



STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

JOHN ELIAS BALDACCI
GOVERNOR

DAVID P. LITTELL
COMMISSIONER

LMJ Enterprises, LLC
Penobscot County
Lincoln, Maine
A-1023-71-A-N (SM)

Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Air Emission License
New License

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., Section 344 and Section 590, the Department finds the following facts:

I. REGISTRATION

A. Introduction

LMJ Enterprises, LLC (LMJ) of Lincoln, Maine has applied for a new air emission license to permit the construction and operation of a direct wood-fired rotary dryer for their animal bedding manufacturing operation.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

Fuel Burning Equipment

Equipment	Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Max. Firing Rate	Fuel Type, % sulfur	Post Comb. Controls	Stack #
Wood-fired Burner	12	6000 lbs/hr	Bark & wood waste, %S negligible	multiple cyclone	1

Process Equipment

Equipment	Max. Process Feed Rate	Pollution Control Equipment	Stack #
Rotary Dryer	18,500 lbs/hr	multi-cyclones	1
Screening Operations	N/A	none	Fugitive
Fuel/Feed Stock Conveying Systems	N/A	none	Fugitive

AUGUSTA
17 STATE HOUSE STATION
AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017
(207) 287-7688 FAX: (207) 287-7826
RAY BLDG., HOSPITAL ST.

BANGOR
106 HOGAN ROAD, SUITE 6
BANGOR, MAINE 04401
(207) 941-4570 FAX: (207) 941-4584

PORTLAND
312 CANCO ROAD
PORTLAND, MAINE 04103
(207) 822-6300 FAX: (207) 822-6303

PRESQUE ISLE
1235 CENTRAL DRIVE, SKYWAY PARK
PRESQUE ISLE, MAINE 04679-2094
(207) 764-0477 FAX: (207) 760-3143

C. Application Classification

A new source is considered a major source based on whether or not expected emissions exceed the "Significant Emission Levels" as defined in the Department's regulations. The emissions for the new source are determined by the maximum future license allowed emissions, as follows:

Pollutant	Max. Future License (TPY)	Sig. Level
PM	24.9	100
PM ₁₀	24.9	100
SO ₂	1.3	100
NO _x	15.0	100
CO	25.2	100
VOC	45.9	50

The Department has determined the facility is a minor source and the application has been processed through 06-096 CMR 115 of the Department's regulations. With the established emissions factors and limits set in this license, the facility is licensed below the major source thresholds and is considered a synthetic minor.

II. BEST PRACTICAL TREATMENT (BPT)

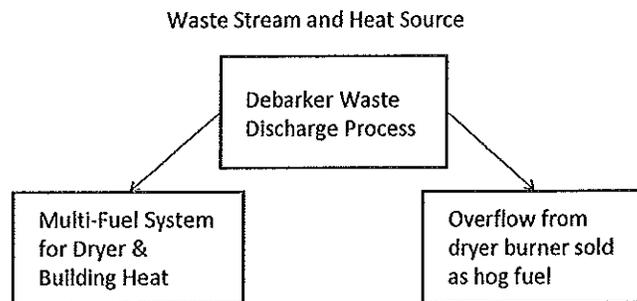
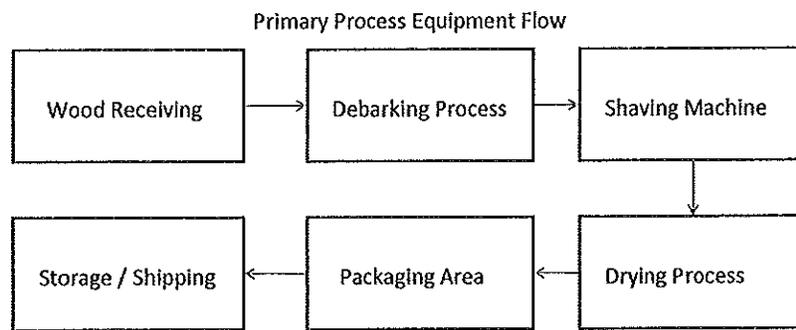
A. Introduction

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 06-096 CMR 100 of the Department regulations. Separate control requirement categories exist for new and existing equipment as well as for those sources located in designated non-attainment areas. BPT for new sources and modifications requires a demonstration that emissions are receiving Best Available Control Technology (BACT), as defined in 06-096 CMR 100 of the Department's regulations. BACT is a top-down approach to selecting air emission controls considering economic, environmental and energy impacts.

B. Process Description

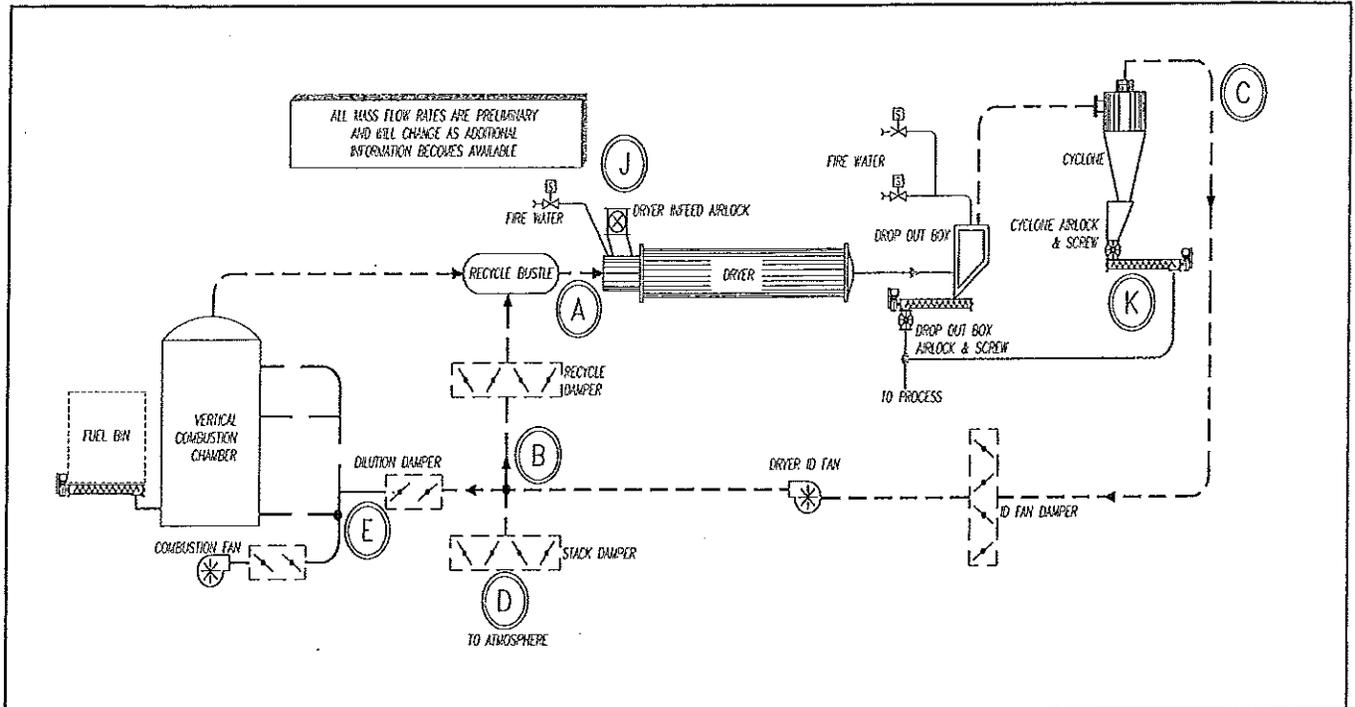
The facility will turn logs into manufactured animal bedding for various markets. At the start, the proposed facility will produce an estimated annual volume of 700,000 bags of shavings. Once the business grows, this volume is estimated to be roughly 1,500,000.

The plant will receive whole logs in multiple lengths, but predominately in tree length from regional suppliers. The first step in the process is receiving and slashing of the wood to length. Once the wood has been passed through the slasher it will be debarked & then fed into the shaver. The shavings are then discharged in to the drying system through a belt conveyor. The dryer then removes excess moisture from the wood, and discharges the dried shavings into a storage silo prior to bagging operations. Once bagged, the materials are then either palletized or fed directly on to “bulk” trailer trucks where no pallets are required. The following flow diagram describes this process:



On the green end of the facility, the slasher is controlled by an operator who will be able to ensure the maximum amount of product is retained from each log. The logs are then passed through a debarking system which will allow minimal debarking loss and ability to use crooked and odd shaped wood supplies. The bark removed along with the slasher waste is then fed directly into the wood-fired bark burner which serves as the heat source for the dryer and the buildings. The excess materials removed will be collected in a bin and sold. The shaver is set up to optimize usage and minimize any screening of the finished product.

LMJ plans to produce the shavings animal bedding by operating a 12 MMBtu/hr direct-fired biomass burner. The facility will operate a drying process line consisting of a rotary dryer capable of processing 9.25 tons/hr of wood shavings utilizing the direct wood-fired burner. The planned operating scenario for the process is shown below:



(Diagram provided from LMJ's application dated 7/27/09)

The wood shavings will be introduced into a rotary dryer with hot air supplied by the exhaust gas from the direct wood-fired burner. The drying system is designed with new technology in rotary drying that will minimize pollutant emissions. It is a density classification system set up to optimize drying. The design of the dryer includes an internal material handling array, including internal elements and structures called flighting that control wood flake movement in such a manner as to evenly expose it to the drying gases. Through engineered flighting arrangements, the green material is allowed to dry consistently regardless of incoming moisture content. The consistent drying allows operational control and a regulated heat load & process gas flow.

The stability of this system is further enhanced by recycle steam loop technology. Through careful control of the humidity ratio in the dryer, the system creates mild drying through osmosis rather than the violent flash drying with rapid water transfer from the wood fiber into the surrounding air. A typical rotary drying system with low humidity and no steam loop causes cellular destruction of the wood fiber allowing pollutant creation, increasing fire risk, and poor moisture control. Through the high wet bulb science behind these dryers, the cells remain intact and allow the water to flow through the cellulose walls into the surrounding air. While this increases retention time in the system, the open design allows for larger throughput in a smaller drum. The interior volume is larger than a typical dryer, but the external drum is actually smaller. On the outlet of the drum, a large

discharge hopper allows the material to flow into the discharge conveyors without pneumatic conveyance. By utilizing this approach, the dryer utilizes a 60hp fan versus 150hp required by a typical system. Through careful control of the system, low air volumes and the steam loop technology, the dryer is able to support the wood drying process without emitting the pollutants normally found in this type of process.

The burner associated with the dryer is based on a hybrid of two historical systems, with some new improvements. Historically, rotary dryers are equipped with dust burners. These burners run at very high temperatures and are high maintenance items as a result. In addition to the maintenance, the high temperatures increase fire risk, and lower the wet bulb of the surrounding air stream. By doing this, they effectively maximize the pollutants being released by the drying wood. As a result, direct gas biomass burners have developed to minimize this impact. Unfortunately, these are traditionally associated with boilers and thermal oil systems. Due to the massive enthalpy removed by these systems, carry-over of "non-combustible" materials approaches 10% of the fuel. Through years of research & evolution the burner industry has tried to combat these issues with secondary combustion chambers and other similar methodologies. Unfortunately, the biomass burners are normally too large to effectively mitigate this carry over and the result is generation of CO & VOCs. The burner proposed for LMJ combines the cyclonic action of a dust burner with the added benefits of a bark burner. Through the combination of these, it is estimated the carry over of PM to be under 2% of total fuel, cutting the PM and VOC dramatically.

By storing the materials in a silo to ensure smooth packaging operation, the moisture content of the materials will have an opportunity to equalize. The bagging system is a compression style system allowing rates of compression up to 8:1. Through this style of packaging LMJ intends to control flexibility for customer satisfaction. The bagger is equipped with a small baghouse. The baghouse is meant to draw negative air on the hoppers and minimize dust in the facility.

C. Wood Fired Burner & Rotary Dryer BACT

LMJ proposes to operate a direct wood-fired burner and rotary dryer capable of processing 18,500 lbs/hr of wood shavings for animal bedding. LMJ provided an extensive BACT analysis for all criteria pollutants in its air emissions license application dated July 27, 2009. The analysis covered add on pollution control for PM and VOC. Thermal Oxidizers, including regenerative thermal oxidizers (RTO), for VOC and HAP control was ruled out based on high initial capital and

ongoing operating costs. Electrostatic Precipitators (ESP) and baghouses were ruled out for particulate control due to technical feasibility and safety concerns.

1. Particulate Matter (PM & PM₁₀) and Volatile Organic Compounds (VOCs)

Particulate matter (PM & PM₁₀) and VOC emissions from the wood drying operations at LMJ are addressed together because they are interrelated in how they are formed and how they can be controlled. Particulate matter emissions from the wood drying process mainly occur in two ways. One way they are formed is during combustion of wood in the direct wood-fired burner. These particulate matter emissions can be carried into the rotary dryer with the exhaust air which is used to dry the wood. In the rotary dryer the particulate matter comes in direct contact with the wood materials being dried. The dried wood materials and hot air then pass through to a cyclone where the wood materials are separated from the air and collected for further processing. Some of this particulate matter is emitted to the ambient air through the multi-cyclone exhaust stacks. A second way that particulate matter emissions are formed is when some of the VOCs driven off from the wood materials during the drying process condense in the ambient air after being emitted through the multi-cyclone exhaust stacks.

LMJ proposes a new drying technology which will minimize emissions. The technology will allow the wood to be dried in a slower and more even way, which will lead to less VOC and HAP generation. These internal "flighting" structures control the emissions by drying the wood evenly rather than over-drying some and under-drying the remainder. While the dryer controls in this newer generation are mechanical in nature, they will not be effective if inlet temperatures are exceedingly high. In addition, the burner system has been selected to avoid carryover of embers. These embers generate significant volumes of VOC and CO while transiting through the dryer system. The cyclonic action of the burner ensures these materials remain in the burner until combustion is complete. By avoiding the carryover of this material, LMJ reduces VOC generation in the dryer. The Department will require LMJ to propose operating parameters, within one year after start-up, which will meet the licensed emission limits.

To meet BACT for PM, LMJ will be required to meet a PM limit of 1.14 lb/ODT. At maximum processing, meeting this limit (or less) will result in PM emissions less than 25 tons per year. Therefore, an ambient air quality modeling analysis will not be required for LMJ at this time.

2. Sulfur Dioxide (SO₂)

Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions are formed as a result of wood combustion in the direct wood-fired burner. Trace amounts of sulfur in wood combines with oxygen during the combustion process to form SO₂ which is emitted through the cyclone exhaust stack. Wood has inherently low levels of sulfur resulting in low emissions of SO₂ when combusted.

BACT for SO₂ emissions from the wood drying process will be to meet the emission limit established from EPA's Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors (AP-42) for wood combustion of 0.3 lb/MMBtu (0.4 lb/hr).

3. Nitrogen Oxides (NO_x)

Nitrogen oxide (NO_x) emissions are formed as the result of wood combustion in the 12 MMBtu/hr wood-fired burner. Methods considered for controlling NO_x emissions from wood-fired burners typically include selective catalytic reduction and selective non-catalytic reduction (SCR & SNCR), over-fire air, steam/water injection, and good combustion practices.

LMJ's evaluation of these methods of NO_x control resulted in a proposal of good combustion practices as the burners were designed to operate, with no additional control, representing BACT with a proposed emission limit of 0.68 lb/ODT equating to 3.4 lb/hr. The Department finds that good combustion practices including the installation of automatic burner controls for the control of NO_x and compliance with the emission limit of 3.4 lb/hr from the cyclone exhaust stack represents BACT for NO_x emissions from the wood drying process.

4. Carbon Monoxide (CO)

Carbon monoxide (CO) emissions are formed as the result of incomplete wood combustion in the burner. Methods considered for controlling CO emissions from wood-fired burners typically include over-fire air, steam/water injection, and good combustion/operating practices.

LMJ's evaluation of these methods of CO control resulted in a proposal of good combustion/operating practices, with no additional control, representing BACT with a proposed emission limit of 1.15 lbs/ODT equating to 5.8 lb/hr. The Department finds that good combustion/operating practices including the installation of automatic burner controls for the control of CO and compliance with the proposed emissions limits represents BACT for CO emissions from the wood drying process.

A summary of the Department's BACT determination for the direct wood-fired rotary drying system is the following:

- The SO₂ lb/MMBtu emission limit is based on AP-42 emission factor data for wood-fired units dated 7/01.
- PM, PM₁₀, NO_x, CO, and VOC lb/oven-dried ton (ODT) of wood processed emission limits are based on vendor data, with sample site for this project from lodge-pole pine pellet dryers in Idaho, an OSB dryer in Minnesota, and recently licensed pellet facilities in Maine. The PM emission rate derived from the vendor is more stringent than the PM emission standard contained in either MEDEP 06-096 CMR 103 or 105.
- Visible emissions from the rotary dryer's multiple cyclone stack (Stack #1) shall not exceed 30% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis, except for no more than two 6-minute block averages in a 3-hour period.

Based on information provided to the Department, it concludes that the use of ESPs, fabric filters, thermal oxidation, or wet scrubbers may not represent BACT for LMJ's drying system, however the Department finds the application of flighting techniques, slow drying, and recycle steam loop technology (as described in the process description) in combination with multi-cyclones is a feasible BACT option for criteria pollutant control. Since these technologies have not been commonly applied to this type of process, the control effectiveness is not well known. Therefore, the Department will require LMJ to perform a VOC and PM stack test within one year after process start-up. Also, if PM emissions are not controlled effectively from this process, a baghouse/fabric filter or other particulate control options may be required.

D. Fugitive Emissions

Visible emissions from fugitive emission sources located at the facility (including fuel/wood material stockpiles and roadways) shall not exceed 20 percent opacity, except for no more than five (5) minutes in any 1-hour period. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen (15)-second opacity observations which exceed 20 percent in any one (1) hour.

E. General Process Emissions

Visible emissions from any general process source (including the screening operation, the fuel/wood material conveying systems, and the bagging operations) shall not exceed an opacity of 20% on a six (6) minute block average basis, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 1-hour period.

F. Annual Emissions

LMJ shall be restricted to the following annual emissions, based on a 12 month rolling total:

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	HAPS (Individual/ Total)
Total TPY	24.9	24.9	1.3	15.0	25.2*	45.9	9.9/24.9

* note: CO emissions are not included in determining the annual license fee

III. AMBIENT AIR QUALITY ANALYSIS

According to the Maine Regulations 06-096 CMR 115, the level of air quality analyses required for a minor new source shall be determined on a case-by case basis. Based on the information available in the file, and the similarity to existing sources, Maine Ambient Air Quality Standards (MAAQS) will not be violated by this source.

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 A-1023-71-A-N 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. [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 emission 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) **Direct Fired Biomass Burner and Rotary Dryer**
- A. The Burner shall be limited to 12 MMBtu/hr, with a maximum firing rate of 6000 lbs/hr. The Rotary Dryer shall have a maximum material processing rate of 18,500 lbs/hr. The wood-fired burner associated with the Rotary Dryer shall fire wood materials consisting of woodchips/bark/shavings/sawdust. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
- B. Emissions from the Rotary Dryer shall not exceed the following [MEDEP Chapter 115, BACT]:

Emission Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM ₁₀ (lb/hr)	SO ₂ (lb/hr)	NO _x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Rotary Dryer	5.7	5.7	0.4	3.4	5.8	10.5

- C. LMJ shall meet the following particulate matter (PM) equation:

[Oven Dry Tons (ODT) of Wood Processed] * 1.14 lbs of PM/ODT /2000
lbs/ton must be \leq 25 TPY (tons per year) of PM

Lower lb/ODT limits may be utilized in the PM equation above upon written request from LMJ and confirmation by stack test results. Such use of lower PM emission factors are subject to approval by the Department.

Note: Oven-dried tons (ODT) refers to a moisture content of 0% by weight.

[06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

- D. LMJ shall propose operating parameters, within one year after start-up, which will meet the licensed emission limits. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]
- E. The inlet temperature of the rotary dryer shall be monitored on a continuous basis for a minimum of 98% of the time the rotary dryer is operating, except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction. The inlet temperature of the rotary dryer shall be recorded at least once per shift. The date and time of the temperature reading shall also be recorded. The temperature monitoring system shall be installed, operated, maintained, and calibrated in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations.
- F. Visible emissions from the Rotary Dryer multiple cyclone stack (Stack #1) shall not exceed 30% opacity on a 6-minute block average basis, except for no more than two 6-minute block averages in a 3-hour period.
[06-096 CMR 101]
- G. Exhaust gases from the wood-fired burner shall be directed through the rotary dryer and multiple cyclones except during periods of startup, shutdown, or malfunction when the exhaust gases may be diverted through the associated bypass stack. These periods shall be limited to no more than two (2) hours per event, with an upper opacity limit of 50% on a six-minute block average. If the startup, shutdown, or malfunction event lasts longer than 2 hours, LMJ shall either shut the unit down for at least a one hour period or the opacity

limit in Condition (16)F above shall apply to the visible emissions from the bypass stack. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

H. LMJ shall maintain a log documenting maintenance activities performed on the major equipment located at the facility, including the direct wood-fired burner and dryer. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

(17) LMJ shall notify the Department in writing within 5 days of startup. LMJ shall develop and submit for approval by the Department a best management practice (BMP) plan for the control and minimization of fugitive particulate matter emissions from the facility. The BMP plan shall be developed and submitted to the Department no later than 120 days after start-up. Upon the Department's approval of the BMP plan, LMJ shall adhere to the commitments made in the BMP plan. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

(18) LMJ shall employ and have on-site at least one person who is trained and certified in determining visible emissions in accordance with EPA Test Methods 9 and 22. These certified employees shall have the authority and shall exercise such authority to shut down any process or activity at the facility that is causing or contributing to excess visible emissions. Beginning no later than November 1, 2010 an employee certified in determining visible emissions shall be on-site at all times the facility is operating. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

(19) LMJ shall perform testing to demonstrate compliance with the PM and VOC emission limits contained in Condition (16)B for the Rotary Dryer cyclone exhaust stack. Such testing shall be conducted for the operating scenarios approved by the Department and in accordance with the Department of Environmental Protection Bureau of Air Quality Control Air Emission Compliance Test Protocol and 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A. All testing shall be completed within one (1) year after start-up. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

(20) **Fugitive Emissions**

Visible emissions from a fugitive emission source (including stockpiles and roadways) shall not exceed an opacity of 20%, except for no more than five (5) minutes in any 1-hour period. Compliance shall be determined by an aggregate of the individual fifteen (15)-second opacity observations which exceed 20% in any one (1) hour. [06-096 CMR 101]

(21) General Process Sources

Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed an opacity of 20% on a six (6) minute block average basis, except for no more than one (1) six (6) minute block average in a 1-hour period. In the finishing area, the bagger shall be equipped with a baghouse to reduce fugitive particulate emissions. [06-096 CMR 101]

(22) Malfunction and Breakdown

LMJ 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 MRSA §605).

(23) Startup, Shutdown, and Malfunction Recordkeeping

LMJ shall record each startup, shutdown, and malfunction event including start time, end time, duration, cause, and method utilized to minimize the duration of the event and/or to prevent a reoccurrence. [06-096 CMR115]

(24) Parameter Monitors

Each parameter monitor must record accurate and reliable data. If the parameter monitor is recording accurate and reliable data less than 98% of the source operating time within any quarter of the calendar year, the Department may initiate enforcement action and may include in that enforcement action any period of time that the parameter monitor was not recording accurate and reliable data during that quarter unless the licensee can demonstrate to the satisfaction of the Department that the failure of the system to record accurate and reliable data was due to the performance of established quality assurance and quality control procedures or unavoidable malfunctions. [06-096 CMR 115, BACT]

(25) Annual Emission Statement

In accordance with Emission Statements, 06-096 CMR 137 (last amended November 8, 2008), the licensee shall annually report to the Department the information necessary to accurately update the State's emission inventory by means of:

LMJ Enterprises, LLC
Penobscot County
Lincoln, Maine
A-1023-71-A-N (SM)

16

Departmental
Findings of Fact and Order
Air Emission License
New License

- 1) A computer program and accompanying instructions supplied by the Department; or
- 2) A written emission statement containing the information required in 06-096 CMR 137.

The emission statement must be submitted as specified by the date in 06-096 CMR 137.

DONE AND DATED IN AUGUSTA, MAINE THIS 26th DAY OF October, 2009.

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

BY: James P. Brookes
DAVID P. LITTELL, COMMISSIONER

The term of this license shall be five (5) years from the signature date above.

PLEASE NOTE ATTACHED SHEET FOR GUIDANCE ON APPEAL PROCEDURES

Date of initial receipt of application: July 27, 2009

Date of application acceptance: August 6, 2009

Date filed with the Board of Environmental Protection: _____

This Order prepared by Edwin Cousins, Bureau of Air Quality.

