

Analysis of New York City Peaking Turbine Emissions During High Demand Days

Roger Caiazza and Orlando Cartagena (NRG Energy), George Martin and Cathy Waxman (Keyspan) and Sandra Meier

(Environmental and Energy Alliance of New York).



- Reported are for cap and trade program
- Actual should be used for ozone modeling
- Low Mass Emitters
 - Conservative estimates
 - Different Options
- Actual Emissions
 - Average instead of maximum
 - Adjust for meteorology of episode



- Reported Peak Day
 - -74 tons, 0.455 lb/mmBtu
- Actual Peak Day
 - 52 tons, 0.393 lb/mmBtu
- Tonnage Difference is 30% lower
- Rate Difference is 14% lower



- NESCAUM paper reduced peakers to 0.1 lb/mmBtu
- Hot and humid conditions during episodes reduces control efficiencies
- Turbines are old and not designed for water injection
- Realistic rates for water injection
 - 0.3 for oil-firing turbines
 - 0.15 for gas-firing turbines
- Not clear how many NYC turbines could be controlled due to physical constaints



- NRG Astoria Gas Turbine Facility
 - 19 turbines 366 MW
- Actual Peak Day Emissions
 - 9.9 tons on peak days
- Reduce rate 15% (inlet fogging)
 - 8.2 tons on peak days
- Reduce rate to 0.15 on gas and 0.30 on oil
 - 4.5 tons on peak days
- Replace with LMS 100 turbines
 - 0.2 tons on peak days