UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460

AUG 2 1 2018

OFFICE OF
AIR AND RADIATION

Mr. Thomas G. Favinger
Alternate Designated Representative
CPV Maryland, LLC
St. Charles Energy Center
5025 Thomas Edison Drive
Waldorf, MD 20602

Re: Petition to use an alternative fuel flowmeter calibration procedure for units GT1 and GT2 at the St. Charles Energy Center (facility ID (ORISPL) 56846)

Dear Mr. Favinger:

The United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has reviewed the January 31, 2018 petition submitted by CPV Maryland, LLC (CPV) under 40 CFR 75.66(c), together with supporting e-mails from CPV and Emerson,[1] requesting approval of an alternative calibration procedure for fuel flowmeters that are being or will be used to measure natural gas flow rates at the St. Charles Energy Center (St. Charles). EPA approves the petition, with conditions, as discussed below.

Background

CPV owns and operates the St. Charles facility in Waldorf, Maryland. The facility includes two natural gas-fired combustion turbines designated as GT1 and GT2, each of which serves a 213-MW electrical generator and a heat recovery steam generator (HRSG). The two HRSGs provide steam to a common steam turbine serving a 315-MW electrical generator. According to CPV, GT1 and GT2 are subject to the Acid Rain Program and the Cross-State Air Pollution Rule. CPV is therefore required to continuously monitor and report sulfur dioxide (SO_2), nitrogen oxides (NO_X), and carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions and heat input for GT1 and GT2 in accordance with 40 CFR part 75.

To meet the SO_2 emissions and heat input monitoring requirements, CPV has elected to use the monitoring methodology in appendix D to part 75. Section 2.1 of appendix D requires continuous monitoring of the fuel flow rate to each affected unit using gas and/or oil fuel flowmeters that meet initial certification requirements set forth in section 2.1.5 and ongoing quality assurance requirements set forth in section 2.1.6.

[1] CPV and Emerson sent additional supporting information in emails dated February 15, May 16, June 4, and June 5, 2018.

Section 2.1.5 specifies three acceptable ways to initially certify a fuel flowmeter: (1) by design (this option is available for orifice, nozzle, and venturi flowmeters only), (2) by measurement under laboratory conditions using an approved method, or (3) by in-line comparison against a reference meter that either meets the design criteria in (1) above or that within the previous 365 days has met the accuracy requirements of appendix D by measurement using an approved method under (2) above. Certain approved measurement methods are listed in section 2.1.5.1. However, the section provides that unlisted methods using equipment traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards may also be used, subject to EPA approval pursuant to a petition submitted under 40 CFR 75.66(c). Section 2.1.6 generally allows ongoing quality assurance tests to be carried out using the same methods as section 2.1.5.

GT1 and GT2 each have a Coriolis fuel flowmeter manufactured by Emerson Process Management – Micro Motion, Inc. (Emerson MMI) to measure natural gas usage. The flowmeters are model CMFHC2M fuel flowmeters (serial numbers 12115625 and 12115563). Each individual flowmeter must meet the initial certification requirements set forth in section 2.1.5 of appendix D and the ongoing quality assurance requirements set forth in section 2.1.6.

Emerson MMI has developed a calibration procedure it calls the Transfer Standard Method (TSM). According to Emerson MMI, the TSM uses equipment that is traceable to NIST standards. According to the CPV petition, the flowmeters have already been tested for initial certification using the TSM and will be calibrated for ongoing quality assurance purposes using the same method.

The Coriolis flowmeters are not orifice, nozzle, or venturi flowmeters and therefore do not qualify for certification based on their design. Further, the TSM is not listed in section 2.1.5.1 of appendix D as an approved method. However, EPA has previously evaluated and approved the use of the TSM as an alternative certification and quality assurance testing method for Coriolis flowmeters at other facilities. In view of these circumstances, CPV submitted a petition to EPA under § 75.66(c) requesting approval of the use of the TSM as an alternative certification and quality assurance testing method for Coriolis flowmeters at the St. Charles facility. CPV requests approval to use the TSM process not only for the flowmeters identified by serial number above but also for additional like-kind Coriolis fuel flowmeters that CPV expects to use at the facility in the future.

EPA's Determination

EPA has reviewed the information provided by CPV in the January 31, 2018 petition and subsequent e-mails describing the alternative calibration procedure that CPV requests approval to use to verify the accuracy of the gas fuel flowmeters installed at the St. Charles facility.

EPA approves use of the Emerson MMI TSM calibration procedure for initial certification of CPV's fuel flowmeters (serial numbers 12125625 and 12115563) installed on St. Charles GT1 and GT2. The basis for this approval is as follows:

1. The alternative calibration methodology used equipment traceable to NIST standards. In Emerson MMI's TSM, the candidate fuel flowmeters to be tested for

accuracy are calibrated against reference meters that were calibrated against a "Global Reference Meter" which, in turn, was calibrated using Micro Motion's "Primary Flow Stand." The Primary Flow Stand is an ISO 17025-accredited calibration system that uses equipment traceable to NIST standards. Thus, the reference meters used to test CPV's flowmeters had fully traceable calibrations through an accredited path back to NIST standards.

2. The calibration procedure followed for initial certification of CPV's two flowmeters met the requirements of section 2.1.5.2(a) of appendix D to part 75 for in-line testing of candidate flowmeters by comparison against reference flowmeters. Specifically:

   a. The reference flowmeters and secondary elements (i.e. temperature transmitters and pressure transducers) used to test CPV's flowmeters had been calibrated within 365 days prior to the comparison testing;

   b. The comparison testing was performed in a laboratory over a period of less than seven operating days; and

   c. For each flowmeter, three test runs were conducted at each of three flow rate levels with each test run lasting 20 minutes in duration.

3. At each tested flow rate level, each fuel flowmeter demonstrated accuracy better than the accuracy requirement specified in section 2.1.5 of appendix D – 2.0 percent of the flowmeter's upper range value (URV). The test results are summarized in Table 1 below.

Table 1 – Average three-run fuel flowmeter accuracy results

Flow rate level[a]	Accuracy (% of upper range value)	
	Serial No. 12125625	**Serial No. 12115563**
Low (20% and10%)	0.002%	0.001%
Mid (50%)	0.003%	0.002%
High (100%)	0.005%	0.005%

[a] The flow rate percentages are not based on the URV or the flow rates corresponding to the minimum or maximum normal unit flow rates but rather are based on values initially provided to Emerson by CPV. These tested values are both above and below the normal minimum and maximum flow rates. The flow rates tested were as follows: 136.77, 272.16, 816.47 and 1360.78 kg/min. The flow rates corresponding to the operation of the units per section 2.1.5.2(a) of appendix D are as follows: 417.3, 548.2 and 717.3 kg/min.

EPA also approves the use of the TSM calibration procedure to meet the applicable on-going quality assurance requirements for the St. Charles GT1 and GT2 fuel flowmeters under section 2.1.6 of appendix D, subject to the following conditions:

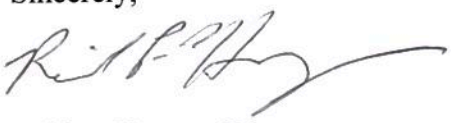
1. The application of the TSM for each future accuracy test must meet the requirements of section 2.1.5.2(a) listed above as part of the basis for EPA's approval of use of the TSM for the initial certification of the fuel flowmeters; and

2. The three flow rate levels tested in each future accuracy test must correspond to: (1) normal full unit operating load, (2) normal minimum unit operating load, and (3) a load point approximately equally spaced between the full and minimum unit operating loads.

EPA further approves the use of the TSM calibration procedure to meet the applicable initial certification and on-going quality assurance requirements for like-kind Coriolis fuel flowmeters used in the future at CPV's St. Charles facility subject to the satisfaction, for each such like-kind fuel flowmeter, of all approval conditions set forth in paragraphs (1) and (2) of this approval for the fuel flowmeters identified by serial number above.

EPA's determination relies on the accuracy and completeness of the information provided by CPV and is appealable under 40 CFR part 78. If you have any questions regarding this determination, please contact Charles Frushour at (202) 343-9847 or by e-mail at frushour.charles@epa.gov. Thank you for your continued cooperation.

Sincerely,



Reid P. Harvey, Director
Clean Air Markets Division

cc: Charles Frushour, CAMD
Paul Arnold, EPA Region III
John Artes, Maryland Department of the Environment (MDE)