



DEPARTMENT ORDER

Sprague Operating Resources LLC
Waldo County
Searsport, Maine
A-97-71-Q-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

Sprague Operating Resources LLC (Sprague) has applied to renew their Air Emission License for the operation of emission sources associated with their petroleum storage/distribution and bulk materials handling facility.

The equipment addressed in this license is located on Trundy Road in Searsport, 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.	Stack #
Boiler #1	25.1	24,608 scf/hr	natural gas	1989	1
		179.3 gal/hr	distillate fuel		
Boiler #2	25.1	24,608 scf/hr	natural gas	1989	1
		179.3 gal/hr	distillate fuel		

Stationary Engines

Equipment	Max. Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Rated Output Capacity (kW)	Fuel Type	Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Date of Manuf.	Date of Install.
Generator #1	1.25	125	distillate fuel	9.1	1991	1991
Generator TEMP	4.89	500	distillate fuel	35.7	2011	2015

Sprague 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, Sprague 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.

Loading Racks

Loading Bay	Number of Arms	Product	Max Loading Rate (gal/min)	Type of Loading
1	1	#6 Fuel Oil	400	Top
2	1	#6 Fuel Oil	400	Top
3	1	Distillate Fuel	500	Bottom
4	2	Distillate Fuel	500 (each arm)	Top
5	1	Asphalt	475	Top
6	1	Asphalt	475	Top

Bulk Storage Equipment

Tank Number	Capacity ^a (gallons)	Product Stored	Tank Type	Install Date
1	3,927,756	#6 Fuel Oil	Heated, Insulated, Fixed Roof	1949
2	3,949,890	Asphalt		
3	5,918,388	Distillate Fuel	Insulated, Fixed Roof	1957
11	27,848		Fixed Roof	2004
12	27,848			
101	590,016		Internal Floating Roof	1951
102	2,917,110			
103	4,514,748			
104	4,460,064			
105 ^b	N/A			
107	2,014,866		Internal Floating Roof	1954
108	4,466,700			
109	4,469,682			

^a The capacity of all tanks have been updated to reflect the “safe fill” capacity.

^b Tank 105 was permanently decommissioned on January 16, 2024.

Sprague previously operated a parts washer subject to the requirements of *Solvent Cleaners*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 130. This equipment has since been replaced with an aqueous-based degreaser with a cleaning solution containing less than 5% VOC. This unit does not meet the definition of solvent cleaning machine, and there are no applicable requirements in *Solvent Cleaners*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 130. Therefore, it is considered an insignificant activity and mentioned for completeness purposes only.

C. Definitions

#6 Fuel Oil means fuel oil that complies with the specifications for fuel oil number 6 as defined by the ASTM in ASTM D396.

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.

Heated Bulk Storage Tank means a bulk storage tank, capable of being heated, with a capacity greater than 210,000 gallons containing either #6 fuel oil or asphalt. Pursuant to this definition, Tanks 1 and 2 are heated bulk storage tanks.

Non-heating Day means any calendar day during which heat is not added to one of the heated bulk storage tanks.

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.

Source operating time means the period of time during which a heated tank is assumed to be emitting pollutants. For a heated tank storing #6 fuel oil, the source operating time is assumed to be any time product is being stored. For a heated tank storing asphalt, the source operating time begins when heat is first applied to a tank which is below 130 °F and ends when heat is no longer being added to the tank and the tank has returned to below 130 °F .

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 Sprague 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 operating limits on the facility's boilers and generators and the facility-wide annual VOC emission limit, the facility is licensed as follows:

- As a synthetic minor source of air emissions for criteria pollutants, because Sprague is subject to license restrictions that keep facility emissions below major source thresholds for VOC; and
- As an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), because Sprague is subject to license restrictions that keep facility emissions below 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. Low Sulfur Fuel

Low Sulfur Fuel, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 106, establishes the maximum sulfur content of fossil fuels allowed to be imported, distributed, or offered for sale within the state. Except as otherwise allowed under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 106, Sprague shall not import, distribute, or offer for sale within the state of Maine any distillate oil to be used as a fuel unless the distillate oil has a sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight or less. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 106, § 3(A)(2)] Sprague shall not import, distribute, or offer for sale within the state of Maine any #6 fuel oil to be used as a fuel unless the #6 fuel oil has a sulfur content of 0.5% by weight or less. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 106, § 3(A)(1)(b)] Compliance shall be demonstrated by maintaining records of the sulfur content of shipments received.

C. Boilers #1 and #2

Sprague operates Boilers #1 and #2 to provide heat for some of the facility's petroleum storage tanks. Each boiler is licensed to fire either natural gas or distillate fuel and is equipped with a burner rated at 25.1 MMBtu/hr. Both Boiler #1 and Boiler #2 exhaust through Stack #1.

Boilers #1 and #2 are licensed to fire distillate fuel which, by ASTM D396 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). This statute is interpreted to mean that Sprague may not use fuel in Boilers #1 and #2 with a sulfur content greater than 0.0015% by weight..

1. BPT Findings

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

Distillate Fuel

PM/PM ₁₀ /PM _{2.5}	– 0.08 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
SO ₂	– based on firing distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight
NO _x	– 0.34 lb/MMBtu based on manufacturer's guaranteed not-to-exceed emissions data
CO	– 0.04 lb/MMBtu based on manufacturer's guaranteed not-to-exceed emissions data
VOC	– 0.007 lb/MMBtu based on manufacturer's guaranteed not-to-exceed emissions data

Visible Emissions – 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, §§ 4(A)(2), 4(A)(3), and 4(D)(1)

Natural Gas

PM/PM₁₀/PM_{2.5} – 0.009 lb/MMBtu based on manufacturer’s guaranteed not-to-exceed emissions data
SO₂ – 0.6 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
NO_x – 0.115 lb/MMBtu based on manufacturer’s guaranteed not-to-exceed emissions data
CO – 0.040 lb/MMBtu based on manufacturer’s guaranteed not-to-exceed emissions data
VOC – 5.5 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
Visible Emissions – 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, §§ 4(A)(2), 4(A)(3), and 4(D)(1)

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

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Boiler #1 <i>(distillate fuel)</i>	PM	0.08
Boiler #1 <i>(natural gas)</i>	PM	0.009
Boiler #2 <i>(distillate fuel)</i>	PM	0.08
Boiler #2 <i>(natural gas)</i>	PM	0.009

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	PM _{2.5} (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #1 <i>(distillate fuel)</i>	2.01	2.01	2.01	0.04	8.53	1.00	0.18
Boiler #1 <i>(natural gas)</i>	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.01	2.89	1.00	0.13
Boiler #2 <i>(distillate fuel)</i>	2.01	2.01	2.01	0.04	8.53	1.00	0.18
Boiler #2 <i>(natural gas)</i>	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.01	2.89	1.00	0.13

Total fuel use for Boilers #1 and #2 (combined) shall not exceed the equivalent of 250,000 MMBtu/year with no more than 105,000 MMBtu/year from the firing of distillate fuel. These limits shall be on a calendar year basis. When calculating the monthly heat input, the following heating values shall be used:

Fuel	Heat Input
Distillate Fuel	0.140 MMBtu/gal
Natural Gas	0.00102 MMBtu/scf

2. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from Stack #1 when either boiler is firing distillate fuel shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

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

3. Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for Boilers #1 and #2 shall include recordkeeping to document the amount of fuel used both on a monthly and calendar year basis. Documentation shall include the type of fuel used and sulfur content of any distillate fuel fired.

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

Due to their size and age, both Boilers #1 and #2 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]

Sprague shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc applicable to Boilers #1 and #2 including, but not limited to, the following:

a. Standards

The fuel fired in Boilers #1 and #2 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 (i.e., 0.0015% by weight).

b. Reporting and Recordkeeping

(1) Sprague shall maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted in Boilers #1 and #2 during each month. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(g)(3)]

- (2) Sprague 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)] and
 - (ii) Records of fuel supplier certifications. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(e)(11)]
- (3) The semi-annual reports are due within 30 days of the end of each six-month compliance period. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(j)]
- (4) 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

- (5) Sprague 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 JJJJJ

A “gas-fired boiler” is defined as any boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels and burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruption, startups, or periodic testing on liquid fuel. Periodic testing of liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11237]

Please note: Pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart A, § 63.9(j), any change in information reported under § 63.9 must be reported in writing to EPA within 15 days after the change.

Boilers #1 and #2 do not meet the definition of gas-fired boiler because each is dual-fuel (burning both natural gas and distillate fuel), and liquid fuel consumption will not be restricted to meet the definition of “gas fired boiler” under Subpart JJJJJ. Therefore, Boilers #1 and #2 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 JJJJJ. These units are considered existing oil-fired boilers. [40 C.F.R. §§63.11193 and 63.11195]

Applicable federal 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ 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 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-fired boilers that are not designated as "Boilers with Less Frequent Tune-up Requirements"	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 JJJJJ 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 JJJJJ shall be streamlined to the more stringent six-year requirement.

D. Generator #1

Sprague operates one emergency generator (Generator #1), which is a generator set consisting of an engine and an electrical generator. It is a 125 kW Cummins-Onan model DGEA. Generator #1 has an engine rated at 1.25 MMBtu/hr firing distillate fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.0015% (15 ppm) by weight. Generator #1 was manufactured in 1991.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for Generator #1 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	– 0.36 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96
Visible Emissions	– 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(A)(4)

The BPT emission limits for the generators are the following:

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	PM _{2.5} (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1	0.39	0.39	0.39	neg.	5.51	1.19	0.45

Visible emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time Sprague 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. Sprague 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.

Generator #1 shall be limited to 100 hours of operation per calendar year, excluding operating hours during emergency situations. There is no limit on emergency operation. Generator #1 shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour-meter to record operating time. To demonstrate compliance with the operating hours limit, Sprague shall keep records of the total hours of operation and the hours of emergency operation for each unit.

Emergency generators are only to be operated for maintenance purposes and for situations arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. Emergency generators are not to be used for prime power when reliable offsite power is available; nor to operate or to be contractually obligated to be available in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity.

2. Chapter 169

Generator #1 was installed prior to the effective date of *Stationary Generators*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 169 and is therefore exempt from this rule pursuant to section 1.

3. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

Due to the date of manufacture of Generator #1, the engine is 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 unit was manufactured prior to April 1, 2006.

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

National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ is not applicable to Generator #1. The unit is considered an existing, emergency stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine at an area HAP source. However, it is considered exempt from the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ since it is categorized as a commercial emergency engine and it does not operate or is 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.

E. Generator TEMP

Sprague operates one non-emergency generator (Generator TEMP). Generator TEMP is a genset consisting of a 500 kW electrical generator powered by a Caterpillar C15 (779 bhp) engine with a heat input of 4.89 MMBtu/hr firing distillate fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.0015% (15 ppm) by weight. The generator was manufactured in 2011 and installed in 2015 and is Tier 4 Interim certified.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for Generator TEMP 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, § 4(A)(4)

The BPT emission limits for Generator TEMP are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Generator TEMP	PM	0.12

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	PM _{2.5} (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator TEMP	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.01	15.65	4.16	0.44

Visible emissions from Generator TEMP shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

Generator TEMP shall be limited to 2,000 hours of operation per calendar year. To demonstrate compliance with the operating hours limit, Sprague shall keep records of the total hours of operation on a monthly and calendar year basis. The engine shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter.

Sprague shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the engine.

2. Chapter 169

Generator TEMP was installed prior to the effective date of *Stationary Generators*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 169 and is therefore exempt from this rule pursuant to section 1.

3. New Source Performance Standards

Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart III is applicable to Generator TEMP since the unit was ordered after July 11, 2005, and manufactured after April 1, 2006. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4200] By meeting the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart III, the unit also meets the requirements found in the *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)]

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

- a. The engine shall be certified by the manufacturer as meeting the emission standards for new nonroad compression ignition engines found in 40 C.F.R. § 60.4201(a). [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.4204(b) and 4211(c)]

- b. The fuel fired in the engine shall not exceed 15 ppm sulfur (0.0015% sulfur). [40 C.F.R. § 60.4207(b)]
- c. The engine shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions. Sprague may only change those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.4211(a) and (c)]

F. Heated Bulk Storage Tanks

Sprague is licensed to operate two heated bulk storage tanks, Tanks #1 and #2 with capacities of 3,927,756 gallons and 3,949,890 gallons, respectively. Both tanks were installed in 1949. Tanks #1 and #2 are referred to collectively as the heated bulk storage tanks.

1. Consent Decree

Sprague entered into a Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:20-cv-11026-LTS, D. Me., 2021) with EPA that became effective on January 15, 2021. Although the Consent Decree applies to several Sprague facilities throughout New England, Appendix F addresses requirements specific to the Searsport facility. The Consent Decree required Sprague to apply to amend its air emission license within 60 days of the effective date to incorporate conditions at least as stringent as those set forth in paragraphs 1 and 2 of Appendix F of the Consent Decree. Those requirements are:

- a. Sprague shall operate no more than three (3) heated bulk storage tanks containing either #6 fuel oil or asphalt. Of those three tanks, no more than two (2) shall contain #6 fuel oil at any one time.

Note: At this time, Sprague only has two heated bulk storage tanks licensed to store either #6 fuel oil or asphalt.

- b. Sprague shall not exceed a throughput of 40 million gallons per year (gpy) for #6 fuel oil and 90 million gpy of asphalt, both on a 12-month rolling total basis.

These conditions were incorporated into Sprague's air emission license (A-97-71-P-M issued 6/29/2021).

2. BPT

The main pollutant of concern from petroleum storage tanks is VOC. Following is a BPT analysis for VOC from the heated bulk storage tanks.

Emissions from fixed roof tanks are caused by changes in temperature, pressure, and liquid level. When the tank is filled, the VOC-laden vapor above the liquid is forced

out of the tank as the space is taken up by the liquid product. These emissions from actively filling the tank are known as “working losses.” Working losses occur relatively infrequently, only when the tank is actively being filled. However, working losses may result in a large volume of VOC-laden air being exhausted from the tank over a relatively short period of time.

Fixed roof tanks can also have emissions even when no product is being added or removed. These emissions, known as “breathing losses,” occur when there is an increase in temperature inside the tank. The product and/or vapor space expand, forcing VOC-laden air out of the tank. When the interior of the tank cools, the opposite occurs, and fresh air is drawn into the tank as the product and air inside the tank contracts. Breathing losses result in a much smaller flowrate of vapor from the tank, but the emissions can occur more frequently (daily).

Fixed roof tanks that are fully insulated are less likely to have breathing losses driven by diurnal ambient temperature cycles. If the product in a fully insulated tank is maintained at a constant temperature, the vapor in the tank stays a constant volume, and breathing losses are essentially eliminated.

Another strategy for minimizing emissions from tanks is to paint the tank a light or reflective color to reflect solar energy which minimizes the effects of daily temperature cycles and corresponding breathing losses.

Tanks #1 and #2 are heated and store #6 fuel oil and asphalt respectively. The true vapor pressure of the products stored in Tanks #1 and #2 is less than 0.5 psia at their storage temperature. Fixed roof tanks are commonly used for storage of petroleum products with vapor pressures below 1.5 psia at storage temperature.

Tanks #1 and #2 are fully insulated fixed roof tanks and Sprague uses a heating control system which maintains a consistent internal product temperature. Tank #1 is painted grey, and Tank #2 is painted white to minimize solar absorptance.

The Department finds the insulation of Tanks #1 and #2 and the light or reflective paint colors on the tanks represent BPT for the control of VOC emissions from Tanks #1 and #2. As described later in this license, Tanks #1 and #2 are required to be fully insulated pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171. This BPT requirement is therefore streamlined to the equivalent requirements on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171.

3. Chapter 170

Asphalt and #6 fuel oil are not affected products as that term is defined in *Degassing of Petroleum Storage Tanks, Marine Vessels, and Transport Vessels*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 170. Therefore, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 170 is not applicable to the heated bulk storage tanks.

However, as a requirement of BPT, Sprague shall notify the Department at least seven days in advance of any planned degassing event, and as soon as possible for any unplanned degassing event for the heated bulk storage tanks. Sprague shall provide the Department with the identification of the tank to be degassed and the date(s) when degassing will occur. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

4. Chapter 171

Control of Petroleum Storage Facilities, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, contains the following applicable requirements specific to Sprague's heated bulk storage tanks.

a. Insulation

The heated bulk storage tanks shall be fully insulated in a manner that minimizes temperature fluctuation of the stored material. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 4(B)]

b. Testing and Monitoring Requirements

(1) Sprague shall continuously monitor and record on an hourly average basis the liquid temperature of each in-service heated bulk storage tank. This monitor shall record accurate and reliable data at least 95% of the source operating time in each calendar quarter. A minimum of one data point in at least two of the four distinct 15-minute quadrants constitutes a valid hour. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(A)(1)]

(2) Sprague shall conduct emissions testing for VOC and HAP on the heated bulk storage tanks at least twice per calendar year with at least four months between tests. Testing shall occur during periods when the tank is being heated. Upon approval by the Department, Sprague may conduct emissions testing on a representative tank storing the same product in lieu of testing all tanks. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, §§ 6(A)(2) and (6)]

(3) Sprague shall use the results of emissions testing to develop emission factors for both standing losses and working losses. These emission factors shall be used for reporting emissions pursuant to *Emissions Statements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(A)(3)]

(4) Emissions testing shall be conducted in accordance with the facility's Performance Test Protocol as approved by the Department and the Bureau of Air Quality's Performance Testing Guidance. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(A)(4)]

Sprague shall submit to the Department for approval a performance test protocol, as outlined in the Department's Performance Testing Guidance, at least 30 days prior to the scheduled date of the performance test.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

The Department's Performance Testing Guidance is available online at:
<https://www.maine.gov/dep/air/emissions/testing.html>

c. Recordkeeping Requirements

Sprague shall keep the following records for each in-service heated bulk storage tank:

- (1) The quantity on a monthly basis of any product added to the tank;
 - (2) Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the products identified in (1) above; and
 - (3) The temperature of the stored liquid on an hourly average basis.
- [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 7(A)]

5. New Source Performance Standards

Tanks #1 and #2 were each installed prior to 1973 and are therefore not subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subparts K, Ka, or Kb for storage vessels constructed after 1973, 1978, and 1984, respectively.

G. Distillate Fuel Storage Tanks

Sprague is licensed to operate the following 10 above-ground storage tanks for storage of distillate fuel. These tanks are referred to collectively as the distillate fuel storage tanks.

Tank Number	Capacity (gallons)	Tank Type	Install Date
3	5,918,388	Insulated, Fixed Roof	1957
11	27,848	Fixed Roof	2004
12	27,848		
101	590,016	Internal Floating Roof	1951
102	2,917,110		
103	4,514,748		
104	4,460,064		
107	2,014,866		
108	4,466,700		
109	4,469,682		1954

Tank #3 is a fully insulated tank that was previously heated. However, this ability has been removed, and the tank is now only used to store distillate fuel.

1. BPT

a. Fixed Roof Distillate Fuel Tanks

Tanks #3, #11, and #12 are fixed roof tanks which store distillate fuel. All three tanks are painted white. Tanks #11 and #12 tanks are substantially smaller than the other tanks on-site.

As described above, fixed roof tanks are commonly used to store products with vapor pressures less than 1.5 psia. The vapor pressure of distillate fuel at ambient temperatures is less than 0.01 psia. Also, tanks which are white reflect solar energy and further minimize breathing losses caused by daily temperature cycles.

The Department finds the white paint on Tanks #3, #11, and #12 represents BPT for the control of VOC emissions from these tanks.

b. Internal Floating Roof Distillate Fuel Tanks

Tanks #101 – 109 all store distillate fuel. All have internal floating roofs. Each tank is painted white.

As described above, both fixed roof tanks and internal floating roof tanks are commonly used to store products with vapor pressures less than 1.5 psia. The vapor pressure of distillate fuel at ambient temperatures is less than 0.01 psia. Also, tanks which are white reflect solar energy and further minimize breathing losses caused by daily temperature cycles.

The Department finds the white paint and continued use of an internal floating roof on Tanks #101 – 109 represent BPT for the control of VOC emissions from these tanks.

2. Chapter 170

Distillate fuel is not an affected product as that term is defined in *Degassing of Petroleum Storage Tanks, Marine Vessels, and Transport Vessels*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 170. Therefore, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 170 is not applicable to the distillate fuel storage tanks.

However, as a requirement of BPT, Sprague shall notify the Department at least seven days in advance of any planned degassing event, and as soon as possible for any unplanned degassing event for the distillate fuel storage tanks. Sprague shall provide the Department with the identification of the tank to be degassed and the date(s) when degassing will occur. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

3. Chapter 171

The following is a discussion of the applicable requirements of *Control of Petroleum Storage Facilities*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, specific to Sprague's distillate fuel storage tanks.

a. Floating Roofs

Tanks #3, #11, and #12 are fixed roof tanks which store distillate fuel. Since they were installed prior to the effective date of 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, they are not required to be retrofitted with a floating roof. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 4(A)]

b. Tank Inspections

The tank inspection requirements contained in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(B) for internal floating roof tanks do not apply to Tanks #3, #11, and #12 because these tanks have fixed roofs.

Tanks #101 –109 are internal floating roof (IFR) tanks that are subject to the following inspection requirements regardless of the product being stored.

(1) Visual Inspections

At least once per calendar month, Sprague shall conduct a visual inspection of the roof of IFR tank through roof hatches. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(B)(1)]

(2) Instrument Inspections

(a) At least once per calendar month, Sprague shall conduct an external inspection of the internal floating roof for each IFR tank using photo ionization detection (PID) technology or, in lieu of PID technology, an LEL meter.

(b) The inspection of the internal floating roof must measure the percent LEL inside the vapor space within three feet of the internal floating roof. The PID or LEL meter must be equipped with Teflon sample tubing of sufficient length to meet this requirement. The external inspection of the IFR tank does not include or require human entry into the confined space between the tank's floating and fixed roofs.

(c) Sprague shall use a PID or LEL meter that logs data at 15 second intervals and for which the manufacturer has published correction factors for the VOCs in the tank to be measured.

- (d) Readings must be taken when the wind speed is no more than five miles per hour above the average wind speed for the facility location.
- (e) Readings must be conducted for a minimum of five minutes after the sample line purge is complete or in accordance with manufacturer recommendations, whichever is longer.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(B)(2)]

- (3) If a leak is detected, Sprague shall initiate corrective action and repair the leak within 15 calendar days. If the leak cannot be repaired within 15 days, Sprague shall notify the Department of the leak, the reason for the delay, and the expected date of the repair. Sprague shall promptly notify the Department of the date that the leak is successfully repaired.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(B)(3)]

- (4) For each IFR tank, at least once every five calendar years and each time the tank is emptied and degassed, Sprague shall conduct a complete inspection by visually inspecting the floating roof deck, deck fittings, and rim seals from within the internal floating roof tank. The inspection may be performed entirely from the top side of the floating roof as long as there is visual access to all deck components. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(B)(4)]

- (5) Sprague shall notify the Department at least 30 days before an inspection is to be performed from within the internal floating roof tank. If an inspection is unplanned and the facility could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance, then the owner or operator shall notify the Department at least seven days before the inspection. Notification shall be made either by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned, or in writing only and sent such that it is received at least seven days before the inspection. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(B)(5)]

4. New Source Performance Standards

Tanks #3 and #101 - 109 were each installed prior to 1973 and are therefore not subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subparts K, Ka, or Kb for storage vessels constructed after 1973, 1978, and 1984, respectively.

Tanks #11 and #12 were installed in 2004. However, they are not subject to *Standards of Performance for Volatile Organic Liquid Storage Vessels (Including Petroleum Storage Vessels) for which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After July 23, 1984*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Kb, because the maximum vapor pressure of distillate fuel is less than 3.5 kilopascals. [40 C.F.R. § 60.110b(b)]

H. Loading Racks

Sprague operates the Loading Rack to load trucks with #6 fuel oil, asphalt, and distillate fuel.

The Loading Rack includes two lanes for distillate fuel that have a total of two bottom loading arms and one top loading arm. The Loading Rack also has two lanes for top loading of #6 fuel oil and two lanes for top loading of asphalt.

1. BPT

a. Loading of Distillate Fuel

An analysis summarized in Air Emission License A-97-71-O-A (issued 12/2/2020) determined that prohibiting switch-loading represented BACT for the control of VOC from the loading of distillate fuel. Switch-loading is the practice of loading distillate fuel into trucks that most recently previously carried gasoline. This requirement continues to represent BPT for the loading of distillate fuel. This requirement is also more stringent than the limitation in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, which allows for switch-loading provided emissions are controlled. Therefore, only this more stringent requirement is included in this license.

Sprague shall conduct a leak inspection of all equipment at the Loading Rack utilizing sight, sound, and smell at a minimum of once per month. All leaks must be repaired as quickly as possible, but within 15 calendar days, with the first attempt at repair made no later than five days from the initial detection of the leak.

b. Loading of #6 Fuel Oil and Asphalt

The trucks which transport #6 fuel oil and asphalt are not equipped to accommodate bottom-loading as top loading is the industry standard. Trucks which carry #6 fuel oil and asphalt do not switch-load with more volatile products because the products are too dissimilar and would contaminate one another. Additionally, these trucks are not equipped or certified to carry gasoline products.

The Department finds the continued top loading of #6 fuel oil and asphalt to represent BPT for the control of VOC emissions from this process.

2. Chapter 171

As described above, the prohibition on switch-loading of trucks whose most recent previous load was gasoline addressed by BPT is more stringent than the applicable requirements for the loading rack contained in *Control of Petroleum Storage Facilities*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171.

I. Facility-Wide VOC and HAP Emissions

Sprague is subject to facility-wide emission limits of 39.9 tpy of VOC and 9.9 for all HAP combined, both on a 12-month rolling total basis.

These emission limits include emissions from all licensed emissions equipment and processes, including emissions from petroleum storage tanks (both heated and unheated), the loading rack, facility piping, and licensed combustion equipment (i.e., boilers and generators). In addition to emissions from normal operation, emissions from both routine and non-routine maintenance activities shall be included, e.g., tank degassing and tank cleaning.

The scope of this emission limitation does not include emissions from non-licensed equipment or processes which are considered insignificant activities pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, Appendix B.

1. Compliance Demonstration

Compliance with the facility-wide VOC emission limit shall be demonstrated by calculating actual emissions at least once annually as required by *Emission Statements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137. Similarly, compliance with the facility-wide HAP emission limit shall be demonstrated at least once every three years as required by 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137. However, Sprague shall maintain records necessary to calculate annual VOC and HAP emissions for any consecutive 12-month period and shall provide a demonstration of compliance with the facility-wide VOC/HAP emission limits for any consecutive 12-month period upon request by the Department.

Actual emissions shall be calculated as follows with all emissions summed to provide an annual total:

a. Heated Bulk Storage Tanks

As described earlier, Sprague is required to conduct emissions testing for VOC and HAP on the heated bulk storage tanks pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171. The results of the emissions testing shall be used to develop emission factors for both standing and working losses.

Testing shall be performed under conditions that represent normal, maximum operation. To document normal operating conditions, both during the test and throughout the year, Sprague shall continuously monitor and record the liquid temperature of each heated tank.

A tank that is experiencing a non-heating day shall be assumed to be emitting at the same rate as a normal operating (heated) day unless the tank is being (or has been)

emptied and degassed or the tank is storing asphalt with a temperature below 130 °F. At these temperatures, asphalt is a solid.

b. Non-Heated Bulk Storage Tanks

VOC/HAP emissions from non-heated bulk storage tanks shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology contained in the most current version of EPA's Compilation of Air Emission Factors (AP-42), Fifth Edition, Volume 1, Chapter 7, *Liquid Storage Tanks*.¹

c. Tank Maintenance

Emissions from tank maintenance (both planned and unplanned), including tank degassing and cleaning, as well as emissions from landing and refloating of floating roofs shall be included when calculating the facility's annual facility-wide VOC/HAP emissions. Emissions from these operations shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology contained in the most current version of AP-42, Fifth Edition, Volume 1, Chapter 7.

d. Loading Rack

Sprague shall estimate emissions from the loading of asphalt and #6 fuel oil by using emission factors developed from previous site-specific testing. Loading of distillate fuel shall be calculated in accordance with the most current version of AP-42, Fifth Edition, Volume 1, Chapter 5.2, *Transportation and Marketing of Petroleum Liquids*.

e. Facility Piping

Operation of the facility's equipment will result in fugitive emissions of VOC from the plant's piping. Sprague shall keep an updated inventory of system components (e.g., valves, pump seals, connectors, flanges, etc.) and calculate fugitive emissions using emission factors obtained from EPA's *Protocol for Equipment Leak Emission Estimates*, EPA-453/R-95-017, dated November 1995.² Emissions of HAP shall be based on VOC emissions and the constituents of the products handled.

f. Combustion Equipment

Combustion equipment, including Boilers #1 & #2, Generator #1, and Generator TEMP emit small amounts of VOC due to incomplete combustion. VOC emissions from this equipment shall be estimated based on the amount of fuel fired

¹ <https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/ch07/index.html>

² <https://www3.epa.gov/ttnchie1/efdocs/equiplks.pdf>

and the equipment's licensed emission limits. HAP emissions from this equipment shall be based on emission factors from the appropriate section of AP-42.

2. Recordkeeping Requirements

Sprague shall keep the following records in order to calculate emissions as described above for compliance demonstration with the facility-wide annual VOC and HAP emission limits:

- a. VOC and HAP emission factors developed from the most recent emissions testing for the heated bulk storage tanks for both standing and working losses;
- b. Hours the heated bulk storage tanks spent being filled (i.e., experiencing working losses) on a monthly basis;
- c. Monthly throughput for each heated and non-heated bulk storage tank;
- d. Equipment and product information necessary to calculate emissions from the non-heated bulk storage tanks in accordance with AP-42, Chapter 7;
- e. Process and product information necessary to calculate emissions from tank maintenance operations in accordance with AP-42, Chapter 7;
- f. Equipment and product information necessary to calculate emissions from the loading rack in accordance with AP-42, Chapter 5.2;
- g. Equipment and product information necessary to calculate emissions from facility piping in accordance with EPA's *Protocol for Equipment Leak Emission Estimates*; and
- h. Fuel use on a monthly basis for Boilers #1 & #2, Generator #1, and Generator TEMP.

J. Chapter 171

Sprague is a petroleum storage facility as that term is defined in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171. Following are applicable requirements of 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171 not addressed elsewhere.

1. Inspections Using Optical Gas Imaging

Sprague shall perform inspections in accordance with the following:

- a. At least once per calendar quarter, Sprague shall conduct an inspection survey of each heated bulk storage tank, each distillate fuel tank, and facility fugitive emissions component using optical gas imaging equipment. The first inspection survey shall be performed in the first full calendar quarter after the Department's approval of the optical gas imaging leak detection and repair plan, but in no case shall the first inspection survey be performed later than June 30, 2024.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(A)(1)]

- b. The optical gas imaging equipment used must meet the following specifications as verified by the manufacturer:

- (1) Capable of imaging gases in the spectral range for benzene; and
- (2) Capable of imaging a gas that is half methane and half propane at a concentration of 10,000 ppm at a flow rate of ≤ 60 grams per hour from a quarter inch diameter orifice.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(A)(2)]

- c. Sprague was required to submit an optical gas imaging leak detection and repair plan by October 3, 2023. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(A)(3)] This plan was submitted on October 3, 2023.

- d. If visible emissions are observed in a fugitive emissions component using optical gas imaging equipment, within two calendar days Sprague shall determine whether a leak, as defined by 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, is present by using photo ionization detection (PID) technology or flame ionization detection (FID) technology. Alternatively, Sprague may elect to presume that a leak is present without further confirmation. If a leak is determined or presumed to be present, Sprague shall initiate corrective action and repair the leak within 15 calendar days.

- (1) If the presence of a leak cannot be confirmed due to safety concerns or physical constraints, Sprague shall presume the leak to be confirmed and initiate corrective action and repair the leak within 15 calendar days.
- (2) If a leak cannot be repaired within 15 days, Sprague shall notify the Department of the leak, the reason for the delay, and the expected date of the repair. Sprague shall promptly notify the Department of the date that the leak is successfully repaired. A fugitive emissions component is considered repaired when the optical gas imaging equipment shows no indication of visible emissions or there is no longer indication of a leak as that term is defined in this regulation under normal use conditions.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(A)(5)]

- e. For all quarterly inspections conducted using optical gas imaging equipment Sprague shall keep the following records:

- (1) The date of the inspection;
- (2) Identification and description of the equipment and areas inspected;
- (3) A description of any leaks detected;
- (4) An electronic recording of the optical gas imaging equipment images; and

- (5) A description of any resulting corrective actions or repairs and the dates they were made.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 7(B)]

2. Fenceline Monitoring

Sprague is subject to the fenceline monitoring requirements in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(B) because it is a petroleum storage facility that operates internal floating roof tanks (Tanks #101 – 104 and #107 - 109). Therefore, Sprague shall conduct sampling along the facility property boundary and analyze the samples in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Appendix A, Methods 325A and 325B as specified below.

- a. The monitoring program shall be designed and operated by a qualified, independent, third-party entity. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(B)(1)]
- b. The target analytes shall be benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylenes. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(B)(2)]
- c. A maximum 14-day sampling period shall be used except under extenuating circumstances as described below. Upon approval by the Department, Sprague may use a shorter sampling period.

When extenuating circumstances do not permit safe deployment or retrieval of passive samplers (e.g., extreme weather, power failure), sampler placement or retrieval earlier or later than the prescribed schedule is allowed but must occur as soon as safe access to sampling sites is possible.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(B)(3)]

- d. Sprague was required to submit a site-specific fenceline monitoring plan prepared by a qualified, independent, third-party entity by November 3, 2023. This plan was submitted to the Department on November 1, 2023. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(B)(4)]
- e. No later than six months after approval of the site-specific fenceline monitoring plan, Sprague shall commence monitoring in accordance with this Chapter through use of a qualified, independent, third-party entity. In no case shall monitoring commence later than November 4, 2024. Monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the site-specific fenceline monitoring plan as approved by the Department. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(B)(5)]

- f. Sprague shall keep the following records:
- (1) Coordinates of all passive monitors and the meteorological station used. Coordinates shall be determined using a method with an accuracy of three meters or less.
 - (2) Average ambient temperature and barometric pressure measurements for the sampling period.
 - (3) Individual sample results.
 - (4) Method detection limit for each sample.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 7(C)]
- g. Sprague shall submit a report to the Department for each calendar quarter with the following information. Each quarterly report must be electronically submitted no later than 45 days after the end of the reporting period.
- (1) Facility name and address.
 - (2) Year and reporting quarter (i.e., Quarter 1, Quarter 2, Quarter 3, or Quarter 4).
 - (3) For each passive monitor:
 - (i) The latitude and longitude location coordinates;
 - (ii) The sampler name; and
 - (iii) Identification of the type of sampler (e.g., regular monitor, duplicate, field blank, etc.)
 - (4) The beginning and ending dates for each sampling period.
 - (5) Individual sample results in units of micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for each monitor for each sampling period that ends during the reporting period. Results below the method detection limit shall be flagged as such and reported at the method detection limit.
 - (6) Meteorological data collected during each sampling period, including wind speed and direction.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 8]

K. Fugitive Emissions

Cargo ships and barges deliver coal, salt, and other raw materials to Sprague to be offloaded using pier mounted clamshell scoops. Conveyor belts and chutes are sometimes utilized in this offload process to transport the raw materials to stockpiles, railcars, and trucks. BPT for these potential sources of fugitive particulate matter emissions is the following.

Sprague shall not cause emissions of any fugitive dust during any period of construction, reconstruction, operation, or off-loading of material without taking reasonable precautions. Such reasonable precautions shall be included in the facility's continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter and shall include, but not be limited to the following:

1. The use of water or other appropriate material to prevent airborne particulate matter generated by the demolition of buildings or other structures; construction operations; the clearing or grading of land; or the grading, construction, or improvement of roads;
2. The application of asphalt, water, suitable materials, wind barriers, or covers to material stockpiles, roads, and other surfaces that can be sources of airborne particulate matter;
3. The use of hoods, fans, suction devices, fabric filters, or other devices to enclose, vent, and control visible emissions from the handling of materials that can be the source of airborne particulate matter;
4. The covering, while in motion, of open-bodied trucks, open-bodied trailers, and railroad cars transporting materials that may be sources of airborne particulate matter; and
5. The prompt removal of earth or other material deposited onto paved surfaces by trucking, earth moving equipment, erosion, or other means.

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

Sprague shall have someone with a current certification pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9 onsite during all times when off-loading of bulk materials is taking place.

L. General Process Emissions

Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(B)(4)]

M. Emission Statements

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

1. The amount of each type of fuel fired in Boilers #1 & #2, Generator #1, and Generator TEMP;
2. The sulfur content of any distillate fuel fired in Boilers #1 & #2, Generator #1, and Generator TEMP;
3. The capacity of each petroleum storage tank;
4. Monthly throughput of each petroleum storage tank;

5. Calculations of the facility-wide VOC and/or HAP emissions on a calendar year total basis; and
6. Hours each emission unit was active or operating on a monthly basis.

In reporting year 2023 and every third year thereafter, Sprague 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. Sprague 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)]

N. 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:

- Operating Boilers #1 and #2 for 250,000 MMBtu/year (combined) with no more than 105,000 MMBtu/year from the firing of distillate fuel;
- Operating Generator #1 for 100 hrs/yr;
- Operating Generator TEMP for 2,000 hrs/yr;
- A facility-wide VOC limit of 39.9 tpy; and
- A facility-wide HAP limit of 9.9 tpy.

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	Total HAP
Boilers #1 and #2	4.2	4.2	4.2	0.1	17.9	5.0	–	–
Generator #1	–	–	–	–	0.3	0.1	–	–
Generator TEMP	0.6	0.6	0.6	–	15.7	4.2	–	–
Facility-Wide	–	–	–	–	–	–	39.9	9.9
Total TPY	4.8	4.8	4.8	0.1	33.9	9.3	39.9	9.9

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

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

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM ₁₀	25
PM _{2.5}	15
SO ₂	50
NO _x	50
CO	250

The total licensed annual emissions for the facility are below the emission levels contained in the table above and there are no extenuating circumstances; therefore, an ambient air quality impact analysis is not required as part of this license.

This determination is based on information provided by the applicant regarding 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 Sprague to submit additional information and may require an ambient air quality impact analysis at that time.

ORDER

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

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

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-97-71-Q-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) Low Sulfur Fuel

- A. Except as otherwise allowed under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 106, Sprague shall not import, distribute, or offer for sale within the state of Maine any distillate oil to be used as a fuel unless the distillate oil has a sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight or less. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 106, § 3(A)(2)] Compliance shall be demonstrated by maintaining records of the sulfur content of shipments received.
- B. Except as otherwise allowed under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 106, Sprague shall not import, distribute, or offer for sale within the state of Maine any #6 fuel oil to be used as a fuel unless the #6 fuel oil has a sulfur content of 0.5% by weight or less. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 106, § 3(A)(1)(b)] Compliance shall be demonstrated by maintaining records of the sulfur content of shipments received.

(18) **Boilers #1 and #2**

A. Fuel

1. Boilers #1 and #2 shall fire only natural gas or distillate fuel.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
2. Total fuel use for Boilers #1 and #2 (combined) shall not exceed the equivalent of 250,000 MMBtu/year with no more than 105,000 MMBtu/year from the firing of distillate fuel. These limits shall be on a calendar year basis. When calculating the monthly heat input, the following heating values shall be used:

Fuel	Heat Input
Distillate Fuel	0.140 MMBtu/gal
Natural Gas	0.00102 MMBtu/scf

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

3. Sprague shall not purchase or otherwise obtain distillate fuel for use in Boiler #1 or #2 with a maximum sulfur content that exceeds 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). Fuel sulfur content compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel supplier certification.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT and 40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(e)(11)]

B. Emissions from Boilers #1 and #2 shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Boiler #1 (<i>distillate fuel</i>)	PM	0.08	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #1 (<i>natural gas</i>)	PM	0.009	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #2 (<i>distillate fuel</i>)	PM	0.08	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #2 (<i>natural gas</i>)	PM	0.009	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

- C. Emissions from Boilers #1 and #2 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)
Boiler #1 (distillate fuel)	2.01	2.01	2.01	0.04	8.53	1.00	0.18
Boiler #1 (natural gas)	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.01	2.89	1.00	0.13
Boiler #2 (distillate fuel)	2.01	2.01	2.01	0.04	8.53	1.00	0.18
Boiler #2 (natural gas)	0.23	0.23	0.23	0.01	2.89	1.00	0.13

D. Visible Emissions

1. Visible emissions from Stack #1 when either boiler is firing distillate fuel shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.
2. Visible emissions from Stack #1 when only natural gas is being fired in the boilers shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, §§ 4(A)(2), 4(A)(3), and 4(D)(1)]

E. 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc

Sprague shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc applicable to Boilers #1 and #2 including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Sprague shall maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted in Boilers #1 and #2 during each month. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(g)(3)]
2. Sprague shall submit semi-annual reports to EPA and to the Department. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(d)] These reports shall include the following:
 - (a) Calendar dates covered in the reporting period; [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(e)(1)] and
 - (b) Records of fuel supplier certifications; [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(e)(11)]
3. The semi-annual reports are due within 30 days of the end of each six-month compliance period. [40 C.F.R. § 60.48c(j)]

F. Sprague shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ applicable to Boilers #1 and #2 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 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-fired boilers that are not designated as "Boilers with Less Frequent Tune-up Requirements"	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 JJJJJ 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 JJJJJ shall be streamlined to the more stringent six-year requirement.

(19) **Generator #1**

- A. Generator #1 shall be limited to 100 hours of operation per calendar year, excluding operating hours during emergency situations. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- B. Sprague shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the engine and the hours of operation of the engine recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the number of hours the unit operated for emergency purposes, the number of hours the unit operated for non-emergency purposes, and the reason the engine was in operation during each time. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- C. The fuel sulfur content for Generator #1 shall be limited to 0.0015% sulfur by weight. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, fuel supplier certification, certificate of analysis, or testing of the fuel in the tank on-site. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

- D. Emissions from Generator #1 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)
Generator #1	0.39	0.39	0.39	neg.	5.51	1.19	0.45

- E. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time Sprague 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. Sprague shall keep records of the date, time, and duration of each startup.

Use of the work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard in lieu of the normal operating standard is limited to no more than once per day.

Note: This does not limit the engine to one startup per day. It only limits the use of the alternative emission standard to once per day.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(A)(4)]

- F. Generator #1 shall only be operated for maintenance purposes and for situations arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. Generator #1 shall not 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]

(20) **Generator TEMP**

- A. Sprague shall only fire distillate fuel in Generator TEMP. The fuel sulfur content shall be limited to 0.0015% sulfur by weight. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, fuel supplier certification, certificate of analysis, or testing of the tank containing the fuel to be fired. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

- B. Generator TEMP shall be limited to 2,000 hours of operation per calendar year. To demonstrate compliance with the operating hours limit, Sprague shall keep records of the total hours of operation on a monthly and calendar year basis.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- C. The engine shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour meter.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- D. Sprague shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on the engine.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- E. Emissions from Generator TEMP shall not exceed the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Generator TEMP	PM	0.12	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

- F. Emissions from Generator TEMP 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)
Generator TEMP	0.59	0.59	0.59	0.01	15.65	4.16	0.44

- G. Visible emissions from Generator TEMP shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(A)(4)]
- H. Generator TEMP 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. The engine shall be certified by the manufacturer as meeting the emission standards for new nonroad compression ignition engines found in 40 C.F.R. § 60.4201(a).
[40 C.F.R. §§ 60.4204(b) and 4211(c)]
 2. The fuel fired in the engine shall not exceed 15 ppm sulfur (0.0015% sulfur).
[40 C.F.R. § 60.4207(b)]
 3. The engine shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions. Sprague may only change those emission-related settings that are permitted by the manufacturer. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.4211(a) and (c)]

(21) **Heated Bulk Storage Tanks (Tanks #1 and #2)**

- A. Sprague shall store only #6 fuel oil or asphalt in the heated bulk storage tanks. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- B. Sprague shall keep records of the quantity (on a monthly basis) of any product(s) blended on-site with the asphalt or #6 fuel oil and subsequently stored in the heated bulk storage tanks. Sprague shall keep records of Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for any product(s) added to the asphalt or #6 fuel oil on-site and subsequently stored in the heated bulk storage tanks. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- C. Consent Decree
 - 1. The following Conditions are incorporated under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT pursuant to the requirements of Sprague's Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 1:20-cv-11026-LTS, D. Me., 2021) with EPA which became effective on January 15, 2021:
 - a. Sprague shall have no more than three (3) heated bulk storage tanks containing either #6 fuel oil or asphalt. Of those three tanks, no more than two (2) shall contain #6 fuel oil at any one time.
 - b. Sprague shall not exceed a throughput of 40 million gallons per year (gpy) for #6 fuel oil and 90 million gpy of asphalt, both on a 12-month rolling total basis.
 - 2. Records documenting compliance with the requirements of the Consent Decree listed above shall be maintained and made available to the Department and/or EPA upon request. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- D. Tanks #1 and #2 shall be painted with a light or reflective color. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- E. Sprague shall notify the Department at least seven days in advance of any planned degassing event, and as soon as possible for any unplanned degassing event for the heated bulk storage tanks. Sprague shall provide the Department with the identification of the tank to be degassed and the date(s) when degassing will occur. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- F. Testing and Monitoring Requirements
 - 1. Sprague shall continuously monitor and record on an hourly average basis the liquid temperature of each in-service heated bulk storage tank. This monitor shall record accurate and reliable data at least 95% of the source operating time in each calendar quarter. A minimum of one data point in at least two of the four distinct 15-minute quadrants constitutes a valid hour. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(A)(1)]

2. Sprague shall conduct emissions testing for VOC and HAP on the heated bulk storage tanks at least twice per calendar year with at least four months between tests. Testing shall occur during periods when the tank is being heated. Upon approval by the Department, Sprague may conduct emissions testing on a representative tank storing the same product in lieu of testing all tanks. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, §§ 6(A)(2) and (6)]
3. Sprague shall use the results of emissions testing to develop emission factors for both standing losses and working losses for each product after each emissions test. These emission factors shall be used both for demonstrating compliance with the annual facility-wide VOC and HAP emission limits and for reporting emissions pursuant to *Emission Statements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(A)(3) and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
4. During any emissions testing, the product in the receiving tank must be heated to normal operating temperature, i.e., a tank cannot be tested on a non-heating day as that term is defined in this license. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
5. Emissions testing shall be conducted in accordance with the facility's Performance Test Protocol as approved by the Department and the Bureau of Air Quality's Performance Testing Guidance. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(A)(4)]
6. Sprague shall submit to the Department for approval a performance test protocol, as outlined in the Department's Performance Testing Guidance, at least 30 days prior to the scheduled date of the performance test. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

G. Chapter 171

Following are requirements of 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171 for the heated bulk storage tanks not addressed elsewhere in this section.

1. Insulation

The heated bulk storage tanks shall be fully insulated in a manner that minimizes temperature fluctuation of the stored material. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 4(B)]

2. Recordkeeping Requirements

Sprague shall keep the following records for each in-service heated bulk storage tank:

- a. The quantity on a monthly basis of any product added to the tank;
- b. Safety Data Sheets (SDS) for the products identified in (a) above; and
- c. The temperature of the stored liquid on an hourly average basis.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 7(A)]

(22) **Distillate Fuel Storage Tanks (Tanks #3, #11, #12, #101 - 109)**

- A. Sprague shall store only distillate fuel in the distillate fuel storage tanks.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- B. Sprague shall notify the Department at least seven days in advance of any planned degassing event, and as soon as possible for any unplanned degassing event for the distillate fuel storage tanks. Sprague shall provide the Department with the identification of the tank to be degassed and the date(s) when degassing will occur.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- C. Tanks #3, #11, #12, and #101 - 109 shall be painted white. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- D. Tanks #101 – 109 shall be equipped with internal floating roofs.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- E. Chapter 171

Tanks #101 – 109 are internal floating roof (IFR) tanks that are subject to the following inspection requirements regardless of the product being stored.

1. Visual Inspections

At least once per calendar month, Sprague shall conduct a visual inspection of the roof of IFR tank through roof hatches. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(B)(1)]

2. Instrument Inspections

- a. At least once per calendar month, Sprague shall conduct an external inspection of the internal floating roof for each IFR tank using photo ionization detection (PID) technology or, in lieu of PID technology, an LEL meter.
- b. The inspection of the internal floating roof must measure the percent LEL inside the vapor space within three feet of the internal floating roof. The PID or LEL meter must be equipped with Teflon sample tubing of sufficient length to meet this requirement. The external inspection of the IFR tank does not include or require human entry into the confined space between the tank's floating and fixed roofs.
- c. Sprague shall use a PID or LEL meter that logs data at 15 second intervals and for which the manufacturer has published correction factors for the VOCs in the tank to be measured.

- d. Readings must be taken when the wind speed is no more than five miles per hour above the average wind speed for the facility location.
- e. Readings must be conducted for a minimum of five minutes after the sample line purge is complete or in accordance with manufacturer recommendations, whichever is longer.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(B)(2)]

- 3. If a leak is detected, Sprague shall initiate corrective action and repair the leak within 15 calendar days. If the leak cannot be repaired within 15 days, Sprague shall notify the Department of the leak, the reason for the delay, and the expected date of the repair. Sprague shall promptly notify the Department of the date that the leak is successfully repaired. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(B)(3)]
- 4. For each IFR tank, at least once every five calendar years and each time the tank is emptied and degassed, Sprague shall conduct a complete inspection by visually inspecting the floating roof deck, deck fittings, and rim seals from within the internal floating roof tank. The inspection may be performed entirely from the top side of the floating roof as long as there is visual access to all deck components. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(B)(4)]
- 5. Sprague shall notify the Department at least 30 days before an inspection is to be performed from within the internal floating roof tank. If an inspection is unplanned and the facility could not have known about the inspection 30 days in advance, then the owner or operator shall notify the Department at least seven days before the inspection. Notification shall be made either by telephone immediately followed by written documentation demonstrating why the inspection was unplanned, or in writing only and sent such that it is received at least seven days before the inspection. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(B)(5)]

(23) **Loading Racks**

- A. Sprague is licensed to perform top-loading of #6 fuel oil and asphalt.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- B. Sprague is licensed to perform top-loading and bottom-loading of distillate fuel.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- C. Sprague shall not allow distillate fuel to be loaded into a truck for which the most recent previous load was gasoline. Compliance shall be demonstrated by recordkeeping showing the most recent previous load for all distillate fuel trucks loaded.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

- D. Sprague shall conduct a leak inspection of all equipment at the Loading Rack utilizing sight, sound, and smell at a minimum of once per month. All leaks must be repaired as quickly as possible, but within 15 calendar days, with the first attempt at repair made no later than five days from the initial detection of the leak. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- E. Sprague shall maintain an inspection log documenting all leak inspections. The log shall include date of inspection, any detected leaks, nature of the leak and detection method, date of repair attempts and methods used, details of any delays in repair, and the final date of repair. Sprague shall make these records available for inspection by the Department. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(24) **Facility-Wide VOC and HAP Emission Limits**

- A. Sprague shall not exceed a facility-wide emission limit of 39.9 tpy of VOC on a 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- B. Sprague shall not exceed a facility-wide emission limit of 9.9 tpy for all HAP combined on a 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- C. Compliance with the facility-wide VOC emission limit shall be demonstrated by calculating actual emissions at least once annually as required by *Emission Statements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- D. Compliance with the facility-wide HAP emission limit shall be demonstrated by calculating actual emissions at least once every three years as required by *Emission Statements*, 06 096 C.M.R. ch. 137. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- E. Sprague shall maintain records necessary to calculate annual VOC or HAP emissions for any consecutive 12-month period and shall provide a demonstration of compliance with the facility-wide VOC and HAP emission limits for any consecutive 12-month period upon request by the Department. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- F. Actual emissions of VOC and HAP shall be calculated as follows with all emissions summed to provide an annual total:
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
 - 1. Heated Bulk Storage Tanks
 - a. As described in the Findings of Fact of this license, Sprague is required to conduct emissions testing for VOC and HAP on the heated bulk storage tanks pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171. The results of the emissions testing shall be used to develop emission factors for both standing and working losses. These emission factors shall be used both for demonstrating compliance with the

annual facility-wide VOC and HAP emission limits and for reporting emissions pursuant to *Emission Statements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137.

- b. A tank that is experiencing a non-heating day shall be assumed to be emitting at the same rate as a normal operating (heated) day unless the tank is being (or has been) emptied and degassed or the tank is storing asphalt with a temperature below 130 °F.

2. Non-Heated Bulk Storage Tanks

VOC emissions from non-heated bulk storage tanks shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology contained in the most current version of EPA's Compilation of Air Emission Factors (AP-42), Fifth Edition, Volume 1, Chapter 7, *Liquid Storage Tanks*.

3. Tank Maintenance

Emissions from tank maintenance (both planned and unplanned), including tank degassing and cleaning, as well as emissions from landing and refloating of floating roofs shall be included when calculating the facility's annual facility-wide VOC/HAP emissions. Emissions from these operations shall be calculated in accordance with the methodology contained in the most current version of AP-42, Fifth Edition, Volume 1, Chapter 7.

4. Loading Racks

Sprague shall estimate emissions from the loading of asphalt and #6 fuel oil by using emission factors developed from previous site-specific testing. Loading of distillate fuel shall be calculated in accordance with the most current version of AP-42, Fifth Edition, Volume 1, Chapter 5.2, *Transportation and Marketing of Petroleum Liquids*.

5. Facility Piping

Sprague shall keep an updated inventory of system components (e.g., valves, pump seals, connectors, flanges, etc.) and the number of each, and calculate fugitive emissions using emission factors obtained from EPA's *Protocol for Equipment Leak Emission Estimates*, EPA-453/R-95-017, dated November 1995. Emissions of HAP shall be based on VOC emissions and the constituents of the products handled.

6. Combustion Equipment

Combustion equipment, including Boilers #1 & #2, Generator #1, and Generator TEMP emit small amounts of VOC due to incomplete combustion. VOC emissions from this equipment shall be estimated based on the amount of fuel fired and the equipment's licensed emission limits. HAP emissions from this equipment shall be based on emission factors from the appropriate section of AP-42.

G. Sprague shall keep the following records in order to calculate emissions as described above for compliance demonstration with the facility-wide annual VOC and HAP emission limits: [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

1. VOC and HAP emission factors developed from the most recent emissions testing for the heated bulk storage tanks for both standing and working losses;
2. Hours the heated bulk storage tanks spent being filled (i.e., experiencing working losses) on a monthly basis;
3. Monthly throughput for each heated and non-heated bulk storage tank;
4. Equipment and product information necessary to calculate emissions from the non-heated bulk storage tanks in accordance with AP-42, Chapter 7;
5. Process and product information necessary to calculate emissions from tank maintenance operations in accordance with AP-42, Chapter 7;
6. Equipment and product information necessary to calculate emissions from the loading rack in accordance with AP-42, Chapter 5.2;
7. Equipment and product information necessary to calculate emissions from facility piping in accordance with EPA's *Protocol for Equipment Leak Emission Estimates*; and
8. Fuel use on a monthly basis for Boilers #1 & #2, Generator #1, and Generator TEMP.

(25) **Chapter 171**

Following are requirements of 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171 not addressed elsewhere in this Order.

A. Inspections Using Optical Gas Imaging

Sprague shall perform inspections in accordance with the following:

1. At least once per calendar quarter Sprague shall conduct an inspection survey of each heated bulk storage tank, each distillate fuel tank, and facility fugitive emissions component using optical gas imaging equipment. The first inspection survey shall be performed in the first full calendar quarter after the Department's approval of the optical gas imaging leak detection and repair plan, but in no case

shall the first inspection survey be performed later than June 30, 2024.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(A)(1)]

2. The optical gas imaging equipment used must meet the following specifications as verified by the manufacturer:
 - a. Capable of imaging gases in the spectral range for benzene; and
 - b. Capable of imaging a gas that is half methane and half propane at a concentration of 10,000 ppm at a flow rate of ≤ 60 grams per hour from a quarter inch diameter orifice.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(A)(2)]

3. If visible emissions are observed in a fugitive emissions component using optical gas imaging equipment, within two calendar days, Sprague shall determine whether a leak, as defined by 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, is present by using photo ionization detection (PID) technology or flame ionization detection (FID) technology. Alternatively, Sprague may elect to presume that a leak is present without further confirmation. If a leak is determined or presumed to be present, Sprague shall initiate corrective action and repair the leak within 15 calendar days.
 - a. If the presence of a leak cannot be confirmed due to safety concerns or physical constraints, Sprague shall presume the leak to be confirmed and initiate corrective action and repair the leak within 15 calendar days.
 - b. If a leak cannot be repaired within 15 days, Sprague shall notify the Department of the leak, the reason for the delay, and the expected date of the repair. Sprague shall promptly notify the Department of the date that the leak is successfully repaired. A fugitive emissions component is considered repaired when the optical gas imaging equipment shows no indication of visible emissions or there is no longer indication of a leak as that term is defined in this regulation under normal use conditions.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 5(A)(5)]

4. For all quarterly inspections conducted using optical gas imaging equipment Sprague shall keep the following records:
 - a. The date of the inspection;
 - b. Identification and description of the equipment and areas inspected;
 - c. A description of any leaks detected;
 - d. An electronic recording of the optical gas imaging equipment images; and

- e. A description of any resulting corrective actions or repairs and the dates they were made.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 7(B)]

B. Fenceline Monitoring

Sprague shall conduct sampling along the facility property boundary and analyze the samples in accordance with 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Appendix A, Methods 325A and 325B as specified below.

1. The monitoring program shall be designed and operated by a qualified, independent, third-party entity. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(B)(1)]
2. The target analytes shall be benzene, ethylbenzene, toluene, and xylenes. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(B)(2)]
3. A maximum 14-day sampling period shall be used except under extenuating circumstances as described below. Upon approval by the Department, Sprague may use a shorter sampling period.

When extenuating circumstances do not permit safe deployment or retrieval of passive samplers (e.g., extreme weather, power failure), sampler placement or retrieval earlier or later than the prescribed schedule is allowed but must occur as soon as safe access to sampling sites is possible.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(B)(3)]

4. No later than six months after approval of the site-specific fenceline monitoring plan, Sprague shall commence monitoring in accordance with this Chapter through use of a qualified, independent, third-party entity. In no case shall monitoring commence later than November 4, 2024. Monitoring must be conducted in accordance with the site-specific fenceline monitoring plan as approved by the Department. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(B)(5)]
5. Sprague shall keep the following records:
 - a. Coordinates of all passive monitors and the meteorological station used. Coordinates shall be determined using a method with an accuracy of three meters or less.
 - b. Average ambient temperature and barometric pressure measurements for the sampling period.
 - c. Individual sample results.
 - d. Method detection limit for each sample.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 7(C)]

6. Sprague shall submit a report to the Department for each calendar quarter with the following information. Each quarterly report must be electronically submitted no later than 45 days after the end of the reporting period.
 - a. Facility name and address.
 - b. Year and reporting quarter (i.e., Quarter 1, Quarter 2, Quarter 3, or Quarter 4).
 - c. For each passive monitor:
 - (1) The latitude and longitude location coordinates;
 - (2) The sampler name; and
 - (3) Identification of the type of sampler (e.g., regular monitor, duplicate, field blank, etc.)
 - d. The beginning and ending dates for each sampling period.
 - e. Individual sample results in units of micrograms per cubic meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) for each monitor for each sampling period that ends during the reporting period. Results below the method detection limit shall be flagged as such and reported at the method detection limit.
 - f. Meteorological data collected during each sampling period, including wind speed and direction.
- [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 8]

(26) Fugitive Emissions

- A. Sprague shall not cause emissions of any fugitive dust during any period of construction, reconstruction, operation, or off-loading of material without taking reasonable precautions. Such reasonable precautions shall be included in the facility's continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter and shall include, but not be limited to the following:
 1. The use of water or other appropriate material to prevent airborne particulate matter generated by the demolition of buildings or other structures; construction operations; the clearing or grading of land; or the grading, construction, or improvement of roads;
 2. The application of asphalt, water, suitable materials, wind barriers, or covers to material stockpiles, roads, and other surfaces that can be sources of airborne particulate matter;
 3. The use of hoods, fans, suction devices, fabric filters, or other devices to enclose, vent, and control visible emissions from the handling of materials that can be the source of airborne particulate matter;
 4. The covering, while in motion, of open-bodied trucks, open-bodied trailers, and railroad cars transporting materials that may be sources of airborne particulate matter; and

5. The prompt removal of earth or other material deposited onto paved surfaces by trucking, earth moving equipment, erosion, or other means.
- B. Sprague shall not cause or allow visible emissions within 20 feet of ground level, measured as any level of opacity and not including water vapor, beyond the legal boundary of the property on which such emissions occur. Compliance with this standard shall be determined pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 22.
- C. Sprague shall have someone with a current certification pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9 onsite during all times when off-loading of bulk materials is taking place.

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

(27) **General Process Sources**

Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(B)(4)]

(28) **Annual Emission Statements**

- A. In accordance with *Emission Statements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137, Sprague 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. Sprague shall keep the following records in order to comply with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137:
 1. The amount of each type of fuel fired in Boilers #1 & #2, Generator #1, and Generator TEMP;
 2. The sulfur content of any distillate fuel fired in Boilers #1 & #2, Generator #1, and Generator TEMP;
 3. The capacity of each petroleum storage tank;
 4. Monthly throughput of each petroleum storage tank;
 5. Calculations of the facility-wide VOC and/or HAP emissions on a calendar year total basis; and
 6. 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, Sprague shall report to the Department emissions of hazardous air pollutants as required by 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137, § (3)(C). Sprague 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)]

- (29) 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, Sprague may be required to submit additional information. Upon written request from the Department, Sprague 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 13th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 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: 5/19/2023

Date of application acceptance: 5/19/2023

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

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

FILED
FEB 13, 2024
State of Maine
Board of Environmental Protection