# Examples of 1-Hour NO<sub>2</sub> and SO<sub>2</sub> Modeling

William O'Sullivan
Director,
Division of Air Quality NJDEP

**April 28, 2011** 

## 1-Hour NO<sub>2</sub> Modeling LS Power West Deptford Station

- 600 MW Combined-Cycle Plant
- Natural gas with 0.05% sulfur oil backup
- Stack Heights:

```
turbines = 64 meters
emergency generator = 38.1 meters
```

emergency fire pump = 15.2 meters

#### **Scenarios of Interest**

- Normal Operations (NOx ng = 37 lb/hr) (NOx oil = 70 lb/hr)
- Startup Operations (NOx = 223 lb/hr)
- Emergency Equipment generator (NOx = 10 lb/hr) and fire pump (NOx = 1.3 lb/hr)

#### Modeling Was More Inclusive than Current EPA Guidance

Permit Conditions to Avoid 1-Hour NAAQS Problems:

Emergency generator had to raise stack

Testing of emergency generator and fire pump not allowed during turbine startup

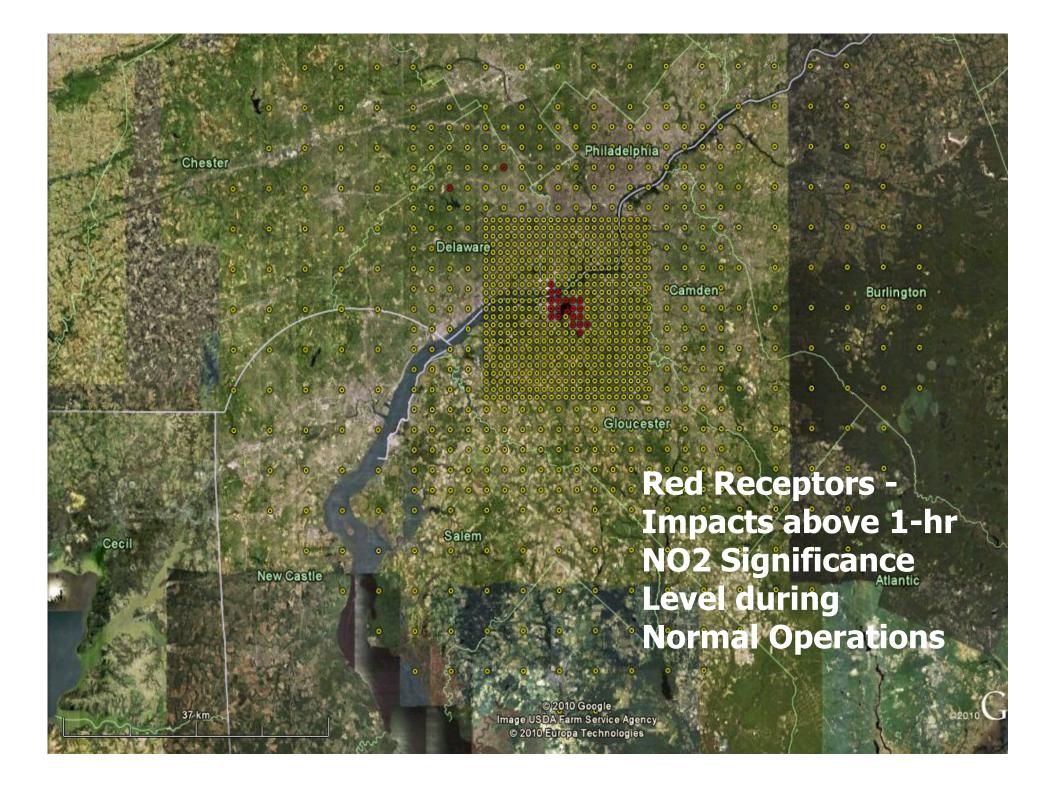
- Per EPA's March 1, 2011 guidance emergency generators and turbine startup may not need to be modeled.
- If they are, problems can be avoided with reasonable measures.

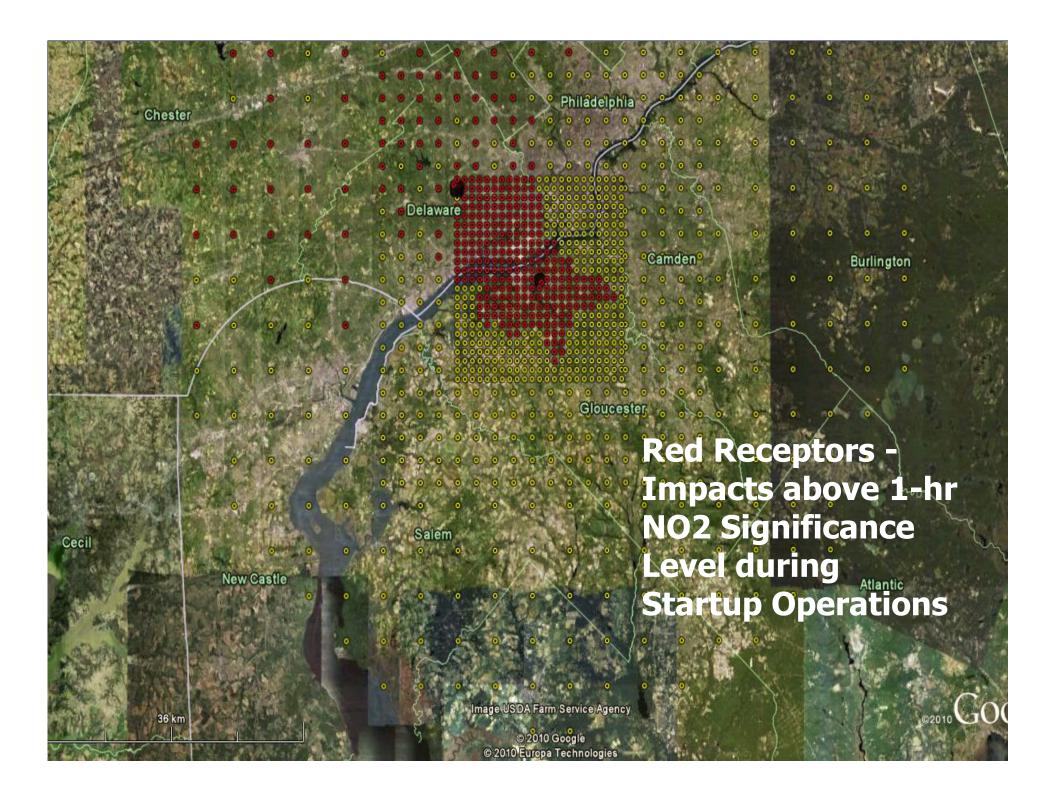
### 8<sup>th</sup> high 1-Hour NO<sub>2</sub> Impacts (75 % NOx to NO<sub>2</sub> conversion assumed)

- Normal Operations (oil) = 8.1 ug/m³
- Startup Operations (223 lbs/hr) = 42 ug/m<sup>3</sup>
- Emergency Equipment(11.3 lbs/hr)= 43 ug/m³

Lesson: Short stacks cause big impacts!

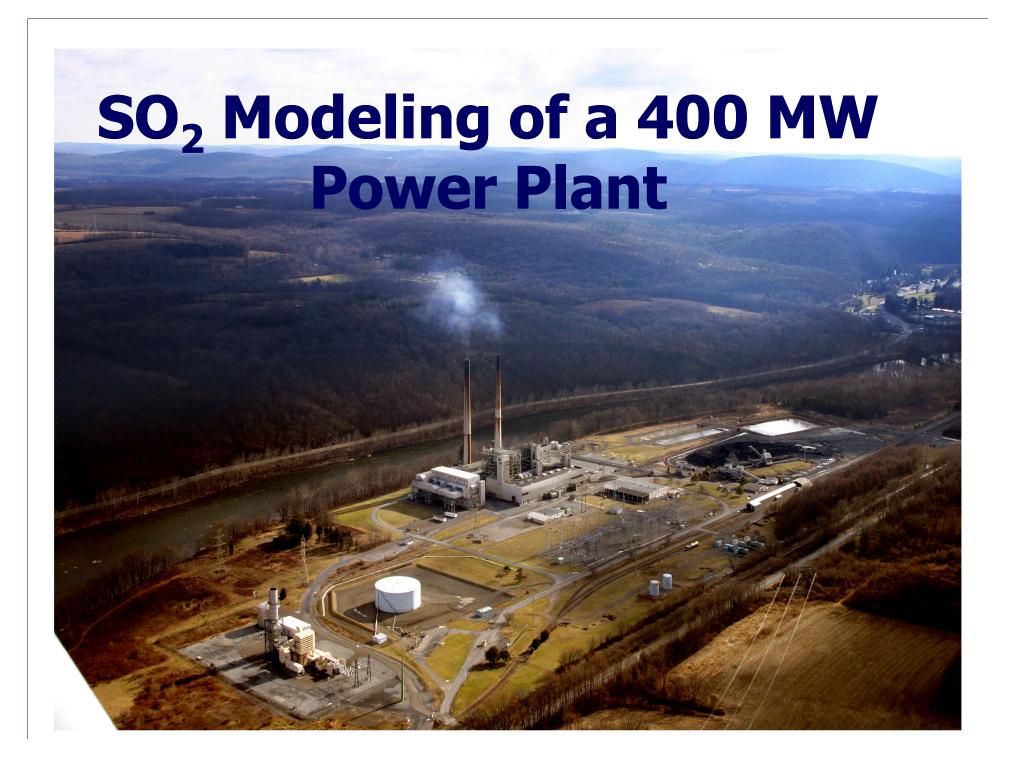
(1-hour NO2 NAAQS = 189 ug/m<sup>3</sup>)





### **Existing Sources**

- Did not consider impacts of existing off-site emergency generators
- May require higher stacks on diesel engines near sensitive receptors (hospitals) independent of NSR







### **Power Plant Description**

- Size/Age
  - Unit 1 160 MW / 1958
  - Unit 2 240 MW / 1962
- No existing emission controls for SO<sub>2</sub>
- 2007 2010 annual average emissions of 29,067 tons

### SO<sub>2</sub> Modeling Conducted with Two EPA Models

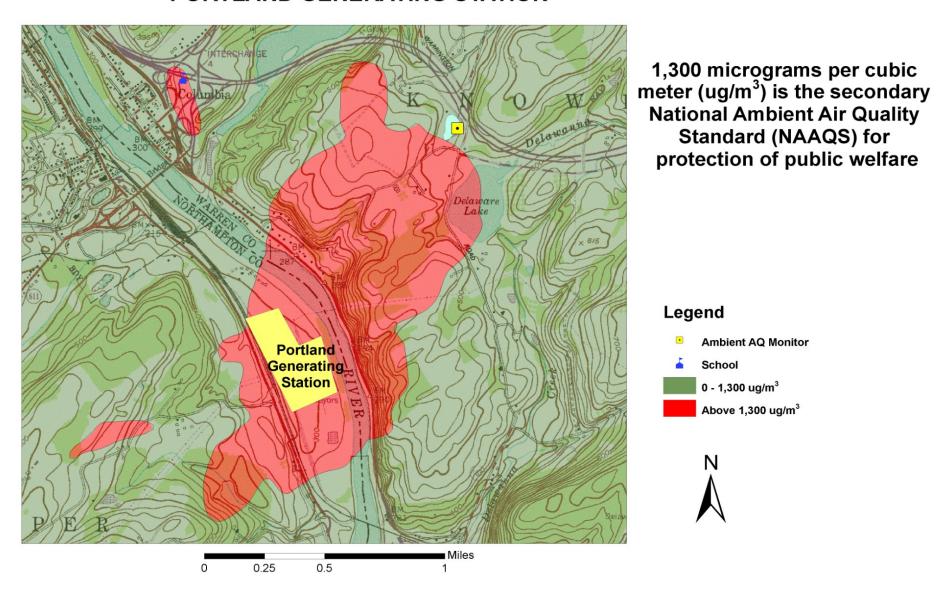
- 1. AERMOD (guideline model)
- 2. <u>CALPUFF</u> (complex terrain model)
- May be applied at locations with complex local winds generated by terrain variations.
- Must conduct a model validation that shows it performs better for the given application than EPA's preferred model (AERMOD).

### Summary of CALPUFF Results 3-Hour SO2 NAAQS (1300 ug/m3)

no background included

Meteorological Time Period	Emissions	Days Violating NAAQS	% Over NAAQS
2002	Allowable	17	144 %
2002	Actual	2	54 %

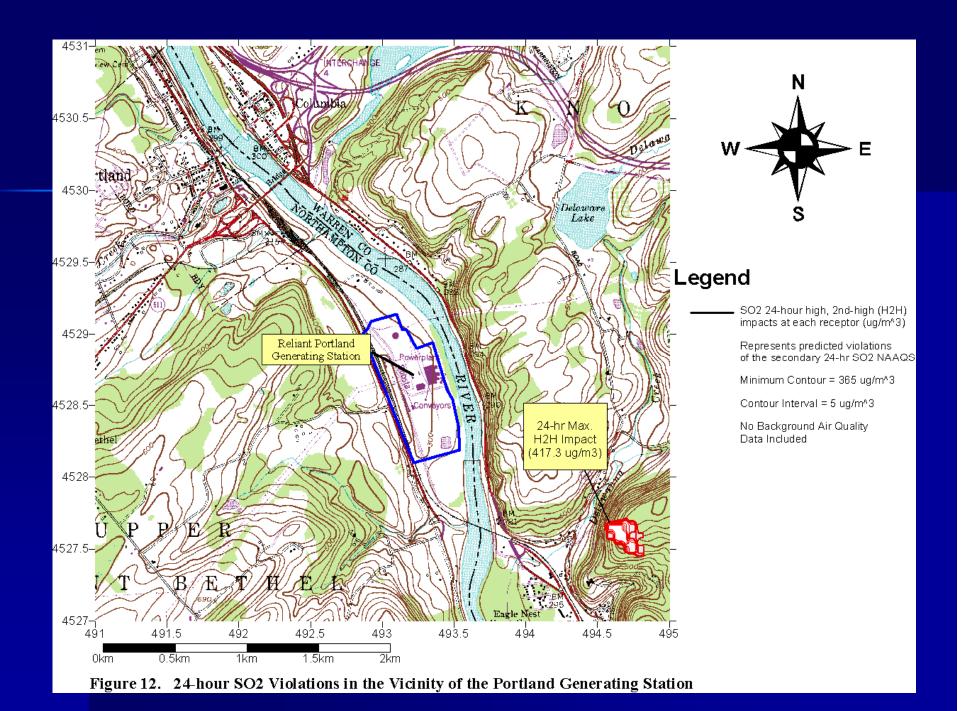
#### PREDICTED 3-HOUR SO2 VIOLATIONS IN THE VICINITY OF THE PORTLAND GENERATING STATION



### Summary of CALPUFF Results 24-Hour SO2 NAAQS (365 ug/m3)

no background included

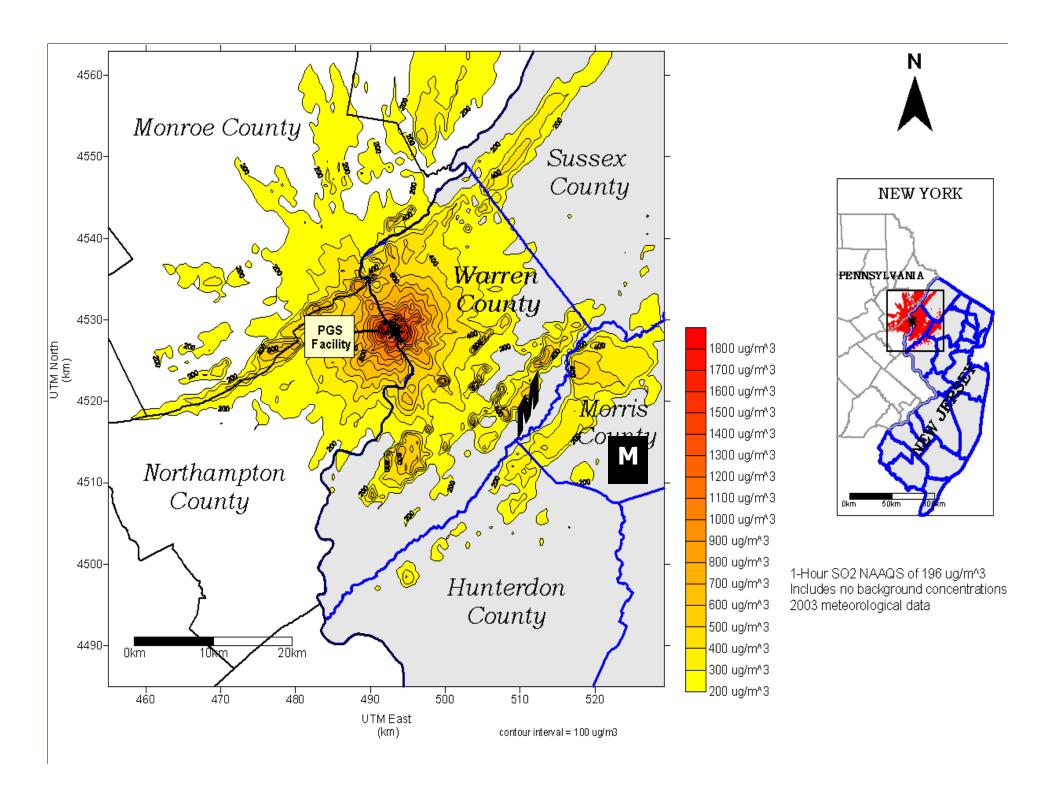
eteorological ime Period	Emissions	Days Violating NAAQS	% Over NAAQS
2002	Allowable	6	28 %
2002	Actual (CEM data)	0	-21 %



### Summary of CALPUFF Results 1-Hour SO2 NAAQS (75 ppb or 196 ug/m3)

no background included

Meteorological Time Period	Emissions	Days Violating NAAQS	% Over NAAQS
2002	Allowable	39	1662 % (~ 17 x NAAQS)
2002	Actual (CEM data)	27	1019 % (~ 10 x NAAQS)



### **Summary of AERMOD Results** 1-Hour SO2 NAAQS (75 ppb or 196 ug/m3)

no background included

eteorological ime Period	Emissions	Days Violating NAAQS	% Over NAAQS
1993-94	Allowable	42	615 % (~ 6 x NAAQS)
1993-94	Actual (avg. monthly)	5	138 % (~ 1.4 x NAAQS)

No predicted violations of the 3-hour or 24-hour NAAQS

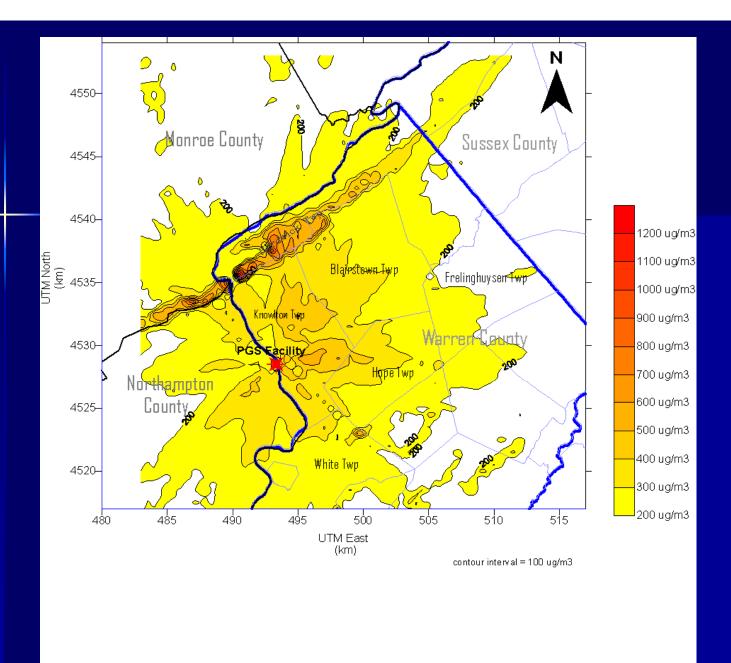


Figure 3. AERMOD Predictions of the 99th Percentile 1-Hour Sulfur Dioxide Impacts due to Allowable Emissions from the Portland Power Plant

1-Hour SO2 NAAQS of 196 ug/m<sup>3</sup> Includes no background concentrations July 1993 - June 1994 meteorological data

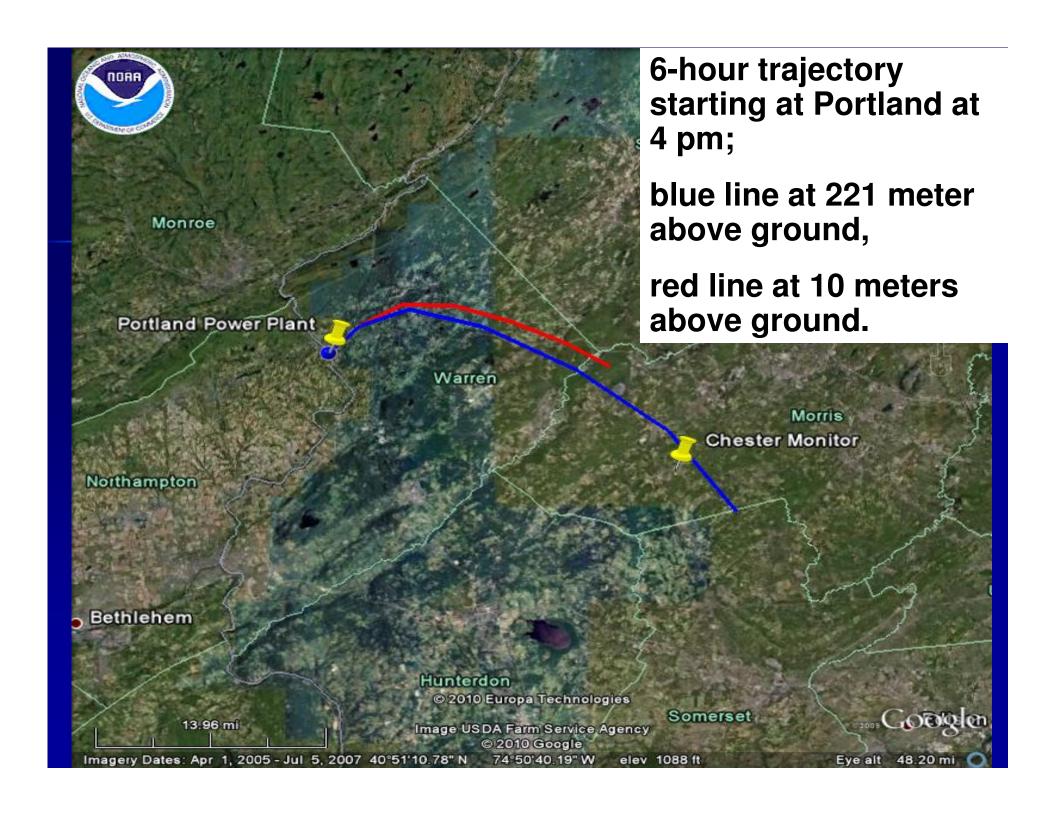
### Trajectory Analysis of High SO<sub>2</sub> Episodes at Area Monitors

- NOAA's HYSPLIT trajectory model based on weather forecast model windfields
- Chester SO<sub>2</sub> Monitor located <u>21 miles</u> east of Portland Power Plant
- Columbia Lake Monitor located <u>1.2</u> <u>miles</u> northeast of Portland Power Plant

### HYSPLIT Trajectory Analysis of Chester Monitor High SO<sub>2</sub> Episode

Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> values measured July 17, 2008; 10pm - 77 ppb, 11pm - 85
 ppb, 54 ppb – midnight

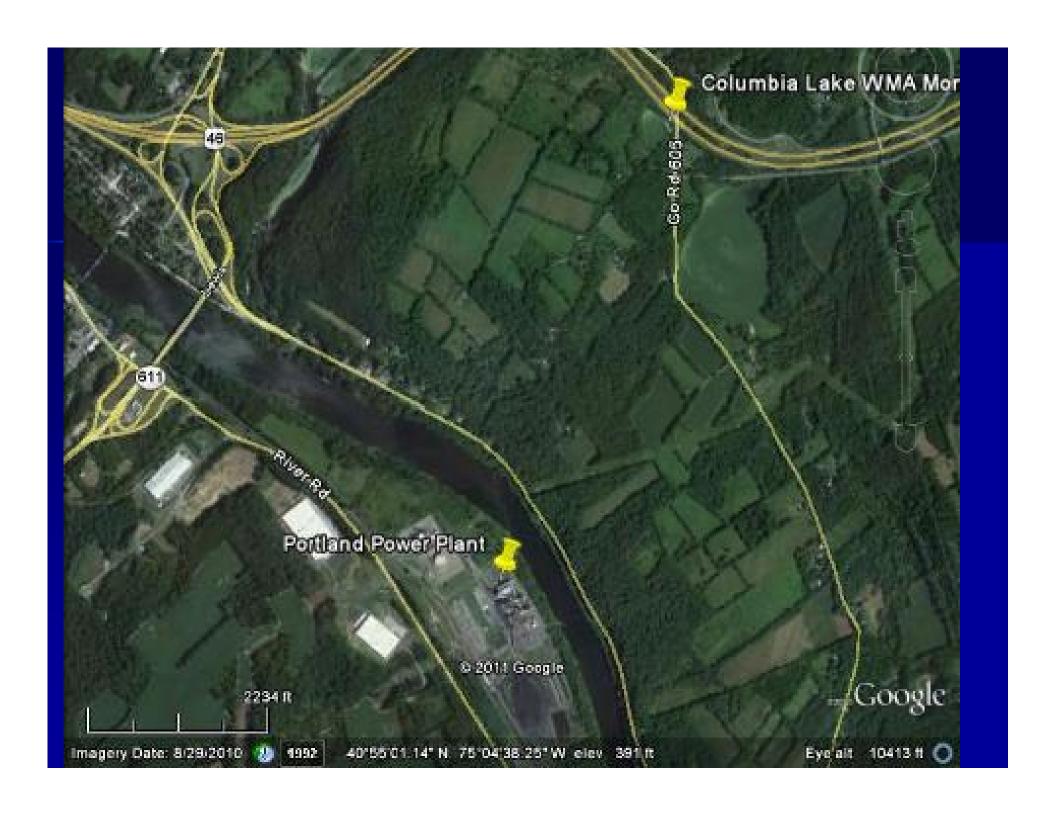
■ CEM Emissions data July 17, 2008, Portland avg. hourly  $SO_2 = 12,500$  lbs (allowable = 14,720 lb/hr)



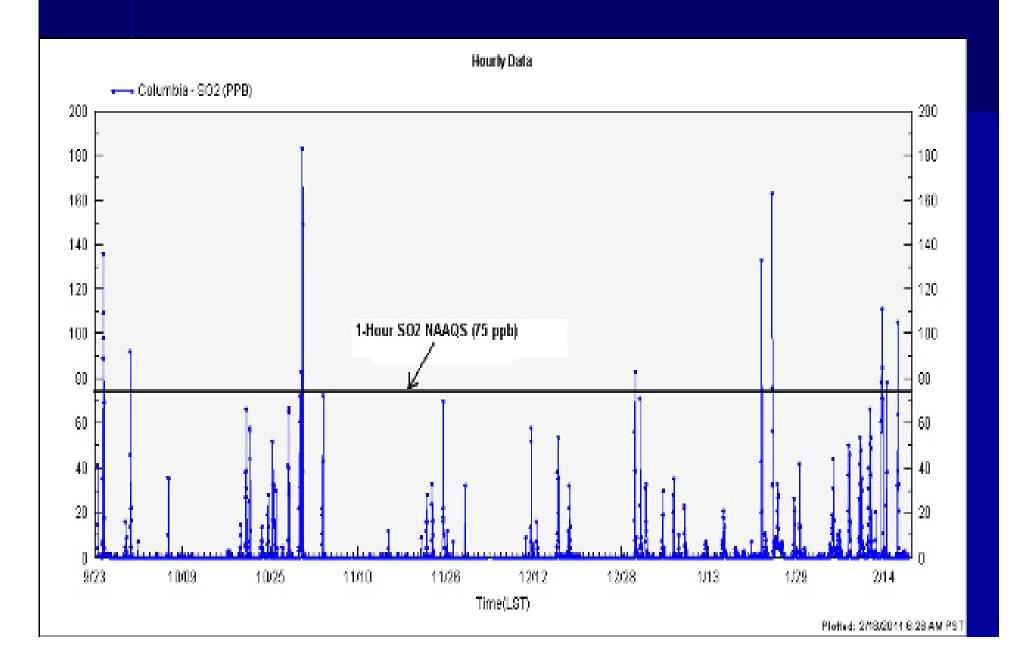
# HYSPLIT Trajectory Analysis of Columbia Lake Monitor High SO<sub>2</sub> <u>Episode</u>

Data collected at Columbia Lake
 Monitor since Sept. 23, 2010

■ 14 exceedances of the 1-hour SO<sub>2</sub>
NAAQS of 75 ppb (196 ug/m³)
recorded from Sept. 23, 2010 to April
17, 2011



#### Columbia Lake - Sept. 23, 2010 to Feb. 17, 2011



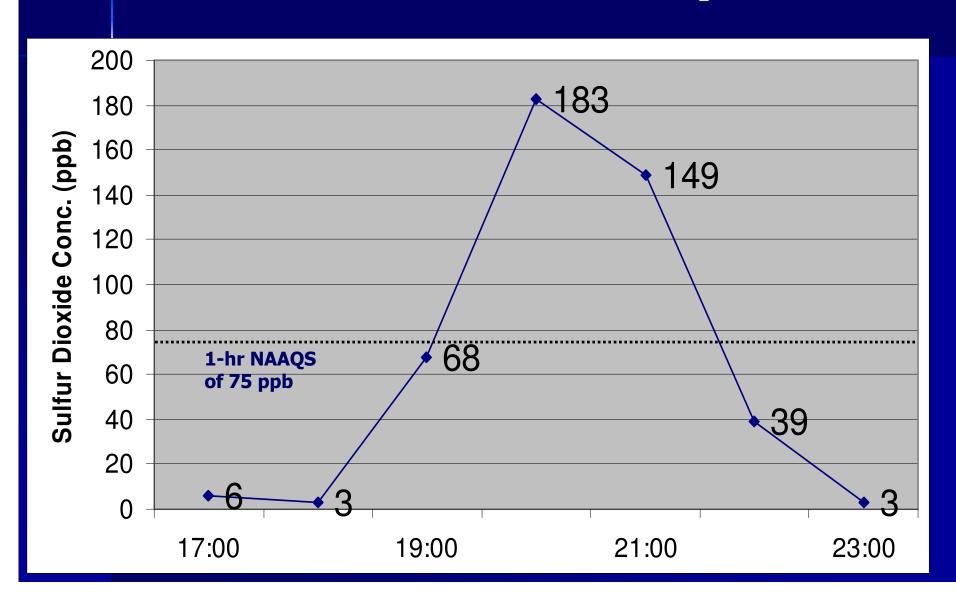
#### HYSPLIT Trajectory Analysis of Columbia Lake Monitor October 30, 2010 Episode

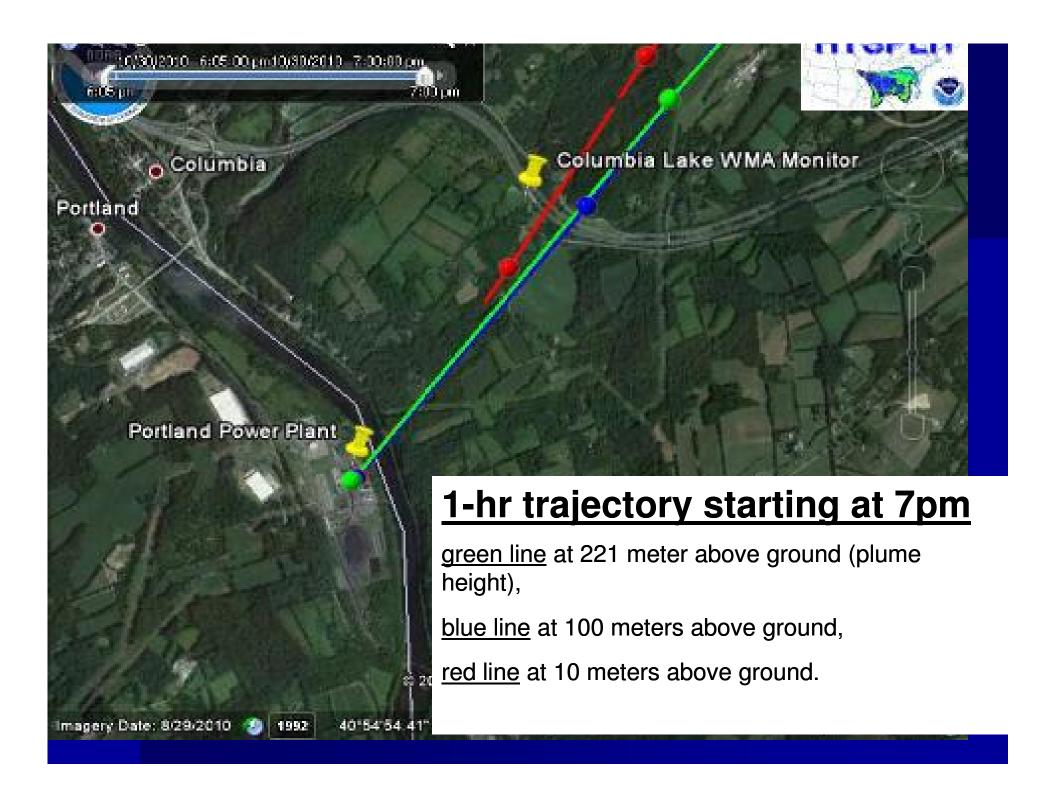
- 183 ppb hourly SO<sub>2</sub> values measured at 8 pm was highest value monitored so far (2.5 x NAAQS)
- CEM Emissions data Hours 7 and 8 pm,

Portland P.P. avg. hourly  $SO_2 = 6,500$  lbs (allowable of 14,720 lbs/hr)

Martins Creek P.P. avg. hourly  $SO_2 = 0$  lbs

### October 30, 2010 Episode





#### Conclusions

- SO<sub>2</sub> 1-Hour NAAQS is much more easily violated than the 3 and 24-Hour NAAQS
- Columbia Lake monitoring confirms both CALPUFF and AERMOD predictions of 1-hour NAAQS violation at that location
- Model Validation study showed CALPUFF performs better at this location