

Appendix I

Sample Calculations for Nonpoint Sources

APPENDIX I- Sample calculations for several NonPoint Sources are below:

2007 Prescribed Burning

AMS: 2810014000

Suffolk County, NY (FIPS: 36103)

PM2.5 Flaming Fuel Emission Calculations:

$$((\text{Acres burned})^1 \times (\text{Fuel Loading Factor (tons/acre burned)})^2 \times (\text{PM2.5 Flaming Fuel Emission Factor (lb/ton)})^2 \times 0.75 = \text{PM2.5 Flaming Fuel Emissions (lbs/yr)}$$

$$((77.5 \text{ acres burned}) \times (8.2 \text{ tons/acre burned}) \times (24.1 \text{ lb/ton})) \times 0.75 = 11,490 \text{ lbs/yr}$$

PM2.5 Smoldering Fuel Emission Calculations:

$$((\text{Acres burned})^1 \times (\text{Fuel Loading Factor (tons/acre burned)})^2 \times (\text{PM2.5 Emission Factor (lb/ton)})^3 \times 0.25 = \text{PM2.5 Smoldering Fuel Emissions (lbs/yr)}$$

$$((77.5 \text{ acres burned}) \times (8.2 \text{ tons/acre burned}) \times (24.1 \text{ lb/ton})) \times 0.25 = 3,830 \text{ lbs/yr}$$

PM2.5 Annual Emissions = PM2.5 Flaming Fuel Emissions + PM2.5 Smoldering Fuel Emissions

$$= 11,490 \text{ lbs/yr} + 3,830 \text{ lbs/yr}$$

$$= 15,320 \text{ lbs/yr}$$

$$= 7.66 \text{ tons/yr}$$

Notes:

1. 2007 data was compiled by the New York State Department of Environmental Conservation's Division of Lands And Forests.

2. Fuel Loading factor and Emission Factors: EPA's Documentation For The 1996 Base Year National Toxics Inventory for Area Sources dated May 31, 2001 (Appendix A; Pages A-31 and A-32).

3. PM2.5 Emission Factor: The PM2.5 emission factor (24.1 lbs/ton) was forwarded to the Department's Division of Air Resources in an email from Randy Strait of E. H. Pechan & Associates, Inc. on 08/02/2004.

2007 Residential Heating (Oil)
AMS: 2104004000 & 2104011000
Nassau, NY (FIPS: 36059)

1. County: Nassau
2. Allocation of Fuel to County Level

a. Raw Data

- i number of households heated w/oil: 247,586 (2000 Census)
- ii heating degree days (2007 calendar year): 5,252 days (NOAA)
- iii statewide fuel usage for sector:

distillate oil: $1,338,120 \times 10^3$ gallons
kerosene: $52,164 \times 10^3$ gallons

b. Weighted Average Allocation

For each county, the product of census data times heating degree days was determined. For Nassau County:

$$\begin{aligned} &= (247,586 \text{ homes})(5,252 \text{ heating degree days}) \\ &= 1,300,321,672 \text{ homes-heating degree days} \end{aligned}$$

The statewide sum: 12,925,564,782 homes-heating degree days

The Nassau County allocation factor (AF) for residential fuel oil then is calculated by dividing the county-specific value by the statewide value:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{AF} &= (1,300,321,672)/(12,925,564,782) \\ \text{AF} &= \underline{0.1006} \end{aligned}$$

The residential fuel oil allocation for Nassau County is then determined by multiplying the statewide fuel usage for the sector by AF:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{distillate oil: } &(0.1006)(1,338,120 \times 10^3 \text{ gallons}) \\ &= \underline{134,615 \times 10^3 \text{ gallons}} \end{aligned}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{kerosene: } &(0.1006)(52,164 \times 10^3 \text{ gallons}) \\ &= \underline{5,248 \times 10^3 \text{ gallons}} \end{aligned}$$

3. Emission Factors

- a. sulfur content of fuel oil:

distillate oil: 0.21 percent
kerosene: 0.053 percent

NOTE: Sulfur content in fuel oil as reported on 2007 Emission Statements submitted by facilities in Rockland and Nassau Counties.

b. Area Source Classifications:

distillate oil: 2104004000
kerosene: 2104011000

c. Emission Factors (EF)

Sources: AP-42, FIRE for commercial/institutional facilities using distillate or kerosene.

<u>Pollutant</u>	<u>EF (lb/10³ gallons)</u>
NO _x	24
CO	5
PM ₁₀	2.38
SO ₂	142[S] where [S] is sulfur content (%)

4. Emissions Calculations – Residential Heating Oil – Nassau County

a. Annual

Emissions calculated by multiplying fuel allocation by emission factors. Sample calculations presented below:

1. Distillate Oil

$$\begin{aligned} \text{NO}_x & (134,615 \times 10^3 \text{ gallons})(24 \text{ lb}/10^3 \text{ gallons}) = \underline{\underline{3,230,800 \text{ lb} = 1615.4 \text{ tons}}} \\ \text{CO} & (134,615 \times 10^3 \text{ gallons})(5 \text{ lb}/10^3 \text{ gallons}) = \underline{\underline{673,100 \text{ lb} = 336.6 \text{ tons}}} \\ \text{PM}_{10} & (134,615 \times 10^3 \text{ gallons})(2.38 \text{ lb}/10^3 \text{ gallons}) = \underline{\underline{320,400 \text{ lb} = 160.2 \text{ tons}}} \\ \text{SO}_2 & (134,615 \times 10^3 \text{ gallons})(142 \text{ lb}/10^3 \text{ gallons})(0.21) = \underline{\underline{4,014,200 \text{ lb} = 2007.1 \text{ tons}}} \end{aligned}$$

2. Kerosene

$$\begin{array}{l} \text{NO}_x \quad (5,248 \times 10^3 \text{ gallons})(24 \text{ lb}/10^3 \text{ gallons}) = \underline{126,000 \text{ lb}} = \underline{63.0 \text{ tons}} \\ \text{CO} \quad (5,248 \times 10^3 \text{ gallons})(5 \text{ lb}/10^3 \text{ gallons}) = \underline{26,240 \text{ lb}} = \underline{13.1 \text{ tons}} \\ \text{PM}_{10} \quad (5,248 \times 10^3 \text{ gallons})(2.38 \text{ lb}/10^3 \text{ gallons}) = \underline{12,490 \text{ lb}} = \underline{6.2 \text{ tons}} \\ \text{SO}_2 \quad (5,248 \times 10^3 \text{ gallons})(142 \text{ lb}/10^3 \text{ gallons})(0.053) = \underline{39,500 \text{ lb}} = \underline{19.8} \\ \quad \quad \quad \underline{\text{tons}} \end{array}$$