

consumption is based on the highest second-highest value at any receptor in any one year, and the annual PM_{2.5} increment consumption is based on the maximum concentration at any receptor in any one year. Using the PM_{2.5} increment consumption statistics with the updated lower emission rates, the 24-hr PM_{2.5} increment consumption decreases from 3.2 to 3.0 ug/m³, while the annual PM_{2.5} increment consumption remains unchanged at 0.12 ug/m³.

Enclosed is a disk containing all revised computer modeling files.

2. Calculation of Auxiliary Boiler CO and H₂SO₄ Emission in parts per million (ppm)

The auxiliary boiler CO and H₂SO₄ emissions in parts per million (ppm) corrected to 3% O₂ (dry basis) are calculated using Equation 19-1 from 40 CFR 60, Method 19. Equation 19-1 is solved for ppm at 3% O₂ dry, as follows:

$$\text{ppm} = (\text{E in lb/MMBtu}) / [(\text{K})(8710 \text{ dscf/MMBtu})(20.9\% / (20.9\% - 3.0\% \text{ O}_2))]]$$

Where K is the conversion from lb/dscf to ppm, which is 7.27 E-08 for CO and 2.54 E-07 for H₂SO₄. The updated calculated values are as follows:

CO: 4.7 ppmvd @ 3% O₂


H₂SO₄: 0.35 ppmvd @ 3% O₂

3. Correction of Minor Typographical Errors

Table 6-2 in Attachment 1 contains two typographical errors that have been corrected and are shown in bold. Attachment 2 shows corrections made to the lb/MWhr values for CO in Table 2-1 of our December 11, 2013 Attachment 1, which had been inadvertently transposed.

If you have additional questions on this letter, please contact either me at (617) 803-7809 or George Lipka at (617) 443-7545.

Sincerely,



Keith H. Kennedy
Senior Consultant – Energy Programs

Attachments