

* The SCR outlet emission factors are generally higher than the SCR inlet emission factors. This is not due to a transcription error. The pilot-scale SCR tested has the capacity to control the flue gas flow of a 1 MW unit. The boiler that the SCR was connected to by a small slipstream is an 850 MW unit. Since this is the only SCR tested here there is no way to know if this is characteristic behavior for a SCR.

** Site 119 had a number of problems with its ESP during testing. A removal efficiency average of 3.7 percent was recorded over the entire emission test program. Therefore these results are not representative of normal ESP performance (approximately 75 to 95 percent).

*** Emission factors for many of the trace metals are higher at the boiler outlet during the baseline operation (no NO_x control) than during low-NO_x operation (burners out-of-service). However the method used to induce low NO_x operation at this unit could have influenced the concentrations measured at the Site 13 South reheat duct. It should not be concluded that low-NO_x operation itself directly reduces trace substance emissions.

**** Pilot-scale Pulse-Jet Fabric Filter (PJFF) emission factors were calculated similarly to the baseline emission factors, except that the heat input rate to the boiler was scaled down to pilot scale by the ratio of the PJFF inlet gas flow rate to the total boiler outlet gas flow rate.

Note: A shaded cell signifies that the emission factor was not detected at less than the reporting limit.

Note: N/A - Not Available