



Department of Energy
Washington, DC

February 19, 1999

Air and Radiation Docket and Information Center (6102)
Attention: Docket No. A-97-43 and Docket No. A-98-12
U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
401 M Street, SW
Room M-1500
Washington, DC 20460

Dear Sir or Madam:

This is in response to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) notice, "Reopening of Emissions Inventory Comment Periods For the Findings of Significant Contribution and Rulemakings on Section 126 Petitions and Federal Implementation Plans for Purposes of Reducing Interstate Transport of Ozone" ([64 FR 2416](#)), which appeared in the January 13, 1999, *Federal Register*. In this notice EPA requested the submittal of any proposed changes to the source-specific, oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) inventory for incorporation into the Section 126 final rulemaking.

We have analyzed the October 27, 1998, final rule, "Finding of Significant Contribution and Rulemaking for Certain States in the Ozone Transport Assessment Group Region for Purposes of Reducing Regional Transport of Ozone" ([63 FR 57356](#)), and the NO_x source inventory provided in Table A.2, "Allocations to Non-EGUs by mmBtu", in the October 21, 1998, *Federal Register* ([63 FR 56377](#)). Our review indicates that Table A.2 incorrectly included the Department of Energy (DOE) fuel-burning unit at Oak Ridge National Laboratory (ORNL) in Tennessee, and it excluded DOE boilers at its Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant.

ORNL does not operate any fuel-burning units with a heat input capacity greater than 250 mmBTU/hr. In addition, NO_x emissions from the ORNL boiler during the Ozone Season (May through September) are well below the 1 ton per day threshold for large sources discussed in the October 27, 1998 rule preamble. The Y-12 Plant does operate four individual boilers that exceed the 250 mmBTU/hr level. Tennessee Department of Environment and Conservation (TDEC) staff has been apprised of and are in agreement with these changes, and they are revising their inventory. Revised inventory data for the Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant (that were provided to the TDEC on January 27, 1999) are enclosed in the requested ASCII file format.

Questions on this material should be directed to Mal Humphreys of the DOE Oak Ridge Operations Office (423-576-4307; e-mail: humphreysmp@oro.doe.gov), or Ted Koss of my staff (202-586-7964; e-mail: theodore.koss@eh.doe.gov).

Sincerely,

(original signed by Raymond P. Berube)

Raymond P. Berube
Acting Director
Office of Environmental Policy and
Assistance

Enclosure

2007 Ozone Season Base NOx Emissions (tons) ¹⁰	137	1	137	1	137	1	137	1
2007 Typical Ozone Season Daily NOx Emissions (tons)	0.895	0.006	0.895	0.006	0.895	0.006	0.895	0.006
2007 Budget NOx Control Efficiency	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2007 Ozone Season Budget NOx Emissions (tons) ¹¹	137	1	137	1	137	1	137	1
2007 Typical Ozone Season Daily Budget Nox Emission (tons) ¹¹	0.895	0.006	0.895	0.006	0.895	0.006	0.895	0.006

See Attachment for Footnotes

Attachment

Docket No. A-97-43

The table has been revised with the correct data.

Footnotes

1. The Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant consists of four (4) identical pulverized boilers which can burn coal or natural gas. The plant has no distillate oil boiler.
2. The maximum rated heat input capacity of each boiler is 296.8 million Btu per hour.
3. The exhaust temperature of each stack is 310 degrees F.
4. The exhaust flow rate at exit conditions for each stack is 213,500 cfm.
5. The stack velocity for Boilers 1 and 2 is 29 ft/sec. The stack velocity for Boilers 3 and 4 is 20 ft/sec.
6. The latitude is 35-58-56.
7. The longitude is 84-15-41.
8. The typical ozone season months used by the Environmental Protection Agency in 1995 were May, June, July, August, and September. The nitrogen oxides (NOx) emissions from the Oak Ridge Y-12 Plant were calculated based on the actual amount of fuel usage for both coal and natural gas in 1995 and the EPA's AP-42 emission factors for both coal and natural gas. The calculations were done for a daily average. (Note: the summer fuel usage rate is much less than the winter usage rate).
9. The growth factor of 1.43 was used in the calculations. The growth factor was calculated by the Environmental Protection Agency personnel.
10. The 2007 ozone season base NOx emissions were calculated based on the 1995 typical ozone season daily NOx emissions times the projected growth factor (1.43) for the five ozone season months. The five months are equivalent to approximately 153 days.
11. The typical ozone season daily budget NOx emissions for 2007 will be approximately the same for 2007 typical ozone season daily NOx emissions.

NOTE: All parameters were checked against the Title V permit application. Please change your files accordingly.