



DEPARTMENT ORDER

**Bath Iron Works Corporation  
Cumberland County  
Brunswick, Maine  
A-271-71-S-A**

**Departmental  
Findings of Fact and Order  
Air Emission License  
Amendment #3**

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

After review of the air emission license 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

Bath Iron Works Corporation (BIW) was issued Air Emission License A-271-71-P-R/A on March 13, 2023, for the operation of emission sources associated with their shipbuilding prefabrication facility. The license was subsequently amended as follows:

<b>Amendment #</b>	<b>Date Issued</b>	<b>Brief Description</b>
A-271-71-Q-M	September 25, 2024	Replace Makeup Air Units #1 and #2
A-271-71-R-A	September 2, 2025	Replace Furnaces #5 and #6 with AH-1 and AH-2

The equipment addressed in this license amendment is located at their Structural Fabrication Facility (SFAB) at 375 Bath Road and their Outfit Fabrication Facility (OFAB) at 16 Mallet Park Dr in Brunswick, Maine.

BIW has requested an amendment to their license in order to make the following changes:

1. Modify Boiler #3 (located at SFAB) by replacing the burner, resulting in changing from dual-fuel firing capacity to firing only natural gas;
2. Replace Hot Air Furnace (located at SFAB) with the Door Shop Furnace and Quonset Hut Furnace; and
3. Replace Boiler #4 (located at OFAB) with Steam Boiler #1.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license amendment:

**Fuel Burning Equipment**

Equipment	Max. Capacity	Maximum Firing Rate	Fuel Type	Date of Manuf.	Date of Install.	Stack #
Boiler #3 <sup>A</sup> (SFAB)	21.0 MMBtu/hr	20,388 scf/hr <sup>D</sup>	Natural Gas	1972 (modified 2026)	1972 (modified 2026)	S1
Hot Air Furnace <sup>B</sup> (SFAB)	1.3 MMBtu/hr	9.3 gal/hr	Distillate Fuel	Prior to 1987	Prior to 1987	A.V. <sup>E</sup>
Door Shop Furnace <sup>C</sup> (SFAB)	1.25 MMBtu/hr	1,213 scf/hr <sup>D</sup>	Natural Gas	2026	2026	A.V. <sup>E</sup>
Quonset Hut Furnace <sup>C</sup> (SFAB)	1.25 MMBtu/hr	1,213 scf/hr <sup>D</sup>	Natural Gas	2026	2026	A.V. <sup>E</sup>
Boiler #4 <sup>B</sup> (OFAB)	2.5 MMBtu/hr	2,454 scf/hr	Natural Gas	1989	1989	O1
Steam Boiler #1 <sup>C</sup> (OFAB)	2.6 MMBtu/hr	2,275 scf/hr	Natural Gas	2026	2026	O1

<sup>A</sup> Replacement of burner

<sup>B</sup> Removed from license

<sup>C</sup> New to license

<sup>D</sup> Estimated firing rate based on rated maximum heat input

<sup>E</sup> Ambient Vent

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.

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:

<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>Current License (tpy)</b>	<b>Future License (tpy)</b>	<b>Net Change (tpy)</b>	<b>Significant Emissions Levels</b>
PM	22.0	17.4	-4.6	100
PM <sub>10</sub>	22.0	16.7	-5.3	100
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	22.0	16.7	-5.3	100
SO <sub>2</sub>	0.8	0.2	-0.6	100
NO <sub>x</sub>	42.4	31.6	-10.8	100
CO	24.1	23.2	-0.9	100
VOC	48.8	48.6	-0.2	50*

\* BIW is located in an area of the state included in the Ozone Transport Region. Therefore, the significant emissions level for VOC is 50 tpy.

This modification is determined to be a minor modification and has been processed as such.

**E. Facility Classification**

With the annual fuel limit on distillate fuel-fired boilers and heaters and the facility-wide VOC emissions limit, the facility is licensed as follows:

- As a synthetic minor source of air emissions for criteria pollutants, because BIW is subject to license restrictions that keep facility emissions below major source thresholds for NO<sub>x</sub> and VOC; and
- As an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), because the licensed emissions are below the major source thresholds for HAP.

Emissions of VOC are licensed above 80% of the major source threshold. Therefore, this facility is classified as an “80% Synthetic Minor” for the purpose of determining the minimum required compliance inspection frequency in accordance with Maine’s Compliance Monitoring Strategy.

## II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT)

### A. Introduction

In order to receive a license, the applicant must control emissions from each unit to a level considered by the Department to represent Best Practical Treatment (BPT), as defined in *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 100. Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment.

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

### B. Boiler #3 and Steam Boiler #1

Boiler #3, used for facility space heating and steam production, was installed in 1972 and licensed to combust distillate fuel and natural gas. BIW proposes to replace the existing burners with a Limpsfield high efficiency, natural gas-only burner and continue to use the existing Autoflame combustion controls. As a result of this project, the unit will only fire natural gas with a maximum heat input capacity of 21 MMBtu/hr. Boiler #3 will continue to exhaust through Stack S1.

BIW proposes to replace Boiler #4, used for facility space heating, with Steam Boiler #1. Steam Boiler #1 is a McKenna WTS series, 65 boiler horsepower, three-pass, low-pressure, steam boiler fitted with a Limpsfield high efficiency, natural gas-only burner with Autoflame combustion controls. Steam Boiler #1 is rated at 2.6 MMBtu/hr firing natural gas and will exhaust through the replaced Boiler #4's exhaust stack, Stack O1.

#### 1. BACT Findings

Following is a BACT analysis for control of emissions from Boiler #3 and Steam Boiler #1.

##### a. Particulate Matter (PM, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>)

BIW has proposed to burn only natural gas, a low-ash content fuel, in Boiler #3 and Steam Boiler #1 and to optimize combustion conditions using oxygen trim systems. An oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) trim system monitors the O<sub>2</sub> content in the exhaust gas and automatically adjusts the fuel valve or air damper to optimize the air-to-fuel ratio. Additional add-on pollution controls are not economically feasible.

BACT for PM/PM<sub>10</sub>/PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from Boiler #3 and Steam Boiler #1 is the use of an oxygen trim system and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

b. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)

BIW has proposed to fire only natural gas with an inherently low sulfur content. The use of this fuel results in minimal emissions of SO<sub>2</sub>, and additional add-on pollution controls are not economically feasible.

BACT for SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from Boiler #3 and Steam Boiler #1 is the use of natural gas and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

c. Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

BIW considered several control strategies for the control of NO<sub>x</sub> including Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR), Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR), water/steam injection, flue gas recirculation (FGR), and use of oxygen trim systems.

Both SCR and SNCR are technically feasible control technologies for minimizing NO<sub>x</sub>. Both methods include injection of a NO<sub>x</sub> reducing agent, typically ammonia or urea, into the boiler combustion gases, where the reagent reacts with NO<sub>x</sub> 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 Boiler #3 and Steam Boiler #1.

Water/steam injection and FGR can attain similar NO<sub>x</sub> reduction efficiencies through lowering burner flame temperature and thereby reducing thermal NO<sub>x</sub> formation. However, both control strategies reduce the boiler's fuel efficiency.

The use of an oxygen trim system for each Boiler #3 and Steam Boiler #1 has been determined to be feasible and has been selected as part of the BACT strategy.

BACT for NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from Boiler #3 and Steam Boiler #1 is the use of oxygen trim systems and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

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

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

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

The use of an oxygen trim system has been determined to be feasible and has been selected as part of the BACT strategy for both Boiler #3 and Steam Boiler #1.

BACT for CO and VOC emissions from Boiler #3 and Steam Boiler #1 is the use of oxygen trim systems and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

e. Emission Limits

The BACT emission limits for Boiler #3 and Steam Boiler #1 were based on the following:

Natural Gas

- PM/PM<sub>10</sub>/PM<sub>2.5</sub> – 0.05 lb/MMBtu, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT
- SO<sub>2</sub> – 0.6 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
- NO<sub>x</sub> – 100 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-1 dated 7/98
- 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

The BACT emission limits for Boiler #3 and Steam Boiler #1 are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Boiler #3	PM	0.05

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)	PM <sub>2.5</sub> (lb/hr)	SO <sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #3	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.01	2.04	1.71	0.11
Steam Boiler #1	0.13	0.13	0.13	-	0.25	0.21	0.01

2. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from Boiler #3 and Steam Boiler #1 shall each not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

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

Due to the year of manufacture and not being modified in a manner that meets the definition of a modification (40 C.F.R. § 60.2 “Modification”), Boiler #3 is not subject to *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units* 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc (Subpart Dc) for units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989. [40 C.F.R. § 60.40c]

Due to the size of the unit, Steam Boiler #1 is not subject to Subpart Dc for units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989. [40 C.F.R. § 60.40c]

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

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

C. Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces

BIW proposes to replace the Hot Air Furnace, which fires distillate fuel, with the Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces, which will fire only natural gas. This will eliminate the need for their kerosene storage tanks, but they are not requesting any adjustments to their facility-wide distillate fuel limit at this time. The Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces are indirect-fired, natural gas furnaces that will utilize the ambient vents of the furnace they are replacing. Each furnace is rated at 1.25 MMBtu/hr.

1. BACT Findings

Following is a BACT analysis for control of emissions from the Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces.

a. Particulate Matter (PM, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>)

BIW has proposed to burn only natural gas, a low-ash content fuel, in the furnaces. Additional add-on pollution controls are not economically feasible.

BACT for PM/PM<sub>10</sub>/PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions from the Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces is the use of natural gas, good combustion practices, and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

b. Sulfur Dioxide (SO<sub>2</sub>)

BIW has proposed to fire only natural gas, an inherently low sulfur content fuel. The use of this fuel results in minimal emissions of SO<sub>2</sub>, and additional add-on pollution controls are not economically feasible.

BACT for SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from the Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces is the use of natural gas and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

c. Nitrogen Oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>)

BIW considered several control strategies for the control of NO<sub>x</sub> including Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR), Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR), flue gas recirculation (FGR), low-NO<sub>x</sub> burners, and use of oxygen trim systems.

Both SCR and SNCR are technically feasible control technologies for minimizing NO<sub>x</sub>. Both methods include injection of a NO<sub>x</sub> reducing agent, typically ammonia or urea, into the boiler combustion gases, where the reagent reacts with NO<sub>x</sub> 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 the Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces.

FGR and low-NO<sub>x</sub> burners can attain similar NO<sub>x</sub> reduction efficiencies through lowering the flame temperature and thereby reducing thermal NO<sub>x</sub> formation. However, FGR and low-NO<sub>x</sub> burners reduce the units' fuel efficiency and are therefore economically infeasible.

An oxygen trim system is not available for these units and is therefore considered technically infeasible.

BACT for NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from the Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces is the use of good combustion practices and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

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

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

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

An oxygen trim system is not available for these units and is therefore considered technically infeasible.

BACT for CO and VOC emissions from the Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces is the use of good combustion practices and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

e. Emission Limits

The BACT emission limits for the Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces were based on the following:

Natural Gas

- PM/PM<sub>10</sub>/PM<sub>2.5</sub> – 0.05 lb/MMBtu, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT
- SO<sub>2</sub> – 0.6 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
- NO<sub>x</sub> – 100 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-1 dated 7/98

- 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

The BACT emission limits for the Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces are the following:

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)	PM <sub>2.5</sub> (lb/hr)	SO <sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Door Shop Furnace	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	0.12	0.10	0.01
Quonset Hut Furnace	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	0.12	0.10	0.01

2. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from the Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces shall each not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

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

Due to the size of the units, the Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces 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]

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

The Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces 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 JJJJJ. Natural gas-fired units are exempt from the requirements of this regulation. [40 C.F.R. §§ 63.11195(e)]

D. Emissions Statements

BIW is subject to emissions inventory requirements contained in *Emission Statements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137. BIW shall maintain the following records in order to comply with this rule:

1. The amount of distillate fuel fired in Boiler #8 and SFAB Heat Treat Furnace (each) on a monthly basis;
2. The sulfur content of the distillate fuel fired in Boiler #8 and SFAB Heat Treat Furnace;
3. The amount of natural gas fired in Boilers #3, #7, and #8, Steam Boiler #1, AH-1, AH-2, the Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces, the SFAB Preheat Ovens #1 and #2, the

- SFAB Drying Oven, the PC Cure Oven, the PC Batch Oven, and the OFAB Makeup Air Units #1 and #2 (each) on a monthly basis;
4. Calculations of the VOC and/or HAP emissions from the VOC/HAP emitting process, including paint booths, welding, machining, blasting, solvents/thinners, etc. on a calendar year total basis; and
  5. Hours each emission unit was active or operating on a monthly basis.

Every third year, or as requested by the Department, BIW shall report to the Department emissions of hazardous air pollutants as required pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137, § (3)(C). The next report is due no later than May 15, 2027, for emissions occurring in calendar year 2026. The Department will use these reports to calculate and invoice for the applicable annual air quality surcharge for the subsequent three billing periods. BIW shall pay the annual air quality surcharge, calculated by the Department based on these reported emissions of hazardous air pollutants, by the date required in Title 38 M.R.S. § 353-A(3). [38 M.R.S. § 353-A(1-A)]

E. Annual Emissions

The table below provides an estimate of facility-wide annual emissions for the purposes of calculating the facility's annual air license fee and establishing the facility's potential to emit (PTE). Only licensed equipment is included, i.e., emissions from insignificant activities are excluded. Similarly, unquantifiable fugitive particulate matter emissions are not included except when required by state or federal regulations. Maximum potential emissions were calculated based on the following assumptions:

- Firing 475,000 gal/yr distillate fuel in Boiler #8 and the SFAB Heat Treat Furnace using the worst-case emission factors;
- Firing natural gas for the balance of 8,760 hours per year in Boiler #8 after all distillate fuel has been fired;
- Firing Boilers #3 and #7, Steam Boiler #1, AH-1, AH-2, the SFAB Preheat Ovens #1 and #2, the SFAB Drying Oven, the PC Cure Oven, the PC Batch Oven, the OFAB Makeup Air Units #1 and #2, and the Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces on natural gas for 8,760 hours per year;
- A facility-wide VOC limit of 46.5 tpy for all process equipment; and
- A facility-wide HAP limit of 9.9 tpy for any single HAP and 24.9 tpy for all HAP combined.

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 <sub>10</sub>	PM <sub>2.5</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	VOC
Total Distillate Fuel Fired	1.7	1.0	1.0	0.1	3.7	1.3	0.2
Total Natural Gas Fired	15.7	15.7	15.7	0.1	27.9	21.9	1.9
Facility-wide VOC Process Equipment Limit	-	-	-	-	-	-	46.5
<b>Total TPY</b>	<b>17.4</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>16.7</b>	<b>0.2</b>	<b>31.6</b>	<b>23.2</b>	<b>48.6</b>

Pollutant	Tons/year
Single HAP	9.9
Total HAP	24.9

**III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS**

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

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM <sub>10</sub>	25
PM <sub>2.5</sub>	15
SO <sub>2</sub>	50
NO <sub>x</sub>	50
CO	250

The total annual licensed emissions for the facility are above at least one of the emission levels contained in the table above due to changes to this table since previous licensing actions (addition of PM<sub>2.5</sub> requirements). However, the current licensing action makes no changes that would result in increased emissions. Therefore, the Department has determined that an ambient air quality impact analysis is not required at this time.

This determination is based on information provided by the applicant regarding the expected construction and operation of the proposed 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 BIW 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 Amendment A-271-71-S-A subject to the conditions found in Air Emission License A-271-71-P-R/A, in amendments A-271-71-Q-M and A-271-71-R-A, and the following conditions.

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

**SPECIFIC CONDITIONS**

**The following shall replace Sections (C), (D), and (G) of Specific Condition (17) of Air Emission License A-271-71-P-R/A (3/13/2023) and as amended in Air Emission License Amendment A-271-71-R-A (9/2/2025):**

**(17) Fuel Burning Equipment**

C. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

<b>Emission Unit</b>	<b>Fuel</b>	<b>Pollutant</b>	<b>lb/MMBtu</b>	<b>Origin and Authority</b>
Boiler #3	Natural Gas	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT
Boiler #8	Distillate Fuel	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #8	Distillate Fuel	PM <sub>10</sub>	0.03	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #8	Natural Gas	PM	0.03	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #8	Natural Gas	PM <sub>10</sub>	0.03	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
AH-1	Natural Gas	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
AH-2	Natural Gas	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
SFAB Heat Treat Furnace	Distillate Fuel	PM	0.12	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
SFAB Preheat Oven #1	Natural Gas	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
SFAB Preheat Oven #2	Natural Gas	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
SFAB Drying Oven	Natural Gas	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
OFAB Makeup Air Unit #1	Natural Gas	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
OFAB Makeup Air Unit #2	Natural Gas	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

D. Emissions shall not exceed the following [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT for Boiler #3, Steam Boiler #1, Door Shop Furnace, and Quonset Hut Furnace; 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT for all other units]:

<b>Emission Unit</b>	<b>PM (lb/hr)</b>	<b>PM<sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)</b>	<b>PM<sub>2.5</sub> (lb/hr)</b>	<b>SO<sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)</b>	<b>NO<sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)</b>	<b>CO (lb/hr)</b>	<b>VOC (lb/hr)</b>
Boiler #3	1.05	1.05	1.05	0.01	2.04	1.71	0.11
Steam Boiler #1	0.13	0.13	0.13	-	0.25	0.21	0.01
AH-1	0.15	0.15	0.15	-	0.30	0.25	0.02
AH-2	0.15	0.15	0.15	-	0.30	0.25	0.02
Boiler #7	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.15	0.12	0.01
Boiler #8 – Distillate Fuel	1.26	0.76	0.76	0.04	2.77	1.01	0.18
Boiler #8 – Natural Gas	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.03	0.88	0.25	0.18
SFAB Heat Treat Furnace	0.60	0.60	0.60	0.01	0.70	0.21	0.05
Door Shop Furnace	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	0.12	0.10	0.01
Quonset Hut Furnace	0.06	0.06	0.06	-	0.12	0.10	0.01
SFAB Preheat Oven #1	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.01	0.40	0.34	0.02
SFAB Preheat Oven #2	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.01	0.40	0.34	0.02
SFAB Drying Oven	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.01	0.40	0.34	0.02
PC Cure Oven	0.15	0.15	0.15	0.01	0.28	0.24	0.02
PC Batch Oven	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.01	0.16	0.13	0.01
OFAB Makeup Air Unit #1	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.01	0.42	0.35	0.02
OFAB Makeup Air Unit #2	0.22	0.22	0.22	0.01	0.42	0.35	0.02

G. BIW shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ applicable to Boiler #8 including, but not limited to, the following: [incorporated under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

If BIW switches Boiler #8 fuel that results in the applicability of a different subcategory within Subpart JJJJJ or results in the boiler becoming subject to Subpart JJJJJ because of the firing of distillate fuel outside the definition of a gas-fired unit, BIW must demonstrate compliance with the applicable requirements within 180 days of the effective date of the fuel switch. Notification of such a change must be submitted within 30 days of the change and according to § 63.11225(g). [40 C.F.R. § 63.11210(i)] Likewise, if Boiler #8 is switching out of this subpart due to a fuel change that results in the boiler meeting the definition of gas-fired boiler as defined in § 63.11237, BIW must provide notice of the date upon which the fuel switch occurred.

The fuel switch notification must identify the following:

1. The name of the owner or operator of the affected source, the location of the source, the boiler that has switched fuels, and the date of the notice.
2. The date upon which the fuel switch occurred.

[40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(g)]

**The following shall replace Specific Condition (25) of Air Emission License A-271-71-P-R/A:**

**(25) Annual Emissions Statements**

- A. In accordance with *Emission Statements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137, BIW shall annually report to the Department, in a format prescribed by the Department, the information necessary to accurately update the State's emission inventory. The emission statement shall be submitted as specified by the date in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137.
  
- B. BIW shall keep the following records in order to comply with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137:
  - 1. The amount of distillate fuel fired in Boiler #8 and SFAB Heat Treat Furnace (each) on a monthly basis;
  - 2. The sulfur content of the distillate fuel fired in Boiler #8 and SFAB Heat Treat Furnace;
  - 3. The amount of natural gas fired in Boilers #3, #7, and #8, Steam Boiler #1, AH-1, AH-2, the Door Shop and Quonset Hut Furnaces, the SFAB Preheat Ovens #1 and #2, the SFAB Drying Oven, the PC Cure Oven, the PC Batch Oven, and the OFAB Makeup Air Units #1 and #2 (each) on a monthly basis;
  - 4. Calculations of the VOC and/or HAP emissions from the VOC/HAP emitting process, including paint booths, welding, machining, blasting, solvents/thinners, etc. on a calendar year total basis; and
  - 5. Hours each emission unit was active or operating on a monthly basis.  
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137]

- C. Every third year, or as requested by the Department, BIW shall report to the Department emissions of hazardous air pollutants as required pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137, § (3)(C). The next report is due no later than May 15, 2027, for emissions occurring in calendar year 2026. BIW shall pay the annual air quality surcharge, calculated by the Department based on these reported emissions of hazardous air pollutants, by the date required in Title 38 M.R.S. § 353-A(3).  
[38 M.R.S. § 353-A(1-A)]

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 8<sup>th</sup> DAY OF APRIL, 2026.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY:  for  
MELANIE LOYZIM, COMMISSIONER

**The term of this license amendment shall be ten (10) years from the issuance of Air Emission License A-271-71-P-R/A (issued 03/13/2023).**

[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 16, 2026

Date of application acceptance: March 16, 2026

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