



DEPARTMENT ORDER

**Regional School Unit #14-
 Raymond Campus
 Cumberland County
 Raymond, Maine
 A-1052-71-C-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 (Department) finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

Regional School Unit #14 – Raymond Campus (Raymond) was issued Air Emission License A-1052-71-B-R on 11/21/2016, for the operation of emission sources associated with their educational facility.

Raymond has requested a minor modification to their license to replace Boiler #1 located at the Jordan Small Middle School with two smaller boilers designated #1A and #1B that fire both distillate fuel and propane. The equipment addressed in this license amendment is located at 423 Webbs Mills Road, Raymond, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license amendment:

Boilers

Equipment	Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Maximum Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Date of Manuf.	Date of Install.	Stack #
Boiler #1*	2.63	18.8	Distillate Fuel, 0.5%	1988	1988	1
Boiler #1A	1.66	11.6	Distillate Fuel, 0.0015%	2019	2019	1
		18.3	Propane, negligible			
Boiler #1B	1.66	11.6	Distillate Fuel, 0.0015%	2019	2019	1
		18.3	Propane, negligible			

*Removed from facility

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.

D. Application Classification

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

The 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 *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (C.M.R.) ch. 100. The emission 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 Emission Levels
PM	0.9	3.4	2.5	100
PM ₁₀	0.9	3.4	2.5	100
SO ₂	5.3	0.1	-5.2	100
NO _x	4.0	6.3	2.3	100
CO	0.4	2.3	1.9	100
VOC	0.1	0.4	0.2	50

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

E. Facility Classification

With the small size of Boilers #1A and #1B, and the operating hours restriction on the emergency generators, the facility is licensed as follows:

- As a natural minor source of air emissions, because no license restrictions are necessary to keep facility emissions below major source thresholds for criteria pollutants; and
- As an area source of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), because the licensed emissions are below the major source thresholds for HAP.

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT)

A. Introduction

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

BPT for 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. Boilers #1A and #1B

Raymond operates Boilers #1A and #1B at the Jordan Small Middle School for heat. The boilers are rated at 1.66 MMBtu/hr each, and fire distillate fuel or propane. The boilers will be installed in 2019 and exhaust through a common stack formerly used by Boiler #1.

1. BACT Findings

Raymond submitted a BACT analysis for control of emissions from Boilers #1A and #1B.

a. Particulate Matter (PM, PM₁₀)

Raymond has proposed to burn only low-ash content fuels (propane and distillate fuel) in the boilers and to ensure proper combustion by following maintenance practices recommended by the manufacturer. Additional add-on pollution controls are not economically feasible.

BACT for PM/PM₁₀ emissions from Boilers #1A and #1B is the use of propane and ultra-low sulfur distillate fuels, proper operation and maintenance, and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

b. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

Raymond has proposed to fire only propane and distillate fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 0.0015% by weight. The use of these fuels results in minimal emissions of SO₂, and additional add-on pollution controls are not economically feasible.

BACT for SO₂ emissions from Boilers #1A and #1B is the use of propane and ultra-low-sulfur distillate fuel and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

c. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

Raymond considered several control strategies for the control of NO_x including Selective Catalytic Reduction (SCR), Selective Non-Catalytic Reduction (SNCR), water/steam injection, flue gas recirculation (FGR), the use of high efficiency boilers to reduce fuel usage, and use of a modulating burner system.

Both SCR and SNCR are technically feasible control technologies for minimizing NO_x. However, they have a negative environmental impact of emissions of unreacted ammonia. In addition, due to the initial capital cost and the annual operating costs, these systems are typically only considered cost effective for units larger than Boilers #1A and #1B.

Water/steam injection and FGR have similar NO_x reduction efficiencies. However, water/steam injection results in reduced boiler efficiency of approximately 5%.

A modulating burner system varies the fuel and air admittance rates into the burner to optimize the air-to-fuel ratio. The use of a modulating burner system has been determined to be feasible and has been selected as part of the BACT strategy for Boilers #1A and #1B.

The use of a high efficiency multi-pass heat exchanger in the boiler design will reduce the total amount of fuel used, thus reducing the total fuel burned and emissions produced. The use of a modulating burner and a high efficiency heat exchanger system on Boilers #1A and #1B has been determined to be feasible and has been selected as part of the BACT strategy.

BACT for NO_x emissions from Boilers #1A and #1B is the use a modulating burner and a high efficiency heat exchanger system, and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

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

Raymond considered several control strategies for the control of CO and VOC including oxidation catalysts, thermal oxidizers, and use of a modulating burner system.

Oxidation catalysts and thermal oxidizers both have high capital, maintenance, and operational costs considering the size of the boilers in question. These controls were determined to not be economically feasible.

A modulating burner system varies the fuel and air admittance rates into the burner to optimize the air-to-fuel ratio. The use of a modulating burner system has been determined to be feasible and has been selected as part of the BACT strategy for Boilers #1A and #1B.

BACT for CO and VOC emissions from Boilers #1A and #1B is the use of a modulating burner system and the emission limits listed in the tables below.

e. Emission Limits

The BACT emission limits for Boilers #1A and #1B were based on the following:

Distillate Fuel

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.08 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT
- SO₂ – based on firing distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content of 0.0015% by weight
- NO_x – 20 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
- CO – 5 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, Table 1.3-1, dated 5/10
- VOC – 0.34 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42, Table 1.3-3, dated 5/10
- Visible Emissions – 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT

Propane

- PM/PM₁₀ – 0.05 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT
- SO₂ – 0.054 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
- NO_x – 13 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
- CO – 7.5 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
- VOC – 1 lb/1000 gal based on AP-42 Table 1.5-1 dated 7/08
- Visible Emissions – 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT

The BACT emission limits for Boilers #1A and #1B 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)
Boiler #1A distillate fuel	0.13	0.13	neg	0.24	0.06	0.004
Boiler #1A propane	0.08	0.08	neg	0.24	0.14	0.02
Boiler #1B distillate fuel	0.13	0.13	neg	0.24	0.06	0.004
Boiler #1B propane	0.08	0.08	neg	0.24	0.14	0.02

2. Visible Emissions

- a. Visible emissions from Boilers #1A and #1B shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis when firing propane.

b. Visible emissions from Boilers #1A and #1B shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis when firing distillate.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

3. Periodic Monitoring

Periodic monitoring for the boiler shall include recordkeeping to document fuel use both on a monthly and calendar year total basis. Documentation shall include the type of fuel used and sulfur content of the fuel, as applicable.

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

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

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

Boilers #1A and #1B are subject to the *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers Area Sources*, 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ. The units are considered new oil-fired boilers rated less than 10 MMBtu/hr. [40 C.F.R. §§63.11193 and 63.11195]

A summary of the currently applicable federal 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ requirements is listed below. Notification forms and additional rule information can be found on the following website: <https://www.epa.gov/stationary-sources-air-pollution/compliance-industrial-commercial-and-institutional-area-source>.

a. Compliance Dates, Notifications, and Work Practice Requirements

(1) Initial Notification of Compliance

An Initial Notification submittal to EPA is due within 120 days after the source becomes subject to the standard. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(a)(2)]

(2) Boiler Tune-Up Program

(i) A boiler tune-up program shall be implemented. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223]

- (ii) 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:

<i>Boiler Category</i>	<i>Tune-Up Frequency</i>
Oil-fired boilers with a heat input capacity of ≤ 5 MMBtu/hr (Boilers #1A and #1B)	Every 5 years

- (iii) The boiler tune-up program, conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, shall be performed as specified below:

1. As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any component of the burner as necessary. Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted for up to 72 months from the previous inspection. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(1)]
2. Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(2)]
3. Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly. Delay of the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted for up to 72 months from the previous inspection. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(3)]
4. Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(4)]
5. Measure the concentration in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million by volume (ppmv), and oxygen in volume percent, before and after adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(5)]
6. If a unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of start-up. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(7)]

- (iv) Tune-Up Report: A tune-up report shall be maintained onsite and, if requested, submitted to EPA. The report shall contain the following information:

1. The concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen (volume percent) measured at high fire or typical operating load both **before and after** the boiler tune-up;
2. A description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler; and
3. The types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel use by each unit. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(6)]

(3) Compliance Report

A compliance report shall be prepared by March 1st every five years for Boilers #1A and #1B which covers the previous five calendar years. The report shall be maintained by the source and submitted to the Department and/or to the EPA upon request. The report must include the items contained in §§ 63.11225(b)(1) and (2), including the following: [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(b)]

- (i) Company name and address;
- (ii) A statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant requirements of this Subpart;
- (iii) A statement certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness of the notification and signed by a responsible official and containing the official's name, title, phone number, email address, and signature;
- (iv) The following certifications, as applicable:
 1. "This facility complies with the requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 63.11223 to conduct tune-ups of each boiler in accordance with the frequency specified in this Subpart."
 2. "No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit."

3. "This facility complies with the requirement in §§ 63.11214(d) and 63.11223(g) to minimize the boiler's time spent during startup and shutdown and to conduct startups and shutdowns according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures or procedures specified for a boiler of similar design if manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available."

b. Recordkeeping

Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ including the following [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(c)]:

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

Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.

C. Fuel Cap

The annual facility-wide boiler fuel cap established in license A-1052-71-A-N of 150,000 gallons/yr of distillate fuel is not necessary to keep the facility a minor source due to the reduction of sulfur content in the fuel. Therefore, the cap will be removed.

D. Fugitive Emissions

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

E. Annual Emissions

Raymond 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:

- Operating Boilers #1A, #1B, and #2 for 8,760 hrs/yr each;
- Operating Generators #1 and #2 for 100 hrs/yr each;

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
Boiler #1A	0.57	0.57	0.01	1.04	0.60	0.08
Boiler #1B	0.57	0.57	0.01	1.04	0.60	0.08
Boiler #2	2.16	2.16	0.04	3.85	0.96	0.07
Generator #1	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.24	0.03	0.01
Generator #2	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.10	0.02	0.01
Total TPY	3.32	3.32	0.08	6.27	2.21	0.25

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, and
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License Amendment A-1052-71-C-A subject to the conditions found in Air Emission License A-1052-71-B-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 shall replace Condition (16) of Air Emission License A-1052-71-B-R dated 11/21/2016.

(16) Boilers #1A, #1B, and #2

A. Fuel

1. Boilers #1A and #1B are licensed to fire distillate fuel and propane.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]
2. Boiler #2 is licensed to fire distillate fuel. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
3. Raymond shall not purchase or otherwise obtain distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content that exceeds 0.0015% by weight (15 ppm).
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT/BACT]
4. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier showing the type and the percent sulfur of the fuel delivered (if applicable).
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT/BACT]

B. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Equipment	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Boiler #2	PM	0.08	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT

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

Equipment	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Boiler #1A distillate fuel	0.13	0.13	neg	0.24	0.06	neg
Boiler #1A propane	0.08	0.08	neg	0.24	0.14	0.02
Boiler #1B distillate fuel	0.13	0.13	neg	0.24	0.06	neg
Boiler #1B propane	0.08	0.08	neg	0.24	0.14	0.02
Boiler #2	0.49	0.49	neg	2.16	0.22	0.01

D. Visible emissions from Boiler #2 shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

E. Visible emissions

1. Visible emissions from Boilers #1A and #1B shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis when firing propane.
2. Visible emissions from Boilers #1A and #1B shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis when firing distillate.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BACT]

F. Raymond shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ applicable to Boilers #1A, #1B, and #2 including, but not limited to, the following: [incorporated under 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

1. An Initial Notification submittal to EPA is due within 120 days after the source becomes subject to the standard. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(a)(2)]
2. The facility shall implement a boiler tune-up program. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223]
 - a. Each tune-up shall be conducted at a frequency specified by the rule and based on the size, age, and operations of the boiler. See chart below:

Boiler Category	Tune-Up Frequency
New and Existing Oil, Biomass, and Coal fired Boilers with Less Frequent Tune-up Requirements	
Oil fired boilers with a heat input capacity of ≤5MMBtu/hr (Boilers #1A and #1B)	Every 5 years

[40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(a) and Table 2]

- b. The boiler tune-up program, conducted to demonstrate continuous compliance, shall be performed as specified below:
- (1) As applicable, inspect the burner, and clean or replace any component of the burner as necessary. Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. Delay of the burner inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted for up to 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than or equal to 5 MMBtu/hour, boilers with oxygen trim systems, seasonal boilers, and limited use boilers. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(1)]
 - (2) Inspect the flame pattern, as applicable, and adjust the burner as necessary to optimize the flame pattern, consistent with the manufacturer's specifications. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(2)]
 - (3) Inspect the system controlling the air-to-fuel ratio, as applicable, and ensure it is correctly calibrated and functioning properly. Delay of the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted, not to exceed 36 months from the previous inspection. Delay of the inspection until the next scheduled shutdown is permitted for up to 72 months from the previous inspection for oil fired boilers less than or equal to 5 MMBtu/hour, boilers with oxygen trim systems, seasonal boilers, and limited use boilers. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(3)]
 - (4) Optimize total emissions of CO, consistent with manufacturer's specifications. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(4)]
 - (5) Measure the concentration in the effluent stream of CO in parts per million by volume (ppmv), and oxygen in volume percent, before and after adjustments are made (measurements may be either on a dry or wet basis, as long as it is the same basis before and after the adjustments are made). Measurements may be taken using a portable CO analyzer. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(5)]
 - (6) If a unit is not operating on the required date for a tune-up, the tune-up must be conducted within 30 days of start-up. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(7)]
- c. Tune-Up Report: A tune-up report shall be maintained onsite and, if requested, submitted to EPA. The report shall contain the following information:

- (1) The concentration of CO in the effluent stream (ppmv) and oxygen (volume percent) measured at high fire or typical operating load both **before** and **after** the boiler tune-up;
- (2) A description of any corrective actions taken as part of the tune-up of the boiler; and
- (3) The types and amounts of fuels used over the 12 months prior to the tune-up of the boiler, but only if the unit was physically and legally capable of using more than one type of fuel during that period. Units sharing a fuel meter may estimate the fuel use by each unit. [40 C.F.R. § 63.11223(b)(6)]

3. Compliance Report

A compliance report shall be prepared by March 1st biennially for Boiler #2 and every five years for Boilers #1A and #1B which covers the previous two calendar years for Boiler #2 and five calendar years for Boilers #1A and #1B. The report shall be maintained by the source and submitted to the Department and/or to the EPA upon request. The report must include the items contained in §§ 63.11225(b)(1) and (2), including the following: [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(b)]

- a. Company name and address;
- b. A statement of whether the source has complied with all the relevant requirements of this Subpart;
- c. A statement certifying truth, accuracy, and completeness of the notification and signed by a responsible official and containing the official's name, title, phone number, email address, and signature;
- d. The following certifications, as applicable:
 - (1) "This facility complies with the requirements in 40 C.F.R. § 63.11223 to conduct tune-ups of each boiler in accordance with the frequency specified in this Subpart."
 - (2) "No secondary materials that are solid waste were combusted in any affected unit."
 - (3) "This facility complies with the requirement in §§ 63.11214(d) and 63.11223(g) to minimize the boiler's time spent during startup and shutdown and to conduct startups and shutdowns according to the manufacturer's recommended procedures or procedures specified for a boiler of similar design if manufacturer's recommended procedures are not available."


4. Records shall be maintained consistent with the requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart JJJJJ including the following [40 C.F.R. § 63.11225(c)]:
 - a. Copies of notifications and reports with supporting compliance documentation;
 - b. 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;
 - c. Records of the occurrence and duration of each malfunction of each applicable boiler; and
 - d. Records of actions taken during periods of malfunction to minimize emissions, including corrective actions to restore the malfunctioning boiler.

Records shall be in a form suitable and readily available for expeditious review.

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 25th DAY OF October, 2019.

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-1052-71-B-R.

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: 8/7/2019

Date of application acceptance: 8/13/2019

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection:

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

