



DEPARTMENT ORDER

**Wardwell Construction & Trucking
Corporation
Hancock County
Bucksport, Maine
A-879-71-D-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

Wardwell Construction and Trucking Corporation (Wardwell) was issued Air Emission License A-879-71-C-R on 9/1/2019, for the operation of emission sources associated with their concrete batch plant located at 14 State Route 46, Bucksport, Maine.

Wardwell has requested an amendment to their license in order to add two rock crushers and the associated diesel engines that power them.

The main office is located at 14 State Route 46, Bucksport, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

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

Rock Crushers

Designation	Powered	Process Rate (tons/hour)	Date of Manufacture	Control Device
Erin Power Crusher	Erin Diesel	300	2005	Spray Nozzles
Telsmith Cone Crusher	JD Generator	80	1968	Spray Nozzles

Engines

Unit ID	Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Max. Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Date of Manuf.
Erin Diesel	2.28	16.64	distillate fuel, 0.0015%	2005
JD Generator	2.52	18.4	distillate fuel, 0.0015%	2011

Wardwell 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.

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

C. Definitions

Distillate Fuel means the following:

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

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.

Portable 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.

D. Application Classification

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

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

Pollutant	Future License (TPY)	Net Change (TPY)	Significant Emissions Levels
PM	0.5	0.5	100
PM ₁₀	0.5	0.5	100
SO ₂	0.1	0.1	100
NO _x	15.1	15.1	100
CO	3.3	3.3	100
VOC	1.2	1.2	50

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

E. Facility Classification

With the annual fuel limit on the Erin Diesel and the JD Generator, the facility is licensed as follows:

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

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT

A. Introduction

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

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

B. Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

The Erin Power Crusher and the Telsmith Cone Crusher are portable units which were manufactured in 2005 and 1968 with rated capacities of 300 tons/hr, and 80 tons/hr, respectively. The nonmetallic mineral processing plant also consists of other equipment associated with the Erin Power Crusher and the Telsmith Cone Crusher, 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 BACT for control of particulate matter emissions, Wardwell shall maintain water sprays on the nonmetallic mineral processing plant and operate as needed to control visible emissions.

The Erin Power Crusher 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 OOO.

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

Visible emissions from nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment associated with the Telsmith Cone Crusher (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 Department recognizes that the equipment listed above has been in operation prior to the issuance of this Air Emission License Amendment. The below listed notification, testing, and reporting requirements will be considered to start with the spring 2020 operating season.

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

The Telsmith Cone Crusher was manufactured prior to August 31, 1983, and has not undergone a modification or reconstruction as defined in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO. Therefore, this equipment is not subject to this Subpart.
[40 C.F.R. § 60.670(e)]

The Erin Power Crusher is part of a portable nonmetallic mineral processing plant with a maximum capacity of greater than 150 ton/hr and was manufactured after August 31, 1983. This crusher is therefore an affected facility subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO. **Any grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station associated with these crushers are also affected facilities subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO.** [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.670(c) and (e)]

a. Notification

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

b. Standards

Visible emissions from the Erin Power Crusher shall not exceed 15% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]

Visible emissions from any affected facility other than rock crushers, including transfer points on belt conveyors, portable screens, etc., which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction before April 22, 2008, shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.
[40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]

Visible emissions from any affected facility other than rock crushers, including transfer points on belt conveyors, portable screens, etc., which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008, shall not exceed 7% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.
[40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]

c. Monitoring Requirements

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

d. Testing Requirements

Subpart OOO, § 60.675 requires that Wardwell conduct an initial performance test for visible emissions from the Erin Power Crusher and from all associated affected facilities subject to Subpart OOO, potentially including **any associated grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, and enclosed truck or railcar loading station.**

Testing shall be completed in accordance with the following:

- (1) An initial performance test shall be completed within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the unit will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup of the unit. If the initial performance test for a facility falls within a seasonal shutdown, then with approval from the Department, the initial performance test may be postponed until no later than

60 calendar days after resuming operation of the affected equipment. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.672(b) and 60.675(i)]

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

Please note, although Wardwell may submit notifications and conduct performance testing for multiple affected facilities as a group, any new affected facility subsequently brought on-site to replace or operate in conjunction with an affected facility must also comply with all applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO including notification and testing requirements.

C. Engines

The Erin Diesel is an engine used to power the Erin Power Crusher. The Erin Diesel has a maximum capacity of 2.28 MMBtu/hr, firing distillate fuel. The engine was manufactured in 2005 and is a Cat Engine Model C-10. The JD Generator is an engine used to power the Telsmith Cone Crusher. The JD Generator has a maximum capacity of 2.52 MMBtu/hr, firing distillate fuel. The engine was manufactured in 2011 and is a John Deere Engine Model 6090HF484.

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 the JD Generator and the Erin Diesel and the portability of the engines, additional control for PM is not technically feasible.

BACT for PM/PM₁₀ emissions from the JD Generator and the Erin Diesel shall be proper operation and maintenance of the units and emission limits listed in the table below.

b. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

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

BACT for SO₂ emissions from the JD Generator and the Erin Diesel 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 table below.

c. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

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

SCR and NSCR are both post-combustion NO_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 technically feasible considering the small size of the engines and the portability of the engines.

BACT for NO_x emissions from the JD Generator and the Erin Diesel shall be the use of good combustion controls, proper operation and maintenance of the units and NO_x emission limits 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 distillate fuel-fired engines are generally controlled through proper operation and maintenance. Oxidation catalysts have been used on larger engines to reduce CO and VOC emission levels in the exhaust, but, like SCR and NSCR, use of an oxidation catalyst on such small engines that are not stationary is not technically feasible.

BACT for CO and VOC emissions from the JD Generator and the Erin Diesel shall be proper operation and maintenance of the units and emission limits listed in the table below.

The BACT emission limits for the engines 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 - 4.41 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- CO - 0.95 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- VOC - 0.35 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 dated 10/96
- Visible Emissions - 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT

The BACT emission limits for the generators are the following:

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO₂ (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
JD Generator	0.30	0.30	Neg.	11.12	2.39	0.88
Erin Diesel	0.27	0.27	Neg.	10.05	2.17	0.80

2. Visible emissions from each of the engines shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time Wardwell may elect to comply with the following work practice standards in lieu of the numerical visible emission limit.
 - a. Maintain a log (written or electronic) of the date, time, and duration of all engine startups.
 - b. Operate the engines in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related operating instructions.
 - c. Minimize the engines time spent at idle during startup 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 shall apply.
 - d. Operate the engines, including any associated air pollution control equipment, at all times in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Department that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the units.

3. New Source Performance Standards

The JD Generator and Erin Diesel are portable non-road engines. Therefore, the Erin Diesel and JD Generator are not subject to *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines*, 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart III. 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.” The regulation further states at 40 C.F.R. § 1068.30 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 for a shorter period of time if sited at a seasonal source. A seasonal source is a source that remains in a single location on a permanent basis, i.e., for two years or more, which operates for fewer than 12 months in a calendar year. Such an engine located at a seasonal source does not meet the criteria of a non-road engine and is subject to applicable stationary engine requirements. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4200]

4. National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants

The JD Generator and Erin Diesel are considered non-road engines, as opposed to stationary engines, since the JD Generator and Erin Diesel are portable and will be moved to various sites. Therefore, the JD Generator and Erin Diesel are not subject to *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines*, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6585]

D. Facility Wide Fuel Limit

The fuel fired in the Erin Diesel and JD Generator combined shall be limited to 50,000 gal/yr 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 use limit shall apply regardless of where the units are operated.

E. JD Generator and Telsmith Cone Crusher Portability

The JD Generator is not able to be licensed as a stationary engine due to being manufactured under 40 C.F.R. § 1039.625 which allows the limited manufacture of non-compliant engines so long as they are used solely as portable engines. In order to maintain the classification of portable, the JD Generator and the Telsmith Cone Crusher shall be moved at minimum once per operating season and operated at each location. The period that the JD Generator and Telsmith Cone Crusher operates at any one location shall

not exceed the length of an operating season. Wardwell shall maintain documentation sufficient to determine when the JD Generator and the Telsmith Cone Crusher was moved.

F. Stock Piles and Roadways

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source (including stockpiles and roadways) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a five-minute block average basis.

G. General Process Emissions

Visible emissions from any general process that is not part of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

H. Annual Emissions

Wardwell shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, based on a calendar year total. The tons per year limits were calculated based on firing 50,000 gal/year of distillate fuel in the engines.

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
Erin Diesel and JD Generator	0.5	0.5	0.1	15.1	3.3	1.2
Total TPY	0.5	0.5	0.1	15.1	3.3	1.2

Pollutant	Tons/year
Single HAP	9.9
Total HAP	24.9

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-879-71-D-A, subject to the conditions found in Air Emission A-879-71-C-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 of Air Emission License A-879-71-C-R.

(22) Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

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

F. NSPS Subpart OOO Requirements: Erin Power Crusher and Associated Equipment

Wardwell shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO applicable to the Erin Power Crusher and each associated affected facility including any grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, and enclosed truck or railcar loading station.

1. Wardwell shall submit notification to the Department of the date of initial startup of any affected facility, such notification to be postmarked within 15 days of the startup. This notification shall include a description of each affected facility, equipment manufacturer, and serial number of the equipment, if available. For portable units, this notification shall also include both the home office and the current address or location of the portable plant. [40 C.F.R. § 60.676(i)]
2. Visible emissions from the Erin Power Crusher shall not exceed 15% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]
3. Visible emissions from any affected facility other than rock crushers, including transfer points on belt conveyors, portable screens, etc., which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction before April 22, 2008, shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]
4. Visible emissions from any affected facility other than rock crushers, including transfer points on belt conveyors, portable screens, etc., which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction on or after April 22, 2008, shall not exceed 7% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]
5. Wardwell shall maintain records detailing the maintenance on particulate matter control equipment including spray nozzles. Wardwell shall perform monthly inspections (during any month that the equipment is in operation) of any water sprays to ensure water is flowing to the correct locations and initiate corrective action within 24 hours if water is found to not be flowing properly. Records of the date of each inspection and any corrective action required shall be included in the maintenance records. The maintenance records shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.674(b) and 60.676(b)(1)]
6. An initial performance test shall be completed on the Erin Power Crusher per the applicable sections of 40 C.F.R. § 60.675. The performance test shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the unit will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup of the unit. If the initial performance test for a unit falls within a seasonal shutdown, then with approval

from the Department, the initial performance test may be postponed until no later than 60 calendar days after resuming operation of the affected equipment. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.672(b) and 60.675(i)]

7. An initial performance test shall be completed on any affected facilities operated with a rock crusher subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO per the applicable sections of 40 C.F.R. § 60.675. This potentially includes each associated grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, and enclosed truck or railcar loading station. The performance test shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the unit will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup of the unit. If the initial performance test for a unit falls within a seasonal shutdown, then with approval from the Department, the initial performance test may be postponed until no later than 60 calendar days after resuming operation of the affected equipment. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.672(b) and 60.675(i)]
8. Wardwell shall submit a test notice to the Department at least seven days prior to conducting a performance test. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT and 40 C.F.R. § 60.675(g)]
9. For the rock crushers and ancillary equipment subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subparts A and OOO, Wardwell shall comply with the notification and recordkeeping requirements of 40 C.F.R. §§ 60.676 and 60.7, except for § 60.7(a)(2) per §60.676(h). [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.676(b), (f), and (i)]

(23) JD Generator and Erin Diesel

A. Fuel Use

1. The JD Generator and Erin Diesel are licensed to fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight). Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, fuel supplier certification, certificate of analysis, or testing of the tank containing the fuel to be fired. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]
2. Total fuel use for the JD Generator and Erin Diesel combined shall not exceed 50,000 gal/yr of distillate fuel, regardless of where the units are operated. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the quantity and type of fuel delivered. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

B. 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)
JD Generator	0.30	0.30	Neg.	11.12	2.39	0.88
Erin Diesel	0.27	0.27	Neg.	10.05	2.17	0.80

C. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from each of the engines shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time Wardwell may elect to comply with the following work practice standards in lieu of the numerical visible emission limit.

- a. Maintain a log (written or electronic) of the date, time, and duration of all engine startups.
- b. Operate each engine in accordance with the manufacturer's emission-related operating instructions.
- c. Minimize each engine's time spent at idle during startup 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 shall apply.
- d. Operate the engines, including any associated air pollution control equipment, at all times in a manner consistent with safety and good air pollution control practices for minimizing emissions. Determination of whether such operation and maintenance procedures are being used will be based on information available to the Department that may include, but is not limited to, monitoring results, review of operation and maintenance procedures, review of operation and maintenance records, and inspection of the units.

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

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Departmental
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(24) **JD Generator and Telsmith Cone Crusher Portability**

The JD Generator and the Telsmith Cone Crusher shall be moved at minimum once per operating season and operated at each location. The period that the JD Generator and Telsmith Cone Crusher operates at any one location shall not exceed the length of an operating season. Wardwell shall maintain documentation sufficient to determine when the JD Generator and the Telsmith Cone Crusher was moved.

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

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 20th DAY OF March, 2020.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: 

GERALD D. REID, COMMISSIONER

The term of this amendment shall be concurrent with the term of Air Emission License A-879-71-C-R.

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 9/13/19

Date of application acceptance: 9/25/19

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

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

FILED

MAR 20, 2020

State of Maine

Board of Environmental Protection