



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



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**Hancock Lumber Company, Inc.
Oxford County
Bethel, Maine
A-1-71-S-R (SM)**

**Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Air Emission License
Renewal**

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

Hancock Lumber Company, Inc. (Hancock) has applied to renew their Air Emission License permitting the operation of emission sources associated with their lumber manufacturing facility.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 639 Walker's Mills Rd, Bethel, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

Boilers

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Maximum Capacity (MMBtu/hr)</u>	<u>Maximum Firing Rate</u>	<u>Fuel Type, % sulfur</u>	<u>Date of Manuf.</u>	<u>Stack #</u>
Boiler #1	25.1	178.9 gal/hr	distillate fuel, 0.35%	Dec 1989	4
Boiler #2	29.5	3.3 ton/hr	wood	1998	1
Planer Mill Gasifier	3.0	0.33 ton/hr	wood	1996	3

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17 STATE HOUSE STATION
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(207) 287-7688 FAX: (207) 287-7826
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106 HOGAN ROAD, SUITE 6
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PRESQUE ISLE
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04769
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Engines

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Power Output (Hp)</u>	<u>Heat Input (MMBtu/hr)</u>	<u>Firing Rate (gal/hr)</u>	<u>Fuel Type, % sulfur</u>	<u>Date of Manuf.</u>
Emergency Fire Pump	192	1.33	9.7	distillate fuel, 0.0015%	1974

Process Equipment

Hancock operates nine kilns, various wood saws, planers, and shaving/sawdust handling equipment, and two parts washers.

C. Application Classification

The application for Hancock 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 (CMR) 115 (as amended). With the annual fuel limit on Boiler #1, the throughput limit on the kilns, and the operating hours restriction on the fire pump, the facility is licensed below the major source thresholds for criteria pollutants and is considered a synthetic minor. Hancock is also licensed below the major source thresholds for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) and is considered an area source of 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 CMR 100 (as amended). 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. Boiler #1

Hancock operates Boiler #1 as a backup to Boiler #2 to provide facility steam. The boiler is rated at 25.1 MMBtu/hr and fires distillate fuel. The boiler was manufactured in December 1989 and installed at Hancock in 1996. It exhausts through its own stack.

1. 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc

Since Boiler #1 was manufactured after June 9, 1989, Boiler #1 is subject to 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units*, for units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989.

2. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for Boiler #1 were based on the following:

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.10 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 115 BPT
- SO₂ – based on firing distillate fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.35% by weight
- NO_x – 0.37 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 115, BPT
- CO – 5 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
- VOC – 0.20 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, Table 1.3-3, dated 5/10
- Opacity – 06-096 CMR 101

The BPT emission limits for Boiler #1 are the following:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>
Boiler #1	PM	0.10

<u>Unit</u>	<u>PM (lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM₁₀ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO₂ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO_x (lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO (lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC (lb/hr)</u>
Boiler #1	2.51	2.51	8.83	9.27	0.89	0.04

Visible emissions from Boiler #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 3 hour period.

Hancock shall be limited to 1,000,000 gallons/yr of distillate fuel in Boiler #1 based on a 12-month rolling total.

Prior to July 1, 2016, or by the date otherwise stated in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the distillate fuel fired in Boiler #1 shall be distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.35% by weight. Per 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), beginning July 1, 2016,

or on the date specified in the statute, the facility shall fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm), and beginning January 1, 2018, or on the date specified in the statute, the facility shall fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). The specific dates contained in this paragraph reflect the current dates in the statute as of the effective date of this license; however, if the statute is revised, the facility shall comply with the revised dates upon promulgation of the statute revision.

3. Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for Boiler #1 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.

C. Boiler #2

Boiler #2 was installed in 1998 and was originally designed to fire #2 fuel oil. In 2001 Boiler #2 was retrofitted with a stoker to allow wood waste to be combusted. The oil firing capacity of the boiler was not retained. In 2008 Hancock replaced the pressure vessel. This increased the maximum heat input of Boiler #2 to 29.5 MMBtu/hr.

Boiler #2 is equipped with a multiclone and fly ash reinjection for control of particulate matter. It exhausts through its own stack.

1. 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc

Due to the year of manufacture, Boiler #2 is subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units*, for units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989.

2. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for Boiler #2 were based on the following:

PM/PM ₁₀	– 0.25 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 115, BPT
SO ₂	– 0.025 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42, Table 1.6-2, dated 9/03
NO _x	– 0.30 lb/MMBtu based 06-096 CMR 115, BPT (manufacturer provided data)
CO	– 0.60 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42, Table 1.6-2, dated 9/03
VOC	– 0.013 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 115, BPT (manufacturer provided data)
Opacity	– 06-096 CMR 101

The BPT emission limits for Boiler #2 are the following:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>
Boiler #2	PM	0.25

<u>Unit</u>	<u>PM (lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM₁₀ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO₂ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO_x (lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO (lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC (lb/hr)</u>
Boiler #2	7.38	7.38	0.74	8.85	17.70	0.38

Visible emissions from Boiler #2 shall not exceed 30% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3 hour period.

3. Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for Boiler #2 shall include recordkeeping to document fuel use both on a monthly and 12 month rolling total basis.

Records of wood fuel use shall be kept on a basis of 50% moisture. Hancock shall use the following formula, when necessary, to convert fuel use records to 50% moisture:

$$\text{Tons Wood at 50\%} = (\text{Tons of Wood at M\%}) \times [(100-M)/50]$$

where M = the moisture content of the actual wood fired

D. Planer Mill Gasifier

The Planer Mill Gasifier was manufactured in 1996 and has a maximum design heat input of 3.0 MMBtu/hr firing 0.33 tons/hr of wood and sawdust at approximately 50% moisture.

1. 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc

Due to the size the Planer Mill Gasifier is not subject to the New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units*, for units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989.

2. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for the Planer Mill Gasifier were based on the following:

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.20 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 115, BPT
- SO₂ – 0.025 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42, Table 1.6-2, dated 9/03
- NO_x – 0.22 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42, Table 1.6-2, dated 9/03
- CO – 0.60 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42, Table 1.6-2, dated 9/03
- VOC – 0.017 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42, Table 1.3-3, dated 9/03
- Opacity – 06-096 CMR 115, BPT

The BPT emission limits for Planer Mill Gasifier are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Planer Mill Gasifier	PM	0.20

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Planer Mill Gasifier	0.60	0.60	0.08	0.66	1.80	0.05

Visible emissions from the Planer Mill Gasifier shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3 hour period.

3. Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for the Planer Mill Gasifier shall include recordkeeping to document fuel use both on a monthly and 12 month rolling total basis.

Records of wood fuel use shall be kept on a basis of 50% moisture. Hancock shall use the following formula, when necessary, to convert fuel use records to 50% moisture:

$$\text{Tons Wood at 50\%} = (\text{Tons of Wood at M\%}) \times [(100-M)/50]$$

where M = the moisture content of the actual wood fired

E. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ

Boilers #1 and #2 and the Planer Mill Gasifier are subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources* (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ). Boiler #1 is considered an existing oil boiler rated greater than 10 MMBtu/hr. Boiler #2 is considered an existing biomass boiler rated greater than 10 MMBtu/hr. The Planer Mill Gasifier is considered an existing biomass boiler rated less than 10 MMBtu/hr.

A summary of the currently applicable federal 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ requirements is listed below. At this time, the Department has not taken delegation of this area source MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) rule promulgated by EPA, however Hancock is still subject to the requirements. Notification forms and additional rule information can be found on the following website: <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html>.

1. Compliance Dates, Notifications, and Work Practice Requirements

a. Initial Notification of Compliance

An Initial Notification submittal to EPA was due no later than January 20, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(2)]

b. Boiler Tune-Up Program

i. A boiler tune-up program shall be implemented to include the initial tune-up of applicable boilers. [40 CFR Part 63.11223]

(a) Each tune-up shall be conducted at a frequency specified by the rule and based on the size, age, and operations of the boiler. See chart below:

Boiler Category	Tune-Up Frequency
Existing Oil or Biomass fired boilers that are not designated as "Boilers with less frequent tune up requirements" listed below	Every 2 years
<i>Existing Oil or Biomass fired Boilers with less frequent tune up requirements</i>	
Seasonal (see definition §63.11237)	Every 5 years
Limited use (see definition §63.11237)	Every 5 years
With a heat input capacity of <5MMBtu/hr	Every 5 years
Boiler with oxygen trim system which maintains an optimum air-to-fuel ratio that would otherwise be subject to a biennial tune up	Every 5 years

[40 CFR Part 63.11223(a) and Table 2]

(b) The tune-up compliance report shall be maintained onsite and, if requested, submitted to EPA. The report shall contain the concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the boiler

- tune-up, a description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler, and the types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(6)] The compliance report shall also include the company name and address; a compliance statement signed by a responsible official certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness; and a description of any deviations and corrective actions. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(b)]
- ii. The boiler tune-up program, conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, shall be performed as specified below:
- (a) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any component of the burner as necessary. Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted; not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection for boilers greater than 5 MMBtu/hr or 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr, boilers with oxygen trim systems, seasonal boilers, and limited use boilers. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(1)]
 - (b) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(2)]
 - (c) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly. Delay of the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted; not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection for boilers greater than 5 MMBtu/hr or 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr, boilers with oxygen trim systems, seasonal boilers, and limited use boilers. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(3)]
 - (d) Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(4)]
 - (e) Measure the concentration in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million by volume (ppmv), and oxygen in volume percent, before and after adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(5)]
 - (f) If a unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of start-up. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(7)]
- iii. After conducting the initial boiler tune-up, a Notification of Compliance Status was to be submitted to EPA no later than July 19, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(b)]

c. Energy Assessment

Boilers #1 and #2 are subject to the energy assessment requirement as follows:

- i. A one-time energy assessment was required to be performed by a qualified energy assessor on the applicable boilers no later than March 21, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11196(a)(3)]
- ii. The energy assessment was required to include a visual inspection of the boiler system; an evaluation of operating characteristics of the affected boiler systems, specifications of energy use systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints; an inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boiler(s) and which are under control of the boiler owner or operator; a review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage; a list of major energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control; a list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified; and a comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments. [40 CFR Part 63, Table 2(4)]
- iii. A Notification of Compliance Status was required to be submitted to EPA no later than July 19, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(c)]

2. Recordkeeping

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

EPA requires submission of Notification of Compliance Status reports for tune-ups and energy assessments through their electronic reporting system. [63.1125(a)(4)(vi)]

F. Emergency Fire Pump

Hancock operates one Emergency Fire Pump. The Emergency Fire Pump is rated at 1.33 MMBtu/h and fires distillate fuel. The Emergency Fire Pump was manufactured in 1974.

1. BPT Findings

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

- PM/PM₁₀ - 0.12 lb/MMBtu from 06-096 CMR 115, BPT
- SO₂ - combustion of distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight)
- NO_x - 3.2 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- CO - 0.85 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- VOC - 0.09 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- Opacity - 06-096 CMR 101

The BPT emission limits for the generators are the following:

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Emergency Fire Pump	0.16	0.16	0.07	4.26	1.13	0.12

Visible emissions from the Emergency Fire Pump shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6-minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3-hour period.

2. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ

The federal regulation 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines* is applicable to the Emergency Fire Pump listed above. The unit is considered an existing, emergency stationary reciprocating internal combustion engines at an area HAP source and is not subject to New Source Performance Standards regulations. EPA's August 9, 2010 memo (*Guidance Regarding Definition of Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Emergency Stationary RICE in the NESHAP for Stationary RICE*) specifically does not exempt these units from the federal requirements.

a. Emergency Definition:

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

- (1) The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc. There is no time limit on the use of emergency stationary RICE in emergency situations.
- (2) Paragraph (1) above notwithstanding, the emergency stationary RICE may be operated for any combination of the purposes specified below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year:

Maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.

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

b. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Requirements:

(1) Operation and Maintenance Requirements

	Operating Limitations* (40 CFR §63.6603(a) and Table 2(d))
Compression ignition (distillate fuel) units:	<ul style="list-style-type: none">- Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first;- Inspect the air cleaner every 1000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and- Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

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

(2) Optional Oil Analysis Program

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

(3) Non-Resettable Hour Meter Requirement

A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on the Emergency Fire Pump. [40 CFR §63.6625(f)]

(4) Startup Idle and Startup Time Minimization Requirements

During periods of startup the facility must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. [40 CFR §63.6625(h) & 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d]

(5) Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing

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

(6) Recordkeeping

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

G. Kilns

Hancock operates nine kilns for drying of lumber. The wood dried is primarily white pine. An emission factor of 2.26 lb of VOC per thousand board feet (MBF) was used based on NCASI Technical Bulletin 718, *A Small Scale Study on Method 25A Measurements of Volatile Organic Compound Emissions from Lumber Drying* dated July 1996. Hancock shall be limited to the drying of no more than 42.0 MMBF per year, based on a 12-month rolling total.

H. Parts Washers

Hancock has two degreaser units. Parts Washer #1 contains 15 gallons of Naptha solvent. Parts Washer #2 contains 5 gallons of Naptha solvent. The parts washers are subject to *Solvent Cleaners*, 06-096 CMR 130 (as amended) and records shall be kept documenting compliance.

I. Fugitive Emissions

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source (including stockpiles and roadways) shall not exceed an opacity of 20%, except for no more than five (5) minutes in any 1-hour period. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen (15)-second opacity observations which exceed 20% in any one (1) hour.

J. General Process Emissions

Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed an opacity of 20% on a six (6) minute block average basis, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 1-hour period.

K. Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

Hancock shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, based on a 12 month rolling total. The tons per year limits were calculated based on the following:

- Firing 1,000,000 gal/year of distillate fuel with a sulfur content of 0.35% by weight in Boiler #1.
- Firing Boiler #2 and the Planer Mill Gasifier for 8760 hr/year.
- Operating the Emergency Fire Pump for 100 hr/year.
- Drying 42.0 MMBF/year of lumber in the kilns.

Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility

Tons/year

(used to calculate the annual license fee)

	PM	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	CO	VOC
Boiler #1	7.0	7.0	24.7	25.9	2.5	0.1
Boiler #2	32.3	32.3	3.2	38.8	77.5	1.7
Planer Mill Gasifier	2.6	2.6	0.3	2.9	7.9	0.2
Emergency Fire Pump	–	–	–	0.2	0.1	–
Kilns	–	–	–	–	–	47.5
Total TPY	41.9	41.9	28.2	67.8	88.0	49.5

2. Greenhouse Gases

Greenhouse gases are considered regulated pollutants as of January 2, 2011, through ‘Tailoring’ revisions made to EPA’s *Approval and Promulgation of Implementation Plans*, 40 CFR Part 52, Subpart A, §52.21 Prevention of Significant Deterioration of Air Quality rule. Greenhouse gases, as defined in 06-096 CMR 100 (as amended), are the aggregate group of the following gases: Carbon dioxide, nitrous oxide, methane, hydrofluorocarbons, perfluorocarbons, and sulfur hexafluoride. For licensing purposes, greenhouse gases (GHG) are calculated and reported as carbon dioxide equivalents (CO₂e).

Based on the facility’s fuel use limit(s), the worst case emission factors from AP-42, IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), and *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*, 40 CFR Part 98, and the global warming potentials contained in 40 CFR Part 98, Hancock is below the major source threshold of 100,000 tons of CO₂e per year. Therefore, no additional licensing requirements are needed to address GHG emissions at this time.

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

Hancock previously submitted an ambient air quality impact analysis for air emission license A-1-71-P-A (dated 2/8/08) 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.

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-1-71-S-R subject to the following conditions.

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

STANDARD 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.A. §347-C).
- (2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115. [06-096 CMR 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 CMR 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 CMR 115]
- (5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S.A. §353-A. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 CMR 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 CMR 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 CMR 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 CMR 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 CMR 115]
- (11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:
 - A. perform stack testing 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 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and

- C. submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion.
[06-096 CMR 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 such test results, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; 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 CMR 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 Part 70 license requirement. [06-096 CMR 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 CMR 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 CMR 115]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(16) **Boiler #1**

A. Fuel

1. Total fuel use for Boiler #1 shall not exceed 1,000,000 gal/yr of distillate fuel, based on a 12 month rolling total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
2. Prior to July 1, 2016 or the date specified in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the fuel fired in Boiler #1 shall be distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.35% by weight. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
3. Beginning July 1, 2016 or on the date specified in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), Boiler #1 shall fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm). [38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
4. Beginning January 1, 2018 or on the date specified in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), Boiler #1 shall fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
5. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity, type, and the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Boiler #1	PM	0.10	06-096 CMR 115, BPT

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

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO₂ (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #1	2.51	2.51	8.83	9.27	0.89	0.04

- D. Visible emissions from Boiler #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a continuous 3-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]
- E. Hancock shall comply with all requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc applicable to Boiler #1 including, but not limited to, the following:
 1. Hancock shall record and maintain records of the amount of distillate fuel fired during each calendar month and monthly records with fuel certifications. [40 CFR §60.48c(g)]

2. Hancock shall submit to EPA and the Department semi-annual reports. These reports shall include the calendar dates covered in the reporting period and records of fuel supplier certifications. The semi-annual reports are due within 30 days of the end of each 6-month period.
3. The following address for EPA shall be used for any reports or notifications required to be copied to them:

Compliance Clerk
USEPA Region 1
5 Post Office Sq. Suite 100
Boston, MA 02109-3912

(17) **Boiler #2**

A. Boiler #2 shall fire only wood/wood waste. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a 50% moisture basis. Records of fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Boiler #2	PM	0.25	06-096 CMR 115, BPT

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

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #2	7.38	7.38	0.74	8.85	17.70	0.38

D. Visible emissions from Boiler #2 shall not exceed [06-096 CMR 101] 30% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a continuous 3-hour period.

E. Hancock shall comply with all requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc applicable to Boiler #2 including, but not limited to, the following:

Hancock shall record and maintain records of the amounts of wood combusted in Boiler #2 during each calendar month. [40 CFR §60.48c(g)]

(16) **Planer Mill Gasifier**

A. The Planer Mill Gasifier shall fire only wood/wood waste. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a 50% moisture basis. Records of fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Planer Mill Gasifier	PM	0.20	06-096 CMR 115, BPT

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

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Planer Mill Gasifier	0.60	0.60	0.08	0.66	1.80	0.05

D. Visible emissions from the Planer Mill Gasifier shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six (6) minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block average in a continuous 3-hour period. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

(17) **Boiler MACT (40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ) Requirements for Boiler #1, Boiler #2, and Planer Mill Gasifier**
 [incorporated under 06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

A. An Initial Notification submittal to EPA was due no later than January 20, 2014.
 [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(2)]

B. The facility shall implement a boiler tune-up program to include the initial tune-up of applicable boilers. [40 CFR Part 63.11223]

1. Each tune-up shall be conducted at a frequency specified by the rule and based on the size, age, and operations of the boiler. See chart below:

Boiler Category	Tune-Up Frequency
Existing Oil or Biomass fired boilers that are not designated as "Boilers with less frequent tune up requirements" listed below	Every 2 years
<i>Boilers with less frequent tune up requirements</i>	
Seasonal (see definition §63.11237)	Every 5 years
Limited use (see definition §63.11237)	Every 5 years
With a heat input capacity of <5MMBtu/hr	Every 5 years
Boiler with oxygen trim system which maintains an optimum air-to-fuel ratio that would otherwise be subject to a biennial tune up	Every 5 years

[40 CFR Part 63.11223(a) and Table 2]

2. The tune-up compliance report shall be maintained onsite and, if requested, submitted to EPA. The report shall contain the concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the boiler tune-up, a description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler, and the types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(6)] The compliance report shall also include the company name and address; a compliance statement signed by a responsible official certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness; and a description of any deviations and corrective actions. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(b)]
- C. The boiler tune-up program, conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, shall be performed as specified below:
1. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any component of the burner as necessary. Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted; not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection for boilers greater than 5 MMBtu/hr or 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr, boilers with oxygen trim systems, seasonal boilers, and limited use boilers. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(1)]
 2. Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(2)]
 3. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly. Delay of the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted; not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection for boilers greater than 5 MMBtu/hr or 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr, boilers with oxygen trim systems, seasonal boilers, and limited use boilers. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(3)]
 4. Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(4)]
 5. Measure the concentration in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million by volume (ppmv), and oxygen in volume percent, before and after adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(5)]
 6. If a unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of start-up. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(7)]
- D. After conducting the initial boiler tune-up, a Notification of Compliance Status was to be submitted to EPA no later than July 19, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(b)]

E. Energy Assessment (Boilers #1 and #2)

1. A one-time energy assessment was required to be performed by a qualified energy assessor on the applicable boilers no later than March 21, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11196(a)(3)]
 2. The energy assessment was required to include a visual inspection of the boiler system; an evaluation of operating characteristics of the affected boiler systems, specifications of energy use systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints; an inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boiler(s) and which are under control of the boiler owner or operator; a review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage; a list of major energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control; a list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified; and a comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments. [40 CFR 63, Table 2(4)]
 3. A Notification of Compliance Status was required to be submitted to EPA no later than July 19, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(c)]
- F. Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ including the following [40 CFR Part 63.11225(c)]: copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation; identification of each boiler, the date of tune-up, procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned; documentation of fuel type(s) used monthly by each boiler; the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler; and actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions and actions taken to restore the malfunctioning boiler to its usual manner of operation. Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.

(18) **Emergency Fire Pump**

- A. The Emergency Fire Pump shall be limited to 100 hours of operation per calendar year, excluding operating hours during emergency situations. [06-096 CMR 115]
- B. The fuel sulfur content for the Emergency Fire Pump shall be limited to 0.0015% sulfur by weight. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier documenting the type of fuel delivered and the sulfur content of the fuel.
[06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

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

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Emergency Fire Pump	0.16	0.16	0.07	4.26	1.13	0.12

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

E. The Emergency Fire Pump shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, including the following:

1. Hancock shall meet the following operational limitations for the Emergency Fire Pump:
 - a. Change the oil and filter annually,
 - b. Inspect the air cleaner annually and replace as necessary, and
 - c. Inspect the hoses and belts annually and replace as necessary.

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

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

2. Oil Analysis Program Option
Hancock has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program which complies with the requirements of §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement. If this option is used, Hancock must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR §63.6625(i)]
3. Non-Resettable Hour Meter
A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on the Emergency Fire Pump. [40 CFR §63.6625(f)]
4. Maintenance, Testing, and Non-Emergency Operating Situations
 - a. The Emergency Fire Pump shall be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance checks and readiness testing. Up to 50 hours/year of the 100 hours/year may be used in non-emergency situations. These limits are based on a calendar year. Compliance shall be demonstrated by a written log of all engine operating hours. [40 CFR §63.6640(f) and 06-096 CMR 115]

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

5. Operation and Maintenance

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

6. Startup Idle and Startup Time Minimization

During periods of startup the facility must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. [40 CFR §63.6625(h) & 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d]

(19) **Kilns**

- A. Hancock shall not exceed a yearly throughput of 42.0 million board feet of lumber per year based on a 12-month rolling total. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
- B. Hancock shall keep monthly and 12-month rolling total records of board feet processed. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

(20) **Parts Washers**

Parts washers at Hancock are subject to *Solvent Cleaners*, 06-096 CMR 130 (as amended).

- A. Hancock shall keep records of the amount of solvent added to each parts washer. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- B. The following are exempt from the requirements of 06-096 CMR 130 [06-096 CMR 130]:
 1. Solvent cleaners using less than two liters (68 oz) of cleaning solvent with a vapor pressure of 1.00 mmHg, or less, at 20° C (68° F);
 2. Wipe cleaning; and,
 3. Cold cleaning machines using solvents containing less than or equal to 5% VOC by weight.

- C. The following standards apply to cold cleaning machines that are applicable sources under Chapter 130.
1. Hancock shall attach a permanent conspicuous label to each unit summarizing the following operational standards [06-096 CMR 130]:
 - (i) Waste solvent shall be collected and stored in closed containers.
 - (ii) Cleaned parts shall be drained of solvent directly back to the cold cleaning machine by tipping or rotating the part for at least 15 seconds or until dripping ceases, whichever is longer.
 - (iii) Flushing of parts shall be performed with a solid solvent spray that is a solid fluid stream (not a fine, atomized or shower type spray) at a pressure that does not exceed 10 psig. Flushing shall be performed only within the freeboard area of the cold cleaning machine.
 - (iv) The cold cleaning machine shall not be exposed to drafts greater than 40 meters per minute when the cover is open.
 - (v) Sponges, fabric, wood, leather, paper products and other absorbent materials shall not be cleaned in the degreaser.
 - (vi) When a pump-agitated solvent bath is used, the agitator shall be operated to produce no observable splashing of the solvent against the tank walls or the parts being cleaned. Air agitated solvent baths may not be used.
 - (vii) Spills during solvent transfer shall be cleaned immediately. Sorbent material used to clean spills shall then be immediately stored in covered containers.
 - (viii) Work area fans shall not blow across the opening of the degreaser unit.
 - (ix) The solvent level shall not exceed the fill line.
 2. The remote reservoir cold cleaning machine shall be equipped with a perforated drain with a diameter of not more than six inches. [06-096 CMR 130]

(21) Fugitive Emissions

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source (including stockpiles and roadways) shall not exceed an opacity of 20%, except for no more than five (5) minutes in any 1-hour period. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen (15)-second opacity observations which exceed 20% in any one (1) hour.
[06-096 CMR 101]

(22) General Process Sources

Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed an opacity of 20% on a six (6) minute block average basis, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 1-hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]

(23) **Annual Emission Statement**

In accordance with *Emission Statements*, 06-096 CMR 137 (as amended), the licensee shall annually report to the Department the information necessary to accurately update the State's emission inventory by means of either:

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

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

- (24) Hancock 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.A. §605).

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 20th DAY OF October, 2014.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

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

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

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

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 9/2/14

Date of application acceptance: 9/2/14

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Lynn Muzzey, Bureau of Air Quality.

