

Chapter 115: MINOR STATIONARY SOURCE AIR EMISSION LICENSE REGULATION

SUMMARY: This regulation specifies the licensing requirements for Minor Stationary Sources, including who must obtain a Minor Stationary Source air emission license, what standards and criteria must be complied with, and what information an application must contain. The rule implements New Source Review (NSR) requirements of the Clean Air Act (CAA) and Section 590 of Title 38 Maine Revised Statutes Annotated (MRSA) for those Minor Stationary Sources that require a license under the CAA. For Minor Stationary Sources, this rule serves as both the operating licensing program and the pre-construction New Source Review Program. The requirements of this Chapter regarding application pre-filing requirements and public notice requirements for applications and draft licenses supersede the requirements in 06-096 CMR 2*.

* Rule chapters in the Code of Maine Rules (CMR) are arranged by unique numbers which identify the department, departmental unit, and chapter. For example, 06-096 CMR 2 represents Chapter 2 of the Department of Environmental Protection / General rules implementing the requirements of the specific Maine statutes (MRSA) denoted at the beginning of Chapter 2.

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I. Section I: Licensing Applicability, Exemptions, General Terms and Conditions, and License Transfers

A. Applicability

1. **Geographic Scope.** This regulation shall be effective in all air quality control regions in the State.

2. **Definitions of Terms.** All terms used in this Chapter are as defined in 06-096 CMR 100, *Definitions Regulation* (as amended), unless otherwise defined within this Chapter.
3. **General Licensing Requirements.** An air emission license is required under this Chapter for the sources or emissions units listed in subpart I(A)(4) of this Chapter, *Licensing Applicability Criteria*.

An air emission license is required for a facility whose sources have the potential to emit air pollutant quantities in excess of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) significance threshold for any regulated pollutant. Such sources determined to be new major stationary sources or determined to be existing minor stationary sources undergoing a major modification must obtain an air emission license to construct under 06-096 CMR 113 and a subsequent air emission license to operate under 06-096 CMR 140. Sources with license restrictions limiting emissions levels to below PSD significance thresholds must obtain an air emission license under this Chapter.

Any person who emits, will emit, or causes to be emitted regulated pollutants from any existing or new source may not begin actual construction, operation, maintenance, or modification of the new or existing source without an air emission license from the Department (or an air emission license amendment for a stationary source already licensed by the Department), unless the source or modification is not required to be addressed in an air emission license, as identified in Section I(B) of this Chapter. Once a facility is a licensed source, any modification at the facility which meets the definition for “modification or modified source” in 06-096 CMR 100, requires the facility’s air emission license to be amended to include the modification before making the modification, according to the applicable process specified in this Chapter.

Once a source requires an air emission license, all emission units which emit regulated pollutants at the source must be included in the license, except the following:

- a. Activities with de minimis emissions as identified in Appendix A of this Chapter;
 - b. Activities which the Department has determined and documented in writing on a case-by-case basis to be substantially equivalent to the de minimis activities specified in Appendix A of this Chapter, including trials being conducted on a temporary basis which have received written approval from the Department; and
 - c. Emission units that are portable or temporary, as defined in 06-096 CMR 100.
4. **Licensing Applicability Criteria.** An air emission license issued under this Chapter is required for any air emission source which is not a Major Stationary Source and whose facility-wide emissions are generated from any one or combination of the following:
 - a. Fuel-burning equipment or combinations thereof for which total maximum design heat input capacity is equal to or greater than 10.0 million British Thermal Units per hour (MMBtu/hour).

Fuel-burning equipment with maximum design input capacity less than 1.0 MMBtu/hour, excluding internal combustion engines, shall not be included in this threshold assessment. Stationary internal combustion engines with maximum design input capacity less than 0.5 MMBtu/hour shall not be included in this threshold assessment.

- b. Diesel, gasoline, or fuel oil fired stationary or portable internal combustion engines or combinations thereof, for which total maximum design heat input capacity is equal to or greater than 5.0 MMBtu/hour.

Any stationary or portable internal combustion engine, as defined in 06-096 CMR 100, which fires any fuel and is rated at less than 0.5 MMBtu/hour shall not be included in this threshold assessment.

- c. Total facility general process sources from which emissions without consideration of air pollution control apparatus and under normal operation are equal to or greater than 100 lb/day of any regulated pollutant except greenhouse gases (GHG).
- d. Total facility general process sources whose emissions without consideration of air pollution control apparatus and under normal operation are equal to or greater than 10 lb/hour of any regulated pollutant except GHG.

Notwithstanding a. through d. above, these identified licensing threshold levels in no way exempts a source from regulatory requirements under Title 38 MRSA Section 585-B, New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) promulgated at 40 CFR Part 60, or National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAPS) promulgated at 40 CFR Parts 61 and 63, or any other applicable federal or state regulation.

Any source listed in this subsection as exempted from the requirement to obtain an air emission license may opt to apply for a license under this Chapter.

- 5. **Relaxation of Limitations.** At such time that a particular source or modification becomes a major source or major modification solely by virtue of a relaxation in any enforceable limitation which was established after August 7, 1980, on the capacity of the source or modification otherwise to emit a pollutant, such as a restriction on hours of operation, then the requirements of 06-096 CMR 113, *Major Stationary Source New Source Review and Plantwide Applicability Limitation License Regulation*, shall apply to the source or modification as though actual construction had not yet begun on the source or modification.
- 6. **Regulation Changes.** If a Minor Stationary Source becomes a Major Stationary Source solely by virtue of a federal or state regulation or rule change, the source must apply for an initial Part 70 license, to be processed under 06-096 CMR 140, *Part 70 Air Emission License Regulations*, within one year of the date the source becomes subject to the new or changed regulation or rule as provided in 40 CFR Part 70.5.

B. Exemptions and Alternate Licensing Methods

1. **Capacity and Specific Exemptions.** The following pollutant-emitting activities are exempt from air emission licensing requirements and from being included in an air emission license for a stationary source. An air emission license is not required for a Minor Stationary Source whose otherwise exempt emissions units consist solely of any one or a combination of the following:
 - a. Incinerators with a primary chamber volume no greater than 133 cubic feet (3.78 cubic meters) or 1000 gallons that burn only wood waste as defined in Title 12, Section 9324, subsection 7-A, and painted and unpainted wood from construction and demolition debris;
 - b. Units whose emissions are generated from the sole function of providing power for propulsion of mobile sources, including vessels;
 - c. Bulk gasoline terminals and gasoline service stations with a maximum design daily throughput of less than 20,000 gallons (75.7 cubic meters);
 - d. Bulk petroleum storage facilities with petroleum products stored in tanks with a maximum design capacity of less than 39,000 gallons (147.63 cubic meters); and
 - e. Dry cleaner systems subject to 06-096 CMR 125, *Perchloroethylene Dry Cleaner Regulation*.

2. General Permit Alternate Licensing Methods

- a. **Rock Crusher Exemption.** An air emission license issued pursuant to this Chapter is not required for rock crushers issued a Crusher Identification Number (CIN) pursuant to *General Permit for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants*, 06-096 CMR 149, nor for the associated internal combustion engines. Requirements for a rock crusher facility licensed under a general permit are at least as stringent as a case-by-case license issued under this Chapter.
- b. **Concrete Batch Plant Exemption.** An air emission license issued pursuant to this Chapter is not required for concrete batch plants issued a general permit number (GPN) pursuant to *General Permit for Concrete Batch Plants*, 06-096 CMR 164, nor for the associated internal combustion engines. Requirements for a concrete batch plant facility licensed under a general permit are at least as stringent as a case-by-case license issued under this Chapter.
- c. **Crematory Exemption.** An air emission license issued pursuant to this Chapter is not required for a Class IV-A human crematory incinerator or a veterinary incinerator issued a general permit number (GPN) pursuant to *General Permit for Class IV-A Incinerators*, 06-096 CMR 165. Requirements for a crematory facility licensed under a general permit are at least as stringent as a case-by-case license issued under this Chapter.

- d. **Other General Permit Exemptions.** An air emission license issued pursuant to this Chapter is not required for a stationary source issued a general permit under any future regulation promulgated as a general permit rule under 06-096 CMR provided that general permit rule is also submitted to US Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for approval into Maine's State Implementation Plan. Requirements for a facility licensed under a general permit shall be at least as stringent as a case-by-case license issued under this Chapter.

C. Terms and Conditions of Applications and Licenses

- 1. **Projects Requiring Multiple Applications.** If a source is applying simultaneously for the renewal of a license and/or one or more amendments under more than one section of this Chapter, the source may submit one application containing all required information for each relevant section.
- 2. **Required Application Form and Additional Information.** The application shall include the completed application form prescribed by the Department and additional information as required by the Department, unless otherwise specified by this Chapter. The application must include all information required by the Department to determine the applicability of or justification for inclusion of any requirement, or to evaluate the fee amount. An application for a modification need supply only that information related to the proposed project. The application form and the additional required information shall include, but is not limited to, the following elements, as applicable:
 - a. Identifying information, including the legal name of the owner or operator, facility site name and physical site location, facility mailing address, responsible official's name, and name(s) with corresponding contact information for the facility manager/contact, application contact, and billing contact;
 - b. Identification of the source's input materials (including fuels), processes, and products;
 - c. Any activities which the source proposes to be qualified as de minimis or substantially equivalent to the de minimis activities specified in Appendix A of this Chapter;
 - d. The following emissions-related information for units and activities that are not de minimis activities:
 - (1) All information relating to proposed emissions of any regulated pollutant as necessary for the Department to determine requirements to which the source may be subject;
 - (2) Any additional emissions-related information necessary to calculate annual license fees;

- (3) Identification and description of all points of emissions described in (1) and (2) above in sufficient detail to establish the applicability of any requirements to the source;
 - (4) Emission rates in such terms as are necessary to establish compliance with applicable requirements, consistent with the applicable EPA standard reference test method(s), and consistent with the applicable emission limit;
 - (5) The following information as appropriate to determine or regulate emissions: fuel types, fuel use, raw materials processing capacities, production rates, and operating schedules;
 - (6) Identification and description of proposed air pollution control equipment and compliance monitoring devices or activities;
 - (7) Limitations on source operations or any work practice standards, where applicable, affecting emissions for any regulated pollutant;
 - (8) Calculations used as the basis for emissions-related information;
- e. Any other information that may be necessary to evaluate, implement, or enforce any requirements applicable to the source;
 - f. Proposed monitoring, recordkeeping, and reporting protocols;
 - g. Proposed ambient air quality impact analysis, testing, the results of previously performed in-stack monitoring, and results of previously performed stack testing. This information shall not be used in the completeness determination of the application unless the information is required as part of a NSR application;
 - g. Results of meteorological or air quality monitoring, including an analysis of meteorological and topographical data necessary to evaluate the air quality impact pursuant to Section VI of this Chapter. The information required pursuant to Section VI of this Chapter shall not be used in the completeness determination of the application unless the information is required as part of a NSR application; and
 - h. If any regulated pollutant from an existing source has or will have a significant impact as defined in 06-096 CMR 100, a description of the factors used in the ambient air quality impact analysis pursuant to Section VI of this Chapter. Such information shall not be used in the completeness determination of the application unless the information is required as part of a NSR application.
3. **Certification by Responsible Official.** All applications submitted to the Department shall contain a certification of truth, accuracy, and completeness with the signature and printed name of the responsible official (see *Definitions Regulation*, 06-096 CMR 100). The signatory statement shall make the following certification:

"I certify under penalty of law that, based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, I believe the information included in the attached document is true, complete, and accurate."

Upon becoming aware that he or she submitted incorrect information or failed to submit relevant facts, the responsible official must notify the Department and provide the supplementary facts or corrected information as soon as reasonably possible.

4. **Public Notice of Intent to File.** Any person applying for a renewal license, a new source license, a minor modification license, or a license transfer under this Chapter must publish, at the applicant's expense and within 30 days prior to filing an application, a Public Notice of Intent to File. No public notice is required for a minor revision.

This notice shall be published once in the public notice section of a newspaper of general circulation in the region in which the source would be (or is, for an existing source) located, or via an alternate public notification method as prescribed by the Department. In addition, a copy of the application and supporting materials shall be made available at the municipal office of the municipality(ies) where the source is located or, if the project is in an unorganized area, to the county commissioners. Verification that public notice was published (such the public notice from the paper, cut or copied from the newspaper in which it was printed) must be submitted with the application.

After an application has been received by the Department and accepted as complete, if the Department determines that information subsequently submitted is extensively new or substantially modifies the application as described in the published Public Notice of Intent to File, the applicant shall provide additional notice to interested persons who have commented on that application. The Department may also require additional public notice and may extend the time during which requests for a public meeting or hearing or for the Board to assume jurisdiction may be submitted.

An applicant must publish a Public Notice of Intent to File for a resubmitted application that was originally returned and deemed incomplete by the Department.

The Public Notice of Intent to File must include the following information:

- a. Name, address and telephone number of the applicant;
- b. Citation of the statutes or rules under which the application is being submitted for processing;
- c. Location of the proposed action;
- d. Summary of the proposed action;
- e. Anticipated date for filing the application with the Department;

- f. A statement that public requests for either of the following must be submitted to the Department in writing no later than 20 days after the application is accepted as complete for processing:
 - (1) For the Board of Environmental Protection to assume jurisdiction over the application; or
 - (2) For a public meeting or hearing to be held on the application;
- g. A statement of the name, address, and phone number of the Department contact person;
- h. A statement providing the local filing location where the application and supporting materials can be examined; and
- i. Any other information required by rule or law.

NOTE: A “Public Notice of Intent to File” template is available from the Department and can be found on the Department’s website.

5. Application Acceptability and Completeness

- a. **General.** Within 15 working days of receipt of any application, the Department shall determine the completeness of an application and shall respond to the applicant in one of the following ways:
 - (1) Notify the applicant in writing of the official date on which the application was accepted as complete for processing; or
 - (2) Return the application with the reasons why the application was not accepted as complete; and
 - (3) Provide notice to the applicant indicating the additional information necessary to deem the application as complete for processing.

If the Department does not make a determination regarding the completeness and the corresponding acceptance or rejection of the application within 15 working days, the application shall be deemed accepted as complete for processing on the 16th day.

- b. **Criteria for Completeness.** An application shall be deemed complete when all of the relevant information and other data required by the Department to evaluate the application and to allow the Department to begin processing the application are submitted. The Certification by the Responsible Official and the proof of publication of the Public Notice of Intent to File (e.g., an original or copy of the newspaper publication) as specified in subsection I(C)(4) of this Chapter (except for a Minor Revision, which does not require publication of Public Notice of Intent to File) must be included as part of the application submittal before it is deemed complete.

For new source licenses, the annual air emission license fee must be paid in full before the application is deemed complete.

6. **Application Submittal.** Applications must be submitted to the Bureau of Air Quality, Department of Environmental Protection, 17 State House Station, Augusta, ME 04333-0017, in a format and media as prescribed by the Department.
7. **Authority to Request Additional Information.** The Department's determination that an application is accepted as complete for processing is not a review of the sufficiency of that information and does not preclude the Department from requesting additional information. Additional information needed to process the license application may be requested in writing by the Department and shall be provided by the applicant within the deadline specified by the Department.

If the applicant fails to submit the requested information by the deadline specified or as otherwise agreed in writing by the Department, the Department may deny the license application. Thirty days prior to denying the license application, the Department shall provide written notice to the applicant including a list of the required information. A person may reapply at any time after an application is denied. The reapplication shall meet all requirements of a complete initial license application, including any required license fee.

8. **Procedures for Timely License Application Processing and License Denials**
 - a. The requirements of Title 38 MRSA §344 shall govern the processing of applications under this Chapter.
 - b. Upon the denial of any license, the Department shall provide the applicant a written statement with the grounds of the denial.
9. **Operational Flexibility.** The following changes are allowed without requiring a license amendment:
 - a. Operational flexibility provided for in the current license language;
 - b. Off-permit changes that are not addressed in the license and are one of the following:
 - (1) The installation of a de minimis activity found in Appendix A of this Chapter or an activity determined by the Department to be substantially equivalent to a de minimis activity as found in Appendix A;
 - (2) The modification of a de minimis activity that remains a de minimis activity after the modification; or
 - (3) A change at the source for which the applicant has received written Departmental approval that the change does not require a license, license amendment, or other action under this Chapter.

10. **Standard Conditions.** All licenses issued under this Chapter shall include and be subject to the following standard conditions:

- a. Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, at any time 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 (reference Title 38 MRSA §347-C).
- b. The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to beginning actual construction of a modification, as defined in 06-096 CMR 100, unless specifically provided for in this Chapter.
- c. Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within 18 months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of 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.
- d. 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.
- e. The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 MRSA §353.
- f. The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege.
- g. The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and all air pollution control and monitoring systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions.
- h. The licensee shall maintain sufficient records to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain records of malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emissions unit itself that would affect emissions and that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license. The records shall be maintained for a minimum of six years and shall be submitted to the Department upon written request or in accordance with other provisions of this license;
- i. 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 the renewal or amendment of a license shall not stay any condition of the license.

- j. 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.
- k. 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:
 - (1) Perform emission testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions
 - (a) Within 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 or EPA that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions; or
 - (b) Pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform emission testing;
 - (2) 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
 - (3) Submit a written report to the Department within 30 days from date of test completion unless allowed a longer timeframe for report submittal under an applicable federal or state regulation.

For the purposes of this requirement, "test completion" shall mean the date upon which sampling of stack gases is concluded. This does not include either the analysis of the collected samples or the completion of calculations associated with the emissions test.

- l. If the results of an emission test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicate emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:
 - (1) Within 30 days following receipt of the written test report by the Department, or another alternative timeframe approved by the Department, 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;

- (2) The days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of the emission 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
 - (3) 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.
- m. Notwithstanding any other provision 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 license requirement.
- n. Upon written request of 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 manner as the Department shall prescribe; and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status.
- o. The licensee shall provide the following notifications (reference Title 38 MRSA §605-C):
- (1) Notify the Department within 48 hours if a malfunction or breakdown in any component causes emissions in excess of any air emission standard.
 - (2) Submit to the Department on a quarterly basis a report summarizing these reported events in a format as prescribed by the Department.

11. Draft Determination Notification. For Minor NSR Licenses, the public and EPA draft determination notification requirements shall be as follows:

The Department shall provide a public notice of the Minor NSR license application acceptance and the agency's proposed approval or disapproval, including an overview of the project and the Department's assessment of the effect of the construction or modification on ambient air quality, based on the information submitted by the applicant. This information shall be available for review at the Department's Bureau of Air Quality web site for 30 calendar days prior to issuance of the Minor NSR license. This public notice shall include a statement that the Minor NSR license will require the facility to meet standards and constraints in accordance with Best Practical Treatment (BPT) and/or Best Available Control Technology (BACT) requirements, as applicable, and other requirements of applicable state and federal regulations. The Department reserves the right to adjust emission rates in the final license and/or to add specific license conditions

not specifically addressed in this notice. A copy of this notice shall also be provided to the EPA.

The Department shall keep records of all written comments received during the public comment period and shall consider such comments in making a final decision on the content and approvability of the license. The Department shall file all written comments for public inspection at the Department's Augusta office.

12. **Effective Date of a License.** Unless otherwise indicated as a condition of the license, a license granted by the Department is effective when the Commissioner, or his or her designee, signs the license. A license granted by the Board of Environmental Protection (BEP) is effective when the BEP chair signs the license.
13. **Term of a License.** Each new or renewal air emission license issued by the Department to a Minor Stationary Source shall have a term of 10 years from the date of issuance.
14. **Expiration of a License.** If a renewal application submitted pursuant to the requirements of this Chapter is determined by the Department to be complete and is submitted prior to the expiration of the current license, then pursuant to Title 5 MRSA §10002, all terms and conditions of the license shall remain in effect until the Department takes final action on the license renewal application. The provisions of this subsection do not bar enforcement action pursuant to Title 5 MRSA §10004, Title 38 MRSA §349, or any other applicable statutes.

Failure to submit a timely and complete application prior to expiration of the license renders the license expired, and the owner or operator is considered to be operating and maintaining an air emission source without a license from the Department, in violation of this Chapter.

For those sources that fail to submit a timely and complete application and continue to operate, the source shall submit a new application which will be processed as an after-the-fact renewal. These sources shall apply the BACT results of an analysis similar to subsection III(C)(4)(d) of this Chapter, in addition to any appropriate enforcement response for the operation of an air emission source without a license.

15. **Source Obligation.** Approval to construct a new source or modification, or an exemption pursuant to Section I(B) of this Chapter shall not relieve any owner or operator of a source from the responsibility to comply fully with all requirements applicable to the source.
16. **Public Access to Information and Confidentiality.** As a general rule, all information and data submitted in an application for a license shall be available upon request for public inspection and copying. Any exception to this general rule shall be governed by the provisions of the Freedom of Access Law, Title 1 MRSA §401 et seq., as amended. Information for which the applicant seeks confidential status shall be conspicuously identified in a separate document and submitted to the Department for a determination that one or more of the criteria of Title 1 MRSA §432(3) with respect to the exemptions from the term "public records" was met. Such information shall be stored separately, in

accordance with procedures developed by the Department. Public records include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Information concerning the nature and extent of the emissions of any regulated pollutant by a source; and
- b. Information submitted by the source with respect to the economic, environmental, and energy impacts of various control options in the determination of control technology requirements.

In the case where a source has submitted information to the Department under a claim of confidentiality, the Department may also require the source to submit a copy of such information directly to the EPA.

At reasonable times and location, the Department shall provide for the inspection of public records. Charges for copying shall reflect the costs to the Department, and payment shall be made to the Maine Environmental Protection Fund.

17. **Inspections to Verify Information.** Department employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed safe access to the licensee's premises during business hours, at any time during which any emissions unit or 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.
18. **Replacement of Air Pollution Control Systems.** If a licensee is proposing replacement of an existing air pollution control system or replacement of burner systems, the applicant must demonstrate to the Department that the new equipment will achieve BPT, and that the new pollution control equipment or burner systems will as a minimum result in meeting the current licensed emission limits. The replacement may be proposed within the renewal application or as a Minor Revision and shall be treated consistent with the CAA and federal regulations.
19. **Licensing of Hazardous Air Pollutants (HAPs) Emissions.** Pursuant to 38 MRSA Section 585-B, the Department may address HAPs emissions by adopting emission limits, design specifications, equipment specifications, work practices, or operational standards, or any combination thereof, for activities emitting HAPs if no ambient air quality standards have been established for those pollutants.
20. **Computation of Time Period**
 - a. "Days" are calendar days unless otherwise designated.
 - b. "Working days" excludes Saturdays, Sundays, state holidays, and state government shutdown days.

In computing any period of time prescribed or allowed by this Chapter, the last day of the period is to be included unless it is a Saturday, Sunday, state holiday, or state government

shutdown day, in which event the period runs until the end of the next day which is not a Saturday, Sunday, state holiday, or state government shutdown day.

II. Section II: Existing Minor Stationary Source License Renewal Process

- A. **Applicability.** The following procedures shall be used for existing Minor Stationary Sources applying for the renewal of a license.
- B. **Schedule.** If the applicant is applying for a renewal of a license, a complete application must be submitted to the Department prior to the expiration date of the existing license.
- C. **Public Notice of Intent to File.** The applicant shall give public notice of intent to file an air emission license application in accordance with subsection I(C)(4) of this Chapter.
- D. **Required Application Information.** For a license renewal, the applicant shall submit to the Department the information listed below:
1. **Application Form.** The application form and additional applicable information, as specified in subsection I(C)(2) of this Chapter, containing all required information;
 2. **BPT.** A Best Practical Treatment (BPT) analysis, as described below:
 - a. Emissions from an existing source undergoing renewal of a Minor Stationary Source license shall be considered to be receiving best practical treatment (BPT)
 - (1) if those emissions are being controlled by pollution control equipment that has been approved by the Department and which was installed less than 15 years prior to the date of license issuance; or
 - (2) if an acceptable BPT analysis shows that those emissions are being controlled in a manner consistent with emission controls commonly used in sources of similar age and design in similar industries.
 - b. BPT may require the utilization of additional instrumentation, adjusted operating practices, best management practices, fuel content requirements, good combustion techniques, automated process controls, the upgrading of component parts, emissions testing, continuous emission monitors, maintenance programs for air pollution control equipment, recordkeeping to document performance of air pollution control systems, and/or other mitigating measures.
 - c. For emissions from existing sources for which BPT was determined less than 15 years prior to the date of license application acceptance by the Department, the applicant shall submit a summary of the pollution control apparatus for those emission sources.
 - d. If BPT was determined 15 years or more prior to the date of license application acceptance by the Department, the applicant must demonstrate that each emission unit is receiving BPT. Such demonstration shall consider the emission limit for

which the air pollution control system was designed, the emission limitations adopted by the Department and in effect at the time of submission of an application for renewal, and the reliability, age, and life expectancy of the air pollution control system.

- e. For some existing sources and upon the Department's determination, a statement of certification that the source is meeting BPT may be submitted for Department approval.
 - f. BPT shall not force replacement of existing air pollution control equipment solely on the basis that more efficient or reliable air pollution control equipment is available at the time of renewal. However, BPT may require replacement with more efficient or reliable air pollution control equipment under the following conditions:
 - (1) The applicant is proposing replacement of the existing air pollution control equipment;
 - (2) Any emissions unit violates the applicable emission limitation;
 - (3) Additional reductions are necessary to achieve or maintain ambient air quality standards;
 - (4) The Department determines that previously uncontrolled emissions should be controlled in order to prevent unreasonable risk to the environment or public health;
 - (5) The Department determines that previously controlled emissions should be controlled to a greater efficiency considering the toxicity of regulated pollutants;
or
 - (6) Additional reductions are necessary to restore ambient increment even if that ambient increment was previously authorized to the owner or operator of an existing source.
3. **Reasonably Available Control Technology (RACT).** The applicant for an existing source located in a nonattainment area, or whose emissions of a nonattainment pollutant result in a significant impact to any nonattainment area, shall include a summary of the conditions the source complies with to meet RACT requirements. For an ozone nonattainment area, the RACT requirements would be in accordance with 06-096 CMR 134, *Reasonably Available Control Technology for Facilities That Emit Volatile Organic Compounds*, and 06-096 CMR 138, *Reasonably Available Control Technology for Facilities That Emit Nitrogen Oxides*.
4. **Ambient Air Quality Impact Analysis.** If required by the Department pursuant to Section VI of this Chapter, the applicant shall submit the results of all required ambient air quality impact analyses.

5. **Signatory Certification.** A signed certification from a responsible official in accordance with Section I(C)(3) of this Chapter shall be included in the application.
6. **Public Notice of Intent to File.** Proof of publication of the Public Notice of Intent to File (e.g., an original or copy of the newspaper publication) as specified in subsection I(C)(4) of this Chapter.

E. **License Content.** The following elements shall be included in the license:

1. **Specification of Emission Units and Pollutants Emitted from Each.** The license shall contain identification of all emission units subject to licensing pursuant to this Chapter, of fugitive emission sources as appropriate, and of the regulated pollutants emitted from each.
2. **Emission Limitations and Specific Regulatory Requirements.** The license shall specify allowable emission rates, terms, and conditions for each regulated pollutant from each emission unit, including fugitive emissions, as appropriate, including those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with any requirement at the time of issuance of license. The license shall specify both state and federal specific requirements for each unit, including the following: requirements contained in 06-096 CMR, Maine statutory requirements, federal NSPS requirements, federal NESHAPs requirements, and any other state or federal requirements, as applicable.

The Department may impose any appropriate and reasonable license conditions to ensure or maintain compliance with any requirements, emission limitations, ambient air quality standards, or regulations.

3. **BPT.** The license shall contain a brief technical evaluation of the controls considered as BPT or BACT, as applicable.
4. **Compliance Assurance Requirements.** The license shall include the following compliance assurance elements:
 - a. A description of all required monitoring and analysis procedures or test methods required under the regulatory constraints and requirements applicable to the source.
 - b. A description of all recordkeeping requirements.
 - c. A description of all reporting requirements.
5. **Specific Requirements for Portable Sources.** Licenses for portable sources shall include conditions that will ensure compliance with all requirements applicable to the source at all authorized locations and the requirements of this Chapter, including requirement that the owner or operator notify the Department at least 10 days in advance of each change in location, unless the Department allows for a shorter notice.
6. **Ambient Air Quality Impact Analysis.** The license shall include a section summarizing all required ambient air quality impact analyses.

7. **Standard Conditions.** The license shall include the standard conditions as found in Section I(C)(10) of this Chapter.

F. **Criteria for License Approval.** The Department shall grant the license if the following criteria are met:

1. The Department has received a complete application for a license pursuant to this Chapter;
2. The emissions will receive best practical treatment (BPT), including, but not limited to, the requirements specified in subsection II(D)(2) of this Chapter;
3. The emissions will not violate state standards adopted by the Department pursuant to Title 38 MRSA §585 or can be controlled so as not to violate the same;
4. The emissions, either alone or in conjunction with existing emissions, will not violate or can be controlled so as not to violate applicable ambient air quality standards including, but not limited to, ambient increments as adopted by the Department pursuant to Title 38 MRSA §584; or for those sources locating within or significantly impacting a federal nonattainment area, the impact to ambient air quality standards is consistent with any plan demonstrating Reasonable Further Progress as defined in Section 171 of the CAA;
5. The conditions of the license provide for compliance with all state requirements and the relevant requirements of this Chapter;
6. The Department and applicant have complied with the public participation and review procedures for issuance of a license pursuant to subsection I(C)(4) of this Chapter;
7. All control technology requirements including, but not limited to, BPT, BACT, RACT, and other operating limitations for any emissions unit will be fulfilled;
8. If the applicant proposes to change the emission limit upon which an air quality impact analysis was based, the applicant may be required to provide a new air quality impact analysis for the new emission limit; and
9. If an air emission license renewal can be granted only if the licensee installs additional emissions controls or other mitigating measures, the licensee may continue to emit pollutants from emission sources that will receive these controls or measures up to the same level allowed in its existing license as long as the additional emission controls or mitigating measures are fully operational as soon as practicable but in no case later than 24 months after the Department issues the license renewal. However, upon demonstration by the licensee that it cannot install and bring to full operation the required emission controls or mitigating measures within the 24-month period, the Department may establish a later date for their installation and operation.
10. All facility accounts with the Department are current, with no overdue balance.

- G. **Joint Processing.** A renewal license may incorporate a minor modification, a minor revision, or a license transfer when being processed; however, the source must meet the processing requirements of each, as applicable.
- H. **Draft Notification.** No public notice of draft determination availability is required for a Minor Stationary Source license renewal. If a renewal is processed jointly with a Minor Modification, draft determination notification is required pursuant to subsection I(C)(11) of this Chapter.

III. Section III: New Minor Stationary Source Licensing Process

- A. **Introduction to New Source Review (NSR).** Federal NSR regulations were established in 1972 and Major Source NSR on August 7, 1977 (per CAA §7475(a)). The NSR federal regulations as found in 40 CFR § 52.21 were amended on August 7, 1980. Under the NSR pre-construction review program, before a new facility is built, the emissions of regulated NSR pollutants from the source must be quantified in order to identify the appropriate classification of the source and the corresponding applicable NSR requirements. The air emission license for the proposed new facility must be issued by the Department prior to beginning actual construction of the new source.
- B. **Determination of Source Classification.** Any proposed new air emissions source must undergo licensing in one of the following three categories: Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) License, Nonattainment NSR License, or Minor NSR License. The following steps shall be used to determine whether a new stationary source is major or minor.
 - 1. **Determine PTE.** Determine the proposed source's potential to emit (PTE) for each regulated pollutant under the source's physical and operational design. Any physical or operational limitation on the capacity of the source to emit a regulated pollutant, including air pollution control equipment and restrictions on the hours of operation or on the type or amount of material combusted, stored, or processed, shall be treated as part of its design only if the limitation or the effect it would have on emissions is, or shall be upon issuance of the initial license, enforceable as a practical matter.
 - 2. **Comparison of PTE and Significant Emissions Levels.** On a pollutant-by-pollutant basis, compare the source's PTE to the Significant Emissions levels as identified in 06-096 CMR 100, *Definitions Regulation*.
 - 3. **Source Classification Determination.** A new source will be identified as one of the following two categories:
 - a. **Minor Stationary Source.** The source shall be identified as a Minor Stationary Source if the PTE of every pollutant is less than the corresponding Significant Emissions level for that pollutant. A new Minor Stationary Source shall follow the licensing process specified in Section III(C) of this Chapter.

- b. **Major Stationary Source.** The source shall be identified as a Major Source for each pollutant for which the PTE is equal to or greater than the corresponding Significant Emissions level for that pollutant. If the source is found to be major for any one pollutant, the entire source shall be identified as a Major Stationary Source and shall follow the licensing process as found in 06-096 CMR 113, *Major Stationary Source New Source Review and Plantwide Applicability Limitation License Regulation*.

C. Licensing Process for a New Minor Stationary Source: Minor New Source Review (NSR) License

- 1. **Applicability.** This Minor NSR licensing process is to be followed for the licensing of a new Minor Stationary Source.

A Minor NSR License may contain a license condition or conditions to limit the source's potential to emit to less than Significant Emissions levels as identified in 06-096 CMR 100, the threshold amounts for major sources.

- 2. **Schedule.** The BACT determination shall be reviewed and modified as appropriate for any phased construction project for which the time between initiation of an independent phase and initiation of the next independent phase exceeds 18 months or the remainder of the term of the license, whichever is less. Therefore, an applicant planning a phased construction project shall submit an application for a Minor Modification for each future phase, including an updated BACT analysis.
- 3. **Application Notification.** The applicant shall publish a Public Notice of Intent to File in accordance with subsection I(C)(4) of this Chapter.
- 4. **Required Application Information.** The applicant shall submit to the Department the information listed below, as applicable:
 - a. The application form as specified in subsection I(C)(2) of this Chapter containing the required information;
 - b. A description of the nature of the process, location of the source, plot plan, building dimensions, and any other information required by the Department;
 - c. A schedule for construction of the New Minor Stationary Source;
 - d. **Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Analysis.** The applicant must demonstrate that each emissions unit to be constructed will receive BACT, as defined in 06-096 CMR 100. BACT shall be applied to all regulated pollutants from new and modified emission units, including both fugitive and stack emissions.

In selecting the appropriate control technology as BACT, the applicant should consider application of flue gas treatment, fuel treatment and process alternatives, and techniques which are inherently low polluting and economically feasible. In cases where technological and/or economic limitations on the application of measurement techniques would make the imposition of an emission limitation

infeasible, a design, operating, equipment, or work practice standard may be proposed by the source.

The BACT analysis shall include the following steps:

- (1) Identify all potential control strategies.
 - (2) Eliminate technically infeasible options. The demonstration of technical infeasibility should be clearly documented and should show, based on physical, chemical, and/or engineering principles, how technical difficulties would preclude the successful use of the control option on the emission unit under review.
 - (3) Rank remaining control technologies by control effectiveness. The ranking should include relevant information including the following:
 - control effectiveness
 - expected emission rate
 - expected emission reduction
 - (4) Evaluate the most effective controls, and document results. The evaluation should include case by case consideration of energy, environmental, and economic impacts. If the top option is not selected as BACT, the evaluation should consider the next most effective control option.
 - (5) Select BACT. BACT is the most effective option not rejected in Step (4).
- e. If relevant, documentation of Innovative Control Technology approval as specified in subsection III(C)(7) of this Chapter;
 - f. All process control and compliance monitoring devices or activities and any other emission reduction system planned by the owner or operator for a New Minor Stationary Source, as well as such other information required to accurately establish emission estimates and to document future compliance;
 - g. Title, Right, or Interest demonstration for new sources, as specified in subsection III(C)(8) of this Chapter;
 - h. Ambient Air Quality Impact Analysis. The results of all ambient air quality impact analyses required by the Department pursuant to Section VI of this Chapter. These analyses shall be used in the completeness determination of the application;
 - i. The certification of the responsible official as specified in subsection I(C)(3) of this Chapter; and
 - j. Proof of publication of the Public Notice of Intent to File (e.g., an original or copy of the newspaper publication) as specified in subsection I(C)(4) of this Chapter.

5. **License Content.** The license content shall contain all of the relevant criteria as specified in Section I and Section II.E of this Chapter.
6. **Criteria for License Approval.** The Department shall grant the license if the following criteria are met:
 - a. The Department has received a complete application for a license pursuant to this Chapter;
 - b. The emissions will receive BACT, as applicable;
 - c. The emissions will not violate state standards adopted by the Department pursuant to Title 38 MRSA §585 or can be controlled so as not to violate the same;
 - d. The emissions, either alone or in conjunction with existing emissions, will not violate or can be controlled so as not to violate ambient air quality standards, including but not limited to ambient increments as adopted by the Department pursuant to Title 38 MRSA §584; or, for those sources locating within or significantly impacting a federal nonattainment area, the impact to ambient air quality standards is consistent with any plan demonstrating Reasonable Further Progress as defined in Section 171 of the CAA;
 - e. The conditions of the license provide for compliance with all state requirements and the relevant requirements of this Chapter;
 - f. The Department and applicant have complied with the public participation and review procedures for issuance of a license pursuant to subsection I(C)(4) of this Chapter.
 - g. All facility accounts with the Department are current, with no overdue balance.
7. **Innovative Control Technology.** If the facility is located in an attainment area, the applicant may request that the Department approve a system of innovative control technology.
 - a. **Conditions for Approval of Innovative Control Technology.** The Department may approve, with the consent of the Governor(s) of other affected State(s), the implementation of innovative control technology under the following conditions:
 - (1) The proposed system of innovative control technology will not cause or contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety in its operation or function;
 - (2) The applicant agrees to achieve, by a date approved by the Department, a continuous emissions reduction rate equivalent to or greater than the rate that would have been required by BACT. The date of achievement shall be no later than four years from the time of startup or seven years from the issuance of the license.

- (3) The new source will meet the control technology requirements and the requirements of Section IV of this Chapter based on the emissions rate that the applicant would be required to meet on the date as specified in (2) above;
 - (4) The new source will not, prior to the date specified by the Department in (2) above:
 - (a) Cause or contribute to any violation of any applicable ambient air quality standard;
 - (b) Impact any area where an applicable ambient increment is known to be violated;
 - (c) Cause a significant impact in any PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, SO₂, or NO₂ nonattainment area; or
 - (d) Cause or contribute to an adverse Air Quality Related Values (AQRV) impact in any Class I area;
 - (5) The applicant will meet all of the relevant requirements of this Chapter, including the requirements for public participation.
- b. **Conditions for Withdrawal of Approval of Innovative Control Technology.** The Department shall withdraw any approval to employ a system of innovative control technology under the following conditions:
- (1) The proposed system of innovative control technology fails to achieve the continuous emissions reduction rate by the specified date;
 - (2) The proposed system of innovative control technology fails before the specified date, so as to contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety; or
 - (3) The Department decides at any time that the proposed system of innovative control technology is unlikely to achieve the continuous emissions reduction rate by the specified date, or will cause or contribute to an unreasonable risk to public health, welfare, or safety.
- c. **Extension of Compliance Deadline for Innovative Control Technology.** If the applicant fails to meet the continuous emissions reduction rate by the specified date, or if the Department's approval of the innovative control technology is withdrawn, the Department may allow the applicant an additional period, not to exceed three years, to meet the requirement for the application of BACT through use of a demonstrated system of control.
8. **Title, Right, or Interest.** Prior to acceptance for processing of a New Minor Stationary Source license application, the applicant shall demonstrate to the Department's

satisfaction sufficient title, right, or interest in all of the property which is proposed for development or use in accordance with the following provisions:

- a. When the applicant owns the property, a copy of the deed(s) to the property must be supplied;
 - b. When the applicant has a lease or easement on the property, a copy of the lease or easement must be supplied. The lease or easement must be of sufficient duration and terms, as determined by the Department, to license the proposed construction and reasonable use of the property, including reclamation, closure, and post-closure care, where required;
 - c. When the applicant has an option to buy or lease the property, a copy of the option agreement must be supplied. The option agreement must be sufficient, as determined by the Department, to give rights to title, or a leasehold or easement of sufficient duration and terms to permit the proposed construction and use of the property including closure and post-closure care, where required;
 - d. When the applicant has eminent domain power over the property, evidence must be supplied as to the ability and intent to use the eminent domain power to acquire sufficient title, right, or interest as determined by the Department; and
 - e. When the applicant has either a valid preliminary permit or a notification of acceptance for filing of an application for a license from the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission for the site which is proposed for development or use, a copy of that permit or notification must be supplied.
9. **Draft Determination Notification.** Draft determination notification is required for a Minor NSR License. Draft determination notification shall be pursuant to subsection I(C)(11) of this Chapter.

IV. Section IV: Modification at an Existing Minor Stationary Source Licensing Process

- A. **Introduction to NSR.** In addition to the applicable requirements of Sections I and III of this Chapter, the process of licensing a modification at an existing Minor Stationary Source shall be according to the requirements and specifications set forth in this Section. With the exception of modifications which meet the definition of Minor Revision, any modification at an existing stationary source must undergo licensing in one of the following three categories: PSD License, Nonattainment NSR License, or Minor NSR License. The license for a modification must be issued by the Department prior to the beginning of actual construction of the modification.

Modifications at Minor Stationary Sources may be subject to NSR requirements. Under the NSR pre-construction review program, prior to the expansion or modification of an existing

facility, the emissions of regulated NSR pollutants resulting from the project must be evaluated to identify NSR requirements applicable to the project.

For a Minor Stationary Source, the licensing of a modification to the source shall be accomplished by way of a license amendment, which authorizes both the construction and the operation of the modification, according to the terms and conditions as licensed. Thus, hereafter in this Chapter, a license for a modification at a Minor Stationary Source shall be referred to as a license amendment. The term of a Minor Stationary Source amendment shall be concurrent with the term of the facility's license or license renewal, as appropriate.

If, after the issuance of a license amendment for any modification at a Minor Stationary Source, the PTE of the source following the modification identifies it as a Major Stationary Source, the source must apply for an initial Part 70 license, to be processed under 06-096 CMR 140, *Part 70 Air Emission License Regulations*, within one year of commencing operation of the modification as provided in 40 CFR Part 70.5.

- B. Determination of Modification Classification.** A change at a Minor Stationary Source is identified as a Minor Revision, a Minor Modification, or a Major Modification based on the quantities of projected emissions increases resulting from the change. Projected emissions increases are determined as follows:

First, determine future license allowed emissions. Then, calculate the difference between the current license-allowed emissions and future license allowed emissions for each pollutant. These are the projected emissions increases resulting from the modification.

1. **Identification of Minor Revision.** If the projected emissions increases resulting from the modification are less than four tons per year for any one regulated pollutant except GHG and less than eight tons per year of total regulated pollutants except GHG, and if the license change does not include the addition of an emission unit not previously licensed, proceed with the Licensing Process for a Minor Revision in Section IV(C) of this Chapter.
2. **Identification of Minor Modification.** A change at a Minor Stationary Source is considered a Minor Modification for any of the following scenarios:
 - a. The projected emissions increases are (1) greater than four tons per year for any one regulated pollutant except GHG or greater than eight tons per year of total regulated pollutants except GHG, **and** (2) less than Significant Emission levels, as defined in 06-096 CMR 100; **or**
 - b. The projected emission increases are less than four tons per year for any one regulated pollutant except GHG and less than eight tons per year of total regulated pollutants except GHG **and** the change to the Minor Stationary Source includes the addition of an emission unit not previously licensed.

A Minor Modification shall be licensed according to the Licensing Process for a Minor Modification in Section IV(D) of this Chapter.

3. **Identification of Major Modification.** If projected emissions increases exceed Significant Emission levels as defined in 06-096 CMR 100 for one or more pollutants, the modification is a Major Modification at a Minor Stationary Source. Proceed with the licensing process for this category as found in 06-096 CMR 113, *Major Source New Source Review and Plantwide Applicability Limitation License Regulation*, Section IV “Major Modification at a Minor Stationary Source Licensing Process.”

C. Licensing Process for a Minor Revision

1. **Applicability.** Minor Revision procedures to modify a license may be used for the following:
 - a. The correction of typographical errors;
 - b. The change in the name, address, or phone number of any person or facility identified in the source’s air emission license, or a similar administrative change at the source;
 - c. A change in monitoring and reporting requirements;
 - d. A change at a facility which is identified as a Minor Revision pursuant to Section IV(B)(1) of this Chapter and which is subject to licensing as defined in this Chapter. On a case-by-case basis, revisions under this subsection shall be subject to BACT and/or an ambient air quality analysis; or
 - e. Any other changes approved by the Department that meet the criteria of a Minor Revision.
2. **Schedule.** The applicant may request a Minor Revision at any time during the term of a license.
3. **Public Notice of Intent to File.** No application notification is required for the processing of a Minor Revision.
4. **Required Application Information.** For a Minor Revision, the application submission shall consist of a letter requesting the Minor Revision with the reason for the request and any relevant information, such as a description of the revision, any emission calculations, and a BPT analysis for a change, pursuant to II(D)(2) of this Chapter. A signed certification from a responsible official in accordance with Section I(C)(3) of this Chapter shall be included in the submittal.
5. **License Content.** A Minor Revision shall contain the following:
 - a. A description of the revision and the reason for the request, and
 - b. Terms and conditions that will assure compliance with any requirements applicable to the revision.
6. **Criteria for License Approval.** The Minor Revision shall be granted if the Department determines that the revision meets the applicability criteria as specified in this subsection

and will not violate any requirements applicable to the source, and all facility accounts with the Department are current, with no overdue balance.

7. **Joint Processing.** A Minor Revision may be incorporated when processing a renewal, a minor or major modification, or a license transfer; however, the source must still meet all requirements for processing a Minor Revision.
8. **Draft Determination Notification.** Draft determination notification is not required for a Minor Revision.

D. **Licensing Process for a Minor Modification (Minor NSR License).** A Minor NSR License is required for a Minor Modification at a Minor Stationary Source, as identified pursuant to Section IV(B) of this Chapter. A Minor NSR License may contain a license condition or conditions to limit the source's potential to emit to less than threshold amounts for Major Modifications.

1. **Applicability.** This licensing process is to be followed for the licensing of a Minor Modification at a Minor Stationary Source.
2. **Schedule.** The BACT determination shall be reviewed and modified as appropriate for any phased construction project for which the time between initiation of an independent phase and initiation of the next independent phase exceeds 18 months or the remainder of the term of the license, whichever is less. Therefore, an applicant planning a phased construction project shall submit an application for a Minor Modification for each future phase, including an updated BACT analysis.
3. **Application Notification.** The applicant shall publish a Public Notice of Intent to File in accordance with subsection I(C)(4) of this Chapter.
4. **Required Application Information.** The applicant shall submit to the Department the information listed below, as applicable:
 - a. The application form as specified in subsection I(C)(2) of this Chapter containing the required information;
 - b. A description of the nature of the proposed modification, including location at the facility with plot plan (if applicable), building dimensions, and any other information required by the Department;
 - c. A schedule for construction of the proposed modification;
 - d. **Best Available Control Technology (BACT) Analysis.** The applicant must demonstrate that each emissions unit to be constructed as part of the modification will receive BACT, as defined in 06-096 CMR 100 and specified in section III(C)(4)(d) of this Chapter.
5. **License Amendment Content.** The following elements shall be included in the license amendment:

- a. **Specification of Emission Units and Pollutants Emitted from Each.** The license shall contain identification of all modified emission units, all units whose emissions are affected by the modification, fugitive emission sources caused or affected by the modification as appropriate, and the pollutants emitted from each.
- b. **Emission Limitations and Specific Regulatory Requirements.** The license amendment shall specify allowable emission rates, terms, and conditions for each pollutant from each emission unit modified or affected by the modification, including fugitive emissions, as appropriate, and shall specify those operational requirements and limitations that assure compliance with any requirement at the time of issuance of license amendment. The license amendment shall specify both state and federal specific requirements for each unit, as applicable.

The Department may impose any appropriate and reasonable license conditions to ensure or maintain compliance with any requirements, emission limitations, ambient air quality standards, or regulations.

- c. **BACT.** The license amendment shall contain a brief technical evaluation of the controls considered as BACT for the emission units relevant to the modification.
 - d. **Compliance Assurance Requirements.** The license amendment shall include the following compliance assurance elements:
 - (1) A description of all required monitoring and analysis procedures or test methods required under the regulatory constraints and requirements applicable to the source.
 - (2) A description of all recordkeeping requirements.
 - (3) A description of all reporting requirements.
 - e. **Ambient Air Quality Impact Analysis.** The license amendment shall include a section summarizing all required ambient air quality impact analyses.
6. **Criteria for License Amendment Approval.** The Department shall grant the license amendment if the following criteria are met:
- a. The Department has received a complete application for a license amendment pursuant to this Chapter;
 - b. The emissions from modified units will receive BACT, as applicable;
 - c. The emissions will not violate state standards adopted by the Department pursuant to Title 38 MRSA §585 or can be controlled so as not to violate the same;
 - d. The emissions, either alone or in conjunction with existing emissions, will not violate or can be controlled so as not to violate ambient air quality standards, including but

not limited to ambient increments as adopted by the Department pursuant to Title 38 MRSA §584; or, for those sources locating within or significantly impacting a federal nonattainment area, the impact to ambient air quality standards is consistent with any plan demonstrating Reasonable Further Progress as defined in Section 171 of the CAA;

- e. The conditions of the license amendment provide for compliance with all state requirements and the requirements of this Chapter relevant to the modification;
 - f. The Department and applicant have complied with the public participation and review procedures for issuance of a license amendment pursuant to subsections I(C)(4) and I(C)(11) of this Chapter, as applicable.
 - g. If a Minor NSR License can be granted only if the licensee installs additional emissions controls or other mitigating measures, then the licensee may continue to emit pollutants from emission sources that will receive these controls or measures up to the same level allowed in its existing license as long as the additional emission controls or mitigating measures are fully operational as soon as practicable but in no case later than 24 months after the Department issues the Minor Modification license amendment. However, after a showing of the licensee that it cannot install and bring to full operation the required emission controls or mitigating measures within the 24-month period, the Department may establish a later date for the installation and operation.
 - h. All facility accounts with the Department are current, with no overdue balance.
7. **Opportunity for Public Involvement.** For Minor NSR Licenses, opportunity for public involvement shall be provided in accordance with subsection I(C)(11) of this chapter.
8. **Innovative Control Technology.** If the facility is located in an attainment area, the applicant may request the Department to grant approval of a system of innovative control technology, as specified in subsection III(C)(7) of this Chapter.
9. **Joint Processing.** A Minor Modification may be processed with a renewal license provided all applicable requirements of both applicable licensing processes are met.
10. **Draft Determination Notification.** Draft determination notification is required for a Minor NSR License. Draft determination notification shall be pursuant to subsection I(C)(11) of this Chapter.

V. Section V: License Transfers

This section outlines the process for issuing a License Transfer for Minor Stationary Sources under this Chapter.

- A. **Applicability.** The person or entity to which the license is being transferred shall abide by all of the conditions of the license and is jointly or severally liable with the original licensee for any violation of the terms and conditions thereof pending determination on the application for approval of a transfer.
- B. **Schedule.** An application for a License Transfer shall be submitted to the Department no later than two weeks after any transfer of property subject to a license.
- C. **Application Notification.** The applicant shall publish a Public Notice of Intent to File as specified in subsection I(C)(4) of this Chapter.
- D. **Required Information for a License Transfer Application.** The application for a License Transfer shall include the following:
1. Identifying information, including previous and new company name and address (and facility name and address if different from the company name), previous and new owner's name, agent, and telephone number, responsible official's name and address, telephone number and name of facility site manager or designated contact person, application contact, and billing contact;
 2. The full name and address of the new owner;
 3. The date of the official sale;
 4. A copy of the purchase agreement or deed showing transfer of ownership or demonstration of title, right, or interest;
 5. A statement that there will be no increase in air emissions beyond that provided for in the existing license, either in quantity or type, without prior written permission from the Department; and
 6. A demonstration of technical capacity and intent of the new owner to:
 - a. Comply with all conditions of the license and
 - b. Satisfy all statutory criteria.
 7. A signed certification from a responsible official in accordance with Section I(C)(3) of this Chapter.
- E. **License Transfer Content.** The License Transfer shall contain the following:
1. The full name and address of new owner and the date of transfer of ownership;
 2. A statement that there will be no increase in air emissions beyond that provided for in the existing license, either in quantity or type, without prior written permission from the Department; and

3. A statement describing the technical capacity of the new owner to comply with all conditions of the air emission license and to satisfy all statutory criteria.
- F. **Criteria for License Transfer Approval.** Approval of a License Transfer shall be based on the acceptability of the information required in the application submittal, and all facility accounts with the Department are current, with no overdue balance.
- G. **Joint Processing.** A License Transfer may be incorporated into the processing of a renewal, a minor modification, or a minor revision as long as all of the requirements of this subsection V(D) are satisfied.
- H. **Draft License Transfer Notification.** Draft notification is not required for a License Transfer.

VI. Section VI: Ambient Air Quality Analysis Requirements

- A. **General Requirements.** It shall be the burden of any applicant to provide an affirmative demonstration that its emissions, in conjunction with all other sources, will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards or increment, except that sources in nonattainment areas or which significantly impact a nonattainment area shall be required to demonstrate that the source's emissions are consistent with Reasonable Further Progress provisions of the State Implementation Plan. An applicant may use ambient air monitoring, modeling, or other assessment techniques as approved by the Department. NSR modeling, as required, shall be consistent with EPA regulations and guidelines or other requirements under the CAA. The analyses shall include relevant emissions units at the source, as determined by the Department, and meteorological and topographical data necessary to estimate such impacts; and shall consider the impact of fugitive emissions to the extent quantifiable, secondary emissions, and emissions from other existing sources, including increases in mobile and area source emissions impacting the same area.

Any applicant likely to be required to conduct and submit an air quality dispersion modeling analysis must consult with the Department prior to submitting the information specified in this Chapter.

The level of analysis shall depend upon the size of the source, the regulated air pollutants emitted, existing air quality, and proximity to Class I or nonattainment areas. (For the purposes of this Section, Class I areas shall include any conservation easements under the jurisdiction of an appropriate Federal Land Manager as of August 7, 1977.) The ambient air quality impact analysis, in general, will not be required of the applicant for any pollutant for which there is no NAAQS. The analysis shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of subsection VI(D) of this Chapter, 06-096 CMR 116, *Prohibited Dispersion Techniques*, and Appendix W to 40 CFR Part 51 – *Guideline on Air Quality Models*.

Air quality modeling conducted as part of the licensing of a new source or modification in the United States is governed by Appendix W to 40 CFR Part 51 – *Guideline on Air Quality Models*. That modeling guidance was first promulgated in 1978 and, by law, must be

routinely updated by EPA. Thus, federal regulatory guidance on modeling and the list of acceptable models do change. The Department recognizes that air dispersion modeling guidance will be periodically updated to reflect the latest federal guidance. To maintain an orderly licensing process in the State, applicants are required to conform to those procedures and guidelines in effect at the time a written modeling protocol meeting all applicable requirements receives the Department's approval, to complete modeling as approved, and to submit results within six months of the date of approval of the protocol. If the protocol calls for collection of on-site meteorological data, then the starting date for the on-site data collection must be no later than six months after approval of the protocol, and modeling results must be submitted within six months of obtaining acceptable on-site meteorological monitoring data. Requests by the applicant to modify the modeling protocol will require conformance to the most current applicable air dispersion modeling guidance.

1. **Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Requirements.** Monitoring done by the owner or operator shall conform to the requirements of 40 CFR Part 58, Appendix A and the Department's Quality Assurance Plan (or other plan approved by the Department) during the operation of monitoring stations. A written protocol shall be developed by the owner or operator and the Department when a source is required to conduct either pre-construction or post-construction monitoring. The protocol shall, at a minimum, specify the monitoring sites, frequency of sampling, data recovery, pollutants, and monitoring method(s).
2. **Air Quality Impact Modeling Requirements**
 - a. All estimates of ambient concentrations required by an ambient or increment impact analysis shall be based on the preferred air quality models, data bases, and other requirements specified in the current Appendix W to 40 CFR Part 51 – *Guideline on Air Quality Models*, and in accordance with subsection VI (D) of this Chapter and 06-096 CMR 116.
 - b. All input, output, and diagnostic files used in the final Class I and Class II ambient air quality standards and increment compliance modeling analyses and Class I AQRV and visibility modeling analyses shall be submitted to the Department on media approved by the Department.
 - c. Where an air quality impact model specified in the Appendix W to 40 CFR Part 51 – *Guideline on Air Quality Models*, is inappropriate, the model may be changed or another model substituted; such change or substitution shall be subject to public comment and require the written approval of the Department and the Regional Administrator of the EPA or his designee. Methods like those outlined in the *Protocol for Determining the Best Performing Model* (EPA-454/R-92-025) and the *Interim Procedures for Evaluating Air Quality Models: Experience with Implementation* (EPA-450/4-85-006) should be used to determine the comparability of air quality models.

B. Renewal of a Minor Stationary Source License

1. A previously submitted impact analysis shall be acceptable unless:

- a. It has been found to be deficient with respect to requirements set forth in subsection VI(A) of this Chapter;
 - b. The impact analysis fails to reflect available information with respect to ambient air quality levels in the area, which, based upon the Department's expertise, may reasonably be expected to be significantly impacted by the source;
 - c. The renewal of the source is in conjunction with a Minor Modification which requires a modeling analysis pursuant to subsection VI(C) or (D) of this Chapter; or
 - d. There are changes in stack or building configurations or other factors which the Department determines may significantly alter the dispersion characteristics of the source.
2. Continuation of an ambient air monitoring or meteorological monitoring program shall be made on a case-by-case basis at the time of the renewal. It shall be the burden of the applicant to demonstrate the adequacy of existing data, its relationship to past, present, and future facility operating conditions, and the adequacy of other means to document continuing compliance.
 3. An existing source shall be exempt from an impact analysis with respect to a regulated pollutant whose allowable emissions, after the application of control technology requirements specified in subsections II(D)(2) or III(C)(4)(d), or otherwise as applicable, do not exceed the following, unless the source is located in or near a Class I area or an area where the available air quality is limited, or other extenuating circumstances exist. The level of ambient air quality impact analysis required for a source shall be determined by the Department on a case-by case basis.

Modeling Threshold Levels

- 50 tons per year (tpy) for SO₂
- 250 tpy for CO
- 25 tpy for PM₁₀
- 25 tpy for PM_{2.5}
- 100 tpy for NO_x (measured as NO₂)
- 1 tpy for Pb (lead)

C. New Minor Stationary Sources and Minor Modifications to Minor (Minor NSR Licenses). This Section applies to any new Minor Stationary Source or Minor Modification of a Minor Stationary Source.

A new Minor Stationary Source or an existing Minor Stationary Source that previously was not required to submit an air quality impact analysis for an air emissions license, but is undergoing a Minor Modification may be required to submit an air quality impact analysis for those regulated pollutants that the Minor Stationary Source emits or has the potential to emit

at levels equal to or greater than the limits in subsection VI(B)(3) of this Chapter after the application of control technology requirements specified in this Chapter.

The level of air quality analyses and air quality monitoring required for any new Minor Stationary Source or any Minor Modification at an existing Minor Stationary Source shall be determined on a case-by-case basis with consideration of extenuating circumstances. The case-by-case determination shall be based on consideration of the following:

1. Air quality data available in or representative of the area;
2. **Good Engineering Practice Stack Height.** A cavity and wake region modeling analysis may be required by the Department if a stack height is less than the formula Good Engineering Practice stack height. An analysis may be required, even in cases resulting in no increases in emissions, if a stack height is less than Good Engineering Practice stack height or if there are changes in stack or building configurations or other factors which are determined to alter the dispersion characteristics of the Minor Stationary Source;
3. Similarity with other licensed sources in terms of size, emissions, and local topography;
4. Location, including proximity to, complex terrain, Class I areas integral vistas, nonattainment areas, or areas where increment has been substantially consumed;
5. The results of previous air quality analyses; and
6. Extenuating circumstances specific to the facility.

D. Modeling/Data Collection Protocol. Any air quality dispersion modeling or data collection program shall be developed consistent with the following requirements:

1. **Guidance.** All air quality dispersion modeling and meteorological data collection shall be conducted consistent with Section VI of this Chapter and Appendix W to 40 CFR Part 51 – *Guideline on Air Quality Models*.
2. **Variance from Guidance.** Upon an applicant’s written request, the Department may grant a variance from any of the requirements set forth in Section VI of this Chapter and Appendix W to 40 CFR Part 51 – *Guideline on Air Quality Models*, when the Department finds that the alternative proposed by the applicant will not significantly affect the accuracy of the modeling, and/or when data collection results or compliance with the requirements specified in Section VI of this Chapter and Appendix W to 40 CFR Part 51 – *Guideline on Air Quality Models* is technically infeasible or economically unreasonable for the applicant. For any Minor Stationary Source subject to PSD review, the variance shall be subject to EPA review and written approval and shall comply with public notice and opportunity for public comment pursuant to 40 CFR Parts 51.160 (f)(2) and 51.166 (1)(2).
3. **Significant Impact Modeling Protocol for SO₂, NO₂, CO, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀.** Prior to undertaking significant impact modeling for SO₂, NO₂, CO, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁₀, the

applicant shall provide in writing to the Department a description of the following factors that the applicant proposes to use in the significant impact modeling demonstration (see Appendix W to 40 CFR Part 51 – *Guideline on Air Quality Models* for more specific guidance):

- a. Operating scenarios, emission units, and emission rates in English and metric units;
- b. Regulated air pollutants;
- c. Model(s) and methodologies;
- d. Origin and period of meteorological data, including location of collection site relative to facility, meteorological parameters, instrument height, recovery rates, substitution techniques, meteorological data processing procedures, and QA/QC procedures;
- e. Receptor grid (listing of coordinates and elevations, topographic maps covering the receptor grid area map of receptors). A listing of all Digital Elevation Model (DEM) quadrangles used, and method(s) used to convert DEM data to the proposed receptor grid shall also be included. If DEM data is being used to create a rectangular receptor grid, the elevation of each receptor point shall be the highest elevation within the grid cell. The grid cell is defined as an area enclosed by boundaries located half way to the nearest receptor in each direction;
- f. Any special (e.g., fence line, air intake, or flagpole) receptors;
- g. Identity of emission units and emissions which are included in baseline;
- h. A properly scaled plot plan of the proposed facility with clearly marked true north indicator, building heights, and an accurate scale ruler; and the location of the source on a map or aerial photograph of the area; and

NOTE: An original plot plan is preferred, but if a photocopy is submitted, care should be taken to make sure that the scale is not changed on any area of the plot.

- i. Building dimension and Good Engineering Practice (GEP) analysis techniques. For each stack, all buildings that are large enough and close enough to influence the stack should be considered in the GEP analysis.

As expeditiously as possible and within 30 calendar days of receipt of this information, the Department shall notify the applicant in writing that such information is complete and acceptable for modeling or notify the applicant in writing of the reason(s) why the information is not complete. If the information is not complete, the Department shall clearly identify the changes or additional information that must be submitted to complete the protocol requirements.

4. Submittal of Significant Impact Modeling

- a. Prior to undertaking the final air quality dispersion modeling demonstration, the applicant shall submit the following for review:
- (1) Significant impact modeling results;
 - (2) Emissions data for regulated pollutants not in the significant impact modeling protocol;
 - (3) A preliminary analysis of nearby sources that will not be included in the background concentration analysis;

NOTE: The Department is responsible for the final decision of which off-site sources are to be modeled. The Department will provide the applicant with a list of any additional sources that may have to be included in the final modeling analysis and the requisite model input data for these sources. This list will contain all data required for model input including source location(s), emission rates, stack parameters, and necessary building dimensions for the applicant to determine direction-specific building parameters.

- (4) Background concentration data. The applicant is responsible for determining background values for pollutants, in consultation with the Department. General guidance on determining background determinations based on monitoring data is provided in the most recent version of the Department's *Guideline Document for Background Air Quality Determinations*. Particular care must be taken when determining background values so that they do not implicitly include any impacts of the source(s) being modeled in order to avoid double counting. As an alternative, conservative background values are available from the Department for all areas of the state; and
- (5) Processed meteorological data (if required by the Department). The meteorological data may be either data collected onsite or data collected at the nearest National Weather Service (NWS) station. Modeling applications require, at a minimum, the use of five consecutive years of off-site NWS meteorological data (or other data equivalent or better in accuracy and detail to the NWS data) or at least one year of site-specific data.

If one year or more, including partial years, and up to five years, of acceptable, site-specific data is available, it shall be used in the air quality analysis. If data requirements, source configurations, or characteristics of the surrounding area change, the database may need to be updated after consultation with the Department. However, a requirement to collect a new database will neither preclude the applicant's ability to use the existing database in the interim data collection period nor require the applicant to redo any previously submitted analyses that used the original database.

- b. Within 30 calendar days of receipt of this information, the Department shall notify the applicant of the following in writing:
 - (1) The submitted information is complete and acceptable for modeling or the reason(s) why the information is not complete. If the information is not complete, the Department shall clearly identify the changes or additional information that must be submitted to complete the protocol requirements; and
 - (2) For each regulated pollutant for which there are significant impacts, the Department shall specify which operating scenarios and other nearby sources, if any, need to be modeled further.

If the applicant requests, in writing, information in the possession of the Department that is required for modeling (for example, emissions which are included in baseline emissions, background data, or other emissions data from nearby sources), the Department shall provide such information to the applicant within 30 calendar days.

- 5. **Air Quality Dispersion Modeling Protocol.** If impacts from SO₂, NO₂, CO, PM_{2.5}, or PM₁₀ are above significance or if there are other regulated pollutants to be modeled, the applicant must provide to the Department a written description of the following factors (if different from previously submitted data) the applicant proposes to use in the air quality dispersion modeling (see Appendix W to 40 CFR Part 51 – *Guideline on Air Quality Models* for more specific guidance):
 - a. Operating scenarios, emission units, and emissions in English and metric units (including other nearby sources, if necessary);
 - b. Regulated air pollutants;
 - c. Model(s) and methodologies;
 - d. **Specifics of Meteorological Data.** Origin and period of meteorological data, including location of collection site relative to facility, meteorological parameters, instrument height, recovery rates, substitution techniques, meteorological data processing procedures, and QA/QC procedures;
 - e. **Receptor Grid.** Receptor grid (listing of coordinates and elevations, topographic maps covering the receptor grid area, map of receptors and if applicable, a listing of all Digital Elevation Model (DEM) quadrangles used and method(s) used to convert DEM data to the proposed receptor grid). If DEM data is being used to create a rectangular grid, the elevation of each receptor shall be the highest within the grid cell. The grid cell is defined as an area enclosed by boundaries located half way to the nearest receptor in each direction;
 - f. **Special Receptors.** Any special (e.g., fence line, air intake, or flagpole) receptors;

- g. **Identification of Baseline.** Identity of emissions which are included in baseline emissions;
- h. **Plot Plan.** A properly scaled plot plan of the proposed facility with clearly marked true north indicator, building heights, and an accurate scale ruler; and the location of the source on a map or aerial photograph of the area;

NOTE: An original plot plan is preferred, but if a photocopy is submitted, care should be taken to make sure that the scale is not changed on any area of the plot.

- i. **Building Dimension and Good Engineering Practice (GEP) Analysis Techniques.** For each stack, all buildings that are large enough and close enough to influence the stack shall be considered in the GEP analysis using the most recent version of any EPA-approved Building Profile Input Program (BPIP) software package. The applicant shall submit all input and output files on media approved by the Department. All tiers of a building will be input as tiers of that building, not as separate buildings; and
- j. **Background Concentration Data.** Within 30 calendar days of receipt of this information, the Department shall notify the applicant in writing that such information is complete and acceptable for modeling or notify the applicant in writing of the reason(s) why the information is not complete. If the information is not complete, the Department shall clearly identify the changes or additional information that must be submitted to complete the protocol requirements.

When all submitted information is considered complete and acceptable for modeling, the applicant shall perform air quality dispersion modeling and submit for review the air quality dispersion modeling analysis as part of the final application submittal.

- 6. **Presentation of Final Results.** Once compliance with ambient air quality standards and ambient increments has been demonstrated and other required analyses documenting compliance with applicable standards have been completed, the applicant shall prepare a written report documenting the source being modeled, the modeling effort, and a compliance demonstration. The following outline indicates the information required in the written report and information required to be submitted on media approved by the Department.
 - a. **Introduction.** Briefly give an overview of the project, the analyses conducted, and the results;
 - b. **Site and Surroundings.** Describe the topography, demography, air quality control region, and compliance status (attainment/nonattainment); include a topographic map section showing the site and a properly scaled plot plan of the proposed facility; include rural/urban classification and simple/complex terrain determination. Topography and land-use shall be described in sufficient detail to specify roughness length if roughness length is a required input for the modeling system used in the analysis;

- c. **Source Description.** Provide an overview of the source, and describe the process(es) involved;
- d. **Description of Each Emission Unit at the Source.** Describe the equipment/operations, emission controls, emission limits; list emissions and stack parameters for each emission unit in English and metric units;
- e. **Screening Modeling.** Describe the screening analyses performed, including the following:
 - (1) Modeling approach/model(s) used;
 - (2) Model version used;
 - (3) Model switch selections;
 - (4) Source data (affected source and other nearby sources);
 - (5) Meteorological data;
 - (6) Receptor data; and
 - (7) Screening results.
- f. **Final Compliance Modeling Analysis.** Describe in detail modeling performed and results, including the following:
 - (1) Modeling approach/model(s) used;
 - (2) Model version used;
 - (3) Model switch selections;
 - (4) Source data (affected source and other nearby sources);
 - (5) Meteorological Data Base. The meteorological data base shall be submitted on media approved by the Department if the applicant processed the meteorological data base;
 - (6) Receptor Data. A map of the receptor grid shall be submitted. (If applicable, all DEM data used to create the receptor grid shall be submitted on media approved by the Department); and
 - (7) Modeling Results. All input files needed to duplicate the final compliance model runs and all final compliance model output and diagnostic files shall be submitted on media approved by the Department.

- g. **Compliance Demonstration.** Describe how the predicted concentrations comply with all applicable ambient air quality standards and ambient increments, including the following:
- (1) Background determination (include table of values);
 - (2) Compliance with ambient air quality standards; and
 - (3) Compliance with Class II Prevention of Significant Deterioration (PSD) increments (if applicable).
- h. **Class I Area Impact Assessment (if required).** Describe any analyses made for federal Class I areas and include the following:
- (1) Basis for assessment;
 - (2) Modeling approach/model(s) used;
 - (3) Model version used;
 - (4) Model switch selections;
 - (5) Class I areas affected;
 - (6) Emissions and conditions of operating scenarios;
 - (7) Meteorological data;
 - (8) Receptor grid;
 - (9) Computational grid;
 - (10) Air quality impacts (both ambient air quality standards and ambient increments);
 - (11) Visibility – plume blight assessment (for regions within a Class I area that are affected by plumes or layers that are viewed against a background, generally within 50 kilometers of the source); regional haze assessment (for regions of a Class I area where visibility impairment from the source would cause a general alteration of the appearance of the scene, generally 50 kilometers or more away from the source or from the interaction of the emissions from multiple sources); and other assessments that the Federal Land Manager and the Department agree should be assessed; and
 - (12) All input files needed to duplicate the final Class I analysis model runs and all final Class I analysis model output and diagnostic files, submitted on media approved by the Department.

NOTE: A failure by the Department to notify or provide information to the applicant as specified in this subsection does not constitute an approval of the proposed protocol and/or modeling.

NOTE: If a source of NO_x is subject to both the PSD and NSR thresholds, the source shall comply with the nonattainment area NSR provisions for ozone as well as modeling requirements for the NO₂ National Ambient Air Quality Standard, NO₂ increment, and Class I areas analyses, etc.

AUTHORITY: 38 M.R.S.A., Section 590, 585-A

EFFECTIVE DATE: August 9, 1988
Amended: October 25, 1989
Amended: July 10, 1990
Amended: December 12, 1993
Amended: July 11, 1994
Amended: October 28, 1995

EFFECTIVE DATE (ELECTRONIC CONVERSION): May 8, 1996

Amended: October 6, 1996

NON-SUBSTANTIVE CORRECTIONS: January 2, 1997 - added machine readable version of Appendix A.

NON-SUBSTANTIVE CORRECTIONS: February 18, 1997 - minor reformatting requested by the Department

NON-SUBSTANTIVE CORRECTION: May 9, 1997 - insertion of missing map, Figure 6.1 in Appendix A

Amended: September 22, 2001 - includes repeal of Appendix A, for which see the companion filing 2001-405

NON-SUBSTANTIVE CORRECTION: July 26, 2002 - Appendix B corrected from September 22, 2001 paper filing

Amended: December 24, 2005

Amended: August 4, 2008

Amended: December 1, 2012

Amended:

BASIS STATEMENT

The regulations address control technology requirements, air quality impact analyses requirements, license conditions, and procedural requirements for license renewals as well as for new sources and modifications of existing sources. The changes were required in order to assure EPA approval of the State's authority to issue licenses for new sources and modifications under Title 40 Code of Federal Regulations Section 51.166.

BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENT OF SEPTEMBER 27, 1989

This amendment incorporates minor changes needed for consistency with federal requirements and with deletion of the Total Suspended Particulate standards. No comments on the proposed changes were received by the Department.

BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENT OF JUNE 13, 1990

This regulation was amended to implement a federally mandated nitrogen oxide (NOx) increment program in the State of Maine. As part of the Prevention of Significant Deterioration Program, these amendments establish maximum increases in pollution concentration. NOx increment standards are established and the NOx baseline concentration represents air quality existing in an area on February 8, 1988. No comments were received on the proposed amendments.

BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENT OF NOVEMBER 23, 1993

This amendment was implemented pursuant to Section 14, 1991 Public Law 384, which required the development of an ambient air quality modeling protocol that includes methodologies and information to be used in air emission licensing. A specified protocol was deemed necessary due to the number of applications that had to be resubmitted for the lack of adequate modeling information, thus resulting in delayed processing. The ambient air quality modeling protocol provides an applicant for air emission license with clear guidance on how to submit acceptable modeling needed in support of an application. The new information, which is detailed in a new Appendix A, will also facilitate the process of reviewing the modeling by Department staff. In addition to this basis statement, the Department has filed with the Secretary of State its response to comments received during the comment period.

BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF JUNE 22, 1994

This regulation was amended to reflect New Source Review requirements contained in the Clean Air Act, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 7401, et seq. and Chapter 113 of the Department's regulations (pertaining to growth offset regulations). In addition to this Basis Statement, the Department has filed with the Secretary of State the response to representative comments received during the comment period.

BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENT OF OCTOBER 11, 1995

This Chapter replaces the former Chapter 115 and establishes a revised State operating permit program for major and minor stationary sources of air pollution. While Maine has had an operating permit program since 1988, the existing program did not meet federal requirements established pursuant to Title V of the 1990 Clean Air Act Amendments and 40 CFR Part 70. To best address the needs of the regulated community and comply with all applicable federal requirements, the Department has promulgated a two-tiered licensing program, with Chapter 140 addressing the Part 70 federal requirements for major sources of air emissions, and Chapter 115 addressing those sources not requiring a Part 70 license. The amended Chapter 115 provides the opportunity for stationary sources of air emissions to avoid the requirements of obtaining a Part 70 operating permit through the establishment of federally-enforceable emissions cap and has been amended to provide increased operational flexibility and a "permit shield." The amended Chapter 115 has also been reorganized along functional lines. In addition to the Basis Statement,

the Department has filed a supplemental basis statement with the Secretary of State that summarizes its responses to comments received during the comment period.

BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENT OF SEPTEMBER 11, 1996

These amendments expand the flexibility of Chapter 115 by providing a comprehensive listing of insignificant activities exempt from inclusion on a license application, along with provisions for the case-by-case exemption of substantially equivalent activities. The amendments also clarify the scope of the state-enforceable permit shield provisions and federal enforceability of Chapter 115 licenses. In addition, the amendments improve the public notification process for license transfers and synthetic minor applications, and provide for increased compliance through the addition of a standard licensing condition requiring the licensee to establish and maintain compliance documentation and hardware as necessary for the Department to determine compliance status.

During the public comment period, the Department received comments from several members of the regulated community and incorporated recommendations to eliminate its proposal to change the exemption threshold for gas and propane fired stationary internal combustion engines and its proposal to delete the exemption for incinerators having a maximum design heat input of less than 1.0 million BTU for the auxiliary fuel. An exemption for gasoline and diesel-powered ski lift emergency back-up motors was added at the request of the ski industry. In addition to the Basis Statement above, the Department has filed with the Secretary of State responses to representative comments received during the comment period.

BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF SEPTEMBER 10, 2001

These amendments incorporate air quality modeling requirements contained within 40 CFR Part 51, Appendix W, "Guideline on Air Quality Models." The proposed amendments also establish provisions in requiring an applicant to notify all federal land managers and the Indian governing body of any reservation located within 50km of any major Modification or new Major Source. During the public comment period, the Department received comments and incorporated suggested changes from members of the regulated community, federal land managers, EPA and environmental groups. In addition to the Basis Statement above, the Department has filed with the Secretary of State responses to representative comments received during the comment period.

BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF DECEMBER 1, 2005

The amendments enable Chapter 115 to serve as both an operating license program and pre-construction New Source Review program for Minor Stationary Sources. For major sources that are subject to 40 CFR Part 70, Chapter 115 will serve as a pre-construction New Source Review program, while Chapter 140 will implement the operating licensing requirements of 40 CFR Part 70. In addition to this Basis Statement, the Department has filed with the Secretary of State responses to representative comments received during the comment period.

BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF JULY 17, 2008

The amendments to Chapter 115 allow most nonmetallic mineral processing plant (NMMPP), defined as any combination of a rock crusher and stationary engine functioning in conjunction, to

obtain a permit from the Department under Chapter 149 General Permit for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants without going through the licensing process currently required by Chapter 115. Owner/operators may choose to be licensed under Chapter 149 or Chapter 115, however, facilities emitting pollutants at levels subject to Chapter 137 Emission Statements will not be permitted to utilize Chapter 149 and will require a Chapter 115 license.

Chapter 149 provides clear requirements for both the owners and operators of the NMMPP. By making the permitting process faster and more accessible, rock crushing operations will be better accounted for, and compliance with operating conditions to control emissions will improve.

In addition to the Basis Statement above, the Department has filed with the Secretary of State its response to comments received during the public comment period.

BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF NOVEMBER 2012

The Environmental Protection Agency finalized regulations to implement the New Source Review (NSR) program for fine particulate matter (PM2.5). The Department amended Chapter 115 and Chapter 140, including the ambient air quality analysis and modeling/data collection protocol sections, to incorporate the PM2.5 updates. Also, clarifications as well as plantwide applicability limitations (PAL) requirements are included in Chapter 115.

In addition to the Basis Statement above, the Department has filed with the Secretary of State its response to comments received during the public comment period.

BASIS STATEMENT FOR AMENDMENTS OF MONTH 2015



(APA Office Note: Appendix A repealed by filing 2001-405 effective September 22, 2001.)

CHAPTER 115

APPENDIX A: APPENDIX OF INSIGNIFICANT ACTIVITIES

Insignificant Activities. A unit or activity may be considered insignificant for licensing purposes but may still be subject to applicable requirements. Emissions from each unit or activity in this Appendix have been determined by the Department to be de minimis. Given the quantities and/or nature of emissions expected from these activities, the Department has concluded that use and operation of these units or activities as designed and intended represents BACT, as defined in 06-096 CMR 100.

The above statements notwithstanding, in determining whether or not a source or a modification at a source is major or minor as defined in 06-096 CMR 100, the activities specified in this Appendix shall be included in the quantification of emissions to the extent quantifiable, as appropriate. In accordance with 40 CFR §51.165 (a)(1)(iii), secondary emissions do not count in determining the potential to emit of a stationary source.

A. De Minimis Activities by Category. The following units and activities are not required to be included on a 06-096 CMR 115 license application and 06-096 CMR 115 license:

1. Recreational fireplaces, including the use of barbecues, campfires, and ceremonial fires.
2. Office activities.
3. Blue printing operations.
4. Paper trimmers/binders.
5. Personal care activities.
6. Flares used to indicate danger to the public.
7. Food preparation for human consumption including cafeterias, kitchen facilities, and barbecues, located on the premises of a food service facility.
8. Materials and equipment used by and activity related to the operation of an infirmary, where the infirmary is not the source's business activity.
9. Comfort air conditioning or air cooling systems, not used to remove regulated pollutants from specific equipment (unless subject to 40 CFR Part 82).
10. Natural draft hoods, natural draft stacks, or natural draft ventilators for sanitary and storm drains.
11. Natural and forced air vents and stacks for bathroom/toilet facilities.
12. Plant upkeep, including routine housekeeping, preparation for and painting of structures or equipment, tarring of roofs, applying insulation to buildings in accordance with applicable environmental and health and safety requirements, and paving or stripping of parking lots.
13. Cleaning and sweeping of streets and paved surfaces.
14. Fugitives from application of sand in the winter months, where the sand is used for vehicle or pedestrian safety.
15. Repair and maintenance activities not involving installation of an emissions unit and not increasing the potential to emit of regulated pollutants.
16. Routine repair of equipment using commercially available cleaners, lubricants, etc.
17. Lawn and landscaping activities.
18. Agricultural activities on a facility's property which are not subject to registration or NSR by the Department.

19. Structural changes not having regulated pollutant emissions.
20. Portable drums and totes.
21. Internal combustion engines for propelling or powering a vehicle.
22. Vehicle exhaust from auto maintenance and repair shops; general vehicle maintenance including vehicle exhaust from repair facilities.
23. Mobile transport tanks on vehicles.
24. Fuel and exhaust emissions from vehicles in parking lots.
25. Storage tanks, mixing, packaging, storage and handling activities, reservoirs and pumping and handling equipment of any size, limited to soaps, lubricants, hydraulic fluid, thermal oil, vegetable oil, grease, animal fat, aqueous salt solutions, or other materials and processes, using appropriate lids and covers where there is no generation of objectionable odor or airborne particulate matter.
26. Pressurized storage of oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or inert gases.
27. Sodium hydroxide storage tanks.
28. Vents from continuous emissions monitors and other analyzers.
29. Vents from rooms, buildings, and enclosures (including elevator vents) that contain permitted emissions units or activities from which local ventilation, controls, and separated exhaust are provided.
30. Manual wall or roof vents and powered wall or roof vents, used for temperature control of a building or structure.
31. Material, gas, and chemical storage area vents, where closed containers are present.
32. CO₂ lasers used only on metals and other materials which do not emit HAPs in the process.
33. Acetylene, butane, and propane torches.
34. Manufacturing brazing, soldering, and welding equipment and oxygen-hydrogen cutting torches, for use in cutting metal wherein components of the metal do not generate significant HAPs or HAP precursors per the Insignificant HAP Thresholds Table in Appendix A, Section C of this Chapter.
35. All manufacturing welding, including arc welding, where emissions of particulate matter are vented to a control device located and vented inside the building (not to include HAP or VOC emissions).
36. Metal finishing or cleaning using tumblers which do not emit VOCs or HAPs.
37. Metal casting molds and molten metal crucibles that do not contain potential VOCs or HAPs.
38. Metal or glass heat-treating, in absence of molten materials, VOCs, or HAPs.
39. Drop hammers or hydraulic presses for forging or metalworking.
40. Electrolytic deposition which do not produce HAPs.
41. Metal fume vapors from electrically heated foundry/forging operations wherein the components of the metal do not generate HAPs or HAP precursors. Electric arc furnaces are excluded from consideration for listing as de minimis.
42. Molten metal holding equipment and operations wherein the components of the metal do not generate HAPs or HAP precursors. Electric arc furnaces are excluded from consideration for listing as de minimis.
43. Mineral and metal working processes including squeezing processes (cold rolling, cold forging, extrusion, sizing, coining, peening, burnishing), blending processes, shearing processes (stamping, piercing, blanking), and drawing processes (bar and tube drawing, wire drawing, spinning).
44. Inspection equipment for metal products.
45. Die casting.

46. Machine tool coolant sumps, coolant recycling and processing tanks and equipment, and water soluble machining coolant emissions from general machining operations which emit to the interior of the facility.
47. Conveying and storage of plastic pellets.
48. Plastic compression, injection, and transfer molding and extrusion, rotocasting, pultrusion, blowmolding, excluding acrylics, PVC, polystyrene and related copolymers and the use of plasticizer that emit no VOCs or HAPs. Only oxygen, carbon dioxide, nitrogen, air, or inert gas allowed as blowing agents.
49. Plastic pipe welding.
50. Wax melting and wax application equipment.
51. Ultraviolet curing processes that emit no VOCs or HAPs.
52. Hot melt adhesive application with no VOCs or HAPs in the adhesive formulation.
53. Laundering, dryers, extractors, and tumblers for fabrics using water solutions of bleach and/or detergents, which emit no VOCs or HAPs.
54. Portable steam cleaning units.
55. Steam sterilizers.
56. Sample gathering, preparation, management, and sampling connections used exclusively to withdraw materials for laboratory analyses and testing.
57. Firefighting and similar safety equipment used to train fire fighters, excluding fire drill pits.
58. Carving, cutting, routing, turning, drilling, machining, sawing, surface grinding, sanding, planing, buffing, shot blasting, shot peening, sintering, or polishing; of ceramics, glass, leather, metals, plastics, rubber, concrete, paper stock, or wood; also including cotton roll grinding and groundwood pulping stone sharpening provided that:
 - a. the activity is conducted indoors; and
 - b. No fugitive particulate emissions enter the environment.
59. Water blast cleaning and stripping operations that do not emit fugitive PM into the environment and do not create a nuisance.
60. Slaughterhouse equipment except rendering cookers.
61. Ozonation equipment.
62. Batch loading and unloading of solid phase catalysts.
63. Demineralization and oxygen scavenging (deaeration) of water.
64. Pulse capacitors.
65. Laser trimmers using dust collection to prevent fugitive emissions that do not emit fugitive PM, VOCs, or HAPs.
66. Plasma etcher and plasma spray unit, using dust collection to prevent fugitive emissions and using only oxygen, nitrogen, carbon dioxide, or inert gas that do not emit VOCs, or HAPs.
67. Photographic process equipment by which an image is reproduced upon material sensitized to radiant energy; e.g., blueprint activity, photocopiers, mimeograph, telefax, photographic developing, and microfiche.
68. Packaging equipment that does not use VOC or HAP containing adhesives.
69. Handling equipment and associated activities for glass and aluminum which is destined for recycling, not the refining processes themselves.
70. Hydraulic and hydrostatic testing equipment.
71. Battery storage and battery charging.
72. Porcelain and vitreous enameling equipment.
73. Salt baths using nonvolatile salts and not used in operations which result in air emissions.

74. Shock chambers.
75. Wire strippers that do not emit PM, VOCs, or HAPs.
76. Solar simulators.
77. Humidity and environmental chambers not using VOC or HAP gases.
78. Steam vents and leaks.
79. Air compressors, pneumatically operated equipment, systems and hand tools and centrifuges used for compressing air and the related compressed air system.
80. Recovery boiler blow-down tank.
81. Demineralizer tanks.
82. Clean condensate tanks.
83. Alum tanks.
84. Broke beaters, repulpers, pulp and repulping tanks, stock chests and bulk pulp handling, process water and white water storage tanks not associated with requirements in 40 CFR Part 63.
85. Lime mud filtrate tanks; lime mud water; lime mud filter; lime grits washers, filters, and handling.
86. Hydrogen peroxide tanks.
87. Smelt viewing ports.
88. Causticizers and white liquor clarifiers and storage tanks and associated pumping, piping, and handling.
89. Vacuum cleaning equipment and operations where the fugitive emissions are indoors.
90. Winders, slitters, calenders, supercalenders, and paper roll wrapping operations.
91. Debarking.
92. Wastewater treatment lagoon pond dredging, screw press vents, and sludge dewatering and handling.
93. Polymer tanks and storage devices and associated pumping and handling equipment used for solids dewatering and flocculation.
94. Oil filled circuit breakers, oil filled transformers, and other equipment that is analogous to, but not considered to be, a tank.
95. Electric or steam-heated drying ovens and autoclaves that emit only water vapor.
96. Oven exhaust where the oven is used to dry water from parts and the parts have no contact with combustion gases.
97. Sewer manholes, junction boxes, sumps, and lift stations associated with wastewater treatment systems not associated with requirements in 40 CFR Part 63.
98. Sanitary sewer and storm sewer manholes, vents, and drains.
99. Water cooling towers processing exclusively noncontact cooling water to which a source does not add VOCs or HAPs in excess of the levels in the Insignificant HAP Thresholds Table in Appendix A, Section C of this Chapter.
100. Emissions from water storage tanks in air emission control systems utilizing a wetting process.
101. Ventilating and exhaust systems for laboratory hoods used
 - a. By colleges, primary, or secondary schools used only for academic purposes;
 - b. By hospitals and medical care facilities used for medical care purposes only;
 - c. By pulp and paper mills, including pulp testing labs, paper testing labs, analytical labs, water treatment labs, and coating labs; and
 - d. By other manufacturing facilities for the same or similar purposes.
102. Chemical, metallurgical, or physical analytical laboratory operations or equipment including fume hoods and vacuum pumps.

103. Emissions from laboratory electric hot air drying ovens for oriented strand board quality testing.
104. Kilns or ventilating hoods for art or ceramic curricula at primary, secondary, or post-secondary schools.
105. Abandoned stack that has not been capped off.
106. Machining coolants used in super abrasive machining operations.
107. Chip/bark piles and log storage yards where natural drying of wood occurs.
108. Ash and lime storage piles.
109. Emissions from town-permitted open burning of wood or grass.
110. Emissions from log hot ponds.
111. Oriented strand board storage and handling.
112. Conveying of wood chips.
113. Log sawing.
114. Temporary air emission related activities which are granted approval from the Department.
115. Maintenance brazing, soldering, and welding equipment and oxygen-hydrogen cutting torches for use in cutting metal wherein components of the metal do not generate significant HAPs or HAP precursors in excess of the threshold in the Insignificant HAP Thresholds Table in Appendix A, Section C of this Chapter.
116. Ventilation fans for barns or other enclosures housing chicken, cattle, or other, similar livestock.

B. De Minimis Units and Activities Based on Size or Production Rate

Emissions from the following units and activities are considered de minimis based on size or production and shall be identified as such on the 06-096 CMR 115 license application. The units and activities may be included in the 06-096 CMR 115 license if the activity or unit is subject to an applicable requirement.

1. Processes, individual emission units, facilities, or activities, excluding fuel burning equipment and those units otherwise addressed in this section, with the potential to emit less than each of the following thresholds:
 - a. one (1) ton per year of any single regulated criteria pollutant for any process;
 - b. four (4) tons per year total regulated criteria pollutants for any process;
 - c. one (1) ton per year total HAPS for any individual emission unit or activity; and
 - d. the applicable quantity of HAPS for any facility and emission unit as specified in Section C of this Appendix.
2. Fuel burning equipment, including sludge dryers but excluding incinerators and stationary internal combustion engines, with a maximum design heat input of less than 1.0 MMBtu/hour.

Note: Units may still be subject to state and federal requirements.

3. Stationary Internal Combustion Engines with a maximum design heat input of less than 0.5 MMBtu/hr.

Note: Units may still be subject to state and federal requirements.

4. Temporary fuel burning equipment less than 10.0 MMBtu/hour heat input installed for maintenance shut-downs, not to be used for primary steam, heating, or electrical

generation needs, firing fuel less than 0.05% sulfur, and if rented or leased less than 4 weeks per unit per calendar year.

Note: Units may still be subject to state and federal requirements.

5. Operation, loading, and unloading of storage tanks and storage vessels with lids or other appropriate closure and less than two hundred sixty gallon capacity (35 cubic feet), heated only to the minimum extent to avoid solidification (if necessary) with a vp up to 550 mm Hg at 21°C.
6. Operation, loading, and unloading of storage tanks not greater than one thousand one hundred gallon capacity with lids, vapor return, or other appropriate closure, maximum vp 550 mmHg at 21°C, and which is not subject to Part 63 requirements.
7. Operation, loading, and unloading of VOC storage tanks (including petroleum storage tanks) with a capacity of ten thousand gallons or less, with lids, vapor return, or other appropriate closure, vp not greater than 80 mm Hg at 21°C, and which is not subject to Part 63 requirements.
8. Operation, loading, and unloading storage of butane, propane, or liquefied petroleum gas (LPG) tanks having a capacity under forty thousand gallons each.
9. Foundry sand molds, unheated and using binders with less than 0.25% free phenol by sand weight.
10. Parylene coaters using less than five hundred gallons of coating per year.
11. Coating, printing, and silk screening using less than 50 gallons per year (combined) of VOC- or HAP-containing coating.
12. Water cooling towers and ponds not using chromium-based corrosion inhibitors, not used with barometric jets or condensers, not greater than ten thousand gpm, not in direct contact with gaseous or liquid process streams containing regulated air pollutants.
13. Batch solvent distillation with batch capacity not greater than fifty-five gallons.
14. Municipal and industrial water chlorination facilities of not greater than twenty million gallons per day capacity. The exemption does not apply to waste water treatment (see next item).
15. Municipal and industrial waste water chlorination facilities of not greater than one million gallons per day capacity.
16. Water and wastewater treatment units, provided the facility performs only the following function of disinfecting, softening, filtration, flocculation, stabilization, taste and odor control, clarification, carbonation, sedimentation, and neutralization.
17. Surface coating and painting processes which exclusively use non-refillable aerosol cans that emit less than 100 pounds of VOC per year.
18. Tanks, vessels, and pumping equipment, with lids or other appropriate closure for storage or dispensing of aqueous solutions of inorganic salts, bases, and acids excluding:
 - a. 99% or greater sulfuric acid (H_2SO_4) or phosphoric acid (H_3PO_4)
 - b. 70% or greater nitric acid (HNO_3)
 - c. 30% or greater hydrochloric acid (HCl)
 - d. More than one liquid phase where the top phase is more than one percent VOC
19. Equipment used exclusively to pump, load, unload, or store high boiling point organic material, material with initial boiling point (IBP) not less than 150°C or vp not more than 5 mm Hg at 21°C with lids or other appropriate closure.
20. Smokehouses under twenty square feet.
21. Milling and grinding activities, using paste-form compounds with less than one percent VOCs.

22. Cleaning and stripping activities and equipment using solutions having less than one percent VOCs and HAPs by weight. On metallic substrates, acid solutions are not considered for listing as de minimis.
23. Storage and handling of water-based lubricants for metal working where the organic content of the lubricant is less than ten percent.
24. Nondestructive inspection fluids and powders where the VOC content is less than 3.5 lb/gal and fugitive dust equipment is used, provided no more than 50 gallons per year are used.
25. Salt cake mix tanks with TRS emissions less than 0.75 lbs/hour.

C. Insignificant HAP Thresholds

A unit under this Chapter's, Appendix A, Section A 34 and 99 and Appendix A, Section B(1)(d) would be considered insignificant under the following thresholds.

Legend: UR = Based on the unit risk value
 DEF=1 = Used for carcinogens where no UR exists
 Rfc = Based on reference concentration in IRIS

Insignificant HAP Thresholds Table

	CAS #	Chemical Name	Basis	Unit Total (lb/year)
1	79345	1,1,2,2-TETRACHLOROETHANE	UR	60.00
2	79005	1,1,2-TRICHLOROETHANE	UR	200.00
3	57147	1,1-DIMETHYL HYDRAZINE	UR	1.60
4	120821	1,2,4-TRICHLOROBENZENE	CS	2000.00
5	96128	1,2-DIBROMO-3-CHLOROPROPANE	UR	1.60
6	122667	1,2-DIPHENYLHYDRAZINE	UR	18.00
7	106887	1,2-EPOXYBUTANE	DEF=1	2000.00
8	75558	1,2-PROPYLENIMINE (2-METHYL AZIRIDINE)	UR	0.60
9	189559	1,2:7,8-DIBENZOPYRENE	GWP	2.00
10	106990	1,3-BUTADIENE	UR	14.00
11	542756	1,3-DICHLOROPROPENE	DEF=1	200.00
12	1120714	1,3-PROPANE SULTONE	UR	6.00
13	106467	1,4-DICHLOROBENZENE(P)	UR	600.00
14	123911	1,4-DIOXANE (1,4-DIETHYLENEOXIDE)	UR	1200.00
15	540841	2,2,4 - TRIMETHYLPENTANE	DEF=5	2000.00
16	1746016	2,3,7,8-TETRACHLORODIBENZO-P-DIOXIN	UR	0.00
17	584849	2,4 - TOLUENE DIISOCYANATE	ACUTE	200.00
18	88062	2,4,6-TRICHLOROPHENOL	UR	1200.00
19	94757	2,4-D, SALTS, ESTERS(2,4-DICHLOROPHENOXY ACETIC ACID)	CS	2000.00
20	51285	2,4-DINITROPHENOL	CS	2000.00
21	121142	2,4-DINITROTOLUENE	UR	4.00
22	95807	2,4-TOLUENE DIAMINE	UR	4.00

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	CAS #	Chemical Name	Basis	Unit Total (lb/year)
23	53963	2-ACETYLAMINOFLUORINE	UR	1.00
24	532274	2-CHLOROACETOPHENONE	RfC	1200.00
25	110805	2-ETHOXY ETHANOL	CAP-RfC	2000.00
26	108864	2-METHOXY ETHANOL	CAP-RfC	2000.00
27	79469	2-NITROPROPANE	DEF=1	200.00
28	119904	3,3'-DIMETHOXYBENZIDINE	UR	20.00
29	119937	3,3'-DIMETHYL BENZIDINE	UR	1.60
30	91941	3,3-DICHLOROBENZIDENE	UR	40.00
31	92933	4 - NITROBIPHENYL	DEF=1	2000.00
32	100027	4 - NITROPHENOL	DEF=5	2000.00
33	101144	4,4-METHYLENE BIS(2-CHLOROANILINE)	UR	40.00
34	534521	4,6-DINITRO-O-CRESOL, AND SALTS	ACUTE	200.00
35	57976	7,12-DIMETHYLBENZ(A)ANTHRACENE	GWP	2.00
36	75070	ACETALDEHYDE	UR	1800.00
37	75058	ACETONITRILE	RfC	2000.00
38	98862	ACETOPHENONE	CS	2000.00
39	107028	ACROLEIN	RfC	80.00
40	79061	ACRYLAMIDE	UR	4.00
41	79107	ACRYLIC ACID	RfC	1200.00
42	107131	ACRYLONITRILE	UR	60.00
43	107051	ALLYL CHLORIDE	DEF=1	200.00
44	62533	ANILINE	UR	200.00
45	88888810	ANTIMONY COMPOUNDS (EXCEPT THOSE SPECIFICALLY LISTED)	DEF=5	2000.00
46	7783702	ANTIMONY PENTAFLUORIDE	ACUTE	200.00
47	28300745	ANTIMONY POTASSIUM TARTRATE	CS	2000.00
48	1309644	ANTIMONY TRIOXIDE	DEF=1	200.00
49	1345046	ANTIMONY TRISULFIDE	CS	200.00
50	99999904	ARSENIC AND INORGANIC ARSENIC COMPOUNDS	UR	0.92
51	7784421	ARSINE	UR	1.00
52	1332214	ASBESTOS		0.00
53	56553	BENZ(A)ANTHRACENE	GWP	2.00
54	225514	BENZ(C)ACRIDINE	GWP	2.00
55	71432	BENZENE	UR	400.00
56	92875	BENZIDINE	UR	0.06
57	50328	BENZO(A)PYRENE	UR	2.00
58	205992	BENZO(B)FLUORANTHENE	GWP	2.00
59	98077	BENZOTRICHLORIDE	UR	12.00
60	100447	BENZYL CHLORIDE	ACUTE	200.00
61	7440417	BERYLLIUM COMPOUNDS (EXCEPT BERYLLIUM SALTS)	UR	1.60
62	88888804	BERYLLIUM SALTS		0.00
63	92524	BIPHENYL	CS	2000.00
64	117817	BIS(2-ETHYLHEXYL)PHTHALATE (DEHP)	UR	1000.00

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	CAS #	Chemical Name	Basis	Unit Total (lb/year)
65	542881	BIS(CHLOROMETHYL)ETHER	UR	0.06
66	75252	BROMOFORM	CAP-UR	2000.00
67	88888806	CADMIUM COMPOUNDS	UR	2.00
68	156627	CALCIUM CYANAMIDE	CS	2000.00
69	105602	CAPROLACTAM	CS	2000.00
70	133062	CAPTAN	CAP-UR	2000.00
71	63252	CARBARYL	CS	2000.00
72	75150	CARBON DISULFIDE	CS	2000.00
73	56235	CARBON TETRACHLORIDE	UR	280.00
74	463581	CARBONYL SULFIDE	DEF=5	2000.00
75	120809	CATECHOL	DEF=5	2000.00
76	57749	CHLORDANE	GWP	2.00
77	7782505	CHLORINE	ACUTE	200.00
78	79118	CHLOROACETIC ACID	ACUTE	200.00
79	108907	CHLOROBENZENE	CS	2000.00
80	510156	CHLOROBENZILATE	UR	80.00
81	67663	CHLOROFORM	UR	172.00
82	107302	CHLOROMETHYL METHYL ETHER	ACUTE	200.00
83	126998	CHLOROPRENE	DEF=1	2000.00
84	218019	CHRYSENE	GWP	2.00
85	7440484	COBALT AND COMPOUNDS (EXCEPT THOSE SPECIFICALLY LISTED)	CS	200.00
86	10210681	COBALT CARBONYL	ACUTE	200.00
87	99999908	COKE OVEN EMISSIONS	UR	6.00
88	1319773	CRESOLS/CRESYLIC ACID (ISOMERS AND MIXTURE)	DEF=1	200.00
89	98828	CUMENE	CS	2000.00
90	88888812	CYANIDE COMPOUNDS (EXCEPT THOSE SPECIFICALLY LISTED)	DEF=5	2000.00
91	72559	DDE (P,P'-DICHLORODIPHENYLDICHLOROETHYLENE)	GWP	2.00
92	53703	DIBENZ(AH)ANTHRACENE	GWP	2.00
93	132649	DIBENZOFURAN	DEF=5	2000.00
94	84742	DIBUTYLPHTHALATE	CS	2000.00
95	111444	DICHLOROETHYL ETHER (BIS(2-CHLOROETHYL)ETHER)	UR	12.00
96	62737	DICHLORVOS	UR	40.00
97	11422	DIETHANOLAMINE	DEF=5	2000.00
98	60117	DIMETHYL AMINOAZOBENZENE	DEF=1	200.00
99	79447	DIMETHYL CARBAMOYL CHLORIDE	CAP-UR	4.00
100	68122	DIMETHYL FORMAMIDE	DEF=1	2000.00
101	131113	DIMETHYL PHTHALATE	CS	2000.00
102	77781	DIMETHYL SULFATE	ACUTE	200.00
103	106898	EPICHLOROHYDRIN	RfC	2000.00
104	140885	ETHYL ACRYLATE	UR	200.00
105	100414	ETHYL BENZENE	CAP-RfC	2000.00

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	CAS #	Chemical Name	Basis	Unit Total (lb/year)
106	51796	ETHYL CARBAMATE (URETHANE)	UR	160.00
107	75003	ETHYL CHLORIDE	CAP-RfC	2000.00
108	106934	ETHYLENE DIBROMIDE (DIBROMOETHANE)	UR	20.00
109	107062	ETHYLENE DICHLORIDE (1,2-DICHLOROETHANE)	UR	152.00
110	107211	ETHYLENE GLYCOL	CS	2000.00
111	111762	ETHYLENE GLYCOL MONOBUTYL ETHER	CS	2000.00
112	151564	ETHYLENE IMINE (AZIRIDINE)	UR	6.00
113	75218	ETHYLENE OXIDE	ACUTE	20.00
114	96457	ETHYLENE THIOUREA	UR	120.00
115	75343	ETHYLIDENE DICHLORIDE (1,1-DICHLOROETHANE)	DEF=1	200.00
116	62207765	FLUOMINE	ACUTE	200.00
117	50000	FORMALDEHYDE	UR	1600.00
118	88888813	GLYCOL ETHERS (EXCEPT THOSE SPECIFICALLY LISTED)*	DEF=5	2000.00
119	76448	HEPTACHLOR	UR	4.00
120	118741	HEXACHLOROBENZENE	GWP	2.00
121	87683	HEXACHLOROBUTADIENE	UR	180.00
122	77474	HEXACHLOROCYCLOPENTADIENE	ACUTE	200.00
123	67721	HEXACHLOROETHANE	UR	1000.00
124	822060	HEXAMETHYLENE,-1, 6 -DIISOCYANATE	RfC	40.00
125	110543	HEXANE	CAP-RfC	2000.00
126	88888805	HEXA VALENT CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS	UR	0.36
127	302012	HYDRAZINE	UR	0.80
128	7647010	HYDROCHLORIC ACID	CAP-RfC	2000.00
129	7664393	HYDROGEN FLUORIDE	ACUTE	200.00
130	123319	HYDROQUINONE	DEF=1	2000.00
131	193395	INDENO(1,2,3-CD)PYRENE	GWP	2.00
132	78591	ISOPHORONE	CAP-UR	2000.00
133	88888808	LEAD AND COMPOUNDS (EXCEPT FOR THOSE SPECIFICALLY LISTED)	GWP	20.00
134	58899	LINDANE (HEXACHLOROCYCLOHEXANE, GAMMA)	GWP	2.00
135	108316	MALEIC ANHYDRIDE	CS	2000.00
136	7439965	MANGANESE AND COMPOUNDS	RfC	1600.00
137	748794	MERCURIC CHLORIDE	GWP	20.00
138	10045940	MERCURIC NITRATE	GWP	20.00
139	88888814	MERCURY COMPOUNDS (EXCEPT THOSE SPECIFICALLY LISTED)	GWP	20.00
140	67561	METHANOL	CS	2000.00
141	72435	METHOXYCHLOR	CS	2000.00
142	74839	METHYL BROMIDE (BROMOMETHANE)	RfC	2000.00
143	74873	METHYL CHLORIDE (CHLOROMETHANE)	CAP-UR	2000.00
144	71556	METHYL CHLOROFORM (1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE)	CS	2000.00
145	78933	METHYL ETHYL KETONE (2-BUTANONE)	CAP-RfC	2000.00
146	60344	METHYL HYDRAZINE	UR	12.00

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	CAS #	Chemical Name	Basis	Unit Total (lb/year)
147	74884	METHYL IODIDE (Iodomethane)	DEF=1	200.00
148	108101	METHYL ISOBUTYL KETONE	CS	2000.00
149	624839	METHYL ISOCYANATE	ACUTE	200.00
150	80626	METHYL METHACRYLATE	CS	2000.00
151	1634044	METHYL TERT-BUTYL ETHER	CAP-RfC	2000.00
152	12108133	METHYLCYCLOPENTADIENYL MANGANESE	ACUTE	200.00
153	75092	METHYLENE CHLORIDE (Dichloromethane)	CAP-UR	2000.00
154	101688	METHYLENE DIPHENYL DIISOCYANATE	CS	200.00
155	88888809	MINERAL FIBER COMPOUNDS		0.00
156	121697	N,N-DIMETHYLANILINE	CS	2000.00
157	684935	N-NITROSO-N-METHYLUREA	UR	0.04
158	62759	N-NITROSODIMETHYLAMINE	UR	0.20
159	91203	NAPHTHALENE	CS	2000.00
160	13463393	NICKEL CARBONYL	ACUTE	20.00
161	88888807	NICKEL COMPOUNDS (EXCEPT THOSE SPECIFICALLY LISTED)	DEF=1	2000.00
162	12035722	NICKEL REFINERY DUST	UR	16.00
163	88888817	NICKEL SUBSULFIDE	UR	8.00
164	98953	NITROBENZENE	CS	2000.00
165	56382	PARATHION	ACUTE	200.00
166	82688	PENTACHLORONITROBENZENE (Quintobenzene)	UR	60.00
167	87865	PENTACHLOROPHENOL	UR	140.00
168	108952	PHENOL	CS	200.00
169	62384	PHENYL MERCURIC ACETATE	GWP	20.00
170	75445	PHOSGENE	ACUTE	200.00
171	7803512	PHOSPHINE	DEF=5	2000.00
172	7723140	PHOSPHOROUS	ACUTE	200.00
173	85449	PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE	DEF=5	2000.00
174	1336363	POLYCHLORINATED BIPHENYLS (Aroclors)	UR	1.80
175	88888815	POLYCYCLIC ORGANIC MATTER (POM)	GWP	2.00
176	151508	POTASSIUM CYANIDE	ACUTE	200.00
177	123386	PROPIONALDEHYDE	DEF=5	2000.00
178	78875	PROPYLENE DICHLORIDE (1,2-Dichloropropane)	UR	200.00
179	75569	PROPYLENE OXIDE	UR	1000.00
180	91225	QUINOLINE	UR	1.20
181	106514	QUINONE	DEF=5	2000.00
182	99999918	RADIONUCLIDES (INCLUDING RADON)		0.00
183	7782492	SELENIUM AND COMPOUNDS (EXCEPT THOSE SPECIFICALLY LISTED)	CS	200.00
184	7488564	SELENIUM SULFIDE (MONO AND DI)	CS	20.00
185	143339	SODIUM CYANIDE	ACUTE	200.00
186	100425	STYRENE	DEF=1	200.00
187	127184	TETRACHLOROETHYLENE (Perchloroethylene)	CAP-UR	40.00

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	CAS #	Chemical Name	Basis	Unit Total (lb/year)
188	78002	TETRAETHYL LEAD	GWP	200.00
189	75741	TETRAMETHYL LEAD	GWP	200.00
190	7550450	TITANIUM TETRACHLORIDE	ACUTE	200.00
191	108883	TOLUENE	CAP-RfC	2000.00
192	8001352	TOXAPHENE (CHLORINATED CAMPHENE)	GWP	2.00
193	79016	TRICHLOROETHYLENE	CAP-UR	800.00
194	121448	TRIETHYLAMINE	CAP-RfC	2000.00
195	1582098	TRIFLURALIN	UR	1800.00
196	88888816	TRIVALENT CHROMIUM COMPOUNDS	DEF=5	8.00
197	108054	VINYL ACETATE	DEF=1	2000.00
198	593602	VINYL BROMIDE (BROMOETHENE)	UR	120.00
199	75014	VINYL CHLORIDE	UR	40.00
200	75354	VINYLDENE CHLORIDE (1,1-DICHLOROETHYLENE)	UR	80.00
201	1330207	XYLENES (ISOMERS AND MIXTURE)	CS	2000.00
202	57578	BETA-PROPIOLACTONE	ACUTE	200.00
203	108394	M-CRESOL	DEF=1	200.00
204	108383	M-XYLENES	CS	2000.00
205	95487	O-CRESOL	DEF=1	200.00
206	95534	O-TOLUIDINE	DEF=1	800.00
207	95476	O-XYLENES	CS	2000.00
208	106445	P-CRESOL	DEF=1	200.00
209	106503	P-PHENYLENEDIAMINE	CS	2000.00
210	106423	P-XYLENES	CS	2000.00
211	101779	4,4'-METHYLENEDIANILINE	DEF=1	2000.00
212	92671	4-AMINOBIPHENYL	DEF=1	2000.00
213	96093	STYRENE OXIDE	DEF=1	2000.00
214	64675	DIETHYL SULFATE	DEF=1	2000.00
215	59892	N-NITROSOMORPHOLINE	DEF=1	2000.00
216	680319	HEXAMETHYLPHOSPHORAMIDE	RfC	20.00
217	60355	ACETAMIDE	DEF=1	2000.00
218	90040	O-ANISIDINE	DEF=1	2000.00
219	334883	DIAZOMETHANE	DEF=1	2000.00
220	95954	2,4,5-TRICHLOROPHENOL	DEF=1	2000.00
221	133904	CHLORAMBEN	DEF=1	2000.00
222	10025737	CHROMIC CHLORIDE	ACUTE	200.00
223	7783075	HYDROGEN SELENIDE	ACUTE	200.00
224	13410010	SODIUM SELENATE	ACUTE	200.00
225	10102188	SODIUM SELENITE	ACUTE	200.00
226	1306190	CADMIUM OXIDE	UR	20.00
227	114261	PROPOXUR (BAYGONE)	DEF=1	200.00