



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION



PAUL R. LEPAGE
GOVERNOR

PATRICIA W. AHO
COMMISSIONER

**Nestle Waters North America Inc.
d/b/a Poland Spring Bottling Company
Androscoggin County
Poland, Maine
A-701-71-I-R/A (SM)**

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

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

Nestle Waters North America doing business as Poland Spring Bottling Company (Poland Spring) has applied to renew their Air Emission License permitting the operation of emission sources associated with their water processing and bottling facility.

Poland Spring has requested an amendment to their license in order to:

- Correct the heat input capacity for Boiler #8.
- Include the firing of natural gas in the boilers in addition to #2 fuel oil.

The equipment addressed in this license is located at 109 Poland Spring Drive, Poland, Maine

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

Boilers

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Maximum Capacity (MMBtu/hr)</u>	<u>Maximum Firing Rate</u>	<u>Fuel Type, % sulfur</u>	<u>Install. Date</u>	<u>Stack #</u>
Boiler #4	16.7	119.5 gal/hr 16,300 scfh	#2 fuel oil, 0.5% natural gas	1998	2
Boiler #5	9.0	64.3 gal/hr 8,800 scfh	#2 fuel oil, 0.5% natural gas	2000	2
Boiler #6	9.0	64.3 gal/hr 8,800 scfh	#2 fuel oil, 0.5% natural gas	2000	2

Boiler #8 has a heat input of 0.95 MMBtu/hr (firing propane), not 1.2 MMBtu/hr as previously licensed, and is therefore considered an insignificant activity.

Generators

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Maximum Capacity</u>	<u>Firing Rate (gal/hr)</u>	<u>Fuel Type, % sulfur</u>	<u>Install. Date</u>	<u>Stack #</u>
Generator #1	2.44 MMBtu/hr 382 HP	17.8	diesel fuel, 0.0015%	1998	4

Process Equipment **

<u>Equipment</u>	<u>Pollutant Emitted</u>
Ink Jets	VOC
Parts Washer	VOC

** Poland Spring also has label adhesive and plastic bottle molding processes that have been determined to emit negligible/insignificant amounts of VOC.

C. Application Classification

The modification of a minor source is considered a major or minor modification based on whether or not expected emission increases exceed the "Significant Emission Levels" as defined in the Department's regulations. The emission increases are determined by subtracting the current licensed emissions preceding

the modification from the maximum future licensed allowed emissions, as follows:

Pollutant	Current License (TPY)	Future License (TPY)	Net Change (TPY)	Sig. Level
PM	3.3	7.7	+4.4	100
PM ₁₀	3.3	7.7	+4.4	100
SO ₂	26.4	26.4	-0-	100
NO _x	17.1	17.5	+0.4	100
CO	4.6	13.0	+8.4	100
VOC	6.6	6.5	-0.1	50

This modification is determined to be a minor modification. Therefore, the license is considered to be a renewal with a minor modification and has been processed through *Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations, 06-096 CMR 115* (as amended). With the annual fuel oil use limit and the operating hours restriction on Generator #1, the facility is licensed below the major source thresholds and is considered a synthetic minor.

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 CMR 100* (as amended). Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment as well as for those sources located in designated non-attainment areas.

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.

Process Description

Poland Spring produces bottled water. The bottles are filled with filtered water, capped, and labeled. Different production lines are operated throughout the facility depending on the size and kind of bottle being filled (ie. plastic bottles, plastic cartons, and glass bottles) as well as lines for flavored, carbonated water.

To make the various sized plastic bottles, Poland Spring uses small plastic pre-forms. The pre-forms are placed in molds, heated slightly, and then formed into the bottle shape with high pressure air. Glass bottles are made elsewhere and are shipped in to be filled.

Most of the labels are affixed to the bottle using hot melt adhesive, although some of the labels for the larger plastic cartons are self-sticking. Each bottle and box of bottles is identified using inks to distinguish batches, dates, times, etc.

The bottles are placed into cardboard cases and are heat-wrapped with film. The cases are conveyed to pallet wrapping units where the cases are then arranged on pallets and the pallet load is heat-wrapped with film. After packaging, the bottled water is temporarily stored until it is shipped for distribution.

The three oil boilers are used for both general heating purposes and in the process, including the condensation removal and in the clean-in-place (CIP) procedures. In the carbonated water line, the bottles are filled cold and are then sent through a heater to remove the condensate on the outside of the bottle so that the labels will stick to the plastic. Also, steam is used in portions of the heat-wrap process and bottle making process.

B. Boilers

Boiler #4 (16.7 MMBtu/hr), the main boiler for the facility, is a low emissions model Cleaver Brooks fire tube boiler which fires #2 fuel oil meeting the criteria in ASTM D396 (not to exceed 0.5% sulfur).

Boilers #5 and #6 (9.0 MMBtu/hr each) are low emissions 215 horsepower Cleaver Brooks flexible watertube boilers (model FLX-900), firing #2 fuel oil meeting the criteria in ASTM D396. Boilers #5 and #6 are used as back-up boilers to boiler #4.

Poland Spring has requested the ability to also fire natural gas in the boilers.

Boiler #4 is subject to New Source Performance Standards (NSPS), 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc, *Standards of Performance for Small Industrial-Commercial-*

Institutional Steam Generating Units, for steam generating units greater than 10 MMBtu/hr manufactured after June 9, 1989.

Due to their size, Boilers #5 and #6 are not subject to the NSPS 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc.

1. BACT/BPT Findings

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

Boiler #4: #2 Fuel Oil

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.06 lb/MMBtu and 1.0 lb/hr based on previous BACT
- SO₂ – based on firing ASTM D396 compliant #2 fuel oil (0.5% sulfur); 0.5 lb/MMBtu
- NO_x – 0.25 lb/MMBtu and 4.18 lb/hr based on previous BACT
- CO – 1.20 lb/hr based on previous BACT
- VOC – 0.40 lb/hr based on previous BACT
- Opacity – 06-096 CMR 101 and previous BACT

Boilers #5 & #6: #2 Fuel Oil (each)

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.03 lb/MMBtu and 0.27 lb/hr based on previous BACT
- SO₂ – based on firing ASTM D396 compliant #2 fuel oil (0.5% sulfur); 0.5 lb/MMBtu
- NO_x – 0.187 lb/MMBtu and 1.68 lb/hr based on previous BACT
- CO – 0.36 lb/hr based on previous BACT
- VOC – 0.23 lb/hr based on previous BACT
- Opacity – 06-096 CMR 101 and previous BACT

All Boilers: Natural Gas

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.05 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 115, BACT
- SO₂ – 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
- Opacity – 06-096 CMR 101 and 06-096 CMR 115, BACT

The BPT/BACT emission limits for the boiler are the following:

<u>Unit</u>	<u>PM (lb/hr)</u>	<u>PM₁₀ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>SO₂ (lb/hr)</u>	<u>NO_x (lb/hr)</u>	<u>CO (lb/hr)</u>	<u>VOC (lb/hr)</u>
Boiler #4 (16.7 MMBtu/hr) #2 fuel oil	1.00	1.00	8.41	4.18	1.20	0.40
Boiler #4 (16.7 MMBtu/hr) nat gas	0.84	0.84	neg	1.62	1.36	0.09
Boiler #5 (9.0 MMBtu/hr) #2 fuel oil	0.27	0.27	4.53	1.68	0.36	0.23
Boiler #5 (16.7 MMBtu/hr) nat gas	0.45	0.45	neg	0.87	0.73	0.05
Boiler #6 (9.0 MMBtu/hr) #2 fuel oil	0.27	0.27	4.53	1.68	0.36	0.23
Boiler #6 (16.7 MMBtu/hr) nat gas	0.45	0.45	neg	0.87	0.73	0.05

When only natural gas is being fired in the boilers, visible emissions from the boiler's common stack (exhausting boilers #4, #5 and #6) shall not exceed 10% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 3 hour period.

When any one boiler is firing #2 fuel oil, visible emissions from the boiler's common stack shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 3 hour period.

When more than one boiler is firing #2 fuel oil, visible emissions from the boiler's common stack shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block average in a 3 hour period.

Poland Spring shall be limited to 750,000 gallons per year of #2 fuel oil, based on a 12-month rolling total. Use of natural gas is unlimited. However, monthly records of facility natural gas usage, as described in the Periodic Monitoring section below, is still required.

Prior to July 1, 2016, or by the date otherwise stated in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the #2 fuel oil fired at the facility shall be ASTM D396 compliant #2 fuel oil (maximum sulfur content of 0.5% by weight). Per 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), beginning July 1, 2016, or on the date specified in the statute, the facility shall fire #2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm), and beginning January 1, 2018, or on the date specified in the statute, the facility shall fire #2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content

limit of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). The specific dates contained in this paragraph reflect the current dates in the statute as of the effective date of this license; however, if the statute is revised, the facility shall comply with the revised dates upon promulgation of the statute revision.

2. Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for the boilers shall include recordkeeping to document fuel use both on a monthly and 12 month rolling total basis. Documentation shall include the type of fuel used and sulfur content of the #2 fuel oil.

3. 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ

Boilers #4, #5, and #6 may be subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources* (40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ).

Gas-fired boilers are exempt from 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ. However, boilers which fire #2 fuel oil are not. A "gas-fired boiler" is defined as any boiler that burns gaseous fuels not combined with any solid fuels and burns liquid fuel only during periods of gas curtailment, gas supply interruption, startups, or periodic testing on liquid fuel. Periodic testing of liquid fuel shall not exceed a combined total of 48 hours during any calendar year.[40 CFR Part 63.11237]

Any boilers designed to burn fuels besides natural gas prior to June 4, 2010 will be considered an existing boiler under this rule. A boiler which currently fires natural gas, but converts back to firing another fuel (such as #2 fuel oil) in the future, would become subject as an existing boiler at the time it is converted back to fuel oil.

For informational purposes, a summary of the currently applicable federal 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ requirements is listed below. At this time, the Department has not taken delegation of this area source MACT (Maximum Achievable Control Technology) rule promulgated by EPA, however Poland Spring is still subject to the requirements. Notification forms and additional rule information can be found on the following website:

<http://www.epa.gov/ttn/atw/boiler/boilerpg.html>.

a. Compliance Dates, Notifications, and Work Practice Requirements

i. Initial Notification of Compliance

An Initial Notification submittal to EPA is due no later than January 20, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(2)]

ii. Boiler Tune-Up Program

(a) A boiler tune-up program shall be implemented to include the initial tune-up of applicable boilers no later than March 21, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11196(a)(1)]

(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 for boilers greater than 5 MMBtu/hr or 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr, boilers with oxygen trim system, seasonal boilers, and limited use boilers. [40 CFR Part 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 CFR Part 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 for boilers greater than 5 MMBtu/hr or 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than 5 MMBtu/hr, boilers with oxygen trim system, seasonal boilers, and limited use boilers. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(3)]
4. Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 CFR Part 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 CFR Part 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 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(7)]

- (c) After conducting the initial boiler tune-up, a Notification of Compliance Status shall be submitted to EPA no later than July 19, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(b)]

- (d) The facility shall implement a boiler tune-up program after the initial tune-up and initial compliance report (called a Notification of Compliance Status) has been submitted.

1. 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
New or Existing Oil, Biomass and Coal fired boilers that are not designated as "Boilers with less frequent tune up requirements" listed below	Every 2 years
<i>New and Existing Oil, Biomass, and Coal fired Boilers with less frequent tune up requirements</i>	
Seasonal (see definition §63.11237)	Every 5 years
Limited use (see definition §63.11237)	Every 5 years
With a heat input capacity of <5MMBtu/hr	Every 5 years
Boiler with oxygen trim system which maintains an optimum air-to-fuel ratio that would otherwise be subject to a biennial tune up	Every 5 years

[40 CFR Part 63.11223(a) and Table 2]

2. The tune-up compliance report shall be maintained onsite and, if requested, submitted to EPA. The report shall contain the concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen in volume percent, measured at high fire or typical operating load, before and after the boiler tune-up, a description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler, and the types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler. [40 CFR Part 63.11223(b)(6)] The compliance report shall also include the company name and address; a compliance statement signed by a responsible

official certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness; and a description of any deviations and corrective actions. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(b)]

iii. Energy Assessment

Boiler #4 may be subject to the energy assessment requirement as follows:

(a) A one-time energy assessment shall be performed by a qualified energy assessor on the applicable boilers no later than March 21, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11196(a)(3)]

(b) The energy assessment shall include a visual inspection of the boiler system; an evaluation of operating characteristics of the affected boiler systems, specifications of energy use systems, operating and maintenance procedures, and unusual operating constraints; an inventory of major energy use systems consuming energy from affected boiler(s) and which are under control of the boiler owner or operator; a review of available architectural and engineering plans, facility operation and maintenance procedures and logs, and fuel usage; a list of major energy conservation measures that are within the facility's control; a list of the energy savings potential of the energy conservation measures identified; and a comprehensive report detailing the ways to improve efficiency, the cost of specific improvements, benefits, and the time frame for recouping those investments.
[40 CFR Part 63, Table 2(4)]

(c) A Notification of Compliance Status shall be submitted to EPA no later than July 19, 2014. [40 CFR Part 63.11225(a)(4) and 40 CFR Part 63.11214(c)]

b. Recordkeeping

Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63 Subpart JJJJJ including the following [40 CFR Part 63.11225(c)]: copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation; 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; documentation of fuel type(s) used monthly by each boiler; the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of the boiler; and actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions and actions taken to restore the malfunctioning boiler to its

usual manner of operation. Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.

Note: EPA will require submission of Notification of Compliance Status reports for tune-ups and energy assessments through their electronic reporting system. However, the system will not be in place until October 2013, so sources may submit the written NOCS to the EPA Administrator. [63.1125(a)(4)(vi)]

C. Generator #1

Poland Spring operates one emergency generator (Generator #1). Generator #1 is rated at 2.44 MMBtu/hr and fires diesel fuel. Generator #1 was manufactured in 1998.

1. BACT/BPT Findings

The BACT/BPT emission limits for the generators are based on the following:

- PM/PM₁₀ - 0.12 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 CMR 103
- SO₂ - combustion of diesel fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur)
- NO_x - 4.41 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- CO - 0.95 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- VOC - 0.35 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- Opacity - 06-096 CMR 101

The BACT/BPT emission limits for Generator #1 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)
Generator #1 (2.44 MMBtu/hr) Diesel	0.29	0.29	neg	10.76	2.32	0.85

Visible emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6-minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3-hour period.

Generator #1 shall be limited to 500 hours of operation a year, based on a 12-month rolling total. Poland Spring shall keep records of the hours of operation.

2. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ

The federal regulation 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines* is applicable to Generator #1. It is considered an existing, emergency stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine at an area HAP source and is not subject to New Source Performance Standards regulations. EPA's August 9, 2010 memo (*Guidance Regarding Definition of Residential, Commercial, and Institutional Emergency Stationary RICE in the NESHAP for Stationary RICE*) specifically does not exempt this unit from the federal requirements.

a. Emergency Definition:

Emergency stationary RICE means any stationary reciprocating internal combustion engine that meets all of the following criteria:

- (1) The stationary RICE is operated to provide electrical power or mechanical work during an emergency situation. Examples include stationary RICE used to produce power for critical networks or equipment (including power supplied to portions of a facility) when electric power from the local utility (or the normal power source, if the facility runs on its own power production) is interrupted, or stationary RICE used to pump water in the case of fire or flood, etc.
- (2) Paragraph (1) above notwithstanding, the emergency stationary RICE may be operated for any combination of the purposes specified below for a maximum of 100 hours per calendar year:
 - (i) Maintenance checks and readiness testing, provided that the tests are recommended by federal, state or local government, the manufacturer, the vendor, the regional transmission organization or equivalent balancing authority and transmission operator, or the insurance company associated with the engine. The owner or operator may petition the Administrator for approval of additional hours to be used for maintenance checks and readiness testing, but a petition is not required if the owner or operator maintains records indicating that federal, state, or local standards require maintenance and testing of emergency RICE beyond 100 hours per calendar year.
 - (ii) Emergency demand response for periods in which the Reliability Coordinator under the North American Electric Reliability Corporation (NERC) Reliability Standard EOP-002-3, Capacity and Energy Emergencies (incorporated by reference, see §63.14),

or other authorized entity as determined by the Reliability Coordinator, has declared an Energy Emergency Alert Level 2 as defined in the NERC Reliability Standard EOP-002-3.

(iii) Periods where there is a deviation of voltage or frequency of 5 percent or greater below standard voltage or frequency.

(3) Paragraphs (1) and (2) above notwithstanding, emergency stationary RICE may be operated for up to 50 hours per calendar year in non-emergency situations. These 50 hours are counted as part of the 100 hours per calendar year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, emergency demand response, and periods of voltage deviation or low frequency, as provided in paragraph (2) above.

The 50 hours per calendar year for non-emergency situations cannot be used for peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity, except provided in the following paragraphs:

- (i) Prior to May 3, 2014, the 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used for peak shaving or non-emergency demand response to generate income for a facility, or to otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if the engine is operated as part of a peak shaving (load management program) with the local distribution system operator and the power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local distribution center.
- (ii) The 50 hours per year for non-emergency situations can be used to supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity if all of the following conditions are met:
 - (a) The engine is dispatched by the local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator.
 - (b) The dispatch is intended to mitigate local transmission and/or distribution limitations so as to avert potential voltage collapse or line overloads that could lead to the interruption of power supply in a local area or region.
 - (c) The dispatch follows reliability, emergency operation or similar protocols that follow specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines.
 - (d) The power is provided only to the facility itself or to support the local transmission and distribution system.
 - (e) The owner or operator identifies and records the entity that dispatches the engine and the specific NERC, regional, state, public utility commission or local standards or guidelines that

are being followed for dispatching the engine. The local balancing authority or local transmission and distribution system operator may keep these records on behalf of the engine owner or operator.

Generator #1 shall be limited to the usage outlined in §63.6640(f) and therefore may be classified as an existing emergency stationary RICE as defined in 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. Failure to comply with all of the requirements listed in §63.6640(f) may cause these engines to not be considered emergency engines and therefore subject to all the requirements for non-emergency engines.

b. 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Requirements:

(1) Operation and Maintenance Requirements

	Compliance Dates	Operating Limitations* (40 CFR §63.6603(a) and Table 2(d))
Compression ignition (diesel, fuel oil) units: (Generator #1)	No later than May 3, 2013	- Change oil and filter every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first; - Inspect the air cleaner every 1000 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary; and - Inspect all hoses and belts every 500 hours of operation or annually, whichever comes first, and replace as necessary.

* Note: Due to the 500 hour operation limit on each generator, the inspections and oil/filter changes shall be performed annually to meet the requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

Generator #1 shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or Poland Spring shall develop a maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR §63.6625(e)]

(2) Optional Oil Analysis Program

Poland Spring has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program which complies with the requirements of §63.6625(i) in order to

extend the specified oil change requirement. If this option is used, Poland Spring must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR §63.6625(i)]

(3) Non-Resettable Hour Meter Requirement

A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on each generator. [40 CFR §63.6625(f)]

(4) Startup Idle and Startup Time Minimization Requirements

During periods of startup the facility must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. [40 CFR §63.6625(h) & 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d]

(5) Annual Time Limit for Maintenance and Testing

Generator #1 shall be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, emergency demand response, and periods of voltage or frequency deviation from standards. Up to 50 hours/year of the 100 hours/year may be used in non-emergency situations (this does not include peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity unless the conditions in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii) are met). [40 CFR §63.6640(f)]

(6) Recordkeeping

Poland Spring shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on Generator #1 and the hours of operation recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the hours spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours spent for non-emergency. If Generator #1 is operated during a period of demand response or deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), Poland Spring must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of generator operation for these purposes. [40 CFR §63.6655(e) and (f)]

- (7) Requirements for Demand Response Availability Over 15 Hours Per Year (and greater than 100 brake hp)

If Poland Spring operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), the facility shall submit an annual report containing the information in §63.6650(h)(1)(i) through (ix). The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year. The annual report must be submitted electronically using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the following address:

Director, Office of Ecosystem Protection
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100
Boston, MA 02109-3912

[40 CFR §63.6650(h)]

D. VOC Emissions

Possible VOC emission sources from the processes at Poland Spring include the label adhesive, the plastic bottle molding, and the ink jet operations used to identify the bottles and cartons.

Poland Spring has determined that the adhesive used to stick the labels on bottles does emit VOC if the heated product is exposed to the atmosphere. Results show that 2% of the product is emitted if it is exposed to the atmosphere for one hour (using 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 24). In actuality, the hot melt is in liquid form and is exposed to the atmosphere for only a brief amount of time as it is rolled on the containers. Based on the information from the manufacturer, the analytical results, and the use of the hot melt, VOC emissions from this process are considered negligible.

The plastic tubes are heated as part of the high pressure molding process and a small amount of VOC emissions are released. However, emissions from the bottle production are considered insignificant.

The ink used to identify boxes, cartons, and bottles contains some VOC, even though most of the ink is water-based. Poland Spring shall keep records of the ink used, the ink VOC content, and the monthly VOC emissions. BPT for VOC emissions from the ink processes shall be limiting the VOC emissions to 5 tons/year.

E. Parts Washer

Poland Spring operates a parts washer used to clean metal parts. BPT/BACT for the units is meeting the applicable requirements of *Solvent Cleaners*, 06-096 CMR 130 (as amended), including operational practices and documenting the amount of solvent added to the units.

F. Annual Emissions

1. Total Annual Emissions

Poland Spring shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, based on a 12 month rolling total. The tons per year limits were calculated based on the following:

- Firing 750,000 gallons per year of #2 fuel oil with a sulfur content of 0.5%.
- Unlimited firing of natural gas in the boilers.
- For each pollutant, the worst case from the above scenarios was selected.
- 500 hours per year for Generator #1.

Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility

Tons/year

(used to calculate the annual license fee)

	PM	PM ₁₀	SO ₂	NO _x	CO	VOC
Boilers (oil)	–	–	26.4	–	–	1.3
Boilers (NG)	7.6	7.6	–	14.8	12.4	–
Generator #1	0.1	0.1	neg	2.7	0.6	0.2
Ink Process	–	–	–	–	–	5.0
Total TPY	7.7	7.7	26.4	17.5	13.0	6.5

2. Greenhouse Gases

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

Based on the facility's fuel use limit(s), the worst case emission factors from AP-42, IPCC (Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change), and *Mandatory Greenhouse Gas Reporting*, 40 CFR Part 98, and the global warming potentials contained in 40 CFR Part 98, Poland Spring is below the major source threshold of 100,000 tons of CO₂e per year. Therefore, no additional licensing requirements are needed to address GHG emissions at this time.

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

The level of ambient air quality impact modeling required for a minor source shall be determined by the Department on a case-by case basis. In accordance with 06-096 CMR 115, an ambient air quality impact analysis is not required for a minor source if the total 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 facility licensed emissions 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.

**Nestle Waters North America Inc.
d/b/a Poland Spring Bottling Company
Androscoggin County
Poland, Maine
A-701-71-I-R/A (SM)**

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**Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Air Emission License
Renewal and 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, and
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-701-71-I-R/A subject to the following conditions.

Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision, or part thereof, of this License 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.A. §347-C).
- (2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to commencing construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115. [06-096 CMR 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 CMR 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 CMR 115]

- (5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S.A. §353-A. [06-096 CMR 115]
- (6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 CMR 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 CMR 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 CMR 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 CMR 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 CMR 115]
- (11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR 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 CFR 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 CMR 115]

- (12) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicate emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:
- A. within thirty (30) days following receipt of such test results, the licensee shall re-test the non-complying emission source under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions and in accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 CFR 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 CMR 115]
- (13) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or Part 70 license requirement. [06-096 CMR 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 CMR 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 CMR 115]

SPECIFIC CONDITIONS

(16) Boilers #4, #5, & #6

A. Fuel

1. Total fuel oil use for the facility's boilers shall not exceed 750,000 gal/yr of #2 fuel oil, based on a 12 month rolling total basis. Poland Spring is also licensed to fire an unlimited amount of natural gas in the boilers. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT/BACT]
2. Prior to July 1, 2016 or the date specified in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the #2 fuel oil fired shall be ASTM D396 compliant (max. sulfur content of 0.5% by weight). [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
3. Beginning July 1, 2016 or on the date specified in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the facility shall fire #2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.005% by weight (50 ppm). [38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
4. Beginning January 1, 2018 or on the date specified in 38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3), the facility shall fire #2 fuel oil with a maximum sulfur content limit of 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm). [38 MRSA §603-A(2)(A)(3)]
5. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity, type, and the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and 12-month rolling total basis. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Emission Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Boiler #4 (firing #2 oil)	PM	0.06	06-096 CMR 115, BPT
Boiler #4 (firing natural gas)	PM	0.05	06-096 CMR 115, BACT
Boiler #5 (firing #2 oil)	PM	0.03	06-096 CMR 115, BPT
Boiler #5 (firing natural gas)	PM	0.05	06-096 CMR 115, BACT
Boiler #6 (firing #2 oil)	PM	0.03	06-096 CMR 115, BPT
Boiler #6 (firing natural gas)	PM	0.05	06-096 CMR 115, BACT

C. Emissions shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BPT/BACT]:

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #4 (firing #2 oil)	1.00	1.00	8.41	4.18	1.20	0.40
Boiler #4 (firing nat gas)	0.84	0.84	neg	1.62	1.36	0.09
Boiler #5 (firing #2 oil)	0.27	0.27	4.53	1.68	0.36	0.23
Boiler #5 (firing nat gas)	0.45	0.45	neg	0.87	0.73	0.05
Boiler #6 (firing #2 oil)	0.27	0.27	4.53	1.68	0.36	0.23
Boiler #6 (firing nat gas)	0.45	0.45	neg	0.87	0.73	0.05

D. Visible Emissions

1. When only natural gas is being fired in the boilers, visible emissions from the boiler's common stack (exhausting boilers #4, #5 and #6) shall not exceed 10% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 3 hour period. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
2. When any one boiler is firing #2 fuel oil, visible emissions from the boiler's common stack shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 3 hour period. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
3. When more than one boiler is firing #2 fuel oil, visible emissions from the boiler's common stack shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block average in a 3 hour period. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

E. Poland Spring shall comply with all requirements of 40 CFR Part 60, Subpart Dc applicable to Boiler #4 including, but not limited to, the following:

1. Poland Spring shall record and maintain records of the amounts of each fuel combusted in Boiler #4 during each calendar month. [40 CFR §60.48c(g)]
2. Poland Spring shall submit to EPA and the Department semi-annual reports. These reports shall include the calendar dates covered in the reporting period and records of fuel supplier certifications. The semi-annual reports are due within 30 days of the end of each 6-month period.

3. The following address for EPA shall be used for any reports or notifications required to be copied to them:

Compliance Clerk
USEPA Region 1
5 Post Office Sq. Suite 100
Boston, MA 02109-3912

(17) **Generator #1**

- A. Generator #1 is limited to 500 hours per year total operation, based on a 12-month rolling total. Compliance shall be demonstrated by a written log of all generator operating hours. [06-096 CMR 115]
- B. The fuel oil sulfur content for Generator #1 shall be limited to 0.0015% sulfur. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier documenting the type of fuel delivered and the sulfur content of the fuel. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- C. Emissions shall not exceed the following [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]:

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Generator #1 (2.44 MMBtu/hr) diesel	0.29	0.29	neg	10.76	2.32	0.85

- D. Visible emissions from Generator #1 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a 6 minute block average, except for no more than two (2) six (6) minute block averages in a 3 hour period. [06-096 CMR 101]
- E. Generator #1 shall meet the applicable requirements of 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ, including the following:
1. No later than May 3, 2013, Poland Spring shall meet the following operational limitations for Generator #1:
 - a. Change the oil and filter annually,
 - b. Inspect the air cleaner annually and replace as necessary, and
 - c. Inspect the hoses and belts annually and replace as necessary.

A log shall be maintained documenting compliance with the operational limitations.

[40 CFR §63.6603(a) and Table 2(d); and 06-096 CMR 115]

2. Oil Analysis Program Option
Poland Spring has the option of utilizing an oil analysis program which complies with the requirements of §63.6625(i) in order to extend the specified oil change requirement. If this option is used, Poland Spring must keep records of the parameters that are analyzed as part of the program, the results of the analysis, and the oil changes for the engine. The analysis program must be part of the maintenance plan for the engine. [40 CFR §63.6625(i)]
3. Non-Resettable Hour Meter
A non-resettable hour meter shall be installed and operated on Generator #1. [40 CFR §63.6625(f)]
4. Maintenance, Testing, and Non-Emergency Operating Situations
 - a. Generator #1 shall be limited to 100 hours/year for maintenance checks and readiness testing, emergency demand response, and periods of voltage or frequency deviation from standards. Up to 50 hours/year of the 100 hours/year may be used in non-emergency situations (this does not include peak shaving, non-emergency demand response, or to generate income for a facility by providing power to an electric grid or otherwise supply power as part of a financial arrangement with another entity unless the conditions in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii) are met). These limits are based on a calendar year. Compliance shall be demonstrated by a written log of all generator operating hours. [40 CFR §63.6640(f) and 06-096 CMR 115]
 - b. Poland Spring shall keep records that include maintenance conducted on Generator #1 and the hours of operation recorded through the non-resettable hour meter. Documentation shall include the hours spent for emergency operation, including what classified the operation as emergency and how many hours spent for non-emergency. If Generator #1 is operated during a period of demand response or deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), Poland Spring must keep records of the notification of the emergency situation, and the date, start time, and end time of generator operation for these purposes. [40 CFR §63.6655(e) and (f)]
5. Operation and Maintenance
Generator #1 shall be operated and maintained according to the manufacturer's emission-related written instructions or Poland Spring

shall develop a maintenance plan which must provide to the extent practicable for the maintenance and operation of the engine in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [40 CFR §63.6625(e)]

6. Startup Idle and Startup Time Minimization
During periods of startup the facility must minimize the engine's time spent at idle and minimize the engine's startup time to a period needed for appropriate and safe loading of the engine, not to exceed 30 minutes, after which time the non-startup emission limitations apply. [40 CFR §63.6625(h) & 40 CFR Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ Table 2d]
7. Requirements For Demand Response Availability Over 15 Hours Per Year (and greater than 100 brake hp)

If Poland Spring operates or is contractually obligated to be available for more than 15 hours per calendar year in a demand response program, during a period of deviation from standard voltage or frequency, or supplying power during a non-emergency situation as part of a financial arrangement with another entity as specified in §63.6640(f)(4)(ii), Poland Spring shall submit an annual report containing the information in §63.6650(h)(1)(i) through (ix). The first annual report must cover the calendar year 2015 and must be submitted no later than March 31, 2016. Subsequent annual reports for each calendar year must be submitted no later than March 31 of the following calendar year. The annual report must be submitted electronically using the Compliance and Emissions Data Reporting Interface (CEDRI) that is accessed through EPA's Central Data Exchange (CDX) (www.epa.gov/cdx). However, if the reporting form is not available in CEDRI at the time that the report is due, the written report must be submitted to the following address:

Director, Office of Ecosystem Protection
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
5 Post Office Square, Suite 100
Boston, MA 02109-3912

[40 CFR §63.6650(h)]

(18) **Process VOC**

- A. VOC emissions from the ink processes shall not exceed 5 tons/year, based on a 12 month rolling total. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- B. Poland Spring shall keep monthly records of the inks used, the amount of VOC in the inks, and total monthly VOC emissions from the ink. In addition, Poland Spring shall keep a 12 month rolling total of VOC ink emissions. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]

(19) **Parts Washer**

Parts washers at Poland Spring are subject to *Solvent Cleaners*, 06-096 CMR 130 (as amended).

- A. Poland Spring shall keep records of the amount of solvent added to each parts washer. [06-096 CMR 115, BPT]
- B. The following are exempt from the requirements of 06-096 CMR 130 [06-096 CMR 130]:
 1. Solvent cleaners using less than two liters (68 oz) of cleaning solvent with a vapor pressure of 1.00 mmHg, or less, at 20° C (68° F);
 2. Wipe cleaning; and,
 3. Cold cleaning machines using solvents containing less than or equal to 5% VOC by weight.
- C. The following standards apply to cold cleaning machines that are applicable sources under Chapter 130.
 1. Poland Spring shall attach a permanent conspicuous label to each unit summarizing the following operational standards [06-096 CMR 130]:
 - (i) Waste solvent shall be collected and stored in closed containers.
 - (ii) Cleaned parts shall be drained of solvent directly back to the cold cleaning machine by tipping or rotating the part for at least 15 seconds or until dripping ceases, whichever is longer.
 - (iii) Flushing of parts shall be performed with a solid solvent spray that is a solid fluid stream (not a fine, atomized or shower type spray) at a pressure that does not exceed 10 psig. Flushing shall be performed only within the freeboard area of the cold cleaning machine.
 - (iv) The cold cleaning machine shall not be exposed to drafts greater than 40 meters per minute when the cover is open.
 - (v) Sponges, fabric, wood, leather, paper products and other absorbent materials shall not be cleaned in the degreaser.
 - (vi) When a pump-agitated solvent bath is used, the agitator shall be operated to produce no observable splashing of the solvent against the tank walls or the parts being cleaned. Air agitated solvent baths may not be used.
 - (vii) Spills during solvent transfer shall be cleaned immediately. Sorbent

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material used to clean spills shall then be immediately stored in covered containers.

(viii) Work area fans shall not blow across the opening of the degreaser unit.

(ix) The solvent level shall not exceed the fill line.

2. The remote reservoir cold cleaning machine shall be equipped with a perforated drain with a diameter of not more than six inches. [06-096 CMR 130]

(20) Poland Spring 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.A. §605).

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 5 DAY OF September, 2013.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: Maureen Allen Robert Corne for
PATRICIA W. AHO, COMMISSIONER

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

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

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 7/26/13

Date of application acceptance: 7/29/13

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

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

