



DEPARTMENT ORDER

**Trombley Industries, Inc.
Aroostook County
Limestone, Maine
A-535-71-L-A**

**Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Air Emission License
Amendment #1**

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

Trombley Industries, Inc. (Trombley) was issued Air Emission License A-535-71-K-R on 3/25/2015, for the operation of emission sources associated with their hot mix asphalt plant, concrete batch plant and crushed stone and gravel facility.

Trombley has requested an amendment to their license in order to add a second asphalt batch plant, a Remco VSI crusher, and a generator.

The main office is located at 849 Access Highway, Limestone, Maine.

B. Definitions

Distillate Fuel means the following:

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

Specification Waste Oil means a petroleum-based oil which, through use or handling, has become unsuitable for its original purpose due to the presence of impurities or loss of original properties, and meets all of the following requirements:

- It has sufficient liquid content to be free flowing;
- It meets all of the constituent and property standards as specified in *Waste Oil Management Rules*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 860;
- It does not otherwise exhibit hazardous waste characteristics; and
- It has not been mixed with a hazardous waste.

Nonmetallic mineral processing plant means any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral wherever located, including lime plants, power plants, steel mills, asphalt concrete plants, portland cement plants (not including concrete batch plants), or any other facility processing nonmetallic minerals.

C. Application Classification

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

The modification of a minor source is considered a major or minor modification based on whether or not expected emissions increases exceed the “Significant Emissions” levels as defined in the Department’s *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (C.M.R.) ch. 100. The emissions increases are determined by subtracting the current licensed annual emissions preceding the modification from the maximum future licensed annual emissions, as follows:

Pollutant	Current License (TPY)	Future License (TPY)	Net Change (TPY)	Significant Emissions Levels
PM	1.1	7.3	6.2	100
PM ₁₀	1.1	7.3	6.2	100
SO ₂	6.0	14.8	8.8	100
NO _x	2.6	23.4	20.8	100
CO	8.6	51.0	42.4	100
VOC	0.2	1.3	1.1	50

This modification is determined to be a minor modification and has been processed as such.

D. Facility Classification

With the annual fuel limit on Asphalt Plant #1 and Generator #1, and the tons/year production limits on Asphalt Plant #2, the facility is licensed as follows:

- As a synthetic minor source of air emissions, because Trombley 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.

E. Emission Equipment

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

Asphalt Plant

Equipment	Process Rate (tons/hour)	Design Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Control Device	Date of Manuf.
Asphalt Plant #2	180	70.0	Distillate fuel, 0.0015%	Baghouse	Burner: 1985
			Spec. Waste Oil, 0.5%		Kiln: 1996

Rock Crushers

Designation	Powered	Process Rate (tons/hour)	Date of Manufacture	Control Device
Crusher #3	Generator #1	70	2015	Spray Nozzles

Engines

Unit ID	Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Max. Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Date of Manuf.
Generator #1	5.0	35	distillate fuel, 0.0015%	1977

Trombley may operate other nonmetallic mineral processing equipment not explicitly listed including grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck or railcar loading stations. Requirements for this equipment are included in sections of this license for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants.

Trombley 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, Trombley 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.

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT

A. Introduction

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

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

B. Asphalt Plant #2

Trombley will operate a stationary asphalt batch plant (Asphalt Plant #2) with a maximum hourly throughput of 180 ton/hr of asphalt and a 70 MMBtu/hr burner firing distillate fuel and specification waste oil.

In the past, it has been assumed that there is a linear relationship between the fuel required for an asphalt plant burner and the plant output. Meaning, it has been assumed that to operate at 100% throughput requires the burner to fire at 100%, to operate at 75% throughput requires the burner to fire at 75%, etc. This assumption allows for an asphalt plant to have its annual emissions limited by placing a fuel limit on the burner.

However, in some cases it has been determined that the asphalt plant is operated significantly more efficiently than originally anticipated. This allows the burner to operate at a lower firing rate than would be expected for the asphalt output. Since emission factors for asphalt plants are based on tons of asphalt produced, without the previously mentioned linear relationship between plant output and burner firing rate, a fuel limit on the asphalt plant is not sufficient to limit the equipment's annual emissions.

Therefore, to ensure annual emissions are limited to less than major source thresholds, asphalt throughput is limited instead of fuel consumption. Accordingly, the annual throughput of the asphalt plant shall not exceed 200,000 tons of asphalt per year on 12-month rolling total basis.

1. BACT Findings

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

- PM, PM₁₀ – 0.03 gr/dscf and the use of a baghouse per 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT
- SO₂ – 0.088 lb/ton based on AP-42 Table 11.1-5 dated 3/04
- NO_x – 0.12 lb/ton based on AP-42 Table 11.1-5 dated 3/04
- CO – 0.40 lb/ton based on AP-42 Table 11.1-5 dated 3/04
- VOC – 0.036 lb/ton based on AP-42 Table 11.1-6 dated 3/04
- Visible Emissions – 40 C.F.R. § 60.11(c)

The BACT emission limits for Asphalt Plant #2 are the following:

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Asphalt Plant #2	10.03	10.03	15.84	21.60	72.00	1.48

Asphalt Plant #2 is exempt from the requirements of *Visible Emissions Regulation*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101 because it is subject to a visible emission standard under 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart I.

This is consistent with the PM limit contained in *Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart I of 20% opacity.

General process emissions from Asphalt Plant #2 shall be controlled so as to prevent visible emissions in excess of 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

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

Records shall be maintained documenting the quantity and analyzed test results of all specification waste oil fired in Asphalt Plant #2.

2. New Source Performance Standards

Asphalt Plant #2 was manufactured in 1996 and is therefore subject to the federal Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) *Standards of Performance for Hot Mix Asphalt Facilities*, 40 Code of Federal Regulation (C.F.R.) Part 60, Subpart I for facilities constructed or modified after June 11, 1973.

a. Notification

Trombley shall submit notification to EPA and the Department of the date of initial startup of Asphalt Plant #2. [40 C.F.R. § 60.7(a)(3)]

b. Standards

(1) Particulate Matter (PM)

Asphalt Plant #2 shall not exceed an emission limit of 0.04 gr/dscf.
[40 C.F.R. § 60.92(a)(1)]

The Department has determined that the proposed BACT particulate matter emission limit is more stringent than the applicable limit in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart I. Therefore, the particulate matter limit for Asphalt Plant #2 has been streamlined to the more stringent BACT limit, and only this more stringent limit shall be included in the air emission license.

(2) Opacity

Visible emissions from Asphalt Plant #2 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.92(a)(2) and 60.93(b)(2)] This standard applies at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. [40 C.F.R. § 60.11(c)]

c. Initial Compliance Requirements

Trombley shall perform the following within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which Asphalt Plant #2 will be operated but not later than 180 days after the initial startup:

(1) Trombley shall conduct an initial performance test for PM using 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 5. [40 C.F.R. § 60.93(b)(1)]

(2) Trombley shall conduct an initial performance test for opacity using 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9. [40 C.F.R. § 60.93(b)(2)]

3. Control Equipment

Emissions from Asphalt Plant #2 shall be controlled by a baghouse.

4. Periodic Monitoring

The performance of the baghouse shall be monitored by either one of the following at all times Asphalt Plant #2 is operating:

a. Continuous PM Detector

When the detector signals excessive PM concentrations in the exhaust stream, Trombley shall take corrective action within 24 hours, or immediately if visible emissions exceed 20% opacity.

b. Personnel Available On-site with a Current EPA 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9 Visible Emissions Certification

When visible emissions exceed 20% opacity, Asphalt Plant #2 is operating with insufficient control, and corrective action shall be taken immediately.

Trombley shall keep records of baghouse failures, baghouse maintenance, and baghouse inspections.

Trombley shall keep records of fuel use and tons of asphalt produced for Asphalt Plant #2 which shall be maintained for at least six years and made available to the Department upon request. Records shall also be maintained recording the quantity and analyzed test results of all specification waste oil fired in the unit.

5. Contaminated Soils

Trombley may process up to 10,000 cubic yards per year of soil contaminated by gasoline or distillate fuel without prior approval from the Department. This limit may be exceeded with written authorization from the Department. The plant owner or operator shall notify the Department (regional inspector) at least 24 hours prior to processing the contaminated soil and specify the contaminating fuel and quantity, origin of the soil and fuel, and the disposition of the contaminated soil.

C. Crusher #3

Crusher #3 is a Remco VSI-Sand Max portable unit which was manufactured in 2015 with rated capacity of 70 tons/hr. The nonmetallic mineral processing plant also consists of other equipment associated with Crusher #3, such as screens and belt conveyors.

1. BACT Findings

The regulated pollutant from nonmetallic mineral processing plants is particulate matter. To meet the requirements of BPT for control of particulate matter emissions, Trombley shall maintain water sprays on Crusher #3 and associated equipment and operate as needed to control visible emissions.

Visible emissions from Crusher #3 shall be limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

Visible emissions from nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment other than crushers (transfer points on belt conveyors, screening operations, etc.) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

2. New Source Performance Standards

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

Crusher #3 is part of a portable nonmetallic mineral processing plant which is physically limited to a maximum capacity of 150 ton/hr or less. Therefore, this equipment is not subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO. [40 C.F.R. § 60.670(c)]

D. Generator #1

Generator #1 is a portable engine used to power Crusher #3. Generator #1 has a maximum capacity of 5.0 MMBtu/hr, firing distillate fuel. The generator was manufactured in 1977 and is powered by a Cummins engine. The fuel fired in Generators #1 shall be limited to 40,000 gallons/year on a calendar year total basis of distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight). This fuel limit shall apply regardless of where the units are operated.

1. BACT Findings

a. Particulate Matter (PM and PM₁₀)

PM emissions from distillate fuel-fired engines are generally controlled through proper operation and maintenance of the engines. Given the small size of

Generator #1 and the portability of the engine, additional control for PM is not practically feasible.

BACT for PM/PM₁₀ emissions from Generator #1 shall be proper operation and maintenance of the unit and emission limits listed in the tables below.

b. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

For an engine that fires distillate fuel on a portable unit, the use of a wet scrubber or other additional SO₂ add-on control methods are not practically feasible. The most practical method for limiting SO₂ emissions of such an engine is the use of low sulfur fuel, such as distillate fuel with a sulfur content no greater than 0.0015% by weight.

BACT for SO₂ emissions from Generator #1 shall be the use of distillate fuel with a sulfur content no greater than 0.0015% by weight and SO₂ emission limits listed in the tables below.

c. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

Potentially available control options for reducing NO_x emissions from a distillate fuel-fired engine includes combustion controls, selective catalytic reduction (SCR), and non-selective catalytic reduction (NSCR). Combustion controls are implemented through design features such as electronic engine controls, injection systems, combustion chamber geometry, and turbocharging systems.

SCR and NSCR are both post-combustion NO_x reduction technologies. SCR injects ammonia to react with NO_x in the gas stream in the presence of a catalyst to form nitrogen and water. NSCR uses a catalyst to convert CO, NO_x, and hydrocarbons into carbon dioxide, nitrogen, and water without the use of an additional reagent, and requires strict air-to-fuel control to maintain high reduction effectiveness without increasing hydrocarbon emissions. Neither SCR nor NSCR are practically feasible considering the small size of the engine and the portability of the engine.

BACT for NO_x emissions from Generator #1 shall be the use of good combustion controls, proper operation and maintenance of the unit, and a NO_x emission limit listed in the table below.

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

CO and VOC emissions are a result of incomplete combustion caused by conditions such as insufficient residence time or limited oxygen availability. CO and VOC emissions from a distillate fuel-fired engine is generally controlled through proper operation and maintenance. Oxidation catalysts have been used on larger engines

to reduce CO and VOC emission levels in the exhaust, but, like SCR and NSCR, use of an oxidation catalyst on such a small engine that is not stationary is not practically feasible.

BACT for CO and VOC emissions from Generator #1 shall be proper operation and maintenance of the unit, and emission limits listed in the table below.

2. The BACT emission limits for the Generator #1 were based on the following:

PM, PM₁₀ - 0.12 lb/MMBtu from 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103
SO₂ - combustion of distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight)
NO_x - 3.2 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
CO - 0.85 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
VOC - 0.09 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
Visible Emissions - 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT

3. The BACT emission limits for Generator #1 are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Generator #1	PM	0.12

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1	1.00	1.00	0.01	16.00	4.25	0.45

Visible emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

4. New Source Performance Standards

Generator #1 is considered a non-road engine, as opposed to a stationary engine, since Generator #1 is portable and will be moved to various sites with the plant. Therefore, Generator #1 is not subject to *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart III. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4200]

5. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

Generator #1 is considered a non-road engine, as opposed to a stationary engine, since Generator #1 is portable and will be moved to various sites with the plant. Therefore, Generator #1 is not subject to *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air*

Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. The definition in 40 C.F.R. § 1068.30 states that a non-road engine is an internal combustion engine that meets certain criteria, including: “Portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indicia of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform.” 40 C.F.R. § 1068.30 further states that an engine is not a non-road engine if it remains or will remain at a location for more than 12 consecutive months or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. An engine located at a seasonal source (a stationary source that remains in a single location on a permanent basis (i.e., at least two years) and that operates at that single location approximately three months (or more) each year) is an engine that remains at a seasonal source during the full annual operating period of the seasonal source. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6585]

E. Annual Emissions

Trombley shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, based on a calendar year total. The tons per year limits were calculated based on the following:

- Firing 170,000 gal/year of distillate and specification waste oil in Asphalt Plant #1;
- Processing 200,000 ton/year of asphalt in Asphalt Plant #2;
- Firing 40,000 gal/year of distillate fuel in Generator #1.

Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility
Tons/year

(used to calculate the annual license fee)

	PM	PM₁₀	SO₂	NO_x	CO	VOC
Asphalt Plant #1	1.1	1.1	6.0	2.6	8.6	0.2
Asphalt Plant #2	5.6	5.6	8.8	12.0	40.0	0.8
Generator #1	0.6	0.6	neg.	8.8	2.4	0.3
Total TPY	7.3	7.3	14.8	23.4	51.0	1.3

Pollutant	Tons/year
Single HAP	9.9
Total HAP	24.9

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

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

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM ₁₀	25
SO ₂	50
NO _x	50
CO	250

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

ORDER

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

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

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License Amendment A-535-71-L-A, subject to the conditions found in Air Emission A-535-71-K-R and the following conditions.

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

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

The following are new conditions to be added to air emission license A-535-71-K-R.

(24) Asphalt Plant #2

A. Fuel Use

1. Asphalt Plant #2 is licensed to fire distillate fuel and specification waste oil. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]
2. The facility shall not purchase or otherwise obtain distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content that exceeds 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]
3. Records shall be maintained documenting the quantity and analyzed test results of all specification waste oil fired in Asphalt Plant #2. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT and 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 860]

B. The annual throughput of Asphalt Plant #2 shall not exceed 200,000 tons of asphalt per year on a 12-month rolling total basis. Records of asphalt production shall be kept on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

C. Emissions from Asphalt Plant #2 shall vent to a baghouse, and all components of Asphalt Plant #2 shall be maintained so as to prevent PM leaks. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

D. The performance of the baghouse shall be monitored by either one of the following at all times Asphalt Plant #2 is operating. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]:

1. Continuous PM detector: When the detector signals excessive PM concentrations in the exhaust stream, Trombley shall take corrective action within 24 hours, or immediately if opacity exceeds 20%.
2. Personnel available on-site with a current EPA Method 9 visible emissions certification: When visible emissions exceed 20% opacity, Asphalt Plant #2 is operating with insufficient control, and corrective action shall be taken immediately.

E. To document maintenance of the baghouse, the licensee shall keep maintenance records recording the date and location of all bag failures as well as all routine maintenance and inspections. The maintenance and inspection records shall be kept on-site at the Asphalt Plant #2 location. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

- F. Emissions from Asphalt Plant #2 baghouse shall not exceed the following [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]:

Pollutant	grs/dscf	lb/hr
PM	0.03	10.03
PM ₁₀	-	10.03
SO ₂	-	15.84
NO _x	-	21.60
CO	-	72.00
VOC	-	1.48

- G. General process emissions from Asphalt Plant #2 shall be controlled so as to prevent visible emissions in excess of 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

- H. Trombley shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart I applicable to Asphalt Plant #2 including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Notification

Trombley shall submit notification to EPA and the Department of the date of initial startup of Asphalt Plant #2. [40 C.F.R. § 60.7(a)(3)]

2. Visible emissions from Asphalt Plant #2 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.92(a)(2) and 60.93(b)(2)] This standard applies at all times except during periods of startup, shutdown, and malfunction. [40 C.F.R. § 60.11(c)]

3. Initial Compliance Requirements

Trombley shall perform the following within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which Asphalt Plant #2 will be operated but not later than 180 days after the initial startup:

- a. Trombley shall conduct an initial performance test for PM using 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 5. [40 C.F.R. § 60.93(b)(1)]
- b. Trombley shall conduct an initial performance test for opacity using 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 9. [40 C.F.R. § 60.93(b)(2)]

- I. Trombley may process up to 10,000 cubic yards per year of soil contaminated by gasoline or distillate fuel without prior approval from the Department. This limit may be exceeded with written authorization from the Department. The plant owner or operator shall notify the Department (regional inspector) at least 24 hours prior to

processing the contaminated soil and specify the contaminating fuel and quantity, origin of the soil and fuel, and the disposition of the contaminated soil.
[06-096 C.F.R. 115, BPT]

- J. Trombley shall not process soils which are classified as hazardous waste, or which have unknown contaminants. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
- K. When processing contaminated soils, Trombley shall maintain records which specify the quantity and type of contaminant in the soil as well as the origin and characterization of the contaminated soil. In addition, when processing contaminated soil, Trombley shall maintain records of processing temperature, asphalt feed rates, and dryer throughput on an hourly basis. The material shall be handled in accordance with the requirements of the Department's Bureau of Remediation and Waste Management. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(25) Crusher #3

- A. Trombley shall install and maintain spray nozzles for control of particulate matter on the nonmetallic mineral processing plant. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]
- B. Trombley shall maintain records detailing and quantifying the hours of operation on a daily basis for all of the crushers. The operation records shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]
- C. Visible emissions from Crusher #3 shall be limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § (3)(B)(2)]
- D. Visible emissions from nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment other than crushers (transfer points on belt conveyors, screening operations, etc.) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101 § (3)(B)(4)]
- E. Crusher #3 shall not be attached or clamped via cable, chain, turnbuckle, bolt, or other means (except electrical connections) to any anchor, slab, or structure (including bedrock) that must be removed prior to transportation.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT and 40 C.F.R. § 60.670(c)(2)]

(26) Generator #1

A. Fuel Use

1. Generator #1 is licensed to fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight). Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, fuel supplier certification, certificate of analysis, or testing of the tank containing the fuel to be fired.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]
2. Total fuel use for Generator #1 shall not exceed 40,000 gal/yr of distillate fuel, regardless of where the unit is operated. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity and type of fuel delivered. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year basis.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Generator #1	PM	0.12	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT

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

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO₂ (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1	1.00	1.00	0.01	16.00	4.25	0.45

**Trombley Industries, Inc.
Aroostook County
Limestone, Maine
A-535-71-L-A**

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**Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Air Emission License
Amendment #1**

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

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 25th DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 2020.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY:  for
MELANIE LOYZIM, ACTING COMMISSIONER

The term of this amendment shall be concurrent with the term of Air Emission License A-535-71-K-R.

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 10/11/2019

Date of application acceptance: 10/21/2019

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

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

