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

DEPARTMENT ORDER

MaineHealth **d/b/a Maine Medical Center** **Cumberland County** **Portland, Maine** **A-431-71-M-R**	**Departmental** **Findings of Fact and Order** **Air Emission License** **Renewal**

FINDINGS OF FACT

After review of the air emission 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 (M.R.S.) § 344 and § 590, the Maine Department of Environmental Protection (Department) finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

Mainehealth d/b/a Maine Medical Center (MMC) has applied to renew their Air Emission License for the operation of emission sources associated with their healthcare facility.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 22 Bramhall Street, Portland, 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 #
CUP Boiler #1	46	46,000 scf/hr 329 gal/hr	Natural gas Distillate fuel	2007	2007	1
CUP Boiler #2	46	46,000 scf/hr 329 gal/hr	Natural gas Distillate fuel	2007	2007	1
CUP Boiler #3	46	46,000 scf/hr 329 gal/hr	Natural gas Distillate fuel	2007	2007	1

Stationary Engines

Equipment	Max. Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Rated Output Capacity (kW)	Fuel Type	Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Date of Manuf.	Date of Install.
Computer Room Generator	2.5	250	Distillate fuel	17.5	1993	1993
Generator #7	11.5	1,250	Distillate fuel	84.0	1997	1997
CUP Generator #1	19.4	2,000	Distillate fuel	141.3	2007	2007
CUP Generator #2	19.4	2,000	Distillate fuel	141.3	2011	2011
*Fire Pump**	*1.3*	*N/A*	*Distillate fuel*	*9.5*	*1984*	*1984*

*The Fire Pump Engine was decommissioned and has been removed from this license.

MMC may operate small stationary engines smaller than 0.5 MMBtu/hr. These engines are considered insignificant activities and are not required to be included in this license. However, they are still subject to applicable State and Federal regulations. More information regarding requirements for small stationary engines is available on the Department's website at the link below.
http://www.maine.gov/dep/air/publications/docs/SmallRICEGuidance.pdf

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

C. Definitions

Distillate Fuel means the following:

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

Portable or Non-Road Engine means an internal combustion engine which is portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indicia of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform. This definition does NOT include engines which remain or will remain at a location (excluding storage locations) for more than 12 consecutive months or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. A location is any single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation. Any engine that replaces an engine at a location and that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

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

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

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 application for MMC does not include the licensing of increased emissions or the installation of new or modified equipment. Therefore, the license is considered to be a renewal of currently licensed emission units only 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 annual fuel limit on the boilers, and the operating hours restriction on the emergency generators, the facility is licensed as follows:

- As a synthetic minor source of air emissions for NO_x and CO, because MMC is subject to license restrictions that keep facility emissions below major source thresholds for criteria pollutants; and
- As an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), because the licensed emissions are below the major source thresholds for HAP.

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (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 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. Central Utility Plant (CUP) Boilers

MMC operates CUP Boilers #1, #2, and #3 that supply steam to heat the facility and the facility's autoclave cleaning equipment. The boilers are Cleaver Brooks Model CBL-LN packaged firetube boilers equipped with Industrial Combustion Model LN1LG burners. Each boiler is rated at 46.0 MMBtu/hr and fires both distillate fuel and natural gas. The boilers were manufactured and installed in 2007 and exhaust through common Stack #1.

CUP Boilers #1, #2, and #3 are licensed to fire distillate fuel which, by definition, has a sulfur content of 0.5% or less by weight. Pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 603-A(2)(A)(3), as of July 1, 2018, no person shall import, distribute, or offer for sale any distillate fuel with a sulfur content greater than 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). Therefore, the distillate fuel purchased or otherwise obtained for use in the boilers shall not exceed 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm).

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for the CUP Boilers were based on the following:

Natural Gas

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	–	0.01 lb/MMBtu based on BACT (A-431-71-H-A)
SO_2	–	0.001 lb/MMBtu based on BACT (A-431-71-H-A)
NO_x	–	0.035 lb/MMBtu based on BACT (A-431-71-H-A)
CO	–	0.037 lb/MMBtu based on BACT (A-431-71-H-A)
VOC	–	0.02 lb/MMBtu based on BACT (A-431-71-H-A)
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

Distillate Fuel

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	–	0.02 lb/MMBtu based on BACT (A-431-71-H-A)
SO_2	–	based on firing distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight
NO_x	–	0.19 lb/MMBtu based on BACT (A-431-71-H-A)
CO	–	0.07 lb/MMBtu based on BACT (A-431-71-H-A)
VOC	–	0.03 lb/MMBtu based on BACT (A-431-71-H-A)
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BPT emission limits for the CUP Boilers are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
CUP Boiler #1 - *Natural gas*	PM	0.01
CUP Boiler #2 - *Natural gas*	PM	0.01
CUP Boiler #3 - *Natural gas*	PM	0.01
CUP Boiler #1 - *Distillate fuel*	PM	0.02
CUP Boiler #2 - *Distillate fuel*	PM	0.02
CUP Boiler #3 - *Distillate fuel*	PM	0.02

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)
CUP Boiler #1 - *Natural gas*	0.46	0.46	0..46	0.05	1.61	1.70	0.92
CUP Boiler #1- *Natural gas*	0.46	0.46	0..46	0.05	1.61	1.70	0.92
CUP Boiler #1- *Natural gas*	0.46	0.46	0..46	0.05	1.61	1.70	0.92
CUP Boiler #1 - *Distillate fuel*	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.07	8.74	3.22	1.38
CUP Boiler #1 - *Distillate fuel*	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.07	8.74	3.22	1.38
CUP Boiler #1 - *Distillate fuel*	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.07	8.74	3.22	1.38

MMC shall be limited to 450,000 MMBtu/yr of total heat input to these three boilers using any combination of the two fuels on a 12-month rolling total basis**.**

2. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from Stack #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis when distillate fuel is being fired in any of the boilers.

Visible emissions from Stack #1 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis when natural gas is the only fuel being fired in the boilers.

3. Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for the CUP Boilers shall include recordkeeping to document fuel use both on a monthly and 12-month rolling 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 size and year of manufacture, the boilers are 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]

MMC shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc applicable to the CUP Boilers including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Standards

(1) Sulfur Dioxide (SO_2)
The fuel fired in the CUP Boilers shall not exceed 0.5% sulfur by weight. [40 C.F.R. § 60.42c(d)] This fuel sulfur content limit shall be streamlined to the lower limit required by State statute.

(2) Particulate Matter
Because the CUP Boilers were constructed after February 28, 2005, and because the boilers fire both distillate fuel with a sulfur content no more than 0.50% sulfur by weight and natural gas that is not subject to a PM standard under 40 C.F.R. § 60.43c, then in accordance with 40 C.F.R § 60.43c(e)(4), the CUP boilers are not subject to a particulate matter standard under this subpart. [40 C.F.R §§ 60.43c(e) (4)]

(3) Opacity
Visible emissions from the CUP Boilers shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis, except for one 6-minute block average per hour of not more than 27% opacity. This standard applies at all times except for periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction, during which times MMC shall either comply with the visible emission standard above or the work practice standards specified in Subpart Dc. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.43c(c) & (d)]

This visible emissions standard is streamlined to the more stringent standard set by BPT.

b. Monitoring Requirements

(1) Except as provided in paragraph (3) below, MMC shall conduct performance tests on the CUP Boilers for opacity using 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9 according to the following schedule: [40 C.F.R. § 60.47c(a)]

(i) If no visible emissions were observed in the most recent Method 9 performance test, the next performance test shall be completed within 12 calendar months or within 45 days of firing oil in the boilers, whichever is later.
(ii) If visible emissions were observed in the most recent Method 9 performance test, and the maximum 6-minute block average was less than or equal to 5% opacity, the next performance test shall be completed within 6 calendar months or within 45 days of firing oil in the boiler, whichever is later.
(iii) If visible emissions were observed in the most recent Method 9 performance test, and the maximum 6-minute block average was greater than 5% but less than or equal to 10% opacity, the next performance test shall be completed within 3 calendar months or within 45 days of firing oil in the boiler, whichever is later.
(iv) If visible emissions were observed in the most recent Method 9 performance test, and the maximum 6-minute block average was greater than 10% opacity, the next performance test shall be completed within 45 days.

(2) The observation period for the Method 9 performance test may be reduced from 3 hours to 60 minutes if all 6-minute block averages are less than 10% opacity and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20% opacity during the initial 60 minutes of observation.

(3) If the visible emissions observed in the most recent Method 9 performance test were less than 10% opacity, MMC may elect to perform subsequent performance tests using 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 22 as follows:

(i) MMC shall conduct 10-minute observations each operating day any of the CUP Boilers fire oil using Method 22.
(ii) If no visible emissions are observed for 10 operating days, MMC may reduce observations to once every 7 operating days. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations shall be resumed.
(iii) If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds per 10-minute observation, MMC shall immediately conduct a 30-minute observation.
(iv) If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 90 seconds per 30-minute observation, MMC shall either document the

adjustments made to the CUP Boilers and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is not greater than 90 seconds per 30-minute observation or conduct a Method 9 performance test within 45 days.

c. Reporting and Recordkeeping

(1) MMC shall maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each calendar month and fuel certifications.
[40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(g)]

(2) For each opacity performance test performed, MMC shall maintain records of the following:

(i) Dates and time intervals of all opacity or visible emissions observation periods;
(ii) Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test. For Method 9 performance tests, include a copy of the current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer.
(iii) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and
(iv) Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements (Method 22 observations only).

(3) MMC shall submit semi-annual reports to EPA and to the Department. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(d)] These reports shall include the following:

(i) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period; [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(e)(1)]
(ii) Records of fuel supplier certifications; [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(e)(11)] and
(iii) Any instances of excess emissions (including opacity) from the CUP Boilers. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(c)]

(4) The semi-annual reports are due within 30 days of the end of each six-month period. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(j)]

(5) The following address for EPA shall be used for any reports or notifications required to be copied to them:

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Region I
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100 (OES04-2)
Boston, MA 02109-3912
Attn: Air Compliance Clerk

(6) MMC shall maintain records required by Subpart Dc for a period of two years following the date of the record. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(i)] Note: Standard Condition (8) of this license requires all records be retained for six years; therefore, the two-year record retention requirement of Subpart Dc shall be streamlined to the more stringent six-year requirement.

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

The CUP Boilers are 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. The units are considered existing oil boilers rated more than 10 MMBtu/hr. [40 C.F.R. §§ 63.11193 and 63.11195]

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

a. Compliance Dates, Notifications, and Work Practice Requirements

(1) Boiler Tune-Up Program

(i) A boiler tune-up program shall be implemented. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223]
(ii) Tune-ups shall be conducted every 2 years. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(a) and Table 2]
(iii) The boiler tune-up program, conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, shall be performed as specified below:

1. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any component of the burner as necessary. Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(1)]
2. Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(2)]
3. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly. Delay of the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(3)]
4. Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(4)]
5. Measure the concentration in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million by volume (ppmv), and oxygen in volume percent, before and

after adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(5)]

6. If a unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of start-up. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(7)]

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

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

(2) Compliance Report

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

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

1. "This facility complies with the requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 63.11223 to conduct tune-ups of each boiler in accordance with the frequency specified in this Subpart."
2. "No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit."

3. "This facility complies with the requirement in §§ 63.11214(d) and 63.11223(g) to minimize the boiler's time spent during startup and shutdown and to conduct startups and shutdowns according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures or procedures specified for a boiler of similar design if manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available."

b. Recordkeeping

(1) Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ including the following [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(c)]:

(i) Copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation;
(ii) Identification of each boiler, the date of tune-up, procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned;
(iii) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of each applicable boiler; and
(iv) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions, including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler.

(2) Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. Each record must be kept for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. Each record must be kept on-site or be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provides access at the site for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The records may be maintained off-site for the remaining 3 years. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(d)] Note: Standard Condition (8) of this license requires all records be retained for six years; therefore, the five-year record retention requirement of Subpart JJJJJJ shall be streamlined to the more stringent six-year requirement.

EPA requires submission of Notification of Compliance Status reports for tune-ups and energy assessments through their electronic reporting system. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(a)(4)(vi)]

C. Emergency Generators

MMC operates 4 emergency generators: the Computer Room Generator, Generator #7, and CUP Generators #1 and #2. The emergency generators are generator sets with each gen set consisting of an engine and an electrical generator. The emergency generators have engines rated at 2.4 MMBtu/hr, 11.5 MMBtu/hr, 19.4 MMBtu/hr, and 19.4 MMBtu/hr respectively. The emergency generators fire distillate fuel. The Computer Room Generator was manufactured and installed in 1993. Generator #7 was manufactured and installed 1997. CUP Generator #1 was manufactured and installed in 2007. CUP Generator #2 was manufactured and installed in 2011.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for the Computer Room Generator are based on the following:

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	–	0.31 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96
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 10/96
CO	–	0.95 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96
VOC	–	0.35 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BPT emission limits for Generator #7 are based on the following:

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	–	0.12 lb/MMBtu from 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	–	3.2 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 10/96
CO	–	0.85 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 10/96
VOC	–	0.09 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 10/96
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BPT emission limits for CUP Generators #1 and #2 are based on the following:

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	–	0.23 g/bhp-hr based on vendor supplied "not to exceed" data
SO_2	–	Combustion of distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight)
NO_x	–	6.4 g/bhp-hr based on vendor supplied "not to exceed" data
CO	–	0.71 g/bhp-hr based on vendor supplied "not to exceed" data
VOC	–	0.11 g/bhp-hr based on vendor supplied "not to exceed" data
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BPT emission limits for the emergency generators are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Generator #7	PM	0.12
CUP Generator #1	PM	0.12
CUP Generator #2	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)
Computer Room Generator	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.004	10.58	2.28	0.84
Generator #7	1.38	1.38	1.38	0.02	36.83	9.78	1.04
CUP Generator #1	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.03	41.23	4.51	0.71
CUP Generator #2	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.03	41.23	4.51	0.71

Visible emissions from Computer Room Generator and Generator #7 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time MMC 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. MMC 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.

Visible emissions from CUP Generators #1 and #2 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

BPT for the emergency generators includes recordkeeping of all maintenance conducted on each engine.

2. Best Practical Treatment: Computer Room Generator and Generator #7

   The Computer Room Generator and Generator #7 are not subject to either NSPS or NESHAP requirements, as discussed in following sections. The Computer Room Generator and Generator #7 are subject to the following BPT requirements:

   a. The Computer Room Generator and Generator #7 shall each be limited to 100 hours of operation per calendar year, excluding operating hours during emergency situations. There is no limit on emergency operation. The Computer Room Generator and Generator #7 shall each be equipped with a non-resettable hour-meter to record operating time. To demonstrate compliance with the operating hours limit, MMC shall keep records of the total hours of operation and the hours of emergency operation for each unit.

   b. The Computer Room Generator and Generator #7 are only to be operated for maintenance purposes and for situations arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. The Computer Room Generator and Generator #7 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

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

4. New Source Performance Standards

   Computer Room Generator and Generator #7
   Due to the dates of manufacture of the Computer Room Generator and Generator #7, these 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]

CUP Generators #1 and #2
CUP Generators #1 and #2 are subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII since the units were ordered after July 11, 2005, and manufactured after April 1, 2006. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4200]

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

a. Emergency Engine Designation and Operating Criteria

Under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII, 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 IIII, resulting in the engine being subject to requirements applicable to **non-emergency** engines.

(1) Emergency Situation Operation (On-Site)

There is no operating time limit on the use of an emergency engine to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples of use of an emergency engine during emergency situations include the following:

- Use of an engine to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) because of failure or interruption of electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production);
- Use of an engine to mitigate an on-site disaster;
- Use of an engine to pump water in the case of fire, flood, natural disaster, or severe weather conditions; and
- Similar instances.

(2) Non-Emergency Situation Operation

An emergency engine may be operated up to a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance checks, readiness testing, and other non-emergency situations as described below.

(i) An emergency engine may be operated for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state, or local government; the manufacturer; the vendor; the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator; or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition

the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency 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. §§ 60.4211(f) and 60.4219]

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

(1) Manufacturer Certification Requirement
The engines shall be certified by the manufacturer as meeting the emission standards for new nonroad compression ignition engines found in 40 C.F.R. § 60.4202. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4205(b)]

(2) Ultra-Low Sulfur Fuel Requirement
The fuel fired in the engines shall not exceed 15 ppm sulfur (0.0015% sulfur). [40 C.F.R. § 60.4207(b)]

(3) Non-Resettable Hour Meter Requirement
A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on each engine. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4209(a)]

(4) Operation and Maintenance Requirements
The engines shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions. MMC may only change those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(a)]

MMC 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]

(5) Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing
As emergency engines, the units shall each be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance checks and readiness testing. Up to 50 hours/year of the

100 hours/year may be used in non-emergency situations (this does not include peak shaving, demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity). [40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f)]

(6) Initial Notification Requirement
No initial notification is required under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII for emergency engines. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4214(b)]

(7) Recordkeeping
MMC shall keep records that include the hours of operation of each engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the number of hours each unit operated for emergency purposes, the number of hours each unit operated for non-emergency purposes, and the reason each engine was in operation during each time. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4214(b)]

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

Computer Room Generator and Generator #7
The Computer Room Generator and Generator #7 are not subject to *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines,* 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. The units are considered existing, emergency stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines 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 residential, commercial, or 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.

CUP Generators #1 and #2
By meeting the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII, CUP Generators #1 and #2 also meet the requirements found in *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6590(c)]

D. Emission Statements

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

1. The amount of distillate fuel fired in each boiler and emergency generator on a monthly basis;
2. The amount of natural gas fired in each boiler on a monthly basis;
3. The sulfur content of the distillate fuel fired in the boilers and emergency generators; and
4. Hours each emission unit was active or operating on a monthly basis.

In reporting year 2023 and every third year thereafter, MMC shall report to the Department emissions of hazardous air pollutants as required by 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137, § (3)(C). The Department will use these reports to calculate and invoice for the applicable annual air quality surcharge for the subsequent three billing periods. MMC 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 3,214,286 gal/yr distillate fuel in the CUP Boilers #1, #2, and #3 (worst case scenario for boiler operation, equivalent to 450,000 MMBtu/yr of total heat input to these three boilers); and
- Operating each of the emergency generators for 100 hrs/yr.

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	4.5	4.5	4.5	0.3	42.8	15.8	6.8
Emergency Generators	0.3	0.3	0.3	--	6.5	1.0	0.1
Total TPY	**4.8**	**4.8**	**4.8**	**0.3**	**49.3**	**16.8**	**6.9**

Pollutant	Tons/year
Single HAP	9.9
Total HAP	24.9

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

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

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM_{10}	25
$PM_{2.5}$	15
SO_2	50
NO_x	50
CO	250

MMC previously submitted an ambient air quality impact analysis outlined in air emission license A-431-71-H-A (dated July 24, 2004) demonstrating that emissions from the facility, in conjunction with all other sources, do not violate Ambient Air Quality Standards (AAQS). An additional air quality impact analysis is not required for this renewal.

This determination is based on information provided by the applicant regarding licensed emission units. If the Department determines that any parameter (e.g., stack size, configuration, flow rate, emission rates, nearby structures, etc.) deviates from what was included in the application, the Department may require MMC to submit additional information and may require additional 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-431-71-M-R subject to the following conditions.

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

STANDARD CONDITIONS

(1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions (38 M.R.S. § 347-C).

(2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S. § 353-A. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(7) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(8) The licensee shall maintain sufficient records to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain such records for a minimum of six (6) years. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(9) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for a renewal of a license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the license.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(10) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 C.F.R. Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:

A. Perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions:
   1. Within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of a notification to test from the Department or EPA, if visible emissions, equipment operating parameters, staff inspection, air monitoring or other cause indicate to the Department that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions; or
   2. Pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform stack testing.

B. Install or make provisions to install test ports that meet the criteria of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and

C. Submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(12) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicate emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:

A. Within thirty (30) days following receipt of the written test report by the Department, or another alternative timeframe approved by the Department, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 C.F.R. Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; and

B. The days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of stack test and each and every day of operation thereafter until compliance is demonstrated under normal and representative process and operating conditions, except to the extent that the facility can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that there were intervening days during which no violation occurred or that the violation was not continuing in nature; and

C. The licensee may, upon the approval of the Department following the successful demonstration of compliance at alternative load conditions, operate under such alternative load conditions on an interim basis prior to a demonstration of compliance under normal and representative process and operating conditions.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(13) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or license requirement. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(14) The licensee shall maintain records of malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emissions unit itself that would affect emissions and that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license. The licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days or the next state working day, whichever is later, of such occasions where such changes result in an increase of emissions. The licensee shall report all excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(15) Upon written request from the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such a manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(16) The licensee shall notify the Department within 48 hours and submit a report to the Department on a quarterly basis if a malfunction or breakdown in any component causes a violation of any emission standard (38 M.R.S. § 605). [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(17) **CUP Boilers**

A. Fuel

1. MMC shall be limited to 450,000 MMBtu/yr of total heat input to these three boilers using any combination of the two fuels on a 12-month rolling total 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 the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered or fuel used (if applicable). Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. Fuel sulfur content compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, a statement from the supplier that the fuel delivered meets Maine's fuel sulfur content standards, fuel supplier certification, certificate of analysis, or testing of fuel in the tank on-site. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
CUP Boiler #1 - *Natural gas*	PM	0.01	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
CUP Boiler #2 - *Natural gas*	PM	0.01	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
CUP Boiler #3 - *Natural gas*	PM	0.01	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
CUP Boiler #1 - *Distillate fuel*	PM	0.02	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
CUP Boiler #2 - *Distillate fuel*	PM	0.02	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
CUP Boiler #3 - *Distillate fuel*	PM	0.02	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

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

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM_{10} (lb/hr)	$PM_{2.5}$ (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
CUP Boiler #1 - *Natural gas*	0.46	0.46	0..46	0.05	1.61	1.70	0.92
CUP Boiler #1 - *Natural gas*	0.46	0.46	0..46	0.05	1.61	1.70	0.92
CUP Boiler #1 - *Natural gas*	0.46	0.46	0..46	0.05	1.61	1.70	0.92
CUP Boiler #1 - *Distillate fuel*	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.07	8.74	3.22	1.38
CUP Boiler #1 - *Distillate fuel*	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.07	8.74	3.22	1.38
CUP Boiler #1 - *Distillate fuel*	0.92	0.92	0.92	0.07	8.74	3.22	1.38

D. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from Stack #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis when distillate fuel is being fired in any of the boilers.

Visible emissions from Stack #1 shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis when natural gas is the only fuel being fired in the boilers.
[06-096 C.M.R. 101 §§ 4(A)(2), 4(A)(3) and 4(D)(1)]

E. MMC shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc applicable to the CUP Boilers including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Monitoring Requirements

a. Except as provided in paragraph (3) below, MMC shall conduct performance tests on the CUP Boilers for opacity using 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9 according to the following schedule:
[40 C.F.R. § 60.47c(a)]

(1) If no visible emissions were observed in the most recent Method 9 performance test, the next performance test shall be completed within 12 calendar months or within 45 days of firing oil in the boiler, whichever is later.
(2) If visible emissions were observed in the most recent Method 9 performance test, and the maximum 6-minute block average was less than or equal to 5% opacity, the next performance test shall be completed within 6 calendar months or within 45 days of firing oil in the boiler, whichever is later.
(3) If visible emissions were observed in the most recent Method 9 performance test, and the maximum 6-minute block average was greater than 5% but less than or equal to 10% opacity, the next performance test shall be completed within 3 calendar months or within 45 days of firing oil in the boiler, whichever is later.
(4) If visible emissions were observed in the most recent Method 9 performance test, and the maximum 6-minute block average was greater than 10% opacity, the next performance test shall be completed within 45 days.

b. The observation period for the Method 9 performance test may be reduced from 3 hours to 60 minutes if all 6-minute block averages are less than 10% opacity and all individual 15-second observations are less than or equal to 20% opacity during the initial 60 minutes of observation.

c. If the visible emission observed in the most recent Method 9 performance test were less than 10% opacity, MMC may elect to perform subsequent performance tests using 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 22 as follows:

(1) MMC shall conduct 10-minute observations each operating day the CUP Boilers fires oil using Method 22.
(2) If no visible emissions are observed for 10 operating days, MMC may reduce observations to once every 7 operating days. If any visible emissions are observed, daily observations shall be resumed.
(3) If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 30 seconds per 10-minute observation, MMC shall immediately conduct a 30-minute observation.
(4) If the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is greater than 90 seconds per 30-minute observation, MMC shall either document the adjustments made to Boiler # and demonstrate within 24 hours that the sum of the occurrence of any visible emissions is not greater than 90 seconds per 30-minute observation or conduct a Method 9 performance test within 45 days.

2. Reporting and Recordkeeping

a. MMC shall maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted during each day or, if applicable, monthly records with fuel certifications. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(g)]

b. For each opacity performance test performed, MMC shall maintain records of the following:

(1) Dates and time intervals of all opacity or visible emissions observation periods;
(2) Name and affiliation for each visible emission observer participating in the performance test. For Method 9 performance tests, include a copy of the current visible emission reading certification for each visible emission observer.
(3) Copies of all visible emission observer opacity field data sheets; and
(4) Documentation of any adjustments made and the time the adjustments were completed to demonstrate compliance with the applicable monitoring requirements (Method 22 observations only).

c. MMC shall submit semi-annual reports to EPA and to the Department. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(d)] These reports shall include the following:

(1) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period; [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(e)(1)]
(2) Records of fuel supplier certifications; [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(e)(11)] and
(3) Any instances of excess emissions (including opacity) from the CUP Boilers.
[40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(c)]

d. The semi-annual reports are due within 30 days of the end of each six-month period. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(j)]

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

1. The facility shall implement a boiler tune-up program. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223]

a. Each tune-up shall be conducted at every 2 years. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(a) and Table 2]

b. The boiler tune-up program, conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, shall be performed as specified below:
(1) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any component of the burner as necessary. Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(1)]
(2) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 C.F..R § 63.11223(b)(2)]
(3) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly. Delay of the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(3)]
(4) Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(4)]
(5) Measure the concentration in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million by volume (ppmv), and oxygen in volume percent, before and after adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(5)]
(6) If a unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of start-up. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(7)]

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

2. Compliance Report

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

a. Company name and address;

b. A statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant requirements of this Subpart;

c. A statement certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness of the notification and signed by a responsible official and containing the official's name, title, phone number, email address, and signature;

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

3. Recordkeeping

a. Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ including the following [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(c)]:

(1) Copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation;
(2) Identification of each boiler, the date of tune-up, procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned;
(3) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of each applicable boiler; and
(4) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions, including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler.

b. Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. Each record must be kept for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. Each record must be kept on-site or be accessible from a central location by computer or other means that instantly provides access at the site for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The records may be maintained off-site for the remaining 3 years. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(d)] Note: Standard Condition (8) of this license requires all records be retained for six years; therefore, the five-year record retention requirement of Subpart JJJJJJ shall be streamlined to the more stringent six-year requirement.

EPA requires submission of Notification of Compliance Status reports for tune-ups and energy assessments through their electronic reporting system. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(a)(4)(vi)]

(18) **Emergency Generators**

A. The Emergency Generators shall each 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. MMC shall keep records of all maintenance conducted on the engines associated with CUP Generators #1 and #2**.** [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

C. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Generator #7	PM	0.12	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103, § (2)(B)(1)(a)
CUP Generator #1	PM	0.12	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
CUP Generator #2	PM	0.12	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

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

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)
Computer Room Generator	0.74	0.74	0.74	0.004	10.58	2.28	0.84
Generator #7	1.38	1.38	1.38	0.02	36.83	9.78	1.04
CUP Generator #1	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.03	41.23	4.51	0.71
CUP Generator #2	1.48	1.48	1.48	0.03	41.23	4.51	0.71

E. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from Computer Room Generator and Generator #7 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time MMC 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. MMC 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.

Visible emissions from CUP Generators #1 and #2 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(A)(4)]

BPT for the emergency generators includes recordkeeping of all maintenance conducted on each engine.

F. The Computer Room Generator and Generator #7 shall be operated under the following parameters:

1. MMC shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the Computer Room Generator and Generator #7and the hours of operation of the engines recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the number of hours the units operated for emergency purposes, the number of hours

the units operated for non-emergency purposes, and the reason the engines were in operation during each time.

2. The Computer Room Generator and Generator #7 are emergency generators and are only to be operated for maintenance purposes and for situations arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. The 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.

   [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115 BPT]

G. CUP Generators #1 and #2 shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII, including the following: [incorporated under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

1. Manufacturer Certification
   The engines shall be certified by the manufacturer as meeting the emission standards for new nonroad compression ignition engines found in § 60.4202. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4205(b)]

2. Ultra-Low Sulfur Fuel
   The fuel fired in the engines shall not exceed 15 ppm sulfur (0.0015% sulfur). Compliance with the fuel sulfur content limit 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. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4207(b) and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

3. Non-Resettable Hour Meter
   A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on each engine. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4209(a)]

4. Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing
   a. As emergency engines, the units shall each be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance checks and readiness testing. Up to 50 hours/year of the 100 hours/year may be used in non-emergency situations (this does not include peak shaving, demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity). These limits are based on a calendar year. Compliance shall be demonstrated by records (electronic or written log) of all engine operating hours.

b. MMC shall keep records that include the hours of operation of each engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the number of hours each unit operated for emergency purposes, the number of hours each unit operated for non-emergency purposes, and the reason each engine was in operation during each time.

[40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(f) and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

5. Operation and Maintenance
The engines shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions. MMC may only change those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4211(a)]

MMC 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) **Annual Emission Statements**

A. In accordance with *Emission Statements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137, MMC 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. MMC 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 each boiler and emergency generator on a monthly basis;
2. The amount of natural gas fired in each boiler on a monthly basis;
3. The sulfur content of the distillate fuel fired in the boilers and emergency generators; and
4. Hours each emission unit was active or operating on a monthly basis.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137]

C. In reporting year 2023 and every third year thereafter, MMC shall report to the Department emissions of hazardous air pollutants as required by 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137, § (3)(C). MMC 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)]

(20) 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, MMC may be required to submit additional information. Upon written request from the Department, MMC 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 19th DAY OF JANUARY, 2024.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: _____ for ____
MELANIE LOYZIM, COMMISSIONER

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

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

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: December 22, 2022
Date of application acceptance: December 22, 2022

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Kendra Nash, Bureau of Air Quality.

FILED

JAN 19, 2024

State of Maine
Board of Environmental Protection