

Question 24.7

Topic: Appendix E -- Maximum NO_x Emission Rates

Question: What is the difference between the maximum Appendix E curve value and the maximum potential NO_x emission rate (MER) for a unit. How should the maximum potential NO_x emission rate be determined?

Answer: The maximum curve value is a measured value which appears as the highest NO_x emission rate on the NO_x correlation curve developed for Appendix E estimation of NO_x. The maximum curve value corresponds to the greatest NO_x emission rate measured during Appendix E testing.

The maximum potential NO_x emission rate is a theoretical calculated value defined in § 72.2, calculated using the maximum potential concentration (MPC) of NO_x, as specified in Section 2.1.2.1 of Appendix A, and either:

- ☐ The minimum carbon dioxide concentration from historical information (or a diluent cap value of 5.0% CO₂ for boilers or 1.0% CO₂ for turbines); or
- ☐ The maximum oxygen concentration from historical information (or a diluent cap value of 14% O₂ for boilers or 19.0% O₂ for turbines).

As a second alternative when the NO_x MPC is determined from emission test results or from historical CEM data, quality-assured O₂ or CO₂ data recorded concurrently with the NO_x MPC may be used to calculate the MER.

References: § 72.2; Appendix A, Section 2.1.2.1; Appendix E, Sections 2.1.1, 2.1.6, and 2.5.2.

History: First published in November 1995, Update #7 as Question 4.19; revised and renumbered in October 1999 Revised Manual; revised in October 2003 Revised Manual; revised in 2013 Manual