

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Network Environmental, Inc. was retained by National Energy of Lincoln, Michigan to perform an air flow study on their wood fired boiler. The purpose of the study was to document the air flow rate from the wood fired boiler under normal operating conditions.

The air flow sampling was performed on August 16, 2022. Richard D. Eerdmans and David D. Engelhardt of Network Environmental, Inc. conducted the sampling in accordance with the following reference test methods:

- Exhaust Gas Parameters – U.S. EPA Methods 1 through 4

Assisting with the study were Mr. Jeffrey Knoll and Mr. Robert Travis of National Energy of Lincoln. Mr. Dave Bowman of the Michigan Department of Environment, Great Lakes and Energy (EGLE) - Air Quality Division was present to observe the sampling and source operation.

## II. PRESENTATION OF RESULTS

**II.1 TABLE 1  
AIR FLOW RESULTS  
WOOD FIRED BOILER EXHAUST  
NATIONAL ENERGY  
LINCOLN, MICHIGAN  
AUGUST 16, 2022**

Sample	Time	Air Flow Rates	
		SCFM <sup>(1)</sup>	DSCFM <sup>(2)</sup>
1	11:06-11:16	68,723	56,188
2	11:30-11:41	68,277	55,823
3	12:23-12:34	68,612	56,097
<b>Average</b>		<b>68,537</b>	<b>56,036</b>

(1) SCFM = Standard Cubic Feet Per Minute (Standard Temperature & Pressure = 68 °F & 29.92 in. Hg)

(2) DSCFM = Dry Standard Cubic Feet Per Minute (Standard Temperature & Pressure = 68 °F & 29.92 in. Hg)

### III. SAMPLING AND ANALYTICAL PROTOCOL

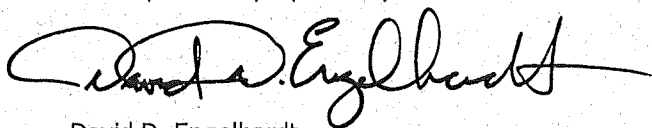
**III.1 Moisture** – The moisture sample was collected in accordance with U.S. EPA Method 4. The sample was withdrawn from the stack and passed through a condensing coil with drop out before being passed through pre-weighed silica gel. The water collected was measured to the nearest 1 ml and the silica gel was re-weighed to the nearest 0.5 g. The moisture collected along with the sample volume was used to determine the percent moisture in the exhaust. The sample was thirty (30) minutes in duration and had a minimum sample volume of twenty-one (21) standard cubic feet. A diagram of the moisture sampling train is shown in Figure 1.

**III.2 Air Flows** – The air flow rates were determined by employing U.S. EPA Reference Methods 1 and 2. The sampling for the source was conducted on the 71 inch I.D. exhaust stack. A total of 12 traverse points were used for the air flow determinations. The sample point dimensions are shown in Appendix C.

Velocity pressures were determined using an S-Type pitot tube. Temperatures were measured using a Type K thermocouple. A diagram of the air flow sampling train is shown in Figure 2.

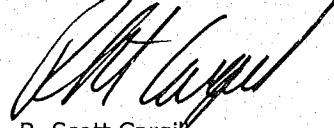
**III.3 Gas Density** – The gas density was determined by using data that was collected during the annual relative accuracy test audit (RATA).

This report was prepared by:



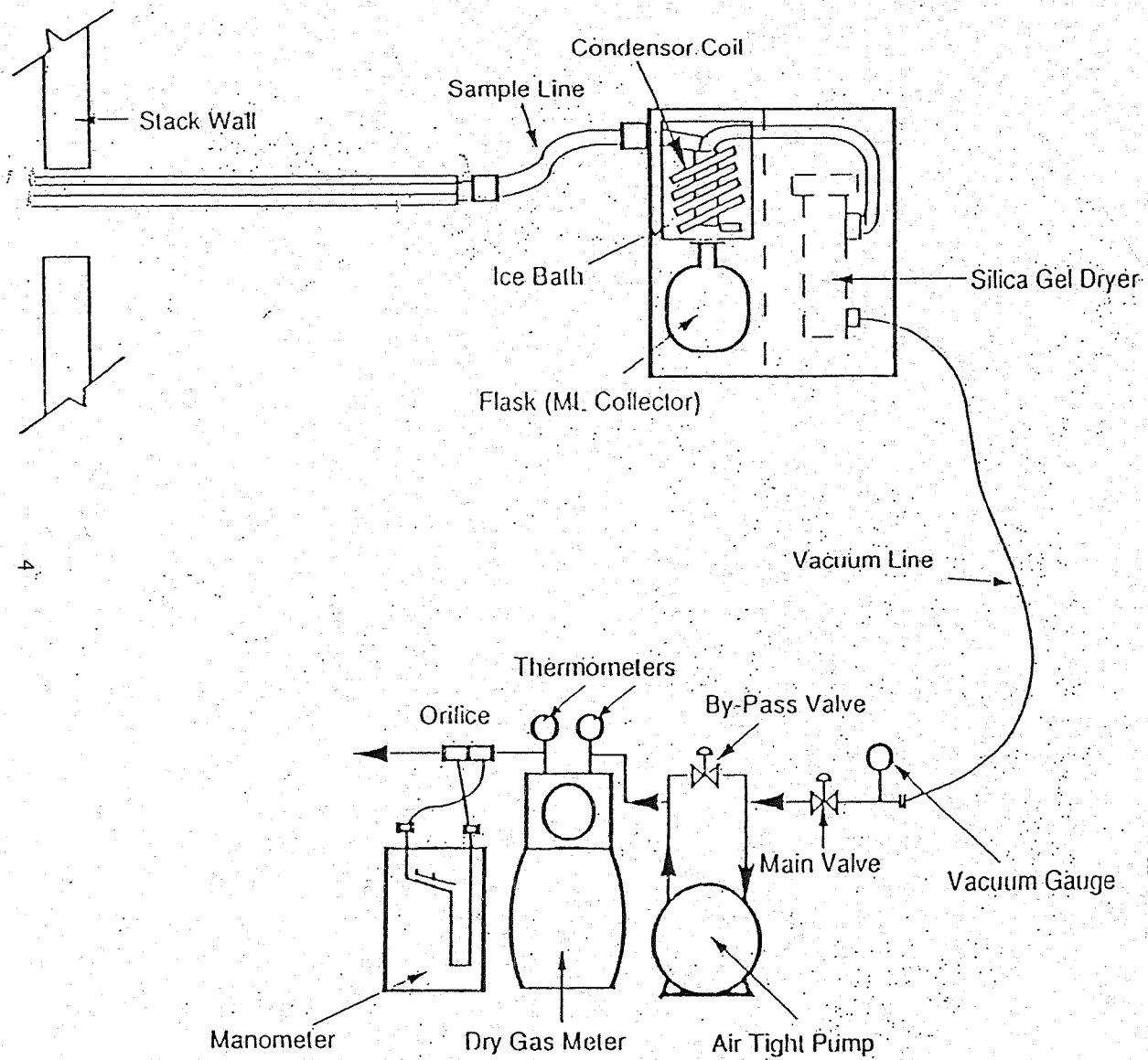
David D. Engelhardt  
Vice President

This report was reviewed by:

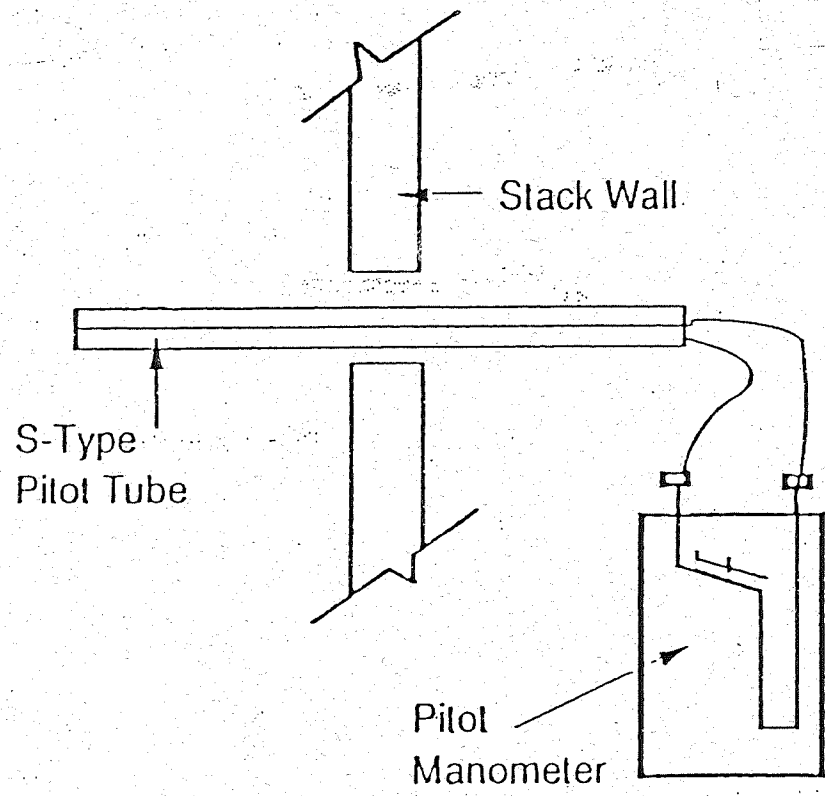


R. Scott Cargill  
Project Manager

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**Figure 1**  
**Moisture**  
**Sampling Train**



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**Figure 2**  
**Air Flow**  
**Sampling Train**