

### Question 2.2

<b>Topic:</b>	Use of Default SO <sub>2</sub> Value
<b>Question:</b>	A solid fuel-fired ( <u>e.g.</u> , wood, coal, or refuse) unit with certified SO <sub>2</sub> and flow monitoring systems occasionally fires gaseous fuel. According to § 75.11(e)(3)(iii), the DAHS must automatically substitute a 2.0 ppm default for hours when: (a) the unit is combusting gaseous fuel that meets the definition of "very low sulfur fuel" in § 72.2; and (b) the measured SO <sub>2</sub> concentration reading is less than 2.0 ppm. Does EPA require me to demonstrate that my gaseous fuel qualifies as very low sulfur fuel before I use the 2.0 ppm default value?
<b>Answer:</b>	No demonstration is required. The definition of very low sulfur fuel in § 72.2 includes the following: "pipeline natural gas" (as defined in § 72.2), "natural gas" (as defined in § 72.2), and any other gaseous fuel which has 20 grains or less of total sulfur. If, based on a knowledge of the composition of the gaseous fuel being combusted ( <u>e.g.</u> , from contract specifications or historical fuel sampling information), you believe the fuel qualifies as very low sulfur fuel, report the 2.0 ppm default SO <sub>2</sub> concentration for gas-fired hours when the bias-adjusted SO <sub>2</sub> concentration is less than 2.0 ppm.
<b>References:</b>	§ 72.2, § 75.11(e)(3)(iii)
<b>History:</b>	First published in March 2000, Update #12; revised in 2013 Manual