## 6.4.1 Generic vs. Site-Specific Default Emission Rates

For the combustion of natural gas, the generic default emission rates in Table LM-1 must be used to estimate  $SO_2$  emissions. For fuel oil combustion, the generic default  $SO_2$  emission rates in Table LM-1 must also be used, unless a Federally-enforceable permit limit on the sulfur content of the oil is in place. In that case, you may multiply the maximum weight percentage of sulfur allowed by the permit (e.g., 0.20% S) by a factor of 1.01 to convert it to a lb/mmBtu  $SO_2$  emission rate, and then use that emission rate for reporting purposes. For  $NO_x$ , use of the generic default emission rates in Table LM-2 is optional. In lieu of using these generic values, emission testing may be performed to determine site-specific  $NO_x$  emission rates. For  $CO_2$ , the generic default emission rates in Table LM-3 must be used for both natural gas and fuel oil combustion.

If the unit combusts a gaseous fuel other than natural gas, site-specific default emission rates <u>must</u> be determined in the following way for <u>all program parameters</u>, since there are no generic values in §75.19 for such fuels:

- For SO<sub>2</sub>, the sulfur content of the fuel is quantified by performing the 720-hour demonstration described in Part 75, Appendix D, section 2.3.6, to determine whether the unit is eligible to use a default SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate for reporting purposes. If the unit is not eligible, then the LME methodology may not be used. But if the unit is eligible, the appropriate value of the fuel's total sulfur content (from the demonstration) is substituted into Equation D-1h in Appendix D, to determine the default SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate in units of lb/mmBtu.
- For NO<sub>x</sub>, fuel-and unit-specific emission testing is performed to determine the default emission rate(s), in units of lb/mmBtu.
- For  $CO_2$ , fuel sampling and analysis is performed to determine a carbon-based F-factor for the gas. Then, Equation G-4 in Appendix G of Part 75 is solved for the ratio of  $(W_{CO2}/H)$ , to obtain the  $CO_2$  emission factor in units of tons/mmBtu.