STATE OF MAINE
DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
17 STATE HOUSE STATION | AUGUSTA, MAINE 04333-0017
DEPARTMENT ORDER

Pike Industries, Inc. **Waldo County** **Prospect, Maine** **A-533-71-T-R**	**Departmental** **Findings of Fact and Order** **Air Emission License** **Renewal**

Findings of Fact

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

I. Registration

A. Introduction

Pike Industries, Inc. (Pike) has applied to renew their Air Emission License for the operation of their portable crushed stone and gravel facility located at 149 Hawes Bridge Road, Prospect, Maine. The main office is located at 92 Warren Ave, Westbrook, Maine.

B. Emission Equipment

The following equipment is addressed in this air emission license:

Rock Crushers

Designation	Powered	Process Rate (tons/hour)	Date of Manufacture	Control Device
C647-1	C647-G-1	440	1997	Spray Nozzles
C647-2	Gen #3	150	1997	Spray Nozzles
C647-3	Gen #3	150	1997	Spray Nozzles

Engines

Unit ID	Max. Capacity (MMBtu/hr)	Max. Firing Rate (gal/hr)	Fuel Type	Date of Manuf.
Gen #3	4.3	31.4	Distillate Fuel	2004
C647-G-1	2.0	15.8	Distillate Fuel	Pre-2006

Pike may operate other nonmetallic mineral processing equipment not explicitly listed including grinding mills, screening operations, bucket elevators, belt conveyors, bagging operations, storage bins, and enclosed truck or railcar loading stations. Requirements for this equipment are included in sections of this license for Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants.

C. Definitions

Distillate Fuel means the following:

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

Nonmetallic mineral processing plant means any combination of equipment that is used to crush or grind any nonmetallic mineral wherever located, including lime plants, power plants, steel mills, asphalt concrete plants, portland cement plants (not including concrete batch plants), or any other facility processing nonmetallic minerals.

Portable or Non-Road Engine means an internal combustion engine which is portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indicia of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform. This definition does NOT include engines which remain or will remain at a location (excluding storage locations) for more than 12 consecutive months or a shorter period of time for an engine located at a seasonal source. A location is any single site at a building, structure, facility, or installation. Any engine that replaces an engine at a location and that is intended to perform the same or similar function as the engine replaced will be included in calculating the consecutive time period.

An engine is not a non-road (portable) engine if it remains or will remain at a location for more than 12 consecutive months or for a shorter period of time if sited at a seasonal source. A seasonal source is a source that remains in a single location for two years or more and which operates for fewer than 12 months in a calendar year. If an engine operates at a seasonal source for one entire season, the engine does not meet the criteria of a non-road (portable) engine and is subject to applicable stationary engine requirements.

Records or *Logs* mean either hardcopy or electronic records.

D. Application Classification

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

The application for Pike does not include the licensing of increased emissions or the installation of new or modified equipment. Therefore, the license is considered to be a renewal of currently licensed emission units only and has been processed through *Major and Minor Source Air Emission License Regulations*, 06-096 Code of Maine Rules (C.M.R.) ch. 115.

E. Facility Classification

With the annual fuel limit on Gen #3 and C647-G-1*,* the facility is licensed as follows:

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

II. Best Practical Treatment (BPT)

A. Introduction

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

BPT for existing emissions equipment means that method which controls or reduces emissions to the lowest possible level considering:

- the existing state of technology;
- the effectiveness of available alternatives for reducing emissions from the source being considered; and
- the economic feasibility for the type of establishment involved.

B. Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants

Rock Crushers C647-1, C647-2. And C647-3 are portable units which were all manufactured in 1997 and with rated capacities of 440 tons/hr, 150 tons/hr, and 150 tons/hr, respectively. The nonmetallic mineral processing plant also consists of other equipment associated with Rock Crushers C647-1, C647-2. And C647-3, such as screens and belt conveyors.

1. BPT Findings

   The regulated pollutant from nonmetallic mineral processing plants is particulate matter. To meet the requirements of BPT for control of particulate matter emissions, Pike shall install and maintain water sprays on the nonmetallic mineral processing plants and operate as needed, when the units are in operation, to control visible emissions.

2. Visible Emissions

   Visible emissions from Rock Crushers C647-1, C647-2. And C647-3 shall each be limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(B)(2)]

   Visible emissions from nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment associated with Rock Crushers C647-2 and C647-3 other than the crushers (transfer points on belt conveyors, screening operations, etc.) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.
   [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(B)(4)]

3. New Source Performance Standards

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

   Rock Crushers C647-2 and C647-3 are part of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant which is physically limited to a maximum capacity of 150 ton/hr or less. Therefore, this equipment is not subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO. [40 C.F.R. § 60.670(c)]

   Rock Crusher C647-1 is part of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant with a maximum capacity of greater than 150 ton/hr and was manufactured after August 31, 1983. This crusher is therefore an affected facility subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO. **Any grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station associated with Rock Crusher**

C647-1 are also affected facilities subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.670(c) and (e)]

a. Notification

Pike shall submit notification to the Department and EPA of the date of initial startup of every affected facility (as listed above) postmarked within 15 days of the startup. This notification shall include a description of each affected facility, equipment manufacturer, and serial number of the equipment, if available. For a combination of affected facilities in a production line that begin actual initial startup on the same day, a single notification of startup may be submitted. For portable units, this notification shall also include both the home office and the current address or location of the portable plant. [40 C.F.R. § 60.676(i)]

As specified in the Order section of this license, for the rock crushers and ancillary equipment subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO and corresponding sections of Subpart A, Pike shall comply with the notification and recordkeeping requirements of 40 C.F.R. §§ 60.676 and 60.7, except for § 60.7(a)(1) pursuant to § 60.676(h). [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.676(b), (f), and (i)]

Please note, although Pike may have already submitted notifications and conducted performance testing for existing equipment, any new affected facility (any grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, or enclosed truck or railcar loading station) subsequently brought on-site to replace or operate in conjunction with an affected facility must also comply with all applicable requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO including notification, testing, and recordkeeping requirements.

b. Standards

Subpart OOO, Table 3 contains applicable visible emissions requirements for affected facilities.

Visible emissions from Rock Crusher C647-1 shall not exceed 15% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.
[40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]

The Department has determined that the visible emission limit in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101 applicable to the rock crushers is more stringent than the applicable limit in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO. Therefore, complying with the ch. 101 visible emissions limit for Rock Crusher C647-1

will satisfy the Subpart OOO visible emission limit. Only this more stringent limit will be included in the Order of this air emission license.

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

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

The Department has determined that the visible emission limit in 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO applicable to affected equipment other than rock crushers is more stringent than the applicable limit in 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101. Therefore, compliance with the Subpart OOO visible emission limit will satisfy the ch. 101 requirement. Only the more stringent limit is included in the Order of this air emission license.

c. Monitoring Requirements

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

d. Testing Requirements

Subpart OOO, § 60.675 requires that an initial performance test for visible emissions be conducted on C647-1 and on all associated affected facilities subject to Subpart OOO, potentially including **any associated grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, and enclosed truck or railcar loading station.** Although not required for C647-2 and C647-3, the performance tests were completed for Rock Crushers C647-1, C647-2. And C647-3 on July 11, 2012, and all necessary documentation has been provided to the Department.

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

C. Gen #3 and C647-G-1

Gen #3 and C647-G-1 are portable engines used to power Rock Crushers C647-1, C647-2. And C647-3. The generators have maximum capacities of 4.3 MMBtu/hr (725 kW) and 2.0 MMBtu/hr (244 Hp), respectively, and both units were manufactured prior to 2006 and fire distillate fuel. The fuel fired in Gen #3 and C647-G-1 combined shall be limited to 82,500 gallons/year on a calendar year total basis of distillate fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight). This fuel limit shall apply regardless of where the units are operated.

1. BPT Findings

The BPT emission limits for Gen #3 are based on the following:

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	– 0.12 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103
SO_2	– Combustion of distillate fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight)
NO_x	– 3.2 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 4/25
CO	– 0.85 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 4/25
VOC	– 0.09 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.4-1 dated 4/25
Visible Emissions	– 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BPT emission limits for C647-G-1 are based on the following:

$PM/PM_{10}/PM_{2.5}$	– 0.12 lb/MMBtu based on 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT
SO_2	– Combustion of distillate fuel with a sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight)
NO_x	– 4.41 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 4/25
CO	– 0.95 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 4/25
VOC	– 0.36 lb/MMBtu from AP-42 Table 3.3-1 dated 4/25
Visible Emissions	– 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101

The BPT emission limits for Gen #3 and C647-G-1 are the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu
Gen #3	PM	0.12

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM_{10} (lb/hr)	$PM_{2.5}$ (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Gen #3	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.01	13.76	3.66	0.39
C647-G-1	0.24	0.24	0.24	--	8.82	1.90	0.72

Visible emissions from each of the generators shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time Facility shall either meet the normal operating visible emissions standard or the following work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard.

a. The duration of the startup shall not exceed 30 minutes per event;
b. Visible emissions shall not exceed 50% opacity on a six-minute block average basis; and
c. Pike shall keep records of the date, time, and duration of each startup.

Use of the work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard in lieu of the normal operating standard is limited to no more than once per day.

Note: This does not limit the engine to one startup per day. It only limits the use of the alternative emission standard to once per day.

2. Chapter 169

Gen #3 and C647-G-1 do not meet the definition of 'stationary engines' and are therefore not subject to *Stationary Generators*, 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 169.

3. New Source Performance Standards (NSPS)

Gen #3 and C647-G-1 are <u>not</u> subject to *Standards of Performance for Stationary Compression Ignition Internal Combustion Engines,* 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart IIII.

The definition in 40 C.F.R. § 1068.30 states that a non-road engine is an internal combustion engine that meets certain criteria, including: "Portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indicia of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform." The regulation further states at 40 C.F.R. § 1068.30 that an engine is <u>not</u> a

non-road engine if it remains or will remain at a location for more than 12 consecutive months or for a shorter period of time if sited at a seasonal source. A seasonal source is a source that remains in a single location for two years or more and which operates for fewer than 12 months in a calendar year. If an engine operates at a seasonal source for one entire season, the engine does not meet the criteria of a non-road engine and is subject to applicable stationary engine requirements. [40 C.F.R. § 60.4200]

Gen #3 and C647-G-1 are considered non-road engines, as opposed to stationary engines, since Gen #3 and C647-G-1 are portable and will be moved to various sites with the rock crushers.

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

Gen #3 and C647-G-1 are not subject to *National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants for Stationary Reciprocating Internal Combustion Engines,* 40 C.F.R. Part 63, Subpart ZZZZ.

The definition in 40 C.F.R. § 1068.30 states that a non-road engine is an internal combustion engine that meets certain criteria, including: "Portable or transportable, meaning designed to be and capable of being carried or moved from one location to another. Indicia of transportability include, but are not limited to, wheels, skids, carrying handles, dolly, trailer, or platform." The regulation further states at 40 C.F.R. § 1068.30 that an engine is not a non-road engine if it remains or will remain at a location for more than 12 consecutive months or for a shorter period of time if sited at a seasonal source. A seasonal source is a source that remains in a single location for two years or more and which operates for fewer than 12 months in a calendar year. If an engine operates at a seasonal source for one entire season, the engine does not meet the criteria of a non-road engine and is subject to applicable stationary engine requirements. [40 C.F.R. § 63.6585]

Gen #3 and C647-G-1 are considered non-road engines, as opposed to stationary engines, since Gen #3 and C647-G-1 are portable and will be moved to various sites with the rock crushers.

D. General Process Emissions

Visible emissions from any general process source shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.

E. Fugitive Emissions

Pike shall not cause emissions of any fugitive dust during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation without taking reasonable precautions. Such reasonable precautions shall be included in the facility's continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter. See 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(C) for a list of potential reasonable precautions.

Pike shall not cause or allow visible emissions within 20 feet of ground level, measured as any level of opacity and not including water vapor, beyond the legal boundary of the property on which such emissions occur. Compliance with this standard shall be determined pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 22.

F. Annual Emissions

The table below provides an estimate of facility-wide annual emissions for the purposes of calculating the facility's annual air license fee and establishing the facility's potential to emit (PTE). Only licensed equipment is included, i.e., emissions from insignificant activities are excluded. Similarly, unquantifiable fugitive particulate matter emissions are not included except when required by state or federal regulations. Maximum potential emissions were calculated based on a combined fuel limit of 82,500 gallons per year of distillate fuel fired in Gen #3 and C647-G-1.

This information does not represent a comprehensive list of license restrictions or permissions. That information is provided in the Order section of this license.

Total Licensed Annual Emissions for the Facility
Tons/year
(used to calculate the annual license fee)

	PM	PM_{10}	$PM_{2.5}$	SO_2	NO_x	CO	VOC
Generators	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.01	24.9	5.4	2.0
Total TPY	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.7**	**0.01**	**24.9**	**5.4**	**2.0**

Pollutant	Tons/year
Single HAP	7.9
Total HAP	19.9

III. Ambient Air Quality Analysis

The level of ambient air quality impact modeling required for a minor source is determined by the Department on a case-by-case basis. In accordance with 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, an ambient air quality impact analysis is not required for a minor source if the total licensed annual emissions of any pollutant released do not exceed the following levels and there are no extenuating circumstances:

Pollutant	Tons/Year
PM_{10}	25
$PM_{2.5}$	15
SO_2	50
NO_x	50
CO	250

The total licensed annual emissions for the facility are below the emission levels contained in the table above and there are no extenuating circumstances; therefore, an ambient air quality impact analysis is not required as part of this license.

This determination is based on information provided by the applicant regarding licensed emission units. If the Department determines that any parameter (e.g., stack size, configuration, flow rate, emission rates, nearby structures, etc.) deviates from what was included in the application, the Department may require Pike to submit additional information and may require an ambient air quality impact analysis at that time.

Order

Based on the above Findings and subject to conditions listed below, the Department concludes that the emissions from this source:

- will receive Best Practical Treatment,
- will not violate applicable emission standards, and
- will not violate applicable ambient air quality standards in conjunction with emissions from other sources.

The Department hereby grants Air Emission License A-533-71-T-R subject to the following conditions.

Severability. The invalidity or unenforceability of any provision of this License or part thereof shall not affect the remainder of the provision or any other provisions. This License

shall be construed and enforced in all respects as if such invalid or unenforceable provision or part thereof had been omitted.

Standard Conditions

(1) Employees and authorized representatives of the Department shall be allowed access to the licensee's premises during business hours, or any time during which any emissions units are in operation, and at such other times as the Department deems necessary for the purpose of performing tests, collecting samples, conducting inspections, or examining and copying records relating to emissions (38 M.R.S. § 347-C).

(2) The licensee shall acquire a new or amended air emission license prior to beginning actual construction of a modification, unless specifically provided for in Chapter 115. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(3) Approval to construct shall become invalid if the source has not commenced construction within eighteen (18) months after receipt of such approval or if construction is discontinued for a period of eighteen (18) months or more. The Department may extend this time period upon a satisfactory showing that an extension is justified, but may condition such extension upon a review of either the control technology analysis or the ambient air quality standards analysis, or both. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(4) The licensee shall establish and maintain a continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation which may result in fugitive dust, and shall submit a description of the program to the Department upon request. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(5) The licensee shall pay the annual air emission license fee to the Department, calculated pursuant to Title 38 M.R.S. § 353-A. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115] Payment of the annual air emission license fee for Pike is due by the end of August of each year. [38 M.R.S. § 353-A(3)]

(6) The license does not convey any property rights of any sort, or any exclusive privilege. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(7) The licensee shall maintain and operate all emission units and air pollution systems required by the air emission license in a manner consistent with good air pollution control practice for minimizing emissions. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(8) The licensee shall maintain sufficient records to accurately document compliance with emission standards and license conditions and shall maintain such records

for a minimum of six (6) years. The records shall be submitted to the Department upon written request. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(9) The licensee shall comply with all terms and conditions of the air emission license. The filing of an appeal by the licensee, the notification of planned changes or anticipated noncompliance by the licensee, or the filing of an application by the licensee for a renewal of a license or amendment shall not stay any condition of the license. [06--096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(10) The licensee may not use as a defense in an enforcement action that the disruption, cessation, or reduction of licensed operations would have been necessary in order to maintain compliance with the conditions of the air emission license. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(11) In accordance with the Department's air emission compliance test protocol and 40 C.F.R. Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department, the licensee shall:

A. Perform stack testing to demonstrate compliance with the applicable emission standards under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions:
   1. Within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of a notification to test from the Department or EPA, if visible emissions, equipment operating parameters, staff inspection, air monitoring or other cause indicate to the Department that equipment may be operating out of compliance with emission standards or license conditions; or
   2. Pursuant to any other requirement of this license to perform stack testing.

B. Install or make provisions to install test ports that meet the criteria of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, and test platforms, if necessary, and other accommodations necessary to allow emission testing; and

C. Submit a written report to the Department within thirty (30) days from date of test completion.

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

(12) If the results of a stack test performed under circumstances representative of the facility's normal process and operating conditions indicate emissions in excess of the applicable standards, then:

A. Within thirty (30) days following receipt of 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 C.F.R. Part 60 or other method approved or required by the Department; and

B. The days of violation shall be presumed to include the date of stack test and each and every day of operation thereafter until compliance is demonstrated under normal and representative process and operating conditions, except to the extent that the facility can prove to the satisfaction of the Department that there were intervening days during which no violation occurred or that the violation was not continuing in nature; and

C. The licensee may, upon the approval of the Department following the successful demonstration of compliance at alternative load conditions, operate under such alternative load conditions on an interim basis prior to a demonstration of compliance under normal and representative process and operating conditions.

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

(13) Notwithstanding any other provisions in the State Implementation Plan approved by the EPA or Section 114(a) of the CAA, any credible evidence may be used for the purpose of establishing whether a person has violated or is in violation of any statute, regulation, or license requirement. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(14) The licensee shall maintain records of malfunctions, failures, downtime, and any other similar change in operation of air pollution control systems or the emissions unit itself that would affect emissions and that is not consistent with the terms and conditions of the air emission license. The licensee shall notify the Department within two (2) days or the next state working day, whichever is later, of such occasions where such changes result in an increase of emissions. The licensee shall report all excess emissions in the units of the applicable emission limitation. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(15) Upon written request from the Department, the licensee shall establish and maintain such records, make such reports, install, use and maintain such monitoring equipment, sample such emissions (in accordance with such methods, at such locations, at such intervals, and in such a manner as the Department shall prescribe), and provide other information as the Department may reasonably require to determine the licensee's compliance status. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115]

(16) The licensee shall notify the Department within 48 hours and submit a report to the Department on a quarterly basis if a malfunction or breakdown in any component causes a violation of any emission standard (38 M.R.S. § 605).

Specific Conditions

(17) **Nonmetallic Mineral Processing Plants**

A. Pike shall install and maintain spray nozzles for control of particulate matter on the nonmetallic mineral processing plants and operate as needed, when the units are in operation, to control visible emissions.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

B. Pike shall maintain records of the dates and times of all operating hours for Rock Crushers C647-1, C647-2, And C647-3. The operation records shall be kept on-site at the rock crushing location. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

C. Visible emissions from Rock Crushers C647-1, C647-2, And C647-3 shall each be limited to no greater than 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(B)(2)]

D. Visible emissions from nonmetallic mineral processing plant equipment associated with Rock Crushers C647-2 and C647-3, other than crushers (transfer points on belt conveyors, screening operations, etc.) shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(B)(4)]

E. NSPS Subpart OOO Requirements for Rock Crusher C647-1

Pike shall comply with all requirements of 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO applicable to Rock Crusher C647-1 and each associated affected facility including any grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, and enclosed truck or railcar loading station including but not limited to, the following.

1. Pike shall submit notification to the Department of the date of initial startup of any affected facility postmarked within 15 days of the startup. This notification shall include a description of each affected facility, equipment manufacturer, and serial number of the equipment, if available. For a combination of affected facilities in a production line that begin actual initial startup on the same day, a single notification of startup may be submitted. For portable units, this notification shall also include both the home office and the current address or location of the portable plant.
[40 C.F.R. § 60.676(i)]

2. Visible emissions from any affected facility other than rock crushers, including transfer points on belt conveyors, portable screens, etc., which commenced construction, modification, or reconstruction before

April 22, 2008, shall not exceed 10% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO, Table 3]

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

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

5. An initial performance test shall be completed on any affected facilities operated with a rock crusher subject to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Subpart OOO in accordance with the applicable sections of 40 C.F.R. § 60.675. This potentially includes each associated grinding mill, screening operation, bucket elevator, belt conveyor, bagging operation, storage bin, and enclosed truck or railcar loading station. The performance test shall be conducted within 60 days after achieving the maximum production rate at which the unit will be operated, but no later than 180 days after initial startup of the unit. If the initial performance test for a unit falls within a seasonal shutdown, then with approval from the Department, the initial performance test may be postponed until no later than 60 calendar days after resuming operation of the affected equipment. [40 C.F.R. §§ 60.672(b) and 60.675(i)]

(18) **Gen #3 and C647-G-1**

A. Fuel Use

1. Gen #3 and C647-G-1 are licensed to fire distillate fuel with a maximum sulfur content not to exceed 15 ppm (0.0015% sulfur by weight). Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel delivery receipts from the supplier, fuel supplier certification, certificate of analysis, or testing of fuel in the tank on-site. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]
2. Total fuel use for Gen #3 and C647-G-1 combined shall not exceed 82,500 gal/yr of distillate fuel, regardless of where the units are operated. Compliance shall be demonstrated by fuel records from the supplier

showing the quantity and type of fuel delivered. Records of annual fuel use shall be kept on a monthly and calendar year basis.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

B. Pike shall maintain records which demonstrate that the Generators are relocated and operated on a basis which maintains their classification of non-road (portable) engines. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

C. Emissions shall not exceed the following:

Unit	Pollutant	lb/MMBtu	Origin and Authority
Gen #3	PM	0.12	06-096 C.M.R. ch. 103, § (2)(B)(1)(a)

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

Unit	PM (lb/hr)	PM_{10} (lb/hr)	$PM_{2.5}$ (lb/hr)	SO_2 (lb/hr)	NO_x (lb/hr)	CO (lb/hr)	VOC (lb/hr)
Gen #3	0.52	0.52	0.52	0.01	13.76	3.66	0.39
C647-G-1	0.24	0.24	0.24	--	8.82	1.90	0.72

E. Visible Emissions

Visible emissions from each of the generators shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis except for periods of startup during which time Pike shall either meet the normal operating visible emissions standard or the following work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard.

1. The duration of the startup shall not exceed 30 minutes per event;
2. Visible emissions shall not exceed 50% opacity on a six-minute block average basis; and
3. Pike shall keep records of the date, time, and duration of each startup.

Use of the work practice standards and alternative visible emissions standard in lieu of the normal operating standard is limited to no more than once per day.

Note: This does not limit the engine to one startup per day. It only limits the use of the alternative emission standard to once per day.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(A)(4)]

(19) **General Process Sources**

Visible emissions from any general process that is not part of a nonmetallic mineral processing plant shall not exceed 20% opacity on a six-minute block average basis. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(B)(4)]

(20) **Fugitive Emissions**

A. Pike shall not cause emissions of any fugitive dust during any period of construction, reconstruction, or operation without taking reasonable precautions. Such reasonable precautions shall be included in the facility's continuing program of best management practices for suppression of fugitive particulate matter. See 06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(C) for a list of potential reasonable precautions.

B. Pike shall not cause or allow visible emissions within 20 feet of ground level, measured as any level of opacity and not including water vapor, beyond the legal boundary of the property on which such emissions occur. Compliance with this standard shall be determined pursuant to 40 C.F.R. Part 60, Appendix A, Method 22.

[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 101, § 4(C)]

(21) **Equipment Relocation**

A. Pike shall provide written notification to the Bureau of Air Quality prior to relocation of any equipment carried on this license. It is preferred for notice of relocation to be submitted through the Department's on-line e-notice; www.maine.gov/dep/air/compliance/forms/relocation or other electronic system provided by the Department.

The notification shall include the license number in which the equipment is addressed, identification of the equipment moved, the address of the equipment's new location, and the date the equipment will be moved.

B. Written notification shall also be made to the municipality where the equipment will be relocated, except in the case of an unorganized territory where notification shall be made to the respective county commissioners. The notification to the Department shall include the date the municipality was notified.

(22) **Order Availability**

Pike shall keep a copy of this Order on site with the licensed equipment and ensure the operator(s) are familiar with the terms of this Order.
[06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, BPT]

(23) **Additional Information**

If the Department determines that any parameter value pertaining to construction and operation of the emissions units, including but not limited to stack size, configuration, flow rate, emission rates, nearby structures, etc., deviates from what was submitted in the application or ambient air quality impact analysis for this air emission license, Pike may be required to submit additional information. Upon written request from the Department, Pike shall provide information necessary to demonstrate AAQS will not be exceeded, potentially including submission of an ambient air quality impact analysis or an application to amend this air emission license to resolve any deficiencies and ensure compliance with AAQS. Submission of this information is due within 60 days of the Department's written request unless otherwise stated in the Department's letter. [06-096 C.M.R. ch. 115, § 2(O)]

Done and Dated in Augusta, Maine this 22nd day of JUNE, 2026.

Department of Environmental Protection

BY:_____
for Melanie Loyzim, Commissioner

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

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

Please note attached sheet for guidance on appeal procedures.

Date of initial receipt of application: 4/14/2026
Date of application acceptance: 4/14/2026

This Order prepared by Jack Doran, Bureau of Air Quality.