillate Fuel	0.79	0.79	0.79	0.01	1.41	0.35	0.02
Boiler #2	Natural Gas	1.26	1.26	1.26	0.01	2.44	2.05	0.13
Boiler #2	Distillate Fuel	3.01	3.01	3.01	0.04	3.59	0.90	0.04
Boiler #3	Natural Gas	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.01	1.21	1.02	0.07
Boiler #3	Distillate Fuel	1.50	1.50	1.50	0.02	1.79	0.45	0.02

F. While firing only natural gas, visible emissions from Stack #1 shall each not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, §§ 4(A)(3) and 4(D)(1)]

G. When firing distillate fuel in Boilers #1, #2, or #3, visible emissions from Stack #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, §§ 4(A)(2) and 4(D)(1)]

H. Operational Limitation

Dorothea Dix may only fire distillate fuel in Boilers #1, #2, and #3 during periods of gas curtailment or supply interruption (as defined in 40 C.F.R. § 63.11237 "Period of gas curtailment or supply interruption"), startups, or for periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on liquid fuel. Periodic testing, maintenance, or operator training on liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year. Records of distillate fuel combustion in Boilers #1, #2, and #3 indicating duration and reason for use shall be kept on an annual basis.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(18) **Generators #1, #3, and #4 and Annex Generator #1**

A. Each of the emergency generators shall be limited to 100 hours of operation per calendar year, excluding operating hours during emergency situations. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

B. Dorothea Dix 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 the engine was in operation during each time. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

C. The fuel sulfur content for Generators #1, #3, and #4 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, BPT]

D. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

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

E. Emissions shall not exceed the following [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT/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)
Generator #1	0.87	0.87	0.87	0.01	23.23	6.17	0.65
Generator #3	0.26	0.26	0.26	-	3.66	0.79	0.30
Generator #4	0.30	0.30	0.30	-	4.23	0.91	0.35
Annex Generator #1	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	2.72	4.21	0.04

F. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from Generators #1, #3, and #4 shall each not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time Dorothea Dix 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. Dorothea Dix 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)]

Visible emissions from Annex Generator #1 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

G. 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 and/or fire pumps are not to be used for prime power when reliable offsite power is available; nor to operate or to be contractually obligated to be available in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

H. Annex Generator #1 shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, including the following: [incorporated under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

1. Manufacturer Certification
   The engine shall be certified by the manufacturer as meeting the emission standards for new nonroad spark ignition engines found in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart JJJJ, Table 1. Dorothea Dix provided a certificate of conformity at the time of the 2026 renewal application.

2. Non-Resettable Hour Meter
   A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on the engine. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4237 and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

3. Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing

   a. As an emergency engine, Annex Generator #1 shall 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). The limits are based on a calendar year. Compliance shall be demonstrated by records (electronic or written log) of all engine operating hours. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4243(d) and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

b. Dorothea Dix shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the engine and the hours of operation of the engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the number of hours the unit operated for emergency purposes, the number of hours the unit operated for non-emergency purposes, and the reason the engine was in operation during each time. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4245(b)]

4. Operation and Maintenance
The engine shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's written instructions or procedures developed by Dorothea Dix that are approved by the engine manufacturer. Dorothea Dix may only change those settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4243]

Dorothea Dix 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, BPT]

(19) **Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Tanks**

Tanks #1 and #2 shall only store distillate fuel. Dorothea Dix shall maintain records of the type and maximum true vapor pressure for each product stored in Tanks #1 and #2. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(20) **Parts Washer**

The Parts Washer at Dorothea Dix is subject to *Solvent Cleaners*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 130.

A. Dorothea Dix shall keep records of the amount of solvent added to the Parts Washer. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

B. Dorothea Dix must use a solvent with a vapor pressure of 1.00 mmHg, or less, at 20 °C (68 °F). [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 130 § (3)(E)]

C. The following standards apply to cold cleaning machines that are applicable sources under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 130.

1. Dorothea Dix shall attach a permanent conspicuous label to each unit summarizing the following operational standards:

a. Waste solvent shall be collected and stored in closed containers.
b. Cleaned parts shall be drained of solvent directly back to the cold cleaning machine by tipping or rotating the part for at least 15 seconds or until dripping ceases, whichever is longer.
c. Flushing of parts shall be performed with a solid solvent spray that is a solid fluid stream (not a fine, atomized or shower type spray) at a pressure that does not exceed 10 psig. Flushing shall be performed only within the freeboard area of the cold cleaning machine.
d. The cold cleaning machine shall not be exposed to drafts greater than 40 meters per minute when the cover is open.
e. Sponges, fabric, wood, leather, paper products and other absorbent materials shall not be cleaned in the parts washer.
f. When a pump-agitated solvent bath is used, the agitator shall be operated to produce no observable splashing of the solvent against the tank walls or the parts being cleaned. Air agitated solvent baths may not be used.
g. Spills during solvent transfer shall be cleaned immediately. Sorbent material used to clean spills shall then be immediately stored in closed containers.
h. Work area fans shall not blow across the opening of the parts washer unit.
i. The solvent level shall not exceed the fill line.

2. The remote reservoir cold cleaning machine shall be equipped with a perforated drain with a diameter of not more than six inches.
3. The parts washer shall be equipped with a cover that shall be closed at all times except during cleaning of parts or the addition or removal of solvent.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 130]

(21) **Fugitive Emissions**

A. Dorothea Dix shall not cause emissions of any fugitive dust during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation without taking reasonable precautions. Such reasonable precautions shall be included in the facility's continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter. See 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(C) for a list of potential reasonable precautions.

B. Dorothea Dix shall not cause or allow visible emissions within 20 feet of ground level, measured as any level of opacity and not including water vapor, beyond the legal boundary of the property on which such emissions occur. Compliance with this standard shall be determined pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 22.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(C)]

(22) **Additional Information**

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, Dorothea Dix may be required to submit additional information. Upon written request from the Department, Dorothea Dix 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 15th DAY OF APRIL, 2026.

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: March 13, 2026
Date of application acceptance: March 19, 2026

This Order prepared by Zac Hicks, Bureau of Air Quality.