



DEPARTMENT ORDER

**Steelstone Industries, Inc.  
Aroostook County  
Houlton, Maine  
A-112-71-O-A**

**Departmental  
Findings of Fact and Order  
Air Emission License  
Amendment #2**

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

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

**I. REGISTRATION**

**A. Introduction**

Steelstone Industries, Inc. (Steelstone) was issued Air Emission License A-112-71-M-R/A on 2/25/2015, for the operation of emission sources associated with their asphalt plants, concrete batch plants, and crushed stone and gravel facility located at 154 Steelstone St., Houlton, Maine. The license was subsequently amended on 1/23/2019 (A-112-71-N-M).

Steelstone has requested an amendment to their license in order to add the KPI Jaw Crusher #1, the JCI Cone Crusher #1, the JCI Track Screen #1, and the engines that power them. Also, in this amendment, the diesel engine that powers the existing Portable Jaw Crusher will be added to the license as Diesel #4. Steelstone additionally requested a reduction in the distillate fuel limit from 60,000 gallons per year to 50,000 gallons per year.

The main office is located at 154 Steelstone St., Houlton, Maine.

**B. Emission Equipment**

The following equipment is addressed in this Air Emission License Amendment:

**Rock Crushers**

<b>Designation</b>	<b>Powered</b>	<b>Process Rate (tons/hour)</b>	<b>Date of Manufacture</b>	<b>Control Device</b>
KPI Jaw Crusher #1	Diesel #1	300	2016	Spray Nozzles
JCI Cone Crusher #1	Diesel #2	300	2018	Spray Nozzles
JCI Track Screen #1	Diesel #3	300	2018	Spray Nozzles

**Engines**

Unit ID	Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Max. Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Date of Manuf.
Diesel #1	2.12	15.5	distillate fuel, 0.0015%	2016
Diesel #2	4.36	31.8	distillate fuel, 0.0015%	2018
Diesel #3	1.79	13.1	distillate fuel, 0.0015%	2018
Diesel #4	1.61	11.75	distillate fuel, 0.0015%	1997

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

C. Definitions

Distillate Fuel means the following:

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

Portable Plant means the following:

- Any nonmetallic mineral processing plant that is mounted on any chassis or skids and may be moved by the application of a lifting or pulling force. In addition, there shall be no cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt or other means (except electrical connections) by which any piece of equipment is attached or clamped to any anchor, slab, or structure, including bedrock that must be removed prior to the application of a lifting or pulling force for the purpose of transporting the unit.

D. Application Classification

All rules, regulations, or statutes referenced in this air emission license refer to the amended version in effect as of the issued date of this license.

The modification of a minor source is considered a major or minor modification based on whether or not expected emissions increases exceed the “Significant Emissions” levels as defined in the Department’s *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (C.M.R.) ch. 100. The emissions increases are determined by subtracting the current licensed annual emissions preceding the modification from the maximum future licensed annual emissions. This amendment will not increase licensed emissions of any regulated pollutant. Therefore, this modification is determined to be a minor modification and has been processed as such.

E. Facility Classification

With the annual fuel limit on the facility’s engines, the facility is licensed as follows:

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

II. **BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT**

A. Introduction

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

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

B. Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

The KPI Jaw Crusher #1, JCI Cone Crusher #1, and JCI Track Screen #1 are portable units which were manufactured in 2016, 2018, and 2018, respectively, with rated capacities of 300 tons/hr each. The nonmetallic mineral processing plant also consists of other equipment associated with the KPI Jaw Crusher #1, JCI Cone Crusher #1, and JCI Track Screen #1, such as belt conveyors.

1. BACT Findings

The regulated pollutant from nonmetallic mineral processing plants is particulate matter. To meet the requirements of BACT for control of particulate matter emissions, Steelstone shall maintain water sprays on the nonmetallic mineral processing plant and operate as needed to control visible emissions.

The KPI Jaw Crusher #1, JCI Cone Crusher #1, and JCI Track Screen #1 are exempt from the requirements of *Visible Emissions Regulation*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101 because they are subject to a visible emission standard under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO.

2. New Source Performance Standards

The federal regulation *Standards of Performance for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, applies to equipment at nonmetallic mineral processing plants with capacities greater than 25 ton/hr for fixed plants and 150 ton/hr for portable plants. **The requirements of Subpart OOO apply to any crusher, grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station at a nonmetallic mineral processing plant greater than the sizes listed above which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction after August 31, 1983.**

The KPI Jaw Crusher #1, JCI Cone Crusher #1, and JCI Track Screen #1 are part of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant with a maximum capacity of greater than 150 ton/hr and were manufactured after August 31, 1983. These crushers are therefore subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.670(c) and (e)]

a. Notification

Steelstone shall submit notification to the Department of the date of initial startup postmarked within 15 days of the startup. This notification shall include a description of each affected facility, equipment manufacturer, and serial number of the equipment, if available. For portable units, this notification shall also include both the home office and the current address or location of the portable plant. [40 C.F.R. § 60.676(i)]

b. Standards

Subpart 000, Table 3 contains applicable visible emission requirements for the KPI Jaw Crusher #1, JCI Cone Crusher #1, and JCI Track Screen #1.

Visible emissions from the KPI Jaw Crusher #1 and JCI Cone Crusher #1, shall not exceed 12% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart 000, Table 3]

Visible emissions from the JCI Track Screen #1 and from any nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment other than rock crushers, (including transfer points on belt conveyors, portable screens, etc.) which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction, on or after April 22, 2008, shall not exceed 7% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart 000, Table 3]

c. Monitoring Requirements

Steelstone shall maintain records detailing the maintenance on particulate matter control equipment including spray nozzles. Steelstone shall perform monthly inspections of any water sprays to ensure water is flowing to the correct locations and initiate corrective action within 24 hours if water is found to not be flowing properly. Records of the date of each inspection and any corrective action required shall be included in the maintenance records. The maintenance records shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.674(b) and 60.676(b)(1)]

d. Testing Requirements

Subpart 000, § 60.675 requires that Steelstone conduct an initial performance test for visible emissions from the KPI Jaw Crusher #1, JCI Cone Crusher #1, and JCI Track Screen #1 and from each piece of associated equipment subject to Subpart 000, potentially **including any associated grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, and enclosed truck or railcar loading station.**

Testing shall be completed in accordance with the following:

- (1) An initial performance test shall be completed within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the unit will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup of the unit. If the initial performance test for a facility falls within a seasonal shutdown, then with approval from the Department, the initial performance test may be postponed until no later than 60 calendar days after resuming operation of the affected equipment. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.672(b) and 60.675(i)]

- (2) Each performance test shall be done using the methods set forth in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, § 60.675. [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(c)]
- (3) Steelstone shall submit a test notice to the Department at least seven days prior to conducting a performance test. [40 C.F.R. § 60.675(g)]

C. Engines

The KPI Jaw Crusher #1, JCI Cone Crusher #1, JCI Track Screen #1, and the Portable Jaw Crusher each have an associated engine to power them (Diesels #1, #2, #3, and #4, respectively). Diesel #1 has a maximum capacity of 2.12 MMBtu/hr, firing distillate fuel, and was manufactured in 2016. Diesel #2 has a maximum capacity of 4.36 MMBtu/hr, firing distillate fuel, and was manufactured in 2018. Diesel #3 has a maximum capacity of 1.79 MMBtu/hr, firing distillate fuel, and was manufactured in 2018. Diesel #4 has a maximum capacity of 1.61 MMBtu/hr (which was calculated from the manufacturer's brake horsepower specification), firing distillate fuel, and was manufactured in 1997. The fuel fired in the Diesels #1, #2, #3, #4, and the previously licensed Generator #1 combined shall be limited to 50,000 gallons/year on a calendar year total basis using distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight). This fuel limit shall apply regardless of where the units are operated.

1. BACT Findings

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

PM emissions from distillate fuel-fired engines are generally controlled through proper operation and maintenance of the engines. Given the small size of Diesel #1, #2, #3, and #4 and the portability of the engines, additional control for PM is not practically feasible.

BACT for PM/PM<sub>10</sub> emissions from Diesels #1, #2, #3, and #4 shall be proper operation and maintenance of the units and emission limits of 0.25, 0.52, 0.22, and 0.19 lb/hr respectively for both PM and PM<sub>10</sub> from the units.

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

For engines that fire distillate fuel on a portable unit, the use of a wet scrubber or other additional SO<sub>2</sub> add-on control methods are not practically feasible. The most practical method for limiting SO<sub>2</sub> emissions of such engines is the use of low sulfur fuel, such as distillate fuel with a sulfur content no greater than 0.0015% by weight.

BACT for SO<sub>2</sub> emissions from Diesel #1, #2, #3, and #4 shall be the use of distillate fuel with a sulfur content no greater than 0.0015% by weight and SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits of 0.01 lb/hr for Diesel #2 and a negligible amount of emissions from Diesels #1, #3, and #4.

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

Potentially available control options for reducing NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from distillate fuel-fired engines include combustion controls, selective catalytic reduction (SCR), and non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR). Combustion controls are implemented through design features such as electronic engine controls, injection systems, combustion chamber geometry, and turbocharging systems.

SCR and NSCR are both post-combustion NO<sub>x</sub> reduction technologies. SCR injects ammonia to react with NO<sub>x</sub> in the gas stream in the presence of a catalyst to form nitrogen and water. NSCR uses a catalyst to convert CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, and hydrocarbons into carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and water without the use of an additional reagent, and requires strict air-to-fuel control to maintain high reduction effectiveness without increasing hydrocarbon emissions. Neither SCR nor NSCR are practically feasible considering the small size of the engines and the portability of the engines.

BACT for NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from Diesels #1, #2, #3, and #4 shall be the use of good combustion controls, proper operation and maintenance of the units, and a NO<sub>x</sub> emission limit of 9.36, 13.96, 7.91, and 7.10 lb/hr respectively.

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

CO and VOC emissions are a result of incomplete combustion caused by conditions such as insufficient residence time or limited oxygen availability. CO and VOC emissions from distillate fuel-fired engines are generally controlled through proper operation and maintenance. Oxidation catalysts have been used on larger engines to reduce CO and VOC emission levels in the exhaust, but, like SCR and NSCR, use of an oxidation catalyst on such small engines that are not stationary is not practically feasible.

BACT for CO and VOC emissions from Diesels #1, #2, #3, and #4 shall be proper operation and maintenance of the units, and emission limits of 2.02, 3.71, 1.70, and 1.53 lb/hr for CO and 0.74, 0.39, 0.63, 0.14 lb/hr for VOC.

The BACT emission limits for Diesels #1, #3, and #4 were based on the following:

PM, PM <sub>10</sub>	- 0.12 lb/MMBtu from 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103
SO <sub>2</sub>	- combustion of distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight)
NO <sub>x</sub>	- 4.41 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
CO	- 0.95 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
VOC	- 0.35 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
Visible Emissions	- 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT

The BACT emission limits for Diesel #2 were based on the following:

- PM, PM<sub>10</sub> - 0.12 lb/MMBtu from 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT
- SO<sub>2</sub> - combustion of distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight)
- NO<sub>x</sub> - 3.2 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- CO - 0.85 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- VOC - 0.09 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- Visible Emissions - 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT

The BACT emission limits for Diesels #1, #2, #3, and #4 are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Diesel #2	PM	0.12

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)	SO <sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Diesel #1	0.25	0.25	Neg.	9.36	2.02	0.74
Diesel #2	0.52	0.52	0.01	13.96	3.71	0.39
Diesel #3	0.22	0.22	Neg.	7.91	1.7	0.63
Diesel #4	0.19	0.19	Neg.	7.10	1.53	0.14

Visible emissions from Diesels #1, #2, #3, and #4 shall each not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

2. New Source Performance Standards

Diesels #1, #2, #3, and #4 are considered non-road engines, as opposed to stationary engines, since the KPI Jaw Crusher #1, JCI Cone Crusher #1, JCI Track Screen #1, and Portable Jaw Crusher are portable and will be moved to various sites. Therefore, diesels #1, #2, #3, and #4 are not subject to *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart III. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4200]

3. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

Diesels #1, #2, #3, and #4 are considered non-road engines, as opposed to stationary engines, since the KPI Jaw Crusher #1, JCI Cone Crusher #1, JCI Track Screen #1, and Portable Jaw Crusher are portable and will be moved to various sites. Therefore, Diesels #1, #2, #3, and #4 are not subject to *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*,



40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. The definition in 40 C.F.R. § 1068.30 states that a non-road engine is an internal combustion engine that meets certain criteria, including: “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.” 40 C.F.R. § 1068.30 further states that an engine is not a non-road engine if it remains or will remain at a location for more than 12 consecutive months or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. An engine located at a seasonal source (a stationary source that remains in a single location on a permanent basis (i.e., at least two years) and that operates at that single location approximately three months (or more) each year) is an engine that remains at a seasonal source during the full annual operating period of the seasonal source. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6585]

D. Fuel Use Reduction

Steelstone has requested a reduction in the fuel use restriction of distillate fuel from 60,000 gallons/year to 50,000 gallons/year. This reduction lowers the total annual emissions to below the threshold of 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137 reporting and as such will be removed from this license.

E. Annual Emissions

Steelstone shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, based on a 12-month calendar year total. The tons per year limits were calculated based on a 400,000 gallon/year limit of spec. waste oil fired in Asphalt Plant #1, 50,000 gallons/year of distillate fired in Diesels #1, #2, #3, #4, and Generator #1, and the higher emission factor for distillate fuel or natural gas fired in the hot oil heater:

**Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility**  
**Tons/year**  
 (used to calculate the annual license fee)

	PM	PM <sub>10</sub>	SO <sub>2</sub>	NO <sub>x</sub>	CO	VOC
Asphalt Plant #1	2.8	2.8	19.4	8.0	26.7	0.6
Diesels #1, #2, #3, #4, and Generator #1	0.5	0.5	0.1	15.1	3.3	1.2
Tank Heater #1	0.4	0.4	0.1	0.6	0.2	0.1
Heatec Heater	0.5	0.5	0.1	1.0	0.6	0.1
<b>Total TPY</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>4.2</b>	<b>19.7</b>	<b>24.7</b>	<b>30.8</b>	<b>2.0</b>

Pollutant	Tons/year
Single HAP	9.9
Total HAP	24.9

### III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

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

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM <sub>10</sub>	25
SO <sub>2</sub>	50
NO <sub>x</sub>	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 amendment.

### 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,
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License Amendment A-112-71-O-A, subject to the conditions found in Air Emission A-112-71-M-R, in amendment A-112-71-N-M, and the following conditions.

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

## SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

The following shall replace Condition (19) of Air Emission License A-112-71-N-M:

### (19) Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

- A. Steelstone shall install and maintain spray nozzles for control of particulate matter on all of their nonmetallic mineral processing plant. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT/BACT]
- B. Steelstone shall maintain records detailing and quantifying the hours of operation on a daily basis for all of the crushers. The operation records shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- C. Visible emissions from the Portable Jaw Crusher, the Portable Cone Crusher, and the Remco VSI Crusher shall each be limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101]
- D. Visible emissions from nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment other than crushers (transfer points on belt conveyors, screening operations, etc.) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- E. The Portable Jaw Crusher, Portable Cone Crusher, Remco VSI Crusher, KPI Jaw Crusher #1, JCI Cone Crusher #1, and JCI Track Screen #1 shall not be attached or clamped via cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt, or other means (except electrical connections) to any anchor, slab, or structure (including bedrock) that must be removed prior to transportation. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT and 40 C.F.R. § 60.670(c)(2)]
- F. NSPS Subpart OOO Requirements

Steelstone shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO applicable to the KPI Jaw Crusher #1, JCI Cone Crusher #1, and JCI Track Screen #1 and each associated grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, and enclosed truck or railcar loading station.

1. Visible emissions from the KPI Jaw Crusher #1 and JCI Cone Crusher #1 shall not exceed 12% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]
2. Visible emissions from any nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment, such as the JCI Track Screen #1 and any associated equipment other than rock crushers, (including transfer points on belt conveyors, portable screens, etc.) which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction, on or after April 22, 2008, shall not exceed 7% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]

3. Visible emissions from any nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment, other than rock crushers, (including transfer points on belt conveyors, portable screens, etc.) which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction, before April 22, 2008, shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]
4. Steelstone shall maintain records detailing the maintenance on particulate matter control equipment including spray nozzles. Steelstone shall perform monthly inspections of any water sprays to ensure water is flowing to the correct locations and initiate corrective action within 24 hours if water is found to not be flowing properly. Records of the date of each inspection and any corrective action required shall be included in the maintenance records. The maintenance records shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.674(b) and 60.676(b)(1)]
5. An initial performance test shall be completed on the KPI Jaw Crusher #1, JCI Cone Crusher #1, JCI Track Screen #1, and any associated processing plant equipment per the applicable sections of 40 C.F.R. § 60.675. The performance test shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the unit will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup of the unit. If the initial performance test for a unit falls within a seasonal shutdown, then with approval from the Department, the initial performance test may be postponed until no later than 60 calendar days after resuming operation of the affected equipment. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.672(b) and 60.675(i)]
6. Steelstone shall submit a test notice to the Department and the EPA at least seven days prior to conducting a performance test. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT and 40 C.F.R. § 60.675(g)]
7. For the rock crushers and ancillary equipment subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subparts A and OOO, Steelstone shall comply with the notification and recordkeeping requirements of 40 C.F.R. §§ 60.676 and 60.7, except for § 60.7(a)(2) per §60.676(h). [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.676(b), (f), and (i)]

The following shall replace condition (20) of Air Emission License A-112-71-N-M:

(20) **Engines**

A. Fuel Use

1. Diesels #1, #2, #3, #4, and Generator #1 are licensed to fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (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]
2. Total fuel use for diesels #1, #2, #3, #4, and Generator #1 combined shall not exceed 50,000 gal/yr of distillate fuel, regardless of where the units are operated. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity and type of fuel delivered. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and 12-month calendar year basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

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

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

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM <sub>10</sub> (lb/hr)	SO <sub>2</sub> (lb/hr)	NO <sub>x</sub> (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1	0.29	0.29	0.01	10.76	2.32	0.85
Diesel #1	0.25	0.25	Neg.	9.36	2.02	0.74
Diesel #2	0.52	0.52	0.01	13.96	3.71	0.39
Diesel #3	0.22	0.22	Neg.	7.91	1.7	0.63
Diesel #4	0.19	0.19	Neg.	7.10	1.53	0.14

Steelstone Industries, Inc.  
Aroostook County  
Houlton, Maine  
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Departmental  
Findings of Fact and Order  
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Amendment #2

D. Visible emissions from Diesels #1, #2, #3, #4, and Generator #1 shall each not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

**Condition (25) is hereby removed from Air Emission License A-112-71-M-R/A.**

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 2nd DAY OF October, 2019.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY:

  
GERALD D. REID, COMMISSIONER

**The term of this amendment shall be concurrent with the term of Air Emission License A-112-71-M-R/A.**

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 4/11/19

Date of application acceptance: 4/18/19

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Chris Ham, Bureau of Air Quality.

