



DEPARTMENT ORDER

**Franklin Memorial Hospital
 Franklin County
 Farmington, Maine
 A-359-71-J-R/M**

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

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

Franklin Memorial Hospital has applied to renew their Air Emission License for the operation of emission sources associated with their healthcare facility.

Franklin Memorial Hospital has also requested a minor revision to their license to remove one emergency generator from their equipment inventory. This equipment has already been removed from their facility.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 111 Franklin Health Commons in Farmington, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

Boilers

Equipment	Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Maximum Firing Rate	Date of Manuf.	Date of Install.	Stack #
Boiler #1	8.4	Distillate fuel, 0.5%	60 gal/hr	1974	1974	1
		Liquid Propane	93 gal/hr			
		Natural Gas	8155 scf/hr			
Boiler #2	8.4	Distillate fuel, 0.5%	60 gal/hr	1974	1974	2
		Liquid Propane	93 gal/hr			
		Natural Gas	8155 scf/hr			

Generators

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Max. Input Capacity (MMBtu/hr)</u>	<u>Rated Output Capacity (kW or HP)</u>	<u>Fuel Type, % sulfur</u>	<u>Firing Rate (gal/hr)</u>	<u>Date of Manuf.</u>	<u>Date of Install.</u>
Generator #2	6.1	600	Distillate fuel, 0.15%	44.5	2001	2003

In their previous license, Franklin Memorial Hospital had a second generator, designated as Generator #1, listed and installed on site. It is no longer in service and has since been removed from the facility. This equipment is therefore not included in this license and is only being mentioned here to provide document continuity for this facility.

C. Definitions

Distillate Fuel. For the purposes of this license, *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.

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 application for Franklin Memorial Hospital 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 and has been processed through *Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations*, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (C.M.R.) ch. 115.

Removal of equipment from the license will not result in increased emissions of any pollutant. Therefore, this amendment is determined to be a minor revision and has been processed as such.

With the operating hour restriction on the emergency generator, the facility is licensed below the major source thresholds for criteria pollutants and is considered a synthetic minor.

With the operating hour restriction on the emergency generator, the facility is licensed below the major source thresholds for hazardous air pollutants (HAP) and is considered an area source of HAP.

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT)

A. Introduction

In order to receive a license, the applicant must control emissions from each unit to a level considered by the Department to represent Best Practical Treatment (BPT), as defined in *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 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. Boilers #1 and #2

Boilers #1 and #2 are fire tube boilers manufactured by Cleaver Brooks and are used for heating purposes. They are each rated for a maximum heat input of 8.4 MMBtu/hr and both are capable of firing distillate fuel, liquid propane and natural gas. Both boilers were manufactured and installed in 1974, and each one exhausts through its own stack.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for the boilers were based on the following:

Distillate Fuel

PM/PM ₁₀	– 0.20 lb/MMBtu, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103
SO ₂	– based on firing distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight
NO _x	– 20 lb/1000 gal, from AP-42 Table 1.3-1 dated 5/10
CO	– 5 lb/1000 gal, from AP-42 Table 1.3-1 dated 5/10
VOC	– 0.34 lb/1000 gal, from AP-42 Table 1.3-3 dated 5/10
Visible Emissions	– 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

Natural Gas

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.05 lb/MMBtu, based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
 - SO₂ – 0.6 lb/MMscf, from AP-42 Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
 - NO_x – 100 lb/MMscf, from AP-42 Table 1.4-1 dated 7/98
 - CO – 84 lb/MMscf, from AP-42 Table 1.4-1 dated 7/98
 - VOC – 5.5 lb/MMscf, from AP-42 Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
 - Visible – 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101
- Emissions

Liquid Propane

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.05 lb/MMBtu, based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
 - SO₂ – 0.018 lb/1000 gal, from AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08 and an assumed propane sulfur content of 0.18gr/100 ft³
 - NO_x – 13 lb/1000 gal, from AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/98
 - CO – 7.5 lb/1000 gal, from AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/98
 - VOC – 1.0 lb/1000 gal, from AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/98
 - Visible – 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101
- Emissions

The BPT emission limit calculations for the two boilers are based on firing distillate fuel for PM/PM₁₀ and SO₂, and firing liquid propane for NO_x, CO and VOC, as these fuels produce the highest emission levels for those pollutants.

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Fuel</u>	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>
Boiler #1 and #2	Distillate fuel, 0.5% sulfur by weight	PM	0.20
Boiler #1 and #2	Liquid Propane	PM	0.05
Boiler #1 and #2	Natural Gas	PM	0.05

<u>Emission Unit</u>	<u>Fuel</u>	<u>PM (lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM₁₀ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO₂ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO_x (lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO (lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC (lb/hr)</u>
Boiler #1	Distillate fuel, 0.5%	1.68	1.68	4.23	1.20	0.30	0.02
	Liquid Propane	0.42	0.42	0.01	1.21	0.70	0.09
	Natural Gas	0.42	0.42	0.01	0.82	0.69	0.04
Boiler #2	Distillate fuel, 0.5%	1.68	1.68	4.23	1.20	0.30	0.02
	Liquid Propane	0.42	0.42	0.01	1.21	0.70	0.09
	Natural Gas	0.42	0.42	0.01	0.82	0.69	0.04

Visible emissions from each boiler when firing distillate fuel shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

Visible emissions from each boiler when firing either liquid propane or natural gas shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

Franklin Memorial Hospital used to be subject to an annual heat input limit on their boilers to keep their licensed emissions below annual reporting thresholds of *Emission Statements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137. With the removal of Generator #1 and the elimination of the 500 hour/year runtime allowance for emergency generators that was included in the previous license, the boiler heat input limits are no longer required to keep the air license's emission limits below the threshold values. Therefore, the boilers will be licensed to operate without any runtime, heat input or fuel quantity restrictions.

Fuel Sulfur Content Requirements

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

2. Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for the boilers shall include recordkeeping to document fuel use both on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. Documentation shall include the type of fuel used and sulfur content of the fuel (if applicable).

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

Due to the size and year of manufacture for Boilers #1 and #2, they are not subject to *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-Institutional Steam Generating Units* 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart Dc for units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989. [40 C.F.R. § 60.40c]

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

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. The units are considered existing oil boilers. [40 C.F.R. §§63.11193 and 63.11195]

Gas-fired boilers are exempt from 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ. However, boilers which fire fuel oil are not. 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]

Any boiler designed to burn fuels besides gaseous fuels prior to June 4, 2010, will be considered an existing boiler under this rule. A boiler which currently fires gaseous fuels, but converts back to firing another fuel (such as distillate fuel) in the future would become subject as an existing boiler at the time it is converted back to oil.

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

a. Compliance Dates, Notifications, and Work Practice Requirements

(1) Initial Notification of Compliance

An Initial Notification was submitted by Franklin Memorial Hospital to the EPA prior to the January 20th, 2014 due date. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(a)(2)]

(2) Boiler Tune-Up Program

(i) A boiler tune-up program was implemented and included in the initial tune-up of the applicable boilers (conducted in October 2012) prior to the March 21, 2014 due date. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223]

- (ii) Each subsequent 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:

<u>Boiler Category</u>	<u>Tune-Up Frequency</u>
Boiler with oxygen trim system which maintains an optimum air-to-fuel ratio that would otherwise be subject to a biennial tune up	Every 5 years

[40 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 burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted for up to 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers with oxygen trim systems. [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 for up to 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers with oxygen trim systems. [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, if requested, submitted to EPA. 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)]

(v) After conducting the initial boiler tune-ups, Franklin Memorial Hospital submitted a Notification of Compliance Status to the EPA prior to the July 19, 2014 due date. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 C.F.R. § 63.11214(b)]

(3) Compliance Report

A compliance report shall be prepared by March 1st every five years which covers the previous five calendar years. The report shall be maintained by the source and submitted to the Department and 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

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.

Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. EPA requires submission of Notification of Compliance Status reports for tune-ups and energy assessments through their electronic reporting system. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(a)(4)(vi)]

C. Generator #2

Franklin Memorial Hospital operates one emergency generator set, which consists of an engine and an electrical generator. The emergency generator's engine is rated at 6.1 MMBtu/hr and it fires distillate fuel. The emergency generator was manufactured in 2001 and was installed in 2003.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for the generator are based on the following:

PM/PM ₁₀	- 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 0.0015% sulfur by weight
NO _x	- 3.2 lb/MMBtu, from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 10/96
CO	- 0.85 lb/MMBtu, from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 10/96
VOC	- 0.09 lb/MMBtu, from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 10/96
Visible Emissions	- 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BPT emission limits for the generator are the following:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>lb/MMBtu</u>
Generator #2	PM	0.12

<u>Unit</u>	<u>PM (lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM₁₀ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO₂ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO_x (lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO (lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC (lb/hr)</u>
Generator #2 (6.1 MMBtu/hr) Distillate fuel	0.73	0.73	0.01	19.52	5.19	0.55

Visible emissions from the distillate fuel-fired emergency generator shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis, except for no more than two six-minute block averages in a three-hour period.

The emergency generator shall be limited to 100 hours of operation per calendar year, excluding operating hours during emergency situations. There is no limit on emergency operation. The emergency generator shall be equipped with a non-resettable hour-meter to record operating time. To demonstrate compliance with the operating hours limit, Franklin Memorial Hospital shall keep records of the total hours of operation and the hours of emergency operation for this 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 for more than 15 hours per calendar year 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. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

Due to the date of manufacture of the compression ignition emergency engine listed above, 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 III since the unit was manufactured prior to April 1, 2006. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4200]

3. 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 the emergency engine listed above. 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 residential, commercial, or institutional emergency engine and it does not operate or is not contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year 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 such that it exceeds 15 hours per calendar year 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.

D. Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

Franklin Memorial Hospital shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, calculated on a 12-month rolling total basis. For Boilers #1 and #2, the tons per year limits were calculated firing the worst case fuel for each pollutant and operating 8760 hours per year. The tons per year limits for Generator #2 were calculated for each pollutant based on 100 hours per year of operation.

Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility

Tons/year

(used to calculate the annual license fee)

	PM	PM₁₀	SO₂	NO_x	CO	VOC
Boiler #1	7.4	7.4	18.5	5.3	3.1	0.4
Boiler #2	7.4	7.4	18.5	5.3	3.1	0.4
Generator #2	0.04	0.04	0.0	1.0	0.3	0.0
Total TPY	14.8	14.8	37.0	11.6	6.5	0.8

2. Greenhouse Gases

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

The quantity of CO₂e emissions from this facility is less than 100,000 tons per year, based on the following:

- the facility's fuel use limits;
- worst case emission factors from the following sources: U.S. EPA's AP-42, the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC), and *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*, 40 C.F.R. Part 98; and
- global warming potentials contained in 40 C.F.R. Part 98.

No additional licensing actions to address GHG emissions are required at this time.

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
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.

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-359-71-J-R/M 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 such test results, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 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 Part 70 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]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(16) Boiler #1 and Boiler #2

A. Fuel

1. Prior to July 1, 2018, the facility shall fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 0.5% by weight. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
2. Beginning July 1, 2018, the facility shall not purchase or otherwise obtain distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content that exceeds 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
3. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity, type, and the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered (if applicable). Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year total basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Fuel	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Boiler #1 and Boiler #2	Distillate fuel, 0.5% sulfur	PM	0.20	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #1 and Boiler #2	Liquid Propane	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #1 and Boiler #2	Natural Gas	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

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

Emission Unit	Fuel	PM (lb/hr)	PM₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO₂ (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #1	Distillate fuel, 0.5%	1.68	1.68	4.23	1.20	0.30	0.02
	Liquid Propane	0.42	0.42	0.01	1.21	0.70	0.09
	Natural Gas	0.42	0.42	0.01	0.82	0.69	0.04
Boiler #2	Distillate fuel, 0.5%	1.68	1.68	4.23	1.20	0.30	0.02
	Liquid Propane	0.42	0.42	0.01	1.21	0.70	0.09
	Natural Gas	0.42	0.42	0.01	0.82	0.69	0.04

D. Visible emissions from each boiler when firing distillate fuel shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101]

E. Visible emissions from each boiler when firing either liquid propane or natural gas shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101]

F. Boiler MACT (40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ) Requirements for Boiler #1 and Boiler #2 [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
Boiler with oxygen trim system which maintains an optimum air-to-fuel ratio that would otherwise be subject to a biennial tune up	Every 5 years

[40 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 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers with oxygen trim systems. [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 for up to 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers with oxygen trim systems. [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, if requested, submitted to EPA. 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 every five years which covers the previous five calendar years. The report shall be maintained by the source and submitted to the Department and 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."

(17) Generator #2

- A. The emergency generator 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. Franklin Memorial Hospital 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, including what classified the operation as emergency, and the number of hours the unit operated for non-emergency purposes. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- C. If the engine is operated during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or to supply power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity, Franklin Memorial Hospital shall keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of engine operation for these purposes. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- D. The fuel sulfur content for Generator #2 shall be limited to 0.0015% sulfur by weight. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier documenting the type of fuel delivered and the sulfur content of the fuel. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- E. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

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

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

<u>Unit</u>	<u>PM (lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM₁₀ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO₂ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO_x (lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO (lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC (lb/hr)</u>
Generator #2 (6.1 MMBtu/hr) Distillate Fuel	0.73	0.73	0.01	19.52	5.19	0.55

G. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from the distillate fuel-fired generator shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis, except for no more than two six-minute block averages in a three-hour period. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101]

H. The emergency generator is only to be operated for maintenance purposes and for situations arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. The emergency generator is not to be used for prime power when reliable offsite power is available; nor to operate or to be contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year 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.

(18) Franklin Memorial Hospital 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).

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 9 DAY OF December, 2016.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Marc Allen Robert Conr for
PAUL MERCER, COMMISSIONER

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

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

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: December 23, 2015

Date of application acceptance: December 23, 2015

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

This Order prepared by Patric J. Sherman, Bureau of Air Quality.

