



### AIR EMISSION TEST REPORT

Title                    AIR EMISSION TEST REPORT FOR THE  
                             VERIFICATION OF AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS  
                             FROM LANDFILL GAS FUELED INTERNAL  
                             COMBUSTION ENGINES

Report Date        January 2, 2018

Test Date(s)       November 29, 2017

<b>Facility Information</b>	
Name	Sumpter Energy Associates
Street Address	Pine Tree Acres Landfill 36450 29-Mile Rd.
City, County	Lenox Township, Macomb
SRN	N8004

<b>Facility Permit Information</b>	
Renewable Operating Permit No.	MI-ROP-N8004-2013
Emission Unit ID:	EUICENGINE8 & EUICENGINE9

<b>Testing Contractor</b>	
Company	Derenzo Environmental Services
Mailing Address	39395 Schoolcraft Road Livonia, MI 48150
Phone	(734) 464-3880
Project No.	1701045

AIR EMISSION TEST REPORT  
FOR THE  
VERIFICATION OF AIR POLLUTANT EMISSIONS  
FROM  
LANDFILL GAS FUELED INTERNAL COMBUSTION ENGINES  
SUMPTER ENERGY ASSOCIATES, PINE TREE ACRES LANDFILL

**1.0 INTRODUCTION**

Sumpter Energy Associates (SEA) operates two landfill gas (LFG) to energy facilities at the Pine Tree Acres (PTA) Landfill in Lenox Township, Macomb County, Michigan. The two Sumpter Energy facilities, referred to as SEA Phase I and SEA Phase II, have been issued Renewable Operating Permit (ROP) No. MI-ROP-N8004-2013 by the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality – Air Quality Division (MDEQ-AQD).

The SEA Phase II facility consists of (2) Caterpillar (CAT®) Model G3520C LFG-fueled reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) and electricity generator sets that are identified in ROP No. MI-ROP-N8004-2013 as Emission Unit ID: EUCENGINE8 and EUCENGINE9 (Flexible Group ID: FGICENGINE2).

Air emission compliance testing was performed pursuant to Special Condition No. V.1. of ROP No. MI-ROP-N8004-2013, which states:

*Except as provided in 40 CFR 60.4243(b), the permittee shall conduct an initial performance test for each engine in FGICENGINE2 within one year after startup of the engine and every 8760 hours of operation (as determined through the use of a non-resettable hour meter) or three years, whichever occurs first, to demonstrate compliance with the emission limits in 40 CFR 60.4233(e)...*

The compliance testing was performed by Derenzo Environmental Services (DES), a Michigan-based environmental consulting and testing company. DES representatives Tyler Wilson and Blake Beddow performed the field sampling and measurements November 29, 2017.

The exhaust gas sampling and analysis was performed using procedures specified in the Test Plan that was reviewed and approved by the MDEQ-AQD in the November 13, 2017 test plan approval letter. MDEQ-AQD representative Mr. Mark Dziadosz observed portions of the testing project.

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**Report Certification**

This test report was prepared by Derenzo Environmental Services based on field sampling data collected by Derenzo Environmental Services. Facility process data were collected and provided by Sumpter Energy employees or representatives. This test report has been reviewed by Sumpter Energy representatives and approved for submittal to the Michigan Department of Environmental Quality.

I certify that the testing was conducted in accordance with the approved test plan unless otherwise specified in this report. I believe the information provided in this report and its attachments are true, accurate, and complete.

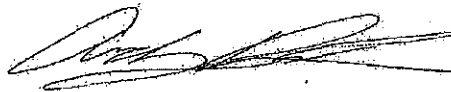
Report Prepared By:



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Blake Beddow  
Environmental Consultant  
Derenzo Environmental Services

Reviewed By:



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Andy Rusnak, QSTI  
Technical Manager  
Derenzo Environmental Services

I certify that the facility operating conditions were in compliance with permit requirements or were at the maximum routine operating conditions for the facility. Based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, the statements and information in this report are true, accurate and complete.

Responsible Official Certification:



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Dennis Plaster  
Vice President of Operations  
Aria Energy

## **2.0 SOURCE AND SAMPLING LOCATION DESCRIPTION**

### **2.1 General Process Description**

Landfill gas (LFG) containing methane is generated in the Pine Tree Acres Landfill from the anaerobic decomposition of disposed waste materials. The LFG is collected from both active and capped landfill cells using a system of wells (gas collection system). The collected LFG is transferred to the SEA-PTA LFG to energy facility where it is treated and used as fuel for the two (2) RICE. Each RICE is connected to an electricity generator that produces electricity that is transferred to the local utility.

### **2.2 Rated Capacities and Air Emission Controls**

The CAT® Model No. 3520C RICE generator set has a rated output of 2,242 brake-horsepower (bhp) and the connected generator has a rated electricity output of 1,600 kilowatts (kW). The engine is designed to fire low-pressure, lean fuel mixtures (e.g., LFG) and employs lean-burn technology for efficient fuel combustion and to minimize emissions. The engine is also equipped with an air-to-fuel ratio controller that monitors engine performance parameters and automatically adjusts the air-to-fuel ratio and ignition timing to maintain efficient fuel combustion. Exhaust gas is released directly to atmosphere through a noise muffler and vertical exhaust stack.

The engine/generator sets are not equipped with add-on emission control devices. Air pollutant emissions are minimized through the proper operation of the gas treatment system and efficient fuel combustion in the engines.

### **2.3 Sampling Locations**

The RICE exhaust gas is directed through mufflers and is released to the atmosphere through dedicated vertical exhaust stacks with vertical release points. The two (2) CAT® Model 3520C RICE exhaust stacks are identical.

The exhaust stack sampling ports for the CAT® Model 3520C engines (EUCENGINE8 and EUCENGINE9) are located in individual exhaust stacks with an inner diameter of 15.0 inches. Each stack is equipped with two (2) sample ports, opposed 90°, that provide a sampling location 66.0 inches (4.4 duct diameters) upstream and 144.0 inches (9.6 duct diameters) downstream from any flow disturbance and satisfies the USEPA Method 1 criteria for a representative sample location.

Individual traverse points were determined in accordance with USEPA Method 1.

Appendix A provides diagrams of the emission test sampling locations.

### **3.0 SUMMARY OF TEST RESULTS AND OPERATING CONDITIONS**

#### **3.1 Purpose and Objective of the Tests**

The conditions of ROP No. MI-ROP-N8004-2013 require SEA to test each RICE (EUICENGINE8 and EUICENGINE9) for carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>) and volatile organic compounds (VOC) emissions within 180 days after issuance of the ROP (the permit was issued December 9, 2013) and every 8,760 hours of operation. Measurements were performed for each RICE exhaust to determine CO, NO<sub>x</sub> and VOC (as non-methane hydrocarbons (NMHC)) concentrations, diluent gas content (oxygen and carbon dioxide) and volumetric flowrate.

#### **3.2 Operating Conditions During the Compliance Tests**

The testing was performed while the engine/generator sets were operated within at least 10% of maximum rated capacity of 1,600 kW electricity output. SEA representatives provided kW output data at 15-minute intervals for each test period. The RICE generator kW output ranged between 1,522 and 1,584 kW during the test periods (95% of maximum capacity or greater).

Fuel flowrate (cubic feet per minute) and fuel methane content (%) were also recorded by SEA representatives in 15-minute intervals for each test period. The RICE fuel consumption rate ranged between 517 and 551 scfm and fuel methane content ranged between 51.7 and 53.0% during the test periods. A lower heating value of 910 Btu/scf was used to calculate the LFG heating value (Btu/scf LHV) based on the methane content.

Appendix B provides operating records provided by SEA representatives for the test periods.

Engine output (bhp) cannot be measured directly and was calculated based on the recorded electricity output, the calculated CAT® Model 3520C generator efficiency (95.7%), and the unit conversion factor for kW to horsepower (0.7457 kW/hp).

$$\text{Engine output (bhp)} = \text{Electricity output (kW)} / (0.957) / (0.7457 \text{ kW/hp})$$

Table 3.1 presents a summary of the average engine operating conditions during the test periods.

**3.3 Summary of Air Pollutant Sampling Results**

The gases exhausted from the two (2) LFG fueled RICE generator sets were each sampled for three (3) one-hour test periods during the compliance testing performed November 29, 2017.

Table 3.2 presents the average measured CO, NO<sub>x</sub> and VOC emission rates for the engines (average of the three test periods for each engine) and applicable emission limits.

Results of the engine performance tests demonstrate compliance with emission limits specified in ROP No. MI-ROP-N8004-2013. Test results for each one hour sampling period are presented in Section 6.0 of this report.

Table 3.1 Average engine operating conditions during the test periods

Emission Unit	Gen. Output (kW)	Engine Output (bHp)	Fuel Use (scfm)	LFG CH <sub>4</sub> Content (%)	LFG Btu Content (Btu/scf)	Exhaust Temp. (°F)
EUICENGINE8	1,554	2,177	526	52.8	480	859
EUICENGINE9	1,553	2,176	539	51.9	472	869

Table 3.2 Average measured emission rates for each LFG-fueled RICE generator set (three-test average)

Emission Unit	CO Emission Rates		NO <sub>x</sub> Emission Rates		VOC Emission Rates	
	(lb/hr)	(g/bhp-hr)	(lb/hr)	(g/bhp-hr)	(lb/hr)	(g/bhp-hr)
EUICENGINE8	11.5	2.39	1.84	0.38	0.60	0.12
EUICENGINE9	13.7	2.86	2.23	0.46	0.87	0.18
Emission Limit	16.3	3.3	3.0	0.6	-	1.0

#### 4.0 SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROCEDURES

A protocol for the air emission testing was reviewed and approved by the MDEQ-AQD. This section provides a summary of the sampling and analytical procedures that were used during the testing periods.

##### 4.1 Summary of Sampling Methods

USEPA Method 1	Exhaust gas velocity measurement locations were determined based on the physical stack arrangement and requirements in USEPA Method 1
USEPA Method 2	Exhaust gas velocity pressure was determined using a Type-S Pitot tube connected to a red oil incline manometer; temperature was measured using a K-type thermocouple connected to the Pitot tube.
USEPA Method 3A	Exhaust gas O <sub>2</sub> and CO <sub>2</sub> content was determined using paramagnetic and infrared instrumental analyzers, respectively.
USEPA Method 4	Exhaust gas moisture was determined based on the water weight gain in chilled impingers.
USEPA Method 7E	Exhaust gas NO <sub>x</sub> concentration was determined using a chemiluminescence instrumental analyzer.
USEPA Method 10	Exhaust gas CO concentration was measured using an NDIR instrumental analyzer.
USEPA Method 25A /ALT-096	Exhaust gas VOC (as NMHC) concentration was determined using a flame ionization analyzer equipped with an internal methane separation GC column.

##### 4.2 Exhaust Gas Velocity Determination (USEPA Methods 1 and 2)

The RICE exhaust stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate was determined using USEPA Method 2 once during each test. An S-type Pitot tube connected to a red-oil manometer was used to determine velocity pressure at each traverse point across the stack cross section. Gas temperature was measured using a K-type thermocouple mounted to the Pitot tube. The Pitot tube and connective tubing were periodically leak-checked to verify the integrity of the measurement system.

The absence of significant cyclonic flow for the exhaust configuration was verified using an S-type Pitot tube and oil manometer. The Pitot tube was positioned at each velocity traverse point with the planes of the face openings of the Pitot tube perpendicular to the stack cross-sectional plane. The Pitot tube was then rotated to determine the null angle (rotational angle as measured from the perpendicular, or reference, position at which the differential pressure is equal to zero).

Appendix C provides exhaust gas flowrate calculations and field data sheets.

#### **4.3 Exhaust Gas Molecular Weight Determination (USEPA Method 3A)**

CO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> content in the RICE exhaust gas stream was measured continuously throughout each test period in accordance with USEPA Method 3A. The exhaust gas CO<sub>2</sub> content was monitored using a Servomex 1440D single beam single wavelength (SBSW) infrared gas analyzer. The exhaust gas O<sub>2</sub> content was monitored using a paramagnetic sensor within the Servomex 1440D gas analyzer.

During each sampling period, a continuous sample of the RICE exhaust gas stream was extracted from the stack using a stainless steel probe connected to a Teflon® heated sample line. The sampled gas was conditioned by removing moisture prior to being introduced to the analyzers; therefore, measurement of O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations correspond to standard dry gas conditions. Instrument response data were recorded using an ESC Model 8816 data acquisition system that monitored the analog output of the instrumental analyzers continuously and logged data as one-minute averages.

Prior to, and at the conclusion of each test, the instruments were calibrated using upscale calibration and zero gas to determine analyzer calibration error and system bias (described in Section 5.0 of this document). Sampling times were recorded on field data sheets.

Appendix D provides O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> calculation sheets. Raw instrument response data are provided in Appendix E.

#### **4.4 Exhaust Gas Moisture Content (USEPA Method 4)**

Moisture content of the RICE exhaust gas was determined in accordance with USEPA Method 4 using a chilled impinger sampling train. The moisture sampling was performed concurrently with the instrumental analyzer sampling. During each sampling period a gas sample was extracted at a constant rate from the source where moisture was removed from the sampled gas stream using impingers that were submersed in an ice bath. At the conclusion of each sampling period, the moisture gain in the impingers was determined gravimetrically by weighing each impinger to determine net weight gain.

#### **4.5 NO<sub>x</sub> and CO Concentration Measurements (USEPA Methods 7E and 10)**

NO<sub>x</sub> and CO pollutant concentrations in the RICE exhaust gas streams were determined using a Thermo Environmental Instruments, Inc. (TEI) Model 42c High Level chemiluminescence NO<sub>x</sub> analyzer and a TEI Model 48i infrared CO analyzer.

Throughout each test period, a continuous sample of the engine exhaust gas was extracted from the stack using the heated sample line and gas conditioning system described previously in this section. Prior to, and at the conclusion of each test, the instruments were calibrated using upscale calibration and zero gas to determine analyzer calibration error and system bias.

Appendix D provides CO and NO<sub>x</sub> calculation sheets. Raw instrument response data are provided in Appendix E.



#### **4.6 Measurement of Volatile Organic Compounds (USEPA Methods 25A and ALT-096)**

The VOC emission rate was determined by measuring the nonmethane hydrocarbon (NMHC) concentration in the engine exhaust gas. NMHC pollutant concentration was determined using a TEI Model 55i Methane / Nonmethane hydrocarbon analyzer. The TEI 55i analyzer contains an internal gas chromatograph column that separates methane from non-methane components. The concentration of NMHC in the sampled gas stream, after separation from methane, is determined relative to a propane standard using a flame ionization detector in accordance with USEPA Method 25A.

The USEPA Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards (OAQPS) has issued several alternate test methods approving the use of the TEI 55-series analyzer as an effective instrument for measuring NMOC from gas-fueled reciprocating internal combustion engines (RICE) in that it uses USEPA Method 25A and 18 (ALT-066, ALT-078 and ALT-096).

Samples of the exhaust gas were delivered directly to the instrumental analyzer using the Teflon® heated sample line to prevent condensation. The sample to the NMHC analyzer was not conditioned to remove moisture. Therefore, VOC measurements correspond to standard conditions with no moisture correction (wet basis).

Prior to, and at the conclusion of each test, the instrument was calibrated using mid-range calibration (propane) and zero gas to determine analyzer calibration error and system bias.

Appendix D provides VOC calculation sheets. Raw instrument response data for the NMHC analyzer is provided in Appendix E.

### **5.0 QA/QC ACTIVITIES**

#### **5.1 NO<sub>x</sub> Converter Efficiency Test**

The NO<sub>2</sub> – NO conversion efficiency of the Model 42c analyzer was verified prior to the testing program. A USEPA Protocol 1 certified concentration of NO<sub>2</sub> was injected directly into the analyzer, following the initial three-point calibration, to verify the analyzer's conversion efficiency. The analyzer's NO<sub>2</sub> – NO converter uses a catalyst at high temperatures to convert the NO<sub>2</sub> to NO for measurement. The conversion efficiency of the analyzer is deemed acceptable if the measured NO<sub>2</sub> concentration is greater than or equal to 90% of the expected value.

The NO<sub>2</sub> – NO conversion efficiency test satisfied the USEPA Method 7E criteria (measured NO<sub>2</sub> concentration was 96% of the expected value, i.e., greater than 90% of the expected value as required by Method 7E).

## **5.2 Sampling System Response Time Determination**

The response time of the sampling system was determined prior to the compliance test program by introducing upscale gas and zero gas, in series, into the sampling system using a tee connection at the base of the sample probe. The elapsed time for the analyzer to display a reading of 95% of the expected concentration was determined using a stopwatch.

The TEI Model 42c analyzer exhibited the longest system response time at 42 seconds. Results of the response time determinations were recorded on field data sheets. For each test period, test data were collected once the sample probe was in position for at least twice the maximum system response time.

## **5.3 Gas Divider Certification (USEPA Method 205)**

A STEC Model SGD-710C 10-step gas divider was used to obtain appropriate calibration span gases. The ten-step STEC gas divider was NIST certified (within the last 12 months) with a primary flow standard in accordance with Method 205. When cut with an appropriate zero gas, the ten-step STEC gas divider delivered calibration gas values ranging from 0% to 100% (in 10% step increments) of the USEPA Protocol 1 calibration gas that was introduced into the system. The field evaluation procedures presented in Section 3.2 of Method 205 were followed prior to use of gas divider. The field evaluation yielded no errors greater than 2% of the triplicate measured average and no errors greater than 2% from the expected values.

## **5.4 Instrumental Analyzer Interference Check**

The instrumental analyzers used to measure NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> have had an interference response test performed prior to their use in the field pursuant to the interference response test procedures specified in USEPA Method 7E. The appropriate interference test gases (i.e., gases that would be encountered in the exhaust gas stream) were introduced into each analyzer, separately and as a mixture with the analyte that each analyzer is designed to measure. All of analyzers exhibited a composite deviation of less than 2.5% of the span for all measured interferent gases. No major analytical components of the analyzers have been replaced since performing the original interference tests.

## **5.5 Instrument Calibration and System Bias Checks**

At the beginning of each day of the testing program, initial three-point instrument calibrations were performed for the NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, CO<sub>2</sub> and O<sub>2</sub> analyzers by injecting calibration gas directly into the inlet sample port for each instrument. System bias checks were performed prior to and at the conclusion of each sampling period by introducing the upscale calibration gas and zero gas into the sampling system (at the base of the stainless steel sampling probe prior to the particulate filter and Teflon® heated sample line) and determining the instrument response against the initial instrument calibration readings.

At the beginning of each test day, appropriate high-range, mid-range, and low-range span gases followed by a zero gas were introduced to the NMHC analyzer, in series at a tee connection, which is installed between the sample probe and the particulate filter, through a poppet check

valve. After each one hour test period, mid-range and zero gases were re-introduced in series at the tee connection in the sampling system to check against the method's performance specifications for calibration drift and zero drift error.

The instruments were calibrated with USEPA Protocol 1 certified concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub>, O<sub>2</sub>, NO<sub>x</sub>, and CO in nitrogen and zeroed using hydrocarbon free nitrogen. The NMHC (VOC) instrument was calibrated with USEPA Protocol 1 certified concentrations of propane in air and zeroed using hydrocarbon-free air. A STEC Model SGD-710C ten-step gas divider was used to obtain intermediate calibration gas concentrations as needed.

### **5.6 Determination of Exhaust Gas Stratification**

A stratification test was performed for each of the two (2) identical RICE exhaust stacks. The stainless steel sample probe was positioned at sample points correlating to 16.7, 50.0 (centroid) and 83.3% of the stack diameter. Pollutant concentration data were recorded at each sample point for a minimum of twice the maximum system response time.

The recorded concentration data for both RICE exhaust stacks indicate that the measured CO, O<sub>2</sub> and CO<sub>2</sub> concentrations did not vary by more than 5% of the mean across the stack diameter. Therefore, the RICE exhaust gas was considered to be unstratified and the compliance test sampling was performed at a single sampling location within each RICE exhaust stack.

### **5.7 Meter Box Calibrations**

The Nutech Model 2010 sampling console, which was used for exhaust gas moisture content sampling, was calibrated prior to and after the testing program. This calibration uses the critical orifice calibration technique presented in USEPA Method 5. The metering console calibration exhibited no data outside the acceptable ranges presented in USEPA Method 5.

The digital pyrometer in the Nutech metering consoles were calibrated using a NIST traceable Omega<sup>®</sup> Model CL 23A temperature calibrator.

Appendix F presents test equipment quality assurance data (NO<sub>2</sub> – NO conversion efficiency test data, instrument calibration and system bias check records, calibration gas and gas divider certifications, interference test results, meter box calibration records, stratification checks, cyclonic flow determinations sheets, Pitot tube and probe assembly calibration records).

## **6.0 RESULTS**

### **6.1 Test Results and Allowable Emission Limits**

Engine operating data and air pollutant emission measurement results for each one hour test period are presented in Tables 6.1 through 6.2. The serial number (SN) for each RICE is presented at the top of each table.

The measured average air pollutant concentrations and emission rates for Engine Nos. 8 through 9 (EUCENGINE8 and EUCENGINE9) are less than the allowable limits specified in ROP No. MI-ROP-N8004-2013 for the engines:

- 3.3 grams per brake-horsepower hour (g/bhp-hr) CO;
- 16.3 pounds per hour (lbs/hr) CO;
- 0.6 g/bhp-hr NO<sub>x</sub>;
- 3.0 lb/hr NO<sub>x</sub>; and
- 1.0 g/bhp-hr VOC.

### **6.2 Variations from Normal Sampling Procedures or Operating Conditions**

The testing for all pollutants was performed in accordance with the approved test protocol. The engine-generator sets were operated within 10% of maximum output and no variations from the normal operating conditions of the RICE occurred during the engine test periods.

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Table 6.1 Measured exhaust gas conditions and NO<sub>x</sub>, CO and VOC air pollutant emission rates  
PTA Landfill Engine No. 8 (EUCENGINE8), SN: GZJ00422

Test No.	1	2	3	
Test date	11/29/17	11/29/17	11/29/17	Three Test
Test period (24-hr clock)	1230-1330	1354-1454	1519-1619	Average
Fuel flowrate (scfm)	526	524	529	526
Generator output (kW)	1,548	1,558	1,554	1,554
Engine output (bhp)	2,169	2,184	2,178	2,177
LFG methane content (%)	52.6	52.9	52.7	52.8
LFG LHV heat content (Btu/scf)	479	481	480	480
<u>Exhaust Gas Composition</u>				
CO <sub>2</sub> content (% vol)	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2
O <sub>2</sub> content (% vol)	8.57	8.57	8.56	8.57
Moisture (% vol)	11.2	11.3	11.6	11.4
Exhaust gas temperature (°F)	850	872	856	859
Exhaust gas flowrate (dscfm)	4,355	4,240	4,216	4,270
Exhaust gas flowrate (scfm)	4,903	4,781	4,769	4,817
<u>Nitrogen Oxides</u>				
NO <sub>x</sub> conc. (ppmvd)	59.3	61.0	59.9	60.1
NO <sub>x</sub> emissions (g/bhp*hr)	0.39	0.39	0.38	0.38
NO <sub>x</sub> emissions (lb/hr)	1.85	1.85	1.81	1.84
<u>Carbon Monoxide</u>				
CO conc. (ppmvd)	611	615	617	615
CO emissions (g/bhp*hr)	2.43	2.36	2.37	2.39
CO emissions (lb/hr)	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.5
<u>Volatile Organic Compounds</u>				
VOC conc. (ppmv)	18.1	18.0	18.1	18.1
VOC emissions (g/bhp*hr)	0.13	0.12	0.12	0.12
VOC emissions (lb/hr)	0.61	0.59	0.59	0.60

Table 6.2 Measured exhaust gas conditions and NO<sub>x</sub>, CO and VOC air pollutant emission rates  
PTA Landfill Engine No. 9 (EUCENGINE9), SN: GZJ00199

Test No.	1	2	3	
Test date	11/29/17	11/29/17	11/29/17	Three Test
Test period (24-hr clock)	0806-0906	0936-1036	1103-1203	Average
Fuel flowrate (scfm)	537	543	539	539
Generator output (kW)	1,566	1,558	1,534	1,553
Engine output (bhp)	2,194	2,183	2,150	2,176
LFG methane content (%)	51.7	51.7	52.2	51.9
LFG LHV heat content (Btu/scf)	470	470	475	472
<u>Exhaust Gas Composition</u>				
CO <sub>2</sub> content (% vol)	10.9	10.9	10.9	10.9
O <sub>2</sub> content (% vol)	9.00	8.99	8.98	8.99
Moisture (% vol)	11.3	11.6	11.1	11.3
Exhaust gas temperature (°F)	883	867	857	869
Exhaust gas flowrate (dscfm)	4,250	4,270	4,330	4,283
Exhaust gas flowrate (scfm)	4,791	4,833	4,871	4,832
<u>Nitrogen Oxides</u>				
NO <sub>x</sub> conc. (ppmvd)	73.3	72.7	71.5	72.5
NO <sub>x</sub> emissions (g/bhp*hr)	0.46	0.46	0.47	0.46
NO <sub>x</sub> emissions (lb/hr)	2.23	2.23	2.22	2.23
<u>Carbon Monoxide</u>				
CO conc. (ppmvd)	735	726	736	732
CO emissions (g/bhp*hr)	2.82	2.81	2.94	2.86
CO emissions (lb/hr)	13.6	13.5	13.9	13.7
<u>Volatile Organic Compounds</u>				
VOC conc. (ppmv)	25.7	26.2	26.8	26.3
VOC emissions (g/bhp*hr)	0.18	0.18	0.19	0.18
VOC emissions (lb/hr)	0.85	0.87	0.90	0.87