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

DEPARTMENT ORDER

Global Companies LLC **Cumberland County** **South Portland, Maine** **A-432-71-S-R/M**	**Departmental** **Findings of Fact and Order** **Air Emission License** **Renewal with Amendment**

FINDINGS OF FACT

After review of the air emission license renewal and 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 (Department) finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

Global Companies LLC (Global) has applied to renew their Air Emission License for the operation of emission sources associated with their petroleum storage and distribution facility.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 1 Clark Road in South Portland, Maine.

Global has requested a minor revision to their license in order to:

1. Store either asphalt or #6 fuel oil in Tanks #1 and #2;
2. Clarify that biodiesel and certain renewable fuels are included in the definition of "distillate fuel" as that term is defined in this license; and
3. Lower the combined fuel use limit for Boilers #1 and #2 to ensure facility-wide emissions remain below modeling thresholds.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

Fuel Burning

Equipment	Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Fuel Type	Fuel Sulfur Limit	Date of Manuf.	Date of Install.	Stack #
Boiler #1	16.8	#6 Fuel Oil	0.5%	1961	1961	1
		Distillate Fuel	0.0015%			
	17.3	Natural Gas	N/A			
Boiler #2	16.8	#6 Fuel Oil	0.5%	1961	1961	2
		Distillate Fuel	0.0015%			
	17.3	Natural Gas	N/A			
Hot Oil Heater	3.1	Distillate Fuel	0.0015%	2003	2009	5
		Natural Gas	N/A			
Generator #1	0.73	Distillate Fuel	0.0015%	1992	1992	3
Vapor Combustion Unit (VCU)	26.0	Propane	N/A	2003	2003	4

Global 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, Global 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.

Process Equipment

Equipment	Production Rate	Pollution Control Equipment	Stack #
Distillate Loading Rack	2,400 gal/min of distillate loaded	VCU for any truck which the most recent previous load was gasoline	4
Residual Loading Rack	2,400 gal/min of asphalt or #6 fuel oil loaded	N/A	N/A

Petroleum Storage Tanks

Equipment	Capacity (gallons)	Product Stored	Roof Type	Date Installed
Tank #1*	2,300,000	#6 Fuel Oil / Asphalt	Fixed	1915
Tank #2*	2,300,000			1915
Tank #3*	2,300,000			1917
Tank #4	1,500,000	Distillate Fuel		1916
Tank #5	2,300,000			1922
Tank #6	2,300,000			1922
Tank #7	2,300,000			1922
Tank #8	1,550,000		External Floating	1923
Tank #9	3,360,000	Asphalt	Fixed	1974
Tank #14	410,000	Distillate Fuel	External Floating	1934
Tank #15	410,000			1934
Tank #16	6,800,000		Fixed	2002

*A maximum of two tanks may store #6 fuel oil at any given time.

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;
- Biodiesel blends, as defined in ASTM D7467; or
- Biofuels and/or renewable fuels having a maximum true vapor pressure less than 0.75 psi and a methanol content of 0.2% or less, including biodiesel, renewable diesel, sustainable aviation fuel, and renewable oils and other products derived from new or recycled plant and animal oils.

Heated Bulk Storage Tank means a bulk storage tank with a capacity greater than 30,000 gallons containing either #6 fuel oil or asphalt. Pursuant to this definition, Global Tanks #1, #2, #3, and #9 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. Multiple non-heating days may accrue on any day where multiple heated bulk storage tanks are not heated on the same day, with each heated bulk storage tank that is not heated counting as a separate non-heating day.

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 Global does not include the licensing of increased emissions or the installation of new or modified equipment. The application does include amendments which will not increase licensed emissions of any pollutant. Therefore, the license is considered to be a renewal of currently licensed emission units with a minor revision and has been processed through *Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations*, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (C.M.R.) ch. 115.

E. Facility Classification

With the annual fuel limits on the boilers, the operating hours restriction on Emergency Generator #1, and the facility-wide annual VOC and HAP emission limits, the facility is licensed as follows:

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

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT)

A. Introduction

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

BPT for existing emissions equipment means that method which controls or reduces emissions to the lowest possible level considering:

- the existing state of technology;
- the effectiveness of available alternatives for reducing emissions from the source being considered; and
- the economic feasibility for the type of establishment involved.

B. Definition of Distillate Fuel

Global has requested that the definition of "distillate fuel" as used in this license be revised to include biodiesel, renewable diesel, sustainable aviation fuel, and renewable oils and other products derived from new or recycled plant and animal oils. Some of these products meet the specifications in ASTM D975, which was already included in the Department's definition of distillate fuel. However, some products may not meet all ASTM D975 specifications, e.g., viscosity. The only HAP, if any, present in these fuels is methanol with a concentration less than 0.2% or less, which is the same as the limit in ASTM D975. Additionally, Global has proposed that these fuels be limited to a vapor pressure of 0.75 psi or less to ensure emissions of VOC are equivalent to that of standard distillate fuel products.

Therefore, the Department finds that the inclusion of biodiesel and other renewable fuels and feedstocks as described above in the definition of distillate fuel is appropriate and will not result in increased emissions of any regulated pollutant.

C. Boilers #1 and #2

Boilers #1 and #2 are used to heat some of the facility's aboveground storage tanks. These units are licensed to fire either #6 fuel oil with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.5% by weight, distillate fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.0015% by weight, or natural gas. Each has a maximum heat input of 16.8 MMBtu/hr when firing oil and 17.3 MMBtu/hr when firing natural gas. They were installed in 1961, and each boiler exhausts through its own dedicated stack.

Boilers #1 and #2 are licensed to fire distillate fuel which, by definition, has a sulfur content of 0.5% or less by weight. Boilers #1 and #2 are also licensed to fire residual fuel. With limited exceptions, no person shall import, distribute, or offer for sale any distillate fuel with a sulfur content greater than 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm) or any residual fuel oil with a sulfur content greater than 0.5% by weight pursuant to 38 M.R.S § 603-A(2)(A). Therefore, Global shall be limited to firing in Boilers #1 and #2 distillate fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.0015% by weigh or residual fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.5% by weight .

1. BPT Findings

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

#6 Fuel Oil

PM/PM_{10}	–	0.20 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103, § 2(A)(1)
$PM_{2.5}$	–	3.29 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Tables 1.3-2 and 1.3-7 dated 5/10
SO_2	–	based on firing #6 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight
NO_x	–	55 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-1 dated 5/10
CO	–	5 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-1 dated 5/10
VOC	–	0.28 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-3 dated 5/10
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

Distillate Fuel

PM/PM_{10}	–	0.08 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
$PM_{2.5}$	–	2.13 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Tables 1.3-2 and 1.3-7 dated 5/10
SO_2	–	based on firing distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight
NO_x	–	20 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-1 dated 5/10
CO	–	5 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-1 dated 5/10
VOC	–	0.2 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-3 dated 5/10
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

Natural Gas

PM/PM_{10}	–	0.05 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
$PM_{2.5}$	–	7.6 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
SO_2	–	0.6 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
NO_x	–	100 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-1 dated 7/98
CO	–	84 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-1 dated 7/98
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

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

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Boiler #1 *(#6 fuel oil)*	PM	0.20
Boiler #1 *(distillate fuel)*	PM	0.08
Boiler #1 *(natural gas)*	PM	0.05
Boiler #2 *(#6 fuel oil)*	PM	0.20
Boiler #2 *(distillate fuel)*	PM	0.08
Boiler #2 *(natural gas)*	PM	0.05

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 *(#6 fuel oil)*	3.36	3.36	0.37	8.83	6.16	0.56	0.03
Boiler #1 *(distillate fuel)*	1.34	1.34	0.26	0.03	2.45	0.61	0.02
Boiler #1 *(natural gas)*	0.87	0.87	0.13	0.01	1.68	1.41	0.09
Boiler #2 *(#6 fuel oil)*	3.36	3.36	0.37	8.83	6.16	0.56	0.03
Boiler #2 *(distillate fuel)*	1.34	1.34	0.26	0.03	2.45	0.61	0.02
Boiler #2 *(natural gas)*	0.87	0.87	0.13	0.01	1.68	1.41	0.09

Global has requested the combined fuel use limit for Boilers #1 and #2 be lowered from 180,000 MMBtu/year of heat input to 168,750 MMBtu/year of heat input. This change ensures that facility-wide emissions do not exceed the threshold for which an ambient air quality analysis would be required. This limit is for all fuels fired in Boilers #1 and #2 combined and is on a 12-month rolling total basis. Compliance shall be demonstrated by records of fuel use and calculations of the heat input to Boilers #1 and #2 on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. When calculating the monthly heat input, the following heating values shall be used:

Fuel	Heat Input
Distillate Fuel	0.137 MMBtu/gal
#6 Fuel Oil	0.150 MMBtu/gal
Natural Gas	0.00103 MMBtu/scf

2. Visible Emissions

When firing natural gas, visible emissions from Boilers #1 and #2 shall each not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

When firing either #6 fuel oil or distillate fuel, visible emissions from Boilers #1 and #2 shall each not exceed 20% 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 12-month rolling total basis. Documentation shall include the type of fuel used and sulfur content of any #6 fuel oil or distillate fuel fired.

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

   Due to their year of manufacture, Boilers #1 and #2 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]

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

   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 JJJJJJ. They are considered existing oil-fired boilers rated greater than 10 MMBtu/hr. [40 C.F.R. §§ 63.11193 and 63.11195]

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

   a. 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 JJJJJJ including the following [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(c)]:
(i) Copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation;
(ii) Identification of each boiler, the date of tune-up, procedures followed for tune-up, and the manufacturer's specifications to which the boiler was tuned;
(iii) Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of each applicable boiler; and
(iv) Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions, including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler.

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

D. Hot Oil Heater

The Hot Oil Heater provides heat to Tank #9, asphalt pipelines, and related pumps. The Hot Oil Heater was installed in 2009 and has a rated input capacity of 3.1 MMBtu/hour. and is licensed to fire both distillate fuel and natural gas. The Hot Oil Heater is licensed to fire either distillate fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.0015% by weight, or natural gas.

The Hot Oil Heater is licensed to fire distillate fuel which, by definition, has a sulfur content of 0.5% or less by weight. With limited exceptions, no person shall import, distribute, or offer for sale any distillate fuel with a sulfur content greater than 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm) pursuant to 38 M.R.S. § 603-A(2)(A). Therefore, Global shall be limited to firing in the Hot Oil Heater distillate fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.0015% by weight.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for the Hot Oil Heater were based on the following:

Distillate Fuel

PM/PM_{10}	–	0.08 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
$PM_{2.5}$	–	2.13 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Tables 1.3-2 and 1.3-7 dated 5/10
SO_2	–	based on firing distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight
NO_x	–	20 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-1 dated 5/10
CO	–	5 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-1 dated 5/10
VOC	–	0.34 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.3-3 dated 5/10
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

Natural Gas

PM/PM_{10}	–	0.05 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
$PM_{2.5}$	–	7.6 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
SO_2	–	0.6 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-2 dated 7/98
NO_x	–	100 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-1 dated 7/98
CO	–	84 lb/MMscf based on AP-42 Table 1.4-1 dated 7/98
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

The BPT emission limits for the Hot Oil Heater are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Hot Oil Heater *(distillate fuel)*	PM	0.08
Hot Oil Heater *(natural gas)*	PM	0.05

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)
Hot Oil Heater *(distillate fuel)*	0.25	0.25	0.05	–	0.45	0.11	0.01
Hot Oil Heater *(natural gas)*	0.16	0.16	0.02	–	0.30	0.25	0.02

2. Visible Emissions

   When firing natural gas, visible emissions from the Hot Oil Heater shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

   When firing distillate fuel, visible emissions from the Hot Oil Heater shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

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

   Due to its size, the Hot Oil Heater is 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 JJJJJJ

   The Hot Oil Heater does not heat water. It does not meet the definition of a "boiler" and therefore is not subject to *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources,* 40 C.F.R. Part 63 Subpart JJJJJJ.

E. Generator #1

Global operates one emergency generator (Generator #1). Generator #1 is a generator set consisting of an engine and a 75 KW electrical generator. The emergency generator has an engine rated at 0.73 MMBtu/hr which fires distillate fuel. Generator #1 was manufactured in 1992.

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 based on 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 based on AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96
CO	–	0.95 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96
VOC	–	0.35 lb/MMBtu based on AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 10/96
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

The BPT emission limits for Generator #1 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	0.23	0.23	0.23	–	3.22	0.69	0.26

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 Global shall comply with either 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 during startup shall not exceed 50% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

c. Global shall keep records of the date, time, and duration of each startup event for which these work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard were used.

d. Use of these work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard in lieu of the normal operating visible emissions standard shall be limited to no more than 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, Global 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.
   [40 C.F.R. § 60.4200]

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.

F. Heated Bulk Storage Tanks

Global is licensed to operate four heated bulk storage tanks. Tanks #1, #2, and #3 each have a capacity of 2,300,000 gallons and were installed 1915-1917. Tank #9 has a capacity of 3,360,000 gallons and was installed in 1974. Tanks #1, #2, #3, and #9 are referred to collectively as the heated bulk storage tanks.

The vents from Tanks #1, #3, and #9 are routed to an odor control device consisting of a mist eliminator and carbon bed. Tank #2 is currently out of service and not connected to the odor control device but must be before it is returned to service.

1. Product Changes for Tanks #1 and #2

Currently, Tanks #1 and #2 are licensed to store #6 fuel oil, Tank #9 to store asphalt, and Tank #3 to store either #6 fuel oil or asphalt. For operational flexibility, Global has requested a revision to their license to allow storing asphalt in addition to #6 fuel oil in Tanks #1 and #2. If approved, additional heating coils, roof insulation, and three blowout hatches will be added to each tank.

Based on recent emissions testing, the breathing and working losses of a tank containing #6 fuel oil are higher than those of a tank containing asphalt. Therefore, this change is expected to result in a decrease in potential emissions. Additionally, Tanks #1 and #2 are subject to the requirements of the consent decree described below, which goes beyond the requirements of BPT. The vents of Tank #1 are already connected to Global's odor control system. Tank #2 is currently temporarily shut down, but it must also be connected to the odor control system before being placed back in service.

Therefore, the Department approves of this change in product for Tanks #1 and #2.

2. Consent Decree

Global entered into a Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 2:19-cv-00122-DBH, D. Me., 2019) with EPA that became effective on December 19, 2019. The Consent Decree required Global to incorporate into their air emission license conditions at least as stringent as those set forth in subparagraphs 11(a)-(c) of the Consent Decree. Those requirements are:

a. Global shall have no more than four (4) heated bulk storage tanks containing either #6 fuel oil or asphalt. Of those four tanks, no more than two (2) shall contain #6 fuel oil at any one time.

b. Global shall not apply heat to the four heated bulk storage tanks for at least 120 non-heating days in aggregate, on a 12-month rolling total basis.

c. Global shall not exceed a throughput of 50 million gallons per year (gpy) for #6 fuel oil and 75 million gpy of asphalt, both on a 12-month rolling total basis.

These conditions were incorporated into Global's air emission license (A-432-71-P-M issued 2/17/2021). Additionally, the Department clarified the methods of documenting compliance with the facility's existing facility-wide annual volatile organic compounds (VOC) emission limit, which is more stringent than the annual VOC emissions which would result from compliance with the requirements of the Consent Decree, described above, alone.

The Consent Decree also requires Global to install, operate, and maintain mist eliminators on the vents of each heated bulk storage tank to reduce odors from the tanks. Global complied with this requirement by routing all vents from the in-service heated bulk storage tanks to a single mist eliminator. Additionally, Global chose to voluntarily install a carbon bed after the mist eliminator to further reduce emissions of odorous compounds, such as hydrogen sulfide.

The Bureau of Air Quality does not have the authority to regulate odor. Although the Department expects this equipment will reduce emissions of VOC to some extent, the effectiveness in reducing VOC emissions is unproven. Additionally, the Consent Decree did not establish any VOC control effectiveness requirement for this equipment. Therefore, the Department does not consider the mist eliminator and carbon bed to be emissions control equipment for the purposes of this license, and their operation or efficiency shall not be relied upon to demonstrate compliance with emission limits contained in this license amendment. In other words, this equipment will be given no credit for emissions reduction, and all emissions calculations and compliance demonstrations will be performed assuming no reduction of VOC emissions by the mist eliminator or carbon bed.

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, Global 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. Global 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, § 3(E)(5)(o)]

4. Chapter 171

Control of Petroleum Storage Facilities, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, contains the following applicable requirements specific to Global'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) Global 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) Global 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, Global 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) Emissions testing shall be performed both upstream and downstream of any odor or emissions control device. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(A)(5)]

(4) Global 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)]

(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)]

Global 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

Global 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, #2, and #3 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.

Tank #9 was installed in 1974 and is therefore subject to *Standards of Performance for Storage Vessels for Petroleum Liquids for Which Construction, Reconstruction, or Modification Commenced After June 11, 1973, and Prior to May 19, 1978*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart K. However, since the vapor pressure of both asphalt and #6 fuel oil are below 6.9 kPa (1.0 psia), there are no applicable requirements in this regulation for Tank #9.

G. Distillate Fuel Storage Tanks

Global is licensed to operate the following eight above-ground storage tanks for storage of distillate fuel as that term is defined in this license. These tanks are referred to collectively as the distillate fuel storage tanks.

Equipment	Capacity (gallons)	Roof Type	Date Installed
Tank #4	1,500,000	Fixed	1916
Tank #5	2,300,000		1922
Tank #6	2,300,000		1922
Tank #7	2,300,000		1922
Tank #8	1,550,000	External Floating	1923
Tank #14	410,000		1934
Tank #15	410,000		1934
Tank #16	6,800,000	Fixed	2002

1. 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, Global 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. Global 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, § 3(E)(5)(o)]

2. 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 Global's distillate fuel storage tanks.

   a. Floating Roofs

      Since the distillate fuel storage tanks were installed prior to the effective date of 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, they are not subject to the requirement to be equipped with a floating roof.

   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 #8, #14, and #15 because these tanks are equipped with external floating roofs, nor do they apply to Tanks #4 - #7 and #16 because these tanks have fixed roofs.

3. New Source Performance Standards

   Tanks #4 - #8 and Tanks #14 and #15 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.

Tank #16 was installed in 2002 and is therefore 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. However, since the maximum vapor pressure of the distillate fuel stored (as defined by this license) is less than 0.75 psi (5.2 kPa), the following are the only requirements of this regulation applicable to Tank #16.

a. Global shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimensions of Tank #16 and an analysis showing its capacity. These records shall be kept for the life of the tank. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.116b(a) and (b)]

b. Global shall maintain records of the products stored in Tank #16 and their respective maximum true vapor pressure. [06-096 C.F.R. § 60.116b(c)]

c. Global shall notify the Department within 30 days if the maximum true vapor pressure of the product stored in Tank #16 exceeds 5.2 kPa. [40 C.F.R. § 60.116b(d)]

H. Product Distribution, Loading Racks, and Vapor Combustion Unit

Petroleum products handled at this facility are received by marine vessel and transferred via product piping to the terminal's tank farm. Final distribution of product is conducted primarily at the truck Loading Racks. A Distillate Loading Rack is used for loading distillate fuel. The emissions from this operation are routed through the Vapor Combustion Unit (VCU), which has a rated throughput of 2,400 gallons per minute. A Residual Loading Rack is used for loading residual oil and asphalt.

The Distillate Loading Rack includes five lanes for distillate fuel that have a total of seven bottom loading arms and five top loading arms. The Residual Loading Rack has three lanes for heated products (asphalt and #6 fuel oil) that have a total of four top loading arms.

1. Control Equipment

A Vapor Combustion Unit is used to control emissions whenever a truck is loaded with distillate fuel and that truck carried gasoline as its most recent previous load, a process known as switch-loading. No control device is utilized during material transfers that do not involve switch-loading.

The VCU is a John Zink thermal oxidizer rated at 26.0 MMBtu/hr and uses propane as a pilot and/or assist fuel. It has a maximum process rate of 2,400 gallons (of product loaded) per minute. This unit was installed in 2003. The VCU controls emissions of VOC to 10 milligrams per liter of product loaded or less.

2. Chapter 171

Control of Petroleum Storage Facilities, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, contains the following applicable requirements specific to Global's Loading Rack.

a. Liquid petroleum product shall not be loaded into any tank truck or trailer whose most recent previous load was gasoline unless vapors displaced from the tank truck or trailer are captured and routed to the VCU. The vapor collection and VOC control systems shall be maintained in good working order and must be operated at all times product is being transferred to such tank trucks or trailers. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 4(C)(1)]

b. All loading and vapor lines shall be equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections and which close automatically when disconnected. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 4(C)(2)]

c. The pressure in the vapor collection system shall not exceed the tank truck or trailer pressure relief settings. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 4(C)(3)]

3. BPT Findings

An updated BPT analysis for the Loading Rack was performed as part of this renewal application. The Department determined that the standards and requirements of applicable State and Federal regulations as well as the following additional requirements represent BPT for the Loading Rack.

a. The BPT emission limits for the VCU are based on the following:

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	–	0.7 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
SO_2	–	1.5 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08 assuming a sulfur content of 15 gr/100 ft^3
NO_x	–	13 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
CO	–	7.5 lb/1,000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
VOC	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Visible Emissions	–	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

The BPT emission limits for the VCU 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)
VCU	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.43	3.69	2.13

b. Visible Emissions

The VCU is subject to the following visible emissions standard pursuant to 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101:

> Visible emissions from the VCU shall not exceed 30% opacity on a six-minute block average basis, except for periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction during which time Global shall meet the normal operating visible emissions standard or the following alternate visible emissions standard.
>
> During periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction, visible emissions shall not exceed 40% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. This alternative visible emissions standard shall not be utilized for more than two hours (20 consecutive six-minute block averages) per event.
> [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(A)(8)]

With this license, the Department is establishing the following visible emissions standard through BPT:

> Visible emissions from the VCU shall not exceed 5% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

The Department has determined that the BPT visible emissions standard is more stringent than the applicable limit in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101. Therefore, the visible emission limit has been streamlined to the more stringent BPT limit, and only this more stringent limit shall be included in the air emission license.

c. Global shall not exceed a process rate to the Loading Rack VCU of 2,400 gallons/minute of distillate fuel when switch-loading. Compliance shall be demonstrated by maintaining records of the loading rack maximum design loading rate.

d. Emissions of VOC from the VCU shall not exceed 10 milligrams per liter of product transferred.

e. Global shall conduct a VOC compliance test on the VCU prior to June 15, 2024, and every fifth calendar year thereafter.

f. A lower explosive limit (LEL) reading of 100% or greater obtained within one inch around any potential leak source of the tank truck, including all loading couplings, vapor lines, and fittings employed in the transfer of product, is prohibited.

g. Global shall conduct a leak inspection of all equipment at the Distillate Loading Rack and around the VCU, utilizing sight, sound, and smell at a minimum of once per month. All leaks must be repaired or the line with the leak taken out of service

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]

h. Global 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. Global shall make these records available for inspection by the Department. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

I. Facility-Wide VOC and HAP Limits

Global is subject to facility-wide emission limits of 21.9 tpy of VOC and 9.9 for all HAP combined, both on a 12-month rolling total basis.

Global's facility-wide emission limits include emissions from all licensed emissions equipment and processes, including emissions from petroleum storage tanks (both heated and unheated), the loading racks and associated VCU, facility piping, and licensed combustion equipment (i.e., boilers, hot oil heater, and generator). 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.

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. However, Global shall maintain records necessary to calculate annual VOC emissions for any consecutive 12-month period and shall provide a demonstration of compliance with the facility-wide VOC emission limit for any consecutive 12-month period upon request by the Department.

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. However, Global shall maintain records necessary to calculate annual HAP emissions for any consecutive 12-month period and shall provide a demonstration of compliance with the facility-wide HAP emission limit for any consecutive 12-month period upon request by the Department.

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

1. Heated Bulk Storage Tanks

   As described earlier, Global 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 operation. To document normal operating conditions, both during the test and throughout the year, Global shall continuously monitor and record the liquid temperature of each heated tank and maintain a log of the date and time of any changes to the blower fan speed setting (i.e., off, low, or high) of the heated tank vent collection system.

   Global shall conduct the emissions testing both upstream and downstream of the mist eliminator and carbon bed. Since this equipment is not considered to be licensed emissions control equipment, testing must be performed prior to the exhaust stream entering the system. Although it is assumed this equipment will reduce VOC emissions, Global must demonstrate compliance without taking this benefit into account. No (zero) reduction efficiency or emissions reduction will be allowed in the calculations for this equipment's use. This will ensure that the emission factors developed are conservatively high, meaning emissions will always be over-estimated and never under-estimated for this equipment.

   A tank storing asphalt 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 temperature of the stored product is below 130 °F. At these temperatures, the stored product is a solid.

   A tank storing #6 fuel oil shall be assumed to be emitting at the same rate as a normal operating day unless the tank is being (or has been) emptied and degassed.

2. 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]

[1] https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/ch07/index.html

3. Tank Maintenance and Roof Landings

   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

   Global utilizes a John Zink vapor combustion unit (VCU) on the loading rack to control emissions of VOC when loading trucks for which the most recent previous load was gasoline. This equipment is subject to an emission limit of 10 milligrams of VOC per liter of product transferred. Compliance is demonstrated by performance testing conducted every five years. VOC emissions from the VCU shall be based on the liters of product transferred and the emission rate demonstrated at the most recent performance test. HAP emissions will be based on the expected normal HAP content of the gasoline vapors being controlled and the VOC destruction efficiency of the VCU.

   Emissions from the loading of trucks for which the most recent previous load was not gasoline are not required to be controlled by the VCU. Global shall estimate emissions from the uncontrolled loading of asphalt and residual oil by using emission factors developed from previous site-specific testing conducted at the facility in 2012 for asphalt and in 2013 for residual oil. Uncontrolled loading of any distillate product 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*.[2]

5. Facility Piping

   Operation of the facility's equipment will result in fugitive emissions of VOC from the plant's piping. Global shall keep an updated inventory of equipment (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.[3] 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, the Hot Oil Heater, and Emergency Generator #1, 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

[2] https://www3.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/ch05/index.html
[3] https://www3.epa.gov/ttnchie1/efdocs/equiplks.pdf

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

J. Chapter 171

Global 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

Global shall perform inspections in accordance with the following:

a. At least once per calendar quarter Global shall conduct an inspection survey of each tank subject to the inspection surveys under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171 (i.e., each non-exempt 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. Global 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 2, 2023.

d. If visible emissions are observed in a fugitive emissions component using optical gas imaging equipment, within two calendar days Global 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, Global may elect to presume that a leak is present without further confirmation. If a leak is determined or presumed to be present, Global 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, Global 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, Global shall notify the Department of the leak, the reason for the delay, and the expected date of the repair. Global 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 Global 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

Global 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 external floating roof tanks (Tanks #8, #14, and #15). Therefore, Global 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, Global 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. Global was required to submit a site-specific fenceline monitoring plan prepared by a qualified, independent, third-party entity by November 3, 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, Global 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. Global 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. Global 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 ($\mu g/m^3$) 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

Global shall not cause emissions of any fugitive dust during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation 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.

Global 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. Upon request by the Department, compliance with this standard shall be determined pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 22.

L. Emission Statements

Global is subject to emissions inventory requirements contained in *Emission Statements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137. Global 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, the Hot Oil Heater, and Emergency Generator #1 (each) on a monthly basis;
2. The sulfur content of the residual fuel fired in Boilers #1 & #2;
3. The sulfur content of the distillate fuel fired in Boilers #1 and #2, the Hot Oil Heater, and Emergency Generator #1;
4. Capacity and monthly throughput of each heated and non-heated bulk storage tank;
5. Calculations of the facility-wide VOC and HAP emissions (as applicable) 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, Global 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. Global 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)]

M. 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:

- For Boilers #1 & #2, the worst-case scenario (by pollutant) of either firing 163.8 million scf of natural gas or 1.125 million gallons of #6 fuel oil with a sulfur content of 0.5% by weight;
- For the Hot Oil Heater, the worst-case scenario (by pollutant) of either unlimited firing of natural gas or unlimited firing of distillate fuel with a sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight;
- Operating Emergency Generator #1 for 100 hrs/yr firing distillate fuel with a sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight;
- Unlimited operation of the VCU; and
- A facility-wide VOC limit of 21.9 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 & #2	16.9	16.9	1.9	44.3	30.9	6.9	–	–
Hot Oil Heater	1.1	1.1	0.2	–	2.0	1.1	–	–
Generator #1	–	–	–	–	0.2	–	–	–
VCU	0.9	0.9	0.9	1.9	16.2	9.3	–	–
Facility-Wide	–	–	–	–	–	–	21.9	9.9
Total TPY	**18.9**	**18.9**	**3.0**	**46.2**	**49.3**	**17.3**	**21.9**	**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 Global 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-432-71-S-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 beginning actual 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) **Boilers #1 and #2**

A. Fuel

1. Boilers #1 and #2 shall fire only natural gas, distillate fuel, or #6 fuel oil. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

2. Global shall not exceed a combined fuel use limit for Boilers #1 and #2 equivalent to 168,750 MMBtu/year of heat input on a 12-month rolling total basis. Compliance shall be demonstrated by records of fuel use and calculations of the heat input to Boilers #1 and #2 on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. When calculating the monthly heat input, the following heating values shall be used:

Fuel	Heat Input
Distillate Fuel	0.137 MMBtu/gal
#6 Fuel Oil	0.150 MMBtu/gal
Natural Gas	0.00103 MMBtu/scf

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

3. Global shall not fire distillate fuel in Boiler #1 or #2 with a maximum sulfur content that exceeds 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
4. Global shall not fire #6 fuel oil in Boiler #1 or #2 with a maximum sulfur content that exceeds 0.5% by weight. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
5. Fuel sulfur content compliance for distillate fuel and #6 fuel oil shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, a statement from the supplier that the fuel delivered meets Maine's fuel sulfur content standards, fuel supplier certification, certificate of analysis, or testing of fuel in the tank on-site. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT] For blended fuels, fuel sulfur compliance may be demonstrated by calculating the sulfur content using the above records and the relative heat content of each fuel. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 106, § 6]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Boiler #1 *(#6 fuel oil)*	PM	0.20	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103, § 2(A)(1)
Boiler #1 *(distillate fuel)*	PM	0.08	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #1 *(natural gas)*	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. chr. 115, BPT
Boiler #2 *(#6 fuel oil)*	PM	0.20	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103, § 2(A)(1)
Boiler #2 *(distillate fuel)*	PM	0.08	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Boiler #2 *(natural gas)*	PM	0.05	06-096 C.M.R. chr. 115, BPT

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

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM_{10} (lb/hr)	$PM_{2.5}$ (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #1 *(#6 fuel oil)*	3.36	3.36	0.37	8.83	6.16	0.56	0.03
Boiler #1 *(distillate fuel)*	1.34	1.34	0.26	0.03	2.45	0.61	0.02
Boiler #1 *(natural gas)*	0.87	0.87	0.13	0.01	1.68	1.41	0.09
Boiler #2 *(#6 fuel oil)*	3.36	3.36	0.37	8.83	6.16	0.56	0.03
Boiler #2 *(distillate fuel)*	1.34	1.34	0.26	0.03	2.45	0.61	0.02
Boiler #2 *(natural gas)*	0.87	0.87	0.13	0.01	1.68	1.41	0.09

D. Visible Emissions

1. When firing natural gas, visible emissions from Boilers #1 and #2 shall each not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101]

2. When firing either #6 fuel oil or distillate fuel, visible emissions from Boilers #1 and #2 shall each not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101 and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

E. Global shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJJ 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 JJJJJJ including the following [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(c)]:

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

b. Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review. Each record must be kept for 5 years following the date of each recorded action. Each record must be kept on-site or be accessible from a central location by

computer or other means that instantly provides access at the site for at least 2 years after the date of each recorded action. The records may be maintained off-site for the remaining 3 years. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(d)] Note: Standard Condition (8) of this license requires all records be retained for six years; therefore, the five-year record retention requirement of Subpart JJJJJJ shall be streamlined to the more stringent six-year requirement.

(18) **Hot Oil Heater**

A. Fuel

1. The Hot Oil Heater shall only fire natural gas or distillate fuel. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
2. Global shall not fire distillate fuel in the Hot Oil Heater with a maximum sulfur content that exceeds 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
3. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
4. Fuel sulfur content compliance for distillate fuel shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, a statement from the supplier that the fuel delivered meets Maine's fuel sulfur content standards, fuel supplier certification, certificate of analysis, or testing of fuel in the tank on-site. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Hot Oil Heater *(distillate fuel)*	PM	0.08	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
Hot Oil Heater *(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]:

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)
Hot Oil Heater *(distillate fuel)*	0.25	0.25	0.05	–	0.45	0.11	0.01
Hot Oil Heater *(natural gas)*	0.16	0.16	0.02	–	0.30	0.25	0.02

D. Visible Emissions

1. When firing natural gas, visible emissions from the Hot Oil Heater shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101]

2. When firing distillate fuel, visible emissions from the Hot Oil Heater shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101]

(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. Global 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 each unit operated for emergency purposes, the number of hours each 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. Fuel sulfur content compliance for distillate fuel shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, a statement from the supplier that the fuel delivered meets Maine's fuel sulfur content standards, fuel supplier certification, certificate of analysis, or testing of fuel in the tank on-site. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

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

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM_{10} (lb/hr)	$PM_{2.5}$ (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1	0.23	0.23	023	–	3.22	0.69	0.26

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 Global shall comply with either 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 during startup shall not exceed 50% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

3. Global shall keep records of the date, time, and duration of each startup event for which these work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard were used.

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

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

F. Generator #1 is only to be operated for maintenance purposes and for situations arising from sudden and reasonably unforeseeable events beyond the control of the source. Generator #1 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 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) **Heated Bulk Storage Tanks (Tanks #1, #2, #3, and #9)**

A. Global shall store only #6 fuel oil or asphalt in the heated bulk storage tanks. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

B. Global 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. Global 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 through 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT pursuant to the requirements of Global's Consent Decree (Civil Action No. 2:19-cv-00122-DBH, D. Me., 2019) with EPA which became effective on December 19, 2019:

   a. Global shall have no more than four (4) heated bulk storage tanks containing either #6 fuel oil or asphalt. Of those four tanks, no more than two (2) shall contain #6 fuel oil at any one time;

   b. Global shall not apply heat to the four heated bulk storage tanks for at least 120 non-heating days in aggregate, on a 12-month rolling total basis; and

   c. Global shall not exceed a throughput of 50 million gallons per year (gpy) for #6 fuel oil and 75 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. Global 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. Global 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, § 3(E)(5)(o)]

E. Testing and Monitoring Requirements

1. Global 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. Global shall maintain a log of the date and time of any changes to the blower fan speed setting (i.e., off, low, or high) of the heated tank vent collection system. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

3. Global 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 it being heated. Upon approval by the Department, Global 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)]

4. Emissions testing shall be performed both upstream and downstream of any odor or emissions control device. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 6(A)(5)]

5. Global 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. The emission factors shall not assume any control efficiency due to the mist eliminator or carbon bed. 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]

6. During any emissions testing, the product in the receiving tank must be heated to normal operating temperature. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

7. 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)]

8. Global 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]

F. 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

Global 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 (1) above; and
c. The temperature of the stored liquid on an hourly average basis.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 7(A)]

(21) **Distillate Fuel Storage Tanks (Tanks #4-8 and #14-16)**

A. Global shall store only distillate fuel (as defined in this license) in the distillate fuel storage tanks. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

B. Global shall keep readily accessible records showing the dimensions of Tank #16 and an analysis showing its capacity. These records shall be kept for the life of the tank. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.116b(a) and (b)]

C. Global shall maintain records of the products stored in Tank #16 and their respective maximum true vapor pressure. [06-096 C.F.R. § 60.116b(c)]

D. Global shall notify the Department within 30 days if the maximum true vapor pressure of the product stored in Tank #16 exceeds 5.2 kPa. [40 C.F.R. § 60.116b(d)]

E. Global 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. Global 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, § 3(E)(5)(o)]

(22) **Product Distribution, Loading Racks, and Vapor Combustion Unit**

A. Liquid petroleum product shall not be loaded into any tank truck or trailer whose most recent previous load was gasoline unless vapors displaced from the tank truck or trailer are captured and routed to the VCU. The vapor collection and VOC control systems shall be maintained in good working order and must be operated at all times product is being transferred to such tank trucks or trailers. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 4(C)(1)]

B. Global shall not exceed a process rate to the Distillate Loading Rack VCU of 2,400 gallons/minute of distillate fuel. Compliance shall be demonstrated by flow meters used for sales records. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

C. Global shall operate and maintain the VCU in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

D. Visible emissions from the VCU shall not exceed 5% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

E. All loading and vapor lines shall be equipped with fittings which make vapor-tight connections and which close automatically when disconnected.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 4(C)(2)]

F. The pressure in the vapor collection system shall not exceed the tank truck or trailer pressure relief settings. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171, § 4(C)(3)]

G. A lower explosive limit (LEL) reading of 100% or greater obtained within one inch around any potential leak source of the tank truck, including all loading couplings, vapor lines, and fittings employed in the transfer of product, is prohibited.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

H. VOC emissions from the VCU shall not exceed 10 milligrams per liter of product transferred. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

I. Global shall conduct a compliance test of the VCU prior to June 15th of every fifth calendar year (next test due by June 15, 2024). A report containing the test results shall be submitted to the Department within 30 days of the completion of testing in accordance with the Department's stack test protocol. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

J. Global shall conduct a leak inspection of all equipment at the Distillate Loading Rack and around the VCU, utilizing sight, sound, and smell at a minimum of once per month. All leaks must be repaired or the line with the leak taken out of service 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]

K. Global 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. Global shall make these records available for inspection by the Department. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(23) **Facility-Wide Emission Limits**

A. Global shall not exceed a facility-wide emission limit of 21.9 tpy of VOC on a 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

B. Global 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. Global 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 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/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, Global 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 storing asphalt 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 temperature of the stored product is below 130 °F.

c. A tank storing #6 fuel oil shall be assumed to be emitting at the same rate as a normal operating day unless the tank is being (or has been) emptied and degassed.

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

a. VOC emissions from the VCU shall be based on the liters of product transferred and the emission rate demonstrated at the most recent emissions test. HAP emissions shall be based on the expected normal HAP content of the gasoline vapors being controlled and the VOC destruction efficiency of the VCU.

b. Emissions from the loading of trucks for which the most recent previous load was not gasoline are not required to be controlled by the VCU. Global shall estimate emissions from the uncontrolled loading of asphalt and #6 fuel oil by using emission factors developed from previous site-specific testing conducted at the facility in 2012 for asphalt and in 2013 for residual oil. Uncontrolled loading of any distillate product 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

Global shall keep an updated inventory of equipment (e.g., valves, pump seals, connectors, flanges, etc.) and calculate fugitive emissions of VOC 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

   VOC emissions from combustion equipment (i.e., Boilers #1 & #2, the Hot Oil Heater, and Emergency Generator #1) 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. Global 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. For loading rack emissions controlled by the VCU, liters of product transferred on a monthly basis;
7. VOC emission rate demonstrated at the most recent performance test for the VCU;
8. Equipment and product information necessary to calculate emissions from the loading rack for emissions not controlled by the VCU in accordance with AP-42, Chapter 5.2;
9. Equipment and product information necessary to calculate emissions from facility piping in accordance with EPA's *Protocol for Equipment Leak Emission Estimates*; and
10. Fuel use on a monthly basis for Boilers #1 & #2, the Hot Oil Heater, and Emergency Generator #1.

(24) **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

Global shall perform inspections in accordance with the following:

1. At least once per calendar quarter Global shall conduct an inspection survey of each tank subject to the inspection surveys under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 171 (i.e., each non-exempt 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 Global 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, Global may elect to presume that a leak is present without further confirmation. If a leak is determined or presumed to be present, Global 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, Global 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, Global shall notify the Department of the leak, the reason for the delay, and the expected date of the repair. Global 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 Global 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

Global 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, Global 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, Global 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. Global 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. Global 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 ($\mu g/m^3$) 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]

(25) **Fugitive Emissions**

A. Global shall not cause emissions of any fugitive dust during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation 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. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(C)(1)]

B. Global 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. Upon request by the Department, compliance with this standard shall be determined pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 22. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(C)(2)]

(26) **Annual Emission Statements**

A. In accordance with *Emission Statements*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137, Global 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. Global 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, the Hot Oil Heater, and Emergency Generator #1 (each) on a monthly basis;
2. The sulfur content of the residual fuel fired in Boilers #1 & #2;
3. The sulfur content of the distillate fuel fired in Boilers #1 and #2, the Hot Oil Heater, and Emergency Generator #1;
4. Capacity and monthly throughput of each heated and non-heated bulk storage tank;
5. Calculations of the facility-wide VOC and HAP emissions (as applicable) 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, Global shall report to the Department emissions of hazardous air pollutants as required by 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 137, § (3)(C). Global 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)]

(27) 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, Global may be required to submit additional information. Upon written request from the Department, Global 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 5th DAY OF DECEMBER, 2023.

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: 11/23/2022
Date of application acceptance: 11/28/2022

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

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

FILED

DEC 05, 2023

State of Maine
Board of Environmental Protection