FOR COMPILATION OF AIR POLLUTANT EMISSION FACTORS SECOND EDITION

U.S. ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY
Office of Air and Waste Management
Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards
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INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSERTING SUPPLEMENT NO. 4 INTO COMPILATION OF AIR POLLUTANT EMISSION FACTORS

- 1. Replace page iii/iv with new page iii/iv.
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- 10. Insert new page 3.2.8-1/3.2.8-2 dated 1/75 after page 3.2.7-5.
- 11. Replace page 3.3.1-1/3.3.1-2 dated 4/73 with new pages 3.3.1-1 through 3.3.1-3 dated 1/75.
- 12. Insert new page 3.3.3-1/3.3.3-2 dated 1/75 after page 3.3.2-2.
- 13. Replace page 6.10-1/6.10-2 with corrected page 6.10-1/6.10-2.
- 14. Insert new pages 11.1 through 11.5 dated 1/75 after page 10.3-2.
- 15. Insert appendices B and C after Appendix A.

PREFACE .

This document reports data available on those atmospheric emissions for which sufficient information exists to establish realistic emission factors. The information contained herein is based on Public Health Service Publication 999-AP-42, Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, by R. L. Duprey, and on a revised and expanded version of Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors that was published by the Environmental Protection Agency in February 1972. The scope of this second edition has been broadened to reflect expanding knowledge of emissions.

Chapters and sections of this document have been arranged in a format that permits easy and convenient replacement of material as information reflecting more accurate and refined emission factors is published and distributed. To speed dissemination of emission information, chapters or sections that contain new data will be issued—separate from the parent report—whenever they are revised.

To facilitate the addition of future materials, the punched, loose-leaf format was selected. This approach permits the document to be placed in a three-ring binder or to be secured by rings, rivets, or other fasteners; future supplements or revisions can then be easily inserted. The lower left- or right-hand corner of each page of the document bears a notation that indicates the date the information was issued.

NOTE: Those who obtained AP-42 by purchase or through special order and completed the request for future supplements are hereby advised of a change in the distribution procedure. The availability of these supplements will now be indicated in the publication Air Pollution Technical Publications of the Environmental Protection Agency, which is available from the Air Pollution Technical Information Center, Research Triangle Park, N. C. 27711. This listing of publications, normally published in January and July, contains instructions for obtaining the desired documents.

Comments and suggestions regarding this document should be directed to the attention of Director. Monitoring and Data Analysis Division, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N. C. 27711.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Because this document is a product of the efforts of many individuals, it is impossible to acknowledge each person who has contributed. Special recognition is given to Environmental Protection Agency employees in the Technical Development Section, National Air Data Branch, Monitoring and Data Analysis Division, for their efforts in the production of this work. Bylines identify the contributions of individual authors who revised specific sections and chapters.

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Compilation of A	ir Pollutant Emission Factors (second edition)	4/73
Supplement No.	1	7/73
Section 4.3 Section 4.4	Storage of Petroleum Products Marketing and Transportation of Petroleum Products	
Supplement No.	2	
	Average Emission Factors for Highway Vehicles Light-Duty, Gasoline-Powered Vehicles	9/73
Supplement No.	3	7/74
Section 1.5 Section 1.6 Section 2.5 Section 7.6 Section 7.11 Section 10.1 Section 10.2	Natural Gas Combustion Liquified Petroleum Gas Consumption Wood/Bark Waste Combustion in Boilers Sewage Sludge Incineration Lead Smelting Secondary Lead Smelting Chemical Wood Pulping Pulpboard Plywood Veneer and Layout Operations	
Supplement No.	4	1/75
Section 3.2.5 Section 3.2.6 Section 3.2.7 Section 3.2.8 Section 3.3.1	Inboard-Powered Vessels Small, General Utility Engines Agricultural Equipment Heavy-Duty Construction Equipment Snowmobiles Stationary Gas Turbines for Electric Utility Power Plants Gasoline and Diesel Industrial Engines Miscellaneous Sources Emission Factors and New Source Performance Standards NEDS Source Classification Codes and Emission Factor Listing	

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B-2	Promulgated New Source Performance Standards-Group II Sources	B-4

3.2.2.1 General — Railroad locomotives generally follow one of two use patterns: railyard switching or road-haul service. Locomotives can be classified on the basis of engine configuration and use pattern into five categories: 2-stroke switch locomotive (supercharged), 4-stroke switch locomotive, 2-stroke road service locomotive (supercharged), 2-stroke road service locomotive (turbocharged), and 4-stroke road service locomotive.

The engine duty cycle of locomotives is much simpler than many other applications involving diesel internal combustion engines because locomotives usually have only eight throttle positions in addition to idle and dynamic brake. Emission testing is made easier and the results are probably quite accurate because of the simplicity of the locomotive duty cycle.

3.2.2.2 Emissions – Emissions from railroad locomotives are presented two ways in this section. Table 3.2.2-1 contains average factors based on the nationwide locomotive population breakdown by category. Table 3.2.2-2 gives emission factors by locomotive category on the basis of fuel consumption and on the basis of work output (horsepower hour).

The calculation of emissions using fuel-based emission factors is straightforward. Emissions are simply the product of the fuel usage and the emission factor. In order to apply the work output emission factor, however, an

Table 3.2.2-1. AVERAGE LOCOMOTIVE EMISSION FACTORS BASED ON NATIONWIDE STATISTICS³

Pollutant	Average Ib/10 ³ gal	emissions ^b kg/10 ³ liter
Particulates ^c Sulfur oxides ^d (SO _X as SO ₂) Carbon monoxide Hydrocarbons Nitrogen oxides (NO _X as NO ₂)	25 57 130 94 370	3.0 6.8 16 11 44
Aldehydes (as HCHO)	5,5	0.66
Organic acids ^c	7	0.84

⁸ Reference 1.

Based on emission data contained in Table 3.2.2-2 and the breakdown of locomotive use by engine category in the United States in Reference 1.

C Data based on highway diesel data from Reference 2. No actual locomotive particulate test data are available.

Based on a fuel sulfur content of 0.4 percent from Reference 3.

Table 3.2.2-2. EMISSION FACTORS BY LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE CATEGORY^a EMISSION FACTOR RATING: B

	Engine category								
Pollutant	2-Stroke supercharged switch	4-Stroke switch	2-Stroke supercharged road	2-Stroke turbocharged road	4-Stroke road				
Carbon monoxide									
lb/10 ³ gal	84	380	66	160	180				
kg/10 ³ liter	10	46	7.9	19	22				
g/hphr	3.9	13	1.8	4.0	4.1				
g/metric hphr	3.9	13	1.8	4.0	4.1				
Hydrocarbon									
lb/10 ³ gal	190	146	148	28	99				
kg/10 ³ liter	23	17	18	3.4	12 ·				
g/hphr	8.9	5.0	4.0	0.70	2.2				
g/metric hphr	8.9	5.0	4.0	0.70	2.2				
Nitrogen oxides									
(NO _x as NO ₂)				}					
lb/10 ³ gal	250	490	350	330	470				
kg/10 ³ liter	30	59	42	40	56				
g/hphr	11	17	9.4	8.2	10				
g/metric hphr	11	17	9.4	8.2	10				

^a Use average factors (Table 3,2,2-1) for pollutants not listed in this table.

additional calculation is necessary. Horsepower hours can be obtained using the following equation:

w=1 ph

where:

w = Work output (horsepower hour)

1 = Load factor (average power produced during operation divided by available power)

p = Available horsepower

h = Hours of usage at load factor (1)

After the work output has been determined, emissions are simply the product of the work output and the emission factor. An approximate load factor for a line-haul locomotive (road service) is 0.4; a typical switch engine load factor is approximately 0.06.

References for Section 3.2.2

- Hare, C.T. and K.J. Springer. Exhaust Emissions from Uncontrolled Vehicles and Related Equipment Using Internal Combustion Engines. Part 1. Locomotive Diesel Engines and Marine Counterparts. Final Report. Southwest Research Institute. San Antonio, Texas Prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C., under Contract Number EHA 70-108. October 1972.
- 2. Young, T.C. Unpublished Data from the Engine Manufacturers Association. Chicago, Ill. May 1970.
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3.2.3 Inboard-Powered Vessels

3.2.3.1 General — Vessels classified on the basis of use will generally fall into one of three categories: commercial, pleasure, or military. Although usage and population data on vessels are, as a rule, relatively scarce, information on commercial and military vessels is more readily available than data on pleasure craft. Information on military vessels is available in several study reports, 1-5 but data on pleasure craft are limited to sales-related facts and figures.6-10

Commercial vessel population and usage data have been further subdivided by a number of industrial and governmental researchers into waterway classifications 1.1-16 (for example, Great Lakes vessels, river vessels, and coastal vessels). The vessels operating in each of these waterway classes have similar characteristics such as size, weight, speed, commodities transported, engine design (external or internal combustion), fuel used, and distance traveled. The wide variation between classes, however, necessitates the separate assessment of each of the waterway classes with respect to air pollution.

Information on military vessels is available from both the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard as a result of studies completed recently. The U.S. Navy has released several reports that summarize its air pollution assessment work.³⁻⁵ Emission data have been collected in addition to vessel population and usage information. Extensive study of the air pollutant emissions from U.S. Coast Guard watercraft has been completed by the U.S. Department of Transportation. The results of this study are summarized in two reports.¹⁻² The first report takes an in-depth look at population/usage of Coast Guard vessels. The second report, dealing with emission test results, forms the basis for the emission factors presented in this section for Coast Guard vessels as well as for non-military diesel vessels.

Although a large portion of the pleasure craft in the U.S. are powered by gasoline outboard motors (see section 3.2.4 of this document), there are numerous larger pleasure craft that use inboard power either with or without "out-drive" (an outboard-like lower unit). Vessels falling into the inboard pleasure craft category utilize either Otto cycle (gasoline) or diesel cycle internal combustion engines. Engine horsepower varies appreciably from the small "auxiliary" engine used in sailboats to the larger diesels used in yachts.

3.2.3.2 Emissions

Commercial vessels. Commercial vessels may emit air pollutants under two major modes of operation: underway and at dockside (auxiliary power).

Emissions underway are influenced by a great variety of factors including power source (steam or diesel), engine size (in kilowatts or horsepower), fuel used (coal, residual oil, or diesel oil), and operating speed and load. Commercial vessels operating within or near the geographic boundaries of the United States fall into one of the three categories of use discussed above (Great Lakes, rivers, coastline). Tables 3.2.3-1 and 3.2.3-2 contain emission information on commercial vessels falling into these three categories. Table 3.2.3-3 presents emission factors for diesel marine engines at various operating modes on the basis of horsepower. These data are applicable to any vessel having a similar size engine, not just to commercial vessels.

Unless a ship receives auxiliary steam from dockside facilities, goes immediately into drydock, or is out of operation after arrival in port, she continues her emissions at dockside. Power must be made available for the ship's lighting, heating, pumps, refrigeration, ventilation, etc. A few steam ships use auxiliary engines (diesel) to supply power, but they generally operate one or more main boilers under reduced draft and lowered fuel rates—a very inefficient process. Motorships (ships powered by internal combustion engines) normally use diesel-powered generators to furnish auxiliary power.¹⁷ Emissions from these diesel-powered generators may also be a source of underway emissions if they are used away from port. Emissions from auxiliary power systems, in terms of the

Table 3.2.3-1. AVERAGE EMISSION FACTORS FOR COMMERCIAL MOTORSHIPS BY WATERWAY CLASSIFICATION EMISSION FACTOR RATING: C

		Classc	
Emissions ^a	River	Great Lakes	Coastal
Sulfur oxides ^b (SO _x as SO ₂) kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	3.2 27	3.2 27	3.2 27
Carbon monoxide kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	12 100	13 110	13 110
Hydrocarbons kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	6.0 50	7.0 59	6.0 50
Nitrogen oxides (NO _X as NO ₂) kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	33 280	31 260	32 270

⁸Expressed as function of fuel consumed (based on emission data from Reference 2 and population/usage data from References 11 through 16.

quantity of fuel consumed, are presented in Table 3.2.3-4. In some instances, fuel quantities used may not be available, so calculation of emissions based on kilowatt hours (kWh) produced may be necessary. For operating loads in excess of zero percent, the mass emissions (e₁) in kilograms per hour (pounds per hour) are given by:

$$e_1 = kle_f \tag{1}$$

where: k = a constant that relates fuel consumption to kilowatt hours,2

that is, 3.63 x 10⁻⁴ 1000 liters fuel/kWh

Οľ

9.59 x 10⁻⁵ 1000 gal fuel/kWh

1 = the load, kW

 e_f = the fuel-specific emission factor from Table 3.2.3-4, kg/10³ liter (lb/10³ gal)

bCalculated, not measured. Based on 0,20 percent sulfur content fuel and density of 0,854 kg/liter (7,12 lb/gal) from Reference 17.

CVery approximate particulate emission factors from Reference 2 are 470 g/hr (1.04 lb/hr). The reference does not contain sufficient information to calculate fuel-based factors.

Table 3.2.3-2. EMISSION FACTORS FOR COMMERCIAL STEAMSHIPS—ALL GEOGRAPHIC AREAS EMISSION FACTOR RATING: D

	Fuel and operating mode ^a											
	Residual oil ^b								Distilla	te oil ^b		
	Hoteling		Cru	Cruise Full		Hoteling C		Cru	uise		Full	
Pollutant	kg/10 ³ liter	lb/10 ³ gal	kg/10 ³ liter	lb/10 ³ gal	kg/10 ³ liter	lb/10 ³ gal	kg/10 ³ liter	lb/10 ³ gal	kg/10 ³ liter	lb/10 ³ gal	kg/10 ³ liter	Ib/10 ³ gat
Particulates ^C	1.20 ^d	10.0 ^d	2.40	20.0	6.78	56.5	1.8	15	1.78	15	1.78	15
Sulfur oxides (SO _x as SO ₂) ^e	19.1S	1595	19.1S	1598	19.1S	1598	17.0S	142S	17.08	1425	17.0S	1425
Carbon monoxide ^C	Neg ^d	Neg ^d	0.414	3.45	0.872	7.27	0.5	4	0.5	4	0.5	4
Hydrocarbons ^C	0.38 ^d	3.2 ^d	0.082	0.682	0.206	1.72	0.4	3	0.4	3	0.4	3
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x as NO ₂)	4.37	36.4	6.70	55.8	7.63	63.6	2.66	22.2	2.83	23.6	5.34	44.5

^aThe operating modes are based on the percentage of maximum available power: "hoteling" is 10 to 11 percent of available power, "full" is 100 percent of available power, and "cruise" is an intermediate power (35 to 75 percent, depending on the test organization and vessel tested).

b Test organizations used "Navy Special" fuel oil, which is not a true residual oil. No vessel test data were available for residual oil combustion. "Residual" oil results are from References 2, 3, and 5. "Distillate" oil results are from References 3 and 5 only. Exceptions are noted. "Navy Distillate" was used as distillate test fuel.

^CParticulate, carbon monoxide, and hydrocarbon emission factors for distillate oil combustion are based on stationary boilers (see Section 1.3 of this document).

Reference 18 indicates that carbon monoxide emitted during hoteling is small enough to be considered negligible. This reference also places hydrocarbons at 0.38 kg/10³ liter (3.2 kg/10³ gal) and particulate at 1.20 kg/10³ liter (10.0 lb/10³ gal). These data are included for completeness only and are not necessarily comparable with other tabulated data.

Emission factors listed are theoretical in that they are based on all the sulfur in the fuel converting to sulfur dioxide. Actual test data from References 3 and 5 confirm the validity of these theoretical factors. "S" is fuel sulfur content in percent.

Table 3.2.3-3. DIESEL VESSEL EMISSION FACTORS BY OPERATING MODE^a **EMISSION FACTOR RATING: C**

, , , , , ,			,	Emis	sions ^b				
		Carbon monoxide			carbons		Nitrogen oxides (NO _X as NO ₂)		
	Į į	lb/10 ³	kg/10 ³	Ib/10 ³	kg/10 ³	1b/10 ³	kg/10 ³		
Horsepower	Mode	gal	liter	gal	liter	gal	liter		
200	Idle	210.3	25.2	391.2	46.9	6.4	0.8		
	Slow	145.4	17.4	103.2	12.4	207.8	25.0		
	Cruise	126.3	15.1	170.2	20.4	422.9	50.7		
	Full	142.1	17.0	60.0	7.2	255.0	30.6		
300	Slow	59.0	7.1	56.7	6.8	337.5	40.4		
	Cruise	47.3	5.7	51.1	6.1	389.3	46.7		
	Full	58.5	7.0	21.0	2.5	275.1	33.0		
500	Idle	282.5	33.8	118.1	14,1	99.4	11.9		
	Cruise	99.7	11.9	44.5	5.3	338.6	40.6		
	Full	84,2	10.1	22.8	2.7	269.2	32.3		
600	Idle	171.7	20.6	68.0	8.2	307.1	36.8		
•	Slow	50.8	6.1	16.6	2.0	251.5	30.1		
	Cruise	77.6	9.3	24.1	2.9	349.2	41.8		
700	Idle	293.2	35.1	95.8	11.5	246.0	29.5		
	Cruise	36.0	4.3	8.8	1,1	452.8	54.2		
900	Idle	223.7	26.8	249.1	29.8	107.5	12.9		
	2/3	62.2	7.5	16.8	2.0	167.2	20.0		
	Cruise	80.9	9.7	17.1	2,1	360.0	43.1		
1550	Idle	12,2	1.5			39.9	4.8		
	Cruise	3.3	0.4	0.64	0.1	36.2	4.3		
	Full	7.0	0.8	1.64	0.2	37.4	4.5		
1580	Slow	122,4	14.7	_		371.3	44.5		
	Cruise	44.6	5.3	_	_	623.1	74.6		
	Full	237.7	28.5	16.8	2.0	472.0	5.7		
2500	Slow	59.8	7.2	22.6	2.7	419.6	50.3		
	2/3	126.5	15.2	14.7	1.8	326.2	39.1		
	Cruise	78.3	9,4	16.8	2.0	391.7	46.9		
	Full	95.9	11.5	21.3	2.6	399.6	47.9		
3600	Slow	148.5	17.8	60.0	7.2	367.0	44.0		
	2/3	28.1	3.4	25.4	3.0	358.6	43.0		
	Cruise	41.4	5.0	32.8	4.0	339.6	40.7		
	Full	62.4	7.5	29.5	3.5	307.0	36.8		

^aReference 2. ^bParticulate and sulfur oxides data are not available.

Table 3.2.3-4. AVERAGE EMISSION FACTORS FOR DIESEL-POWERED ELECTRICAL GENERATORS IN VESSELS^a EMISSION FACTOR RATING: C

			Emissions								
Rated	Load, ^C	Sulfur oxides (SO _x as SO ₂)d			Carbon monoxide		dro- oons	Nitrogen oxides (NO _x as NO ₂)			
output,b kW	% rated output	lb/10 ³ gal	kg/10 ³ liter	lb/10 ³ gal	kg/10 ³ liter	lb/10 ³ gal	kg/10 ³ liter	lb/10 ³ gal	kg/10 ³ liter		
20	0	27	3.2	150	18.0	263	31.5	434	52.0		
	25	27	3.2	79.7	9.55	204	24.4	444	53.2		
	50	27	3.2	53.4	6.40	144	17.3	477	57.2		
	75	27	3.2	28.5	3.42	84.7	10.2	495	59.3		
40	0	27	3.2	153	18.3	584	70.0	214	25.6		
	25	27	3.2	89.0	10.7	370	44.3	219	26.2		
	50	27	3.2	67.6	8.10	285	34.2	226	27.1		
	75	27	3.2	64.1	7.68	231	27.7	233	27.9		
200	0	27	3.2	134	16.1	135	16.2	142	17.0		
	25	27	3.2	97.9	11.7	33.5	4.01	141	16.9		
	50	27	3.2	62.3	7.47	17.8	2.13	140	16.8		
	75	27	3.2	26.7	3.20	17.5	2.10	137	16.4		
500	0	27	3.2	58.4	7.00	209	25.0	153	18.3		
	25	27	3.2	53.4	6.40	109	13.0	222	26.6		
	50	27	3.2	48.1	5.76	81.9	9.8	293	35.1		
	75	27	3.2	43.7	5.24	59.1	7.08	364	43.6		

At zero load conditions, mass emission rates (e₁) may be approximated in terms of kg/hr (lb/hr) using the following relationship:

$$e_1 = kl_{rated}e_f$$
 (2)

where: k = a constant that relates rated output and fuel consumption,

that is,

6.93 x 10⁻⁵

1000 liters fuel/kW

0

1.83 x 10⁻⁵

1000 gal fuel/kW

1_{rated} = the rated output, kW

 e_f = the fuel-specific emission factor from Table 3.2.3-4, kg/10³ liter (lb/10³ gal)

Pleasure craft. Many of the engine designs used in inboard pleasure craft are also used either in military vessels (diesel) or in highway vehicles (gasoline). Out of a total of 700,000 inboard pleasure craft registered in the United States in 1972, nearly 300,000 were inboard/outdrive. According to sales data, 60 to 70 percent of these

^aReference 2.

^bMaximum rated output of the diesel-powered generator.

^CGenerator electrical output (for example, a 20 kW generator at 50 percent load equals 10 kW output).

dCalculated, not measured, based on 0.20 percent fuel sulfur content and density of 0.854 kg/liter (7.12 lb/gal) from Reference 17.

inboard/outdrive craft used gasoline-powered automotive engines rated at more than 130 horsepower.⁶ The remaining 400,000 pleasure craft used conventional inboard drives that were powered by a variety of powerplants, both gasoline and diesel. Because emission data are not available for pleasure craft, Coast Guard and automotive data^{2,19} are used to characterize emission factors for this class of vessels in Table 3.2.3-5.

Military vessels. Military vessels are powered by a wide variety of both diesel and steam power plants. Many of the emission data used in this section are the result of emission testing programs conducted by the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Coast Guard. A separate table containing data on military vessels is not provided here, but the included tables should be sufficient to calculate approximate military vessel emissions.

'TABLE 3.2.3.-5. AVERAGE EMISSION FACTORS FOR INBOARD PLEASURE CRAFT^a

EMISSION FACTOR RATING: D

	Ва	Based on fuel consumption					,		
Pollutant	Diesel engine ^b		Gasoline engine ^C		Based on operating time				
	kg/10 ³	lb/10 ³	kg/10 ³	lb/10 ³	Diesel engine ^b Gaso		Gasoline	line engine ^C	
	liter	gal	liter	gal	kg/hr	lb/hr	kg/hr	lb/hr	
Sulfur oxides ^d (SO _x as SO ₂)	3.2	27	0.77	6.4	_	_	0.008	0.019	
Carbon monoxide	17	140	149	1240		_	1.69	3.73	
Hydrocarbons	22	180	10.3	86	_	_	0.117	0.258	
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x as NO ₂)	41	340	15.7	131	_	_	0.179	0.394	

^aAverage emission factors are based on the duty cycle developed for large outboards (≥ 48 kilowatts or ≥ 65 horsepower) from Reference 7. The above factors take into account the impact of water scrubbing of underwater gasoline engine exhaust, also from Reference 7. All values given are for single engine craft and must be modified for multiple engine vessels.

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DOT-TSC-USCG-72-3. November 1971. 119 p.

bBased on tests of diesel engines in Coast Guard vessels, Reference 2.

^CBased on tests of automotive engines, Reference 19. Fuel consumption of 11.4 liter/hr (3 gal/hr) assumed. The resulting factors are only *rough* estimates.

^dBased on fuel sulfur content of 0.20 percent for diesel fuel and 0.043 percent for gasoline from References 7 and 17. Calculated using fuel density of 0.740 kg/liter (6.17 lb/gal) for gasoline and 0.854 kg/liter (7.12 lb/gal) for diesel fuel.

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- 18. Pearson, J. R. Ships as Sources of Emissions. Puget Sound Air Pollution Control Agency. Seattle, Wash. (Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Pacific Northwest International Section of the Air Pollution Control Association. Portland, Ore. November 1969.)
- Study of Emissions from Light-Duty Vehicles in Six Cities. Automotive Environmental Systems, Inc. San Bernardino, Calif. Prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C., under Contract No. 68-04-0042. June 1971.



3.2.5.1 General—This category of engines comprises small 2-stroke and 4-stroke, air-cooled, gasoline-powered motors. Examples of the uses of these engines are: lawnmowers, small electric generators, compressors, pumps, minibikes, snowthrowers, and garden tractors. This category does *not* include motorcycles, outboard motors, chain saws, and snowmobiles, which are either included in other parts of this chapter or are not included because of the lack of emission data.

Approximately 89 percent of the more than 44 million engines of this category in service in the United States are used in lawn and garden applications. 1

3.2.5.2 Emissions—Emissions from these engines are reported in Table 3.2.5-1. For the purpose of emission estimation, engines in this category have been divided into lawn and garden (2-stroke), lawn and garden (4-stroke), and miscellaneous (4-stroke). Emission factors are presented in terms of horsepower hours, annual usage, and fuel consumption.

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Table 3.2.5-1. EMISSION FACTORS FOR SMALL, GENERAL UTILITY ENGINES^{a,b} EMISSION FACTOR RATING: B

Engine	Sulfur oxides ^c (SO _X as SO ₂)	Particulate	Carbon monoxide		ocarbons Evaporative ^d	Nitrogen oxides (NO _x as NO ₂)	Alde- hydes (HCHO)
2-Stroke, lawn			-				
and garden	0.54	١ ,	400	214		1 50	2.04
g/hphr	0.54 0.54	7.1 7.1	486 486	214	. –	1.58 1.58	2.04
g/metric	0.54	/.1	460	214		1,56	2.04
hphr	1.80	23.6	1,618	713		5.26	6.79
g/gal of fuel	1.00	23.0	1,010	/13	_	5.20	0.75
g/unit-	38	470	33,400	14,700	113	108	140
year	30	470	33,400	14,700	113	100	140
4-Stroke, lawn and garden g/hphr g/metric hphr g/gal of fuel g/unit- year	0.37 0.37 2.37 26	0.44 0.44 2.82	279 279 1,790	23.2 23.2 149 1,590	_ _ _ 113	3.17 3.17 20.3 217	0.49 0.49 3.14 34
4-Stroke miscellaneous g/hphr	0.39	0.44	250	15.2	_	4.97	0.47
g/metric	0.39	0.44	250	15.2	_	4.97	0.47
hphr g/gal of fuel	2.45	2.77	1,571	95.5	_	31.2	2.95
g/unit- year	30	34	19,300	1,170	290	384	36

^aReference 2.

bValues for g/unit-year were calculated assuming an annual usage of 50 hours and a 40 percent load factor. Factors for g/hphr can be used in instances where annual usages, load factors, and rated horsepower are known. Horsepower hours are the product of the usage in hours, the load factor, and the rated horsepower.

^cValues calculated, not measured, based on the use of 0.043 percent sulfur content fuel.

dValues calculated from annual fuel consumption. Evaporative losses from storage and filling operations are not included (see Chapter 4).

3.2.6.1 General — Farm equipment can be separated into two major categories: wheeled tractors and other farm machinery. In 1972, the wheeled tractor population on farms consisted of 4.5 million units with an average power of approximately 34 kilowatts (45 horsepower). Approximately 30 percent of the total population of these tractors is powered by diesel engines. The average diesel tractor is more powerful than the average gasoline tractor, that is, 52 kW (70 hp) versus 27 kW (36 hp). A considerable amount of population and usage data is available for farm tractors. For example, the Census of Agriculture reports the number of tractors in use for each county in the U.S. Few data are available on the usage and numbers of non-tractor farm equipment, however. Self-propelled combines, forage harvesters, irrigation pumps, and auxiliary engines on pull-type combines and balers are examples of non-tractor agricultural uses of internal combustion engines. Table 3.2.6-1 presents data on this equipment for the U.S.

3.2.6.2 Emissions — Emission factors for wheeled tractors and other farm machinery are presented in Table 3.2.6-2. Estimating emissions from the time-based emission factors—grams per hour (g/hr) and pounds per hour (lb/hr)—requires an average usage value in hours. An approximate figure of 550 hours per year may be used or, on the basis of power, the relationship, usage in hours = 450 + 5.24 (kW - 37.2) or usage in hours = 450 + 3.89 (hp - 50) may be employed.¹

The best emissions estimates result from the use of "brake specific" emission factors (g/kWh or g/hphr). Emissions are the product of the brake specific emission factor, the usage in hours, the power available, and the load factor (power used divided by power available). Emissions are also reported in terms of fuel consumed.

Table 3.2.6-1. SERVICE CHARACTERISTICS OF FARM EQUIPMENT (OTHER THAN TRACTORS)^a

	Units in	Typical	Typica	l power	Percent	Percent
Machine	service, x10 ³	size	kW	hp	gasoline	diesel
Combine, self- propelled	434	4.3 m (14 ft)	82	110	50	50
Gombine, pull type	289	2.4 m (8 ft)	19	25	100	0
Corn pickers and picker- shellers	687	2-row	_b		_	-
Pick-up balers	655	5400 kg/hr (6 ton/hr)	30	40	100	0
Forage harvesters	295	3.7 m (12 ft) or 3-row	104	140	0	100
Miscellaneous	1205	_	22	30	50	50

^aReference 1.

bUnpowered.

Table 3.2.6-2. EMISSION FACTORS FOR WHEELED FARM TRACTORS AND NON-TRACTOR AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT^a EMISSION FACTOR RATING: C

Pollutant	Diesel farm tractor	Gasoline farm tractor	Diesel farm equipment (non-tractor)	Gasoline farm equipment (non-tractor)
Carbon monoxide g/hr lb/hr g/kWh g/hphr kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	161 0.355 4.48 3.34 14.3	3,380 7.46 192 143 391 3,260	95.2 0.210 5.47 4.08 16.7	4,360 9.62 292 218 492 4,100
Exhaust hydrocarbons g/hr lb/hr g/kWh g/hphr kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	77.8 0.172 2.28 1.70 7.28 60.7	128 0.282 7.36 5.49 15.0	38.6 0.085 2.25 1.68 6.85 57.1	143 0.315 9.63 7.18 16.2 135
Crankcase hydrocarbons ^b g/hr lb/hr g/kWh g/hphr kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	- - - - -	26.0 0.057 1.47 1.10 3.01 25.1	- - - - -	28.6 0.063 1.93 1.44 3.25 27.1
Evaporative hydrocarbons ^b g/unit-year lb/unit-year	= -	15,600 34.4	= .	1,600 3.53
Nitrogen oxides (NO _X as NO ₂) g/hr lb/hr g/kWh g/hphr kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	452 0.996 12.6 9.39 40.2 335	157 0.346 8.88 6.62 18.1	210 0.463 12.11 9.03 36.8 307	105 0.231 7.03 5.24 11.8 98.5
Aldehydes (RCHO as HCHO) g/hr lb/hr g/kWh g/hphr kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	16.3 0.036 0.456 0.340 1.45 12.1	7.07 0.016 0.402 0.300 0.821 6.84	7.23 0.016 0.402 0.30 1.22 10.2	4.76 0.010 0.295 0.220 0.497 4.14
Sulfur oxides ^c (SO _x as SO ₂) g/hr lb/hr	42.2 0.093	5.56 0.012	21.7 0.048	6.34 0.014

Table 3.2.6-2. (continued). EMISSION FACTORS FOR WHEELED FARM TRACTORS AND NON-TRACTOR AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT^a

EMISSION FACTOR RATING: C

Pollutant	Diesel farm tractor	Gasoline farm tractor	Diesel farm equipment (non-tractor)	Gasoline farm equipment (non-tractor)
g/kWh g/hphr	1.17 0.874	0.312 0.233	1.23 0.916	0.377 0.281
kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	3.74 31.2	0.637 5.31	3.73 31.1	0.634 5.28
Particulate				
g/hr	61.8	8.33	34.9	7.94
lb/hr	0.136	0.018	0.077	0.017
g/kWh	1.72	0.471	2.02	0.489
g/hphr	1.28	0.361	1.51	0.365
kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	5.48 45.7	0.960 8.00	6.16 51.3	0.823 6.86

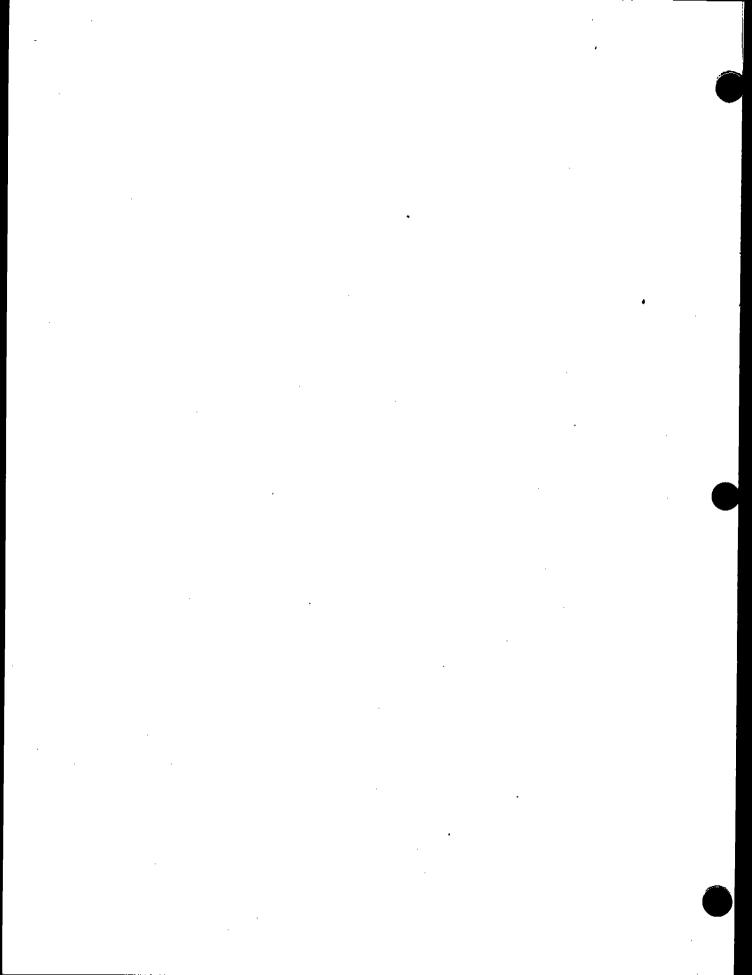
^aReference 1.

References for Section 3.2.6

- Hare, C. T. and K. J. Springer. Exhaust Emissions from Uncontrolled Vehicles and Related Equipment Using Internal Combustion Engines. Final Report. Part 5: Heavy-Duty Farm, Construction and Industrial Engines. Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex. Prepared for Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C., under Contract No. EHS 70-108. August 1973. 97 p.
- 2. County Farm Reports. U.S. Census of Agriculture. U.S. Department of Agriculture. Washington, D.C.

^bCrankcase and evaporative emissions from diesel engines are considered negligible.

^CNot measured. Calculated from fuel sulfur content of 0.043 percent and 0.22 percent for gasoline-powered and diesel-powered equipment, respectively.



3.2.7.1 General — Because few sales, population, or usage data are available for construction equipment, a number of assumptions were necessary in formulating the emission factors presented in this section. The useful life of construction equipment is fairly short because of the frequent and severe usage it must endure. The annual usage of the various categories of equipment considered here ranges from 740 hours (wheeled tractors and rollers) to 2000 hours (scrapers and off-highway trucks). This high level of use results in average vehicle lifetimes of only 6 to 16 years. The equipment categories in this section include: tracklaying tractors, tracklaying shovel loaders, motor graders, scrapers, off-highway trucks, wheeled loaders, wheeled tractors, rollers, wheeled dozers, and miscellaneous machines. The latter category contains a vast array of less numerous mobile and semi-mobile machines used in construction, such as, belt loaders, cranes, pumps, mixers, and generators. With the exception of rollers, the majority of the equipment within each category is diesel-powered.

3.2.7.2 Emissions — Emission factors for heavy-duty construction equipment are reported in Table 3.2.7-1 for diesel engines and in Table 3.2.7-2 for gasoline engines. The factors are reported in three different forms—on the basis of running time, fuel consumed, and power consumed. In order to estimate emissions from time-based emission factors, annual equipment usage in hours must be estimated. The following estimates of use for the equipment listed in the tables should permit reasonable emission calculations.

Category	Annual operation, hours/year
Tracklaying tractors	1050
Tracklaying shovel loaders	1100
Motor graders	830
Scrapers	2000
Off-highway trucks	2000
Wheeled loaders	1140
Wheeled tractors	740
Rollers	740
Wheeled dozers	2000
Miscellaneous	1000

The best method for calculating emissions, however, is on the basis of "brake specific" emission factors (g/kWh or g/hphr). Emissions are calculated by taking the product of the brake specific emission factor, the usage in hours, the power available (that is, rated power), and the load factor (the power actually used divided by the power available).

References for Section 3.2.7

- 1. Hare, C. T. and K. J. Springer. Exhaust Emissions from Uncontrolled Vehicles and Related Equipment Using Internal Combustion Engines Final Report. Part 5: Heavy-Duty Farm, Construction, and Industrial Engines. Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex. Prepared for Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C., under Contract No. EHS 70-108. October 1973. 105 p.
- 2. Hare, C. T. Letter to C. C. Masser of Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C., concerning fuel-based emission rates for farm, construction, and industrial engines. San Antonio, Tex. January 14, 1974. 4 p.

Table 3.2.7-1. EMISSION FACTORS FOR HEAVY-DUTY, DIESEL-POWERED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT^a

EMISSION FACTOR RATING: C

Pollutant	Tracklaying tractor	Wheeled tractor	Wheeled dozer	Scraper	Motor grader
Carbon monoxide					
• • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • • •	175.	973.	335.	660.	97.7
g/hr	0.386		1	I .	0.215
lb/hr		2.15	0.739	1.46	
g/kWh	3.21	5.90	2.45	3.81	2.94
g/hphr	2.39	4.40	1.83	2.84	2.19
kg/10 ³ liter	10.5	19.3	7.90	11.8	9.35
lb/10 ³ gal	87.5	161.	65.9	98.3	78.0
Exhaust hydrocarbons					
g/hr	50.1	67.2	106.	284.	24.7
lb/hr	0.110	0.148	0.234	0.626	0.054
g/kWh	0.919	1.86	0.772	1.64	0.656
g/hphr	0.685	1.39	0.576	1.22	0,489
kg/10 ³ liter	3.01	6.10	2.48	5.06	2.09
lb/10 ³ gal	25.1	50.9	20.7	42.2	17.4
	25,1	50.5	20.7	42.2	17.4
Nitrogen oxides		1			
(NO _x as NO ₂)		454	0000	0000	. 470
g/hr	665.	451.	2290.	2820.	478.
lb/hr	1.47	0.994	5.05	6.22	1.05
g/kWh	12.2	12.5	16.8	16.2	14.1
g/hphr	9.08	9.35	12.5	12.1	10.5
kg/10 ³ liter	39.8	41.0	53.9	50.2	44.8
lb/10 ³ gal	332.	342.	450.	419.	374.
Aldehydes		,			
(RCHO as HCHO)					·
g/hr	12.4	13.5	29.5	65.	5.54
lb/hr	0.027	0.030	0.065	0.143	0.012
g/kWh	0.228	0.378	0.215	0.375	0.162
g/hphr	0.170	0.282	0.160	0.280	0.121
kg/10 ³ liter	0.745	1.23	0.690	1.16	0.517
			5.76	9.69	4.31
lb/10 ³ gal	6.22	10.3	5.76	9.09	4.31
Sulfur oxides					
(\$O _x as \$O ₂)	l .				
g/hr	62.3	40.9	158.	210.	39.0
lb/hr	0.137	0.090	0.348	0.463	0.086
g/kWh	1.14	1.14	1.16	1.21	1.17
g/hphr	0.851	0.851	0.867	0.901	0.874
kg/10 ³ liter	3.73	3.73	3.74	3.74	3.73
lb/10 ³ gal	31.1	31.1	31.2	31.2	31.1
Particulate					
	50.7	61.5	75.	184.	27.7
g/hr			0.165	0.406	0.061
lb/hr	0.112	0.136			0.08
g/kWh	0.928	1.70	0.551	1.06	
g/hphr	0.692	1.27	0.411	0.789	0.625
kg/10 ³ liter	3.03	5.57	1.77	3.27	2.66
lb/10 ³ gal	25.3	46.5	14.8	27.3	22.2

^aReferences 1 and 2.

Table 3.2.7-1 (continued). EMISSION FACTORS FOR HEAVY-DUTY, DIESEL-POWERED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT^a
EMISSION FACTOR RATING: C

Pollutant	Wheeled loader	Tracklaying loader	Off- Highway truck	Roller	Miscel- laneous
Carbon monoxide					
g/hr	251.	72.5	610.	83.5	188.
lb/hr	0.553	0,160	1.34	0.184	0.41
g/kWh	3.51	2.41	3.51	4.89	3.78
g/hphr	2.62	1.80	2.62	3.65	2.82
kg/10 ³ liter	11.4	7.90	11.0	13.7	11.3
lb/10 ³ gal	95.4	65.9	92.2	114.	94.2
	35.4	05.9			
Exhaust hydrocarbons		44.5	400	04.7	71.4
g/hr	84.7	14.5	198.	24.7	
lb/hr	0.187	0.032	0.437	0.054	0.15
g/kWh	1.19	0.485	1.14	1.05	1.39
g/hphr	0.888	0.362	0.853	0.781	1.04
kg/10 ³ liter	3.87	1.58	3.60	2.91	4.16
lb/10 ³ gal	32.3	13.2	30.0	24.3	34.7
Nitrogen oxides					
(NO _x as NO ₂)				ļ	
g/ĥr -	1090.	265.	3460.	474.	1030.
lb/hr	2.40	0.584	7.63	1.04	2.27
g/kWh	15.0	8.80	20.0	21.1	19.8
g/hphr	11.2	6.56	14.9	15.7	14.8
kg/10 ³ liter	48.9	28.8	62.8	58.5	59.2
lb/10 ³ gal	408.	240.	524.	488.	494.
Aldehydes	 		<u></u>		-
(RCHO as HCHO)				İ	1
	18.8	4.00	51.0	7.43	13.9
g/hr	· Control of the cont			0.016	0.03
lb/hr	0.041	0.009	0.112	1	
g/kWh	0.264	0.134	0.295	0.263	0.27
g/hphr	0.197	0.100	0.220	0.196	0.20
kg/10 ³ liter	0.859	0.439	0.928	0.731	0.81
lb/10 ³ gal	7.17	3.66	7.74	6.10	6.78
Sulfur oxides		-			
(SO _x as SO ₂)		,		ļ	ļ
g/hr	82.5	34.4	206.	30.5	64.7
lb/hr	0.182	0.076	0.454	0.067	0.14
g/kWh	1,15	1.14	1,19	1.34	1.25
g/hphr	0.857	0.853	0.887	1.00	0.93
kg/10 ³ liter	3.74	3.74	3.74	3.73	3.73
lb/10 ³ gal	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.1	31.1
Particulate	·				+
g/hr	77.9	26.4	116.	22.7	63.2
lb/hr	0.172	0.058	0.256	0.050	0.13
		0.878	0.236	1.04	1.2
g/kWh	1.08				0.90
g/hphr	0.805	0.655	0.502	0.778	
kg/10 ³ liter	3.51	2.88	2.12	2.90	3.61
lb/10 ³ gal	29.3	24.0	17.7	24.2	30.1

^aReferences 1 and 2.

Table 3.2.7-2. EMISSION FACTORS FOR HEAVY-DUTY GASOLINE-POWERED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT^a
EMISSION FACTOR RATING: C

				<u> </u>	
Pollutant	Wheeled tractor	Motor grader	Wheeled loader	Rotler	Miscel- laneous
Carbon monoxide g/hr Ib/hr g/kWh g/hphr kg/10 ³ liter Ib/10 ³ gal	4320. 9.52 190. 142. 389. 3250.	5490. 12.1 251. 187. 469. 3910.	7060. 15.6 219. 163. 435. 3630.	6080. 13.4 271. 202. 460. 3840.	7720. 17.0 266. 198. 475. 3960.
Exhaust hydrocarbons g/hr Ib/hr g/kWh g/hphr kg/10 ³ liter Ib/10 ³ gal	164. 0.362 7.16 5.34 14.6 122.	186. 0.410 8.48 6.32 15.8 132.	241. 0.531 7.46 5.56 14.9 124.	277. 0.611 12.40 9.25 21.1 176.	254. 0.560 8.70 6.49 15.6 130.
Evaporative hydrocarbons ^b g/hr lb/hr	30.9 0.0681	30.0 0.0661	29.7 0.0655	28.2 0.0622	25.4 0.0560
Crankcase hydrocarbons ^b g/hr lb/hr	32.6 0.0719	37.1 0.0818	48.2 0.106	55.5 0.122	50.7 0.112
Nitrogen oxides (NO _X as NO ₂) g/hr Ib/hr g/kWh g/hphr kg/10 ³ liter Ib/10 ³ gal	195. 0.430 8.54 6.37 17.5	145. 0.320 6.57 4.90 12.2 102.	235. 0.518 7.27 5.42 14.5 121.	164. 0.362 7.08 5.28 12.0 100.	187. 0.412 6.42 4.79 11.5 95.8
Aldehydes (RCHO as HCHO) g/hr lb/hr g/kWh g/hphr kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	7.97 0.0176 0.341 0.254 0.697 5.82	8.80 0.0194 0.386 0.288 0.721 6.02	9.65 0.0213 0.298 0.222 0.593 4.95	7.57 0.0167 0.343 0.256 0.582 4.86	9.00 0.0198 0.298 0.222 0.532 4.44
Sulfur oxides (SO _X as SO ₂) g/hr lb/hr g/kWh g/hphr kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gəl	7.03 0.0155 0.304 0.227 0.623 5.20	7.59 0.0167 0.341 0.254 0.636 5.31	10.6 0.0234 0.319 0.238 0.636 5.31	8.38 0.0185 0.373 0.278 0.633 5.28	10.6 0.0234 0.354 0.264 0.633 5.28

Table 3.2.7-2. (continued). EMISSION FACTORS FOR HEAVY-DUTY GASOLINE-POWERED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT^a
EMISSION FACTOR RATING: C

Pollutant	Wheeled tractor	Motor grader	Wheeled loader	Roller	Miscel- laneous
Particulate					
g/hr	10.9	9.40	13.5	11.8	11.7
lb/hr	0.0240	0.0207	0.0298	0.0260	0.0258
g/kWh	0.484	0.440	0.421	0.527	0.406
g/hphr	0.361	0.328	0.314	0.393	0.303
kg/10 ³ liter	0.991	0.822	0.839	0.895	0.726
lb/10 ³ gal	8.27	6.86	7.00	7.47	6.06

^aReferences 1 and 2.

 $^{^{\}mathrm{b}}\mathrm{Evaporative}$ and crankcase hydrocarbons based on operating time only (Reference 1).

3.2.8.1 General — In order to develop emission factors for snowmobiles, mass emission rates must be known, and operating cycles representative of usage in the field must be either known or assumed. Extending the applicability of data from tests of a few vehicles to the total snowmobile population requires additional information on the composition of the vehicle population by engine size and type. In addition, data on annual usage and total machine population are necessary when the effect of this source on national emission levels is estimated.

An accurate determination of the number of snowmobiles in use is quite easily obtained because most states require registration of the vehicles. The most notable features of these registration data are that almost 1.5 million sleds are operated in the United States, that more than 70 percent of the snowmobiles are registered in just four states (Michigan, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and New York), and that only about 12 percent of all snowmobiles are found in areas outside the northeast and northern midwest.

3.2.8.2 Emissions — Operating data on snowmobiles are somewhat limited, but enough are available so that an attempt can be made to construct a representative operating cycle. The required end products of this effort are time-based weighting factors for the speed/load conditions at which the test engines were operated; use of these factors will permit computation of "cycle composite" mass emissions, power consumption, fuel consumption, and specific pollutant emissions.

Emission factors for snowmobiles were obtained through an EPA-contracted study¹ in which a variety of snowmobile engines were tested to obtain exhaust emissions data. These emissions data along with annual usage data were used by the contractor to estimate emission factors and the nationwide emission impact of this pollutant source.

To arrive at average emission factors for snowmobiles, a reasonable estimate of average engine size was necessary. Weighting the size of the engine to the degree to which each engine is assumed to be representative of the total population of engines in service resulted in an estimated average displacement of 362 cubic centimeters (cm³).

The speed/load conditions at which the test engines were operated represented, as closely as possible, the normal operation of snowmobiles in the field. Calculations using the fuel consumption data obtained during the tests and the previously approximated average displacement of 362 cm³ resulted in an estimated average fuel consumption of 0.94 gal/hr.

To compute snowmobile emission factors on a gram per unit year basis, it is necessary to know not only the emission factors but also the annual operating time. Estimates of this usage are discussed in Reference 1. On a national basis, however, average snowmobile usage can be assumed to be 60 hours per year. Emission factors for snowmobiles are presented in Table 3.2.8-1.

References for Section 3.2.8

 Hare, C. T. and K. J. Springer. Study of Exhaust Emissions from Uncontrolled Vehicles and Related Equipment Using Internal Combustion Engines. Final Report. Part 7: Snowmobiles. Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex. Prepared for Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C., under Contract No. EHS 70-108. April 1974.

Table 3.2.8-1. EMISSION FACTORS FOR SNOWMOBILES EMISSION FACTOR RATING: B

	Emissions					
Pollutant	g/unit-year ^a	g/gal ^b	g/liter ^b	g/hr ^b		
Carbon monoxide	58,700	1,040.	275.	978.		
Hydrocarbons	37,800	670.	177.	630.		
Nitrogen oxides	600	10.6	2.8	10.0		
Sulfur oxides ^C	51	0.90	0.24	0.85		
Solid particulate	1,670	29.7	7.85	27.9		
Aldehydes (RCHO)	552	9.8	2.6	9.2		

^aBased on 60 hours of operation per year and 362 cm³ displacement.

^bBased on 362 cm³ displacement and average fuel consumption of 0.94 gal/hr.

^CBased on sulfur content of 0.043 percent by weight.

In general, engines included in this category are internal combustion engines used in applications similar to those associated with external combustion sources (see Chapter 1). The major engines within this category are gas turbines and large, heavy-duty, general utility reciprocating engines. Emission data currently available for these engines are limited to gas turbines and natural-gas-fired, heavy-duty, general utility engines. Most stationary internal combustion engines are used to generate electric power, to pump gas or other fluids, or to compress air for pneumatic machinery.

3.3.1 Stationary Gas Turbines for Electric Utility Power Plants

- 3.3.1.1 General Stationary gas turbines find application in electric power generators, in gas pipeline pump and compressor drives, and in various process industries. The majority of these engines are used in electrical generation for continuous, peaking, or standby power. The primary fuels used are natural gas and No. 2 (distillate) fuel oil, although residual oil is used in a few applications.
- 3.3.1.2 Emissions Data on gas turbines were gathered and summarized under an EPA contract.² The contractor found that several investigators had reported data on emissions from gas turbines used in electrical generation but that little agreement existed among the investigators regarding the terms in which the emissions were expressed. The efforts represented by this section include acquisition of the data and their conversion to uniform terms. Because many sets of measurements reported by the contractor were not complete, this conversion often involved assumptions on engine air flow or fuel flow rates (based on manufacturers' data). Another shortcoming of the available information was that relatively few data were obtained at loads below maximum rated (or base) load.

Available data on the population and usage of gas turbines in electric utility power plants are fairly extensive, and information from the various sources appears to be in substantial agreement. The source providing the most complete information is the Federal Power Commission, which requires major utilities (electric revenues of \$1 million or more) to submit operating and financial data on an annual basis. Sawyer and Farmer³ employed these data to develop statistics on the use of gas turbines for electric generation in 1971. Although their report involved only the major, publicly owned utilities (not the private or investor-owned companies), the statistics do appear to include about 87 percent of the gas turbine power used for electric generation in 1971.

Of the 253 generating stations listed by Sawyer and Farmer, 137 have more than one turbine-generator unit. From the available data, it is not possible to know how many hours each turbine was operated during 1971 for these multiple-turbine plants. The remaining 116 (single-turbine) units, however, were operated an average of 1196 hours during 1971 (or 13.7 percent of the time), and their average load factor (percent of rated load) during operation was 86.8 percent. This information alone is not adequate for determining a representative operating pattern for electric utility turbines, but it should help prevent serious errors.

Using 1196 hours of operation per year and 250 starts per year as normal, the resulting average operating day is about 4.8 hours long. One hour of no-load time per day would represent about 21 percent of operating time, which is considered somewhat excessive. For economy considerations, turbines are not run at off-design conditions any longer than necessary, so time spent at intermediate power points is probably minimal. The bulk of turbine operation must be at base or peak load to achieve the high load factor already mentioned.

If it is assumed that time spent at off-design conditions includes 15 percent at zero load and 2 percent each at 25 percent, 50 percent, and 75 percent load, then the percentages of operating time at rated load (100 percent) and peak load (assumed to be 125 percent of rated) can be calculated to produce an 86.8 percent load factor. These percentages turn out to be 19 percent at peak load and 60 percent at rated load; the postulated cycle based on this line of reasoning is summarized in Table 3.3.1-1.

Table 3.3.1-1. TYPICAL OPERATING CYCLE FOR ELECTRIC UTILITY TURBINES

Condition, % of rated power	Percent operating	Time at condition based on 4.8-hr day			
	time spent at condition	hours	minutes	Contribution to load factor at condition	
0	15	0.72	43	$0.00 \times 0.15 = 0.0$	
25	2	0.10	6	$0.25 \times 0.02 = 0.005$	
50	2	0.10	6	$0.50 \times 0.02 = 0.010$	
75	2	0.10	6	$0.75 \times 0.02 = 0.015$	
100 (base)	60	2.88	173	$1.0 \times 0.60 = 0.60$	
125 (peak)	19	0.91	55	1.25 x 0.19 = 0.238	
		4.81	289	Load factor = 0.868	

The operating cycle in Table 3.3.1-1 is used to compute emission factors, although it is only an estimate of actual operating patterns.

Table 3.3.1-2. COMPOSITE EMISSION FACTORS FOR 1971 POPULATION OF ELECTRIC UTILITY TURBINES EMISSION FACTOR RATING: B

	Nitrogen oxides	Hydro- carbons	Carbon Monoxide	Partic- ulate	Sulfur oxides
Time basis					<u> </u>
Entire population					
lb/hr rated loada	8.84	0.79	2.18	0.52	0.33
kg/hr rated load	4.01	0.36	0.99	0.24	0.15
Gas-fired only					
lb/hr rated load	7.81	0.79	2.18	0.27	0.098
kg/hr rated load	3.54	0.36	0.99	0.12	0.044
Oil-fired only					·
lb/hr rated load	9.60	0.79	2.18	0.71	0.50
kg/hr rated load	4.35	0.36	0.99	0.32	0.23
Fuel basis					
Gas-fired only					
Ib/106 ft3 gas	413.	42.	115.	14.	5.2
kg/10 ⁶ m ³ gas	6615.	673.	1842.	224.	83.
Oil-fired only					
lb/10 ³ gal oil	67.8	5.57	15.4	5.0	3.5
kg/10 ³ liter oil	8.13	0.668	1.85	0.60	0.42

^aRated load expressed in megawatts.

Table 3.3.1-2 is the resultant composite emission factors based on the operating cycle of Table 3.3.1-1 and the 1971 population of electric utility turbines.

Different values for time at base and peak loads are obtained by changing the total time at lower loads (0 through 75 percent) or by changing the distribution of time spent at lower loads. The cycle given in Table 3.3.1-1 seems reasonable, however, considering the fixed load factor and the economies of turbine operation. Note that the cycle determines *only* the importance of each load condition in computing composite emission factors for each type of turbine, *not* overall operating hours.

The top portion of Table 3.3.1-2 gives separate factors for gas-fired and oil-fired units, and the bottom portion gives fuel-based factors that can be used to estimate emission rates when overall fuel consumption data are available. Fuel-based emission factors on a mode basis would also be useful but present fuel consumption data are not adequate for this purpose.

References for Section 3.3.1

- 1. O'Keefe, W. and R. G. Schwieger. Prime Movers. Power. 115(11): 522-531. November 1971.
- 2. Hare, C. T. and K. J. Springer. Exhaust Emissions from Uncontrolled Vehicles and Related Equipment Using Internal Combustion Engines. Final Report. Part 6: Gas Turbine Electric Utility Power Plants. Southwest Research Institute, San Antonio, Tex. Prepared for Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C., under Contract No. EHS 70-108, February 1974.
- Sawyer, V. W. and R. C. Farmer. Gas Turbines in U.S. Electric Utilities. Gas Turbine International. January April 1973.

3.3.3-1 General — This engine category covers a wide variety of industrial applications of both gasoline and diesel internal combustion power plants, such as fork lift trucks, mobile refrigeration units, generators, pumps, and portable well-drilling equipment. The rated power of these engines covers a rather substantial range—from less than 15 kW to 186 kW (20 to 250 hp) for gasoline engines and from 34 kW to 447 kW (45 to 600 hp) for diesel engines. Understandably, substantial differences in both annual usage (hours per year) and engine duty cycles also exist. It was necessary, therefore, to make reasonable assumptions concerning usage in order to formulate emission factors.¹

3.3.3-2 Emissions — Once reasonable usage and duty cycles for this category were ascertained, emission values from each of the test engines ¹ were aggregated (on the basis of nationwide engine population statistics) to arrive at the factors presented in Table 3.3.3-1. Because of their aggregate nature, data contained in this table must be applied to a population of industrial engines rather than to an individual power plant.

The best method for calculating emissions is on the basis of "brake specific" emission factors (g/kWh or lb/hphr). Emissions are calculated by taking the product of the brake specific emission factor, the usage in hours (that is, hours per year or hours per day), the power available (rated power), and the load factor (the power actually used divided by the power available).

Table 3.3.3-1. EMISSION FACTORS FOR GASOLINE-AND DIESEL-POWERED INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT EMISSION FACTOR RATING: C

	Engine ca	itegoryb	
Pollutant ^a	Gasoline	Diesel	
Carbon monoxide			
g/hr	5700.	197.	
ib/hr	12.6	0.434	
g/kWh	267.	4.06	
g/hphr	199.	3.03	
kg/10 ³ liter	472.	12.2	
lb/10 ³ gal	3940.	102.	
Exhaust hydrocarbons			
g/hr	191.	72.8	
lb/hr	0.421	0.160	
g/kWh	8.95	1.50	
g/hphr	6.68	1.12	
kg/10 ³ liter	15.8	4.49	
lb/10 ³ gal	132.	37.5	
Evaporative hydrocarbons			
g/hr	62.0	_	
lb/hr	0.137	_	
Crankcase hydrocarbons		•	
g/hr	38.3	_	
lb/hr	0.084	_	

Table 3.3.3-1. (continued). EMISSION FACTORS FOR GASOLINE-AND DIESEL-POWERED INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT EMISSION FACTOR RATING: C

	Engine category ^b				
Pollutant ^a	Gasoline	Diesel			
Nitrogen oxides					
·g/hr	148.	910.			
lb/hr	0.326	2.01			
g/kWh	6.92	18.8			
g/hphr	5.16	14.0			
kg/10 ³ liter	12,2	56.2			
lb/10 ³ gal	102.	469.			
Aldehydes					
g/hr	6.33	13.7			
lb/hr	0.014	0.030			
g/kWh	0.30	0,28			
g/hphr	0.22	0.21			
kg/10 ³ liter	0.522	0.84			
lb/10 ³ gal	4.36	7.04			
Sulfur oxides					
g/hr	7.67	60.5			
lb/hr	0.017	0.133			
g/kWh	0.359	1.25			
g/hphr	0.268	0.931			
kg/10 ³ liter	0.636	3.74			
lb/10 ³ gal	5,31	31.2			
Particulate					
g/hr	9.33	65.0			
lb/hr	0.021	0.143			
g/kWh	0.439	1.34			
g/hphr	0.327	1.00			
kg/10 ³ liter	0.775	4.01			
lb/10 ³ gal	6.47	33.5			

^aReferences 1 and 2.

References for Section 3.3.3

- Hare, C. T. and K. J. Springer. Exhaust Emissions from Uncontrolled Vehicles and Related Equipment Using Internal Combustion Engines. Final Report. Part 5: Heavy-Duty Farm, Construction, and Industrial Engines. Southwest Research Institute. San Antonio, Texas. Prepared for Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C., under Contract No. EHS 70-108. October 1973. 105 p.
- 2. Hare, C. T. Letter to C. C. Masser of the Environmental Protection Agency concerning fuel-based emission rates for farm, construction, and industrial engines. San Antonio, Tex. January 14, 1974.

^bAs discussed in the text, the engines used to determine the results in this table cover a wide range of uses and power. The listed values do not, however, necessarily apply to some very large stationary diesel engines.

6.10 PHOSPHATE FERTILIZERS

Nearly all phosphatic fertilizers are made from naturally occurring, phosphorus-containing minerals such as phosphate rock. Because the phosphorus content of these minerals is not in a form that is readily available to growing plants, the minerals must be treated to convert the phosphorus to a plant-available form. This conversion can be done either by the process of acidulation or by a thermal process. The intermediate steps of the mining of phosphate rock and the manufacture of phosphoric acid are not included in this section as they are discussed in other sections of this publication; it should be kept in mind, however, that large integrated plants may have all of these operations taking place at one location.

In this section phosphate fertilizers have been divided into three categories: (1) normal superphosphate, (2) triple superphosphate, and (3) ammonium phosphate. Emission factors for the various processes involved are shown in Table 6.10-1.

Table 6.10-1. EMISSION FACTORS FOR THE PRODUCTION OF PHOSPHATE FERTILIZERS EMISSION FACTOR RATING: C

	Particulates ^a				
Type of product	lb/ton	kg/MT			
Normal superphosphate ^b					
Grinding, drying	9	4.5			
Main stack	_	_			
Triple superphosphate ^b					
Run-of-pile (ROP)	_	_			
Granular	_				
Diammonium phosphate ^c					
Dryer, cooler	80	40			
Ammoniator-granulator	2	1			

aControl efficiencies of 99 percent can be obtained with fabric filters.

6.10.1 Normal Superphosphate

6.10.1.1 General^{4,9}—Normal superphosphate (also called single or ordinary superphosphate) is the product resulting from the acidulation of phosphate rock with sulfuric acid. Normal superphosphate contains from 16 to 22 percent phosphoric anhydride (P₂O₅). The physical steps involved in making superphosphate are: (1) mixing rock and acid, (2) allowing the mix to assume a solid form (denning), and (3) storing (curing) the material to allow the acidulation reaction to be completed. After the curing period, the product can be ground and bagged for sale, the cured superphosphate can be sold directly as run-of-pile product, or the material can be granulated for sale as granulated superphosphate.

bReferences 1 through 3,

CReferences 1, 4, and 5 through 8.

6.10.1.2 Emissions — The gases released from the acidulation of phosphate rock contain silicon tetrafluoride, carbon dioxide, steam, particulates, and sulfur oxides. The sulfur oxide emissions arise from the reaction of phosphate rock and sulfuric acid. 10

If a granulated superphosphate is produced, the vent gases from the granulator-ammoniator may contain particulates, ammonia, silicon tetrafluoride, hydrofluoric acid, ammonium chloride, and fertilizer dust. Emissions from the final drying of the granulated product will include gaseous and particulate fluorides, ammonia, and fertilizer dust.

6.10.2 Triple Superphosphate

6.10.2.1 General^{4,9}—Triple superphosphate (also called double or concentrated superphosphate) is the product resulting from the reaction between phosphate rock and phosphoric acid. The product generally contains 44 to 52 percent P_2O_5 , which is about three times the P_2O_5 usually found in normal superphosphates.

Presently, there are three principal methods of manufacturing triple superphosphate. One of these uses a cone mixer to produce a pulverized product that is particularly suited to the manufacture of ammoniated fertilizers. This product can be sold as run-of-pile (ROP), or it can be granulated. The second method produces in a multi-step process a granulated product that is well suited for direct application as a phosphate fertilizer. The third method combines the features of quick drying and granulation in a single step.

6.10.2.2 Emissions—Most triple superphosphate is the nongranular type. The exit gases from a plant producing the nongranular product will contain considerable quantities of silicon tetrafluoride, some hydrogen fluoride, and a small amount of particulates. Plants of this type also emit fluorides from the curing buildings.

In the cases where ROP triple superphosphate is granulated, one of the greatest problems is the emission of dust and fumes from the dryer and cooler. Emissions from ROP granulation plants include silicon tetrafluoride, hydrogen fluoride, ammonia, particulate matter, and ammonium chloride.

In direct granulation plants, wet scrubbers are usually used to remove the silicon tetrafluoride and hydrogen fluoride generated from the initial contact between the phosphoric acid and the dried rock. Screening stations and bagging stations are a source of fertilizer dust emissions in this type of process.

6.10.3 AMMONIUM PHOSPHATE

6.10.3.1 General—The two general classes of ammonium phosphates are monammonium phosphate and diammonium phosphate. The production of these types of phosphate fertilizers is starting to displace the production of other phosphate fertilizers because the ammonium phosphates have a higher plant food content and a lower shipping cost per unit weight of P_2O_5 .

There are various processes and process variations in use for manufacturing ammonium phosphates. In general, phosphoric acid, sulfuric acid, and anhydrous ammonia are allowed to react to produce the desired grade of ammonium phosphate. Potash salts are added, if desired, and the product is granulated, dried, cooled, screened, and stored.

MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES

This chapter contains emission factor information on those source categories that differ substantially from and hence cannot be grouped with—the other "stationary" sources discussed in this publication. These "miscellaneous" emitters (both natural and man-made) are almost exclusively "area sources", that is, their pollutant generating process(es) are dispersed over large land areas (for example, hundreds of acres, as in the case of forest wildfires), as opposed to sources emitting from one or more stacks with a total emitting area of only several square feet. Another characteristic these sources have in common is the nonapplicability, in most cases, of conventional control methods, such as wet/dry equipment, fuel switching, process changes, etc. Instead, control of these emissions, where possible at all, may include such techniques as modification of agricultural burning practices, paving with asphalt or concrete, or stabilization of dirt roads. Finally, miscellaneous sources generally emit pollutants intermittently, when compared with most stationary point sources. For example, a forest fire may emit large quantities of particulates and carbon monoxide for several hours or even days, but when measured against the emissions of a continuous emitter (such as a sulfuric acid plant) over a long period of time (1 year, for example), its emissions may seem relatively minor. Effects on air quality may also be of relatively short-term duration.

11.1 FOREST WILDFIRES

by William M. Vatavuk, EPA and George Yamate, IIT (Consultant)

11.1.1 General 1

A forest "wildfire" is a large-scale natural combustion process that consumes various ages, sizes, and types of botanical specimens growing outdoors in a defined geographical area. Consequently, wildfires are potential sources of large amounts of air pollutants that should be considered when trying to relate emissions to air quality.

The size and intensity (or even the occurrence) of a wildfire is directly dependent on such variables as the local meteorological conditions, the species of trees and their moisture content, and the weight of consumable fuel per acre (fuel loading). Once a fire begins, the dry combustible material (usually small undergrowth and forest floor litter) is consumed first, and if the energy release is large and of sufficient duration, the drying of green, live material occurs with subsequent burning of this material as well as the larger dry material. Under proper environmental and fuel conditions, this process may initiate a chain reaction that results in a widespread conflagration.

The complete combustion of a forest fuel will require a heat flux (temperature gradient), an adequate oxygen supply, and sufficient burning time. The size and quantity of forest fuels, the meteorological conditions, and the topographic features interact to modify and change the burning behavior as the fire spreads; thus, the wildfire will attain different degrees of combustion during its lifetime.

The importance of both fuel type and fuel loading on the fire process cannot be overemphasized. To meet the pressing need for this kind of information, the U.S. Forest Service is developing a country-wide fuel identification system (model) that will provide estimates of fuel loading by tree-size class, in tons per acre. Further, the environmental parameters of wind, slope, and expected moisture changes have been superimposed on this fuel model and incorporated into a National Fire Danger Rating System (NFDR). This system considers five classes of fuel (three dead and two living), the components of which are selected on the basis of combustibility, response to moisture (for the dead fuels), and whether the living fuels are herbaceous (plants) or ligneous (trees).

Most fuel loading figures are based on values for "available fuel" (combustible material that will be consumed in a wildfire under specific weather conditions). Available fuel values must not be confused with corresponding values for either "total fuel" (all the combustible material that would burn under the most severe weather and burning

conditions) or "potential fuel" (the larger woody material that remains even after an extremely high intensity wildfire). It must be emphasized, however, that the various methods of fuel identification are of value only when they are related to the existing fuel quantity, the quantity consumed by the fire, and the geographic area and conditions under which the fire occurs.

For the sake of conformity (and convenience), estimated fuel loadings were obtained for the vegetation in the National Forest Regions and the wildlife areas established by the U.S. Forest Service, and are presented in Table 11.1-1. Figure 11.1-1 illustrates these areas and regions.

Table 11.1-1. SUMMARY OF ESTIMATED FUEL CONSUMED BY FOREST FIRES^a

		Estimated average fuel loading			
Area and	Region ^b	MT/hectare	ton/acre		
Rocky Mountai	n group	83	37		
Region 1:	Northern	135	60		
Region 2:	Rocky Mountain	67	30		
Region 3:	Southwestern	22	10		
Region 4:	Intermountain	40	8 -		
Pacific group		43	19		
Region 5:	California	40	18		
Region 6:	Pacific Northwest	135	60		
Region 10:	Alaska	36	16		
	Coastal	135	60		
	Interior	25	11		
Southern group		20	9		
Region 8:	Southern	20	9		
Eastern group		25	11		
North Central g	roup	25	11		
Region 9:	Conifers	22	10		
-	Hardwoods	27	12		

^aReference 1.

11.1.2 Emissions and Controls 1

It has been hypothesized (but not proven) that the nature and amounts of air pollutant emissions are directly related to the intensity and direction (relative to the wind) of the wildfire, and indirectly related to the rate at which the fire spreads. The factors that affect the rate of spread are (1) weather (wind velocity, ambient temperature, and relative humidity), (2) fuels (fuel type, fuel bed array, moisture content, and fuel size), and (3) topography (slope and profile). However, logistical problems (such as size of the burning area) and difficulties in safely situating personnel and equipment close to the fire have prevented the collection of any reliable experimental emission data on actual wildfires, so that it is presently impossible to verify or disprove the above-stated hypothesis. Therefore, until such measurements are made, the only available information is that

^bSee Figure 11.1-1 for regional boundaries.



Figure 11.1-1. Forest areas and U.S. Forest Service Regions.

obtained from burning experiments in the laboratory. These data, in the forms of both emissions and emission factors, are contained in Table 11.1-2. It must be emphasized that the factors presented here are adequate for laboratory-scale emissions estimates, but that substantial errors may result if they are used to calculate actual wildfire emissions.

The emissions and emission factors displayed in Table 11.1-2 are calculated using the following formulas:

$$F_i = P_i L \tag{1}$$

$$E_{i} = F_{i}A = P_{i}LA \tag{2}$$

where: F_i = Emission factor (mass of pollutant/unit area of forest consumed)

P_i = Yield for pollutant "i" (mass of pollutant/unit mass of forest fuel consumed)

- = 8.5 kg/MT (17 lb/ton) for total particulate
- = 70 kg/MT (140 lb/ton) for carbon monoxide
- = 12 kg/MT (24 lb/ton) for total hydrocarbon (as CH₄)

1-4	-	Area	Wildfire		Emission fact	ors, kg/hectare	·	Emissions, MT			
	Geographic area ^b	consumed by wildfire, hectares	fuel consumption, MT/hectare	Partic- ulate	Carbon monoxide	Hydro- carbons	Nitrogen oxides	Partic- ulate	Carbon monoxide	Hydro- carbons	Nitrogen oxides
•	Rocky Mountain group Northern,	313,397	83 706 5,810 996		166	220,907	1,819,237	311,869	51,978		
	Region 1 Rocky Mountain,	142,276	135	1,144	9,420	1,620	269	162,628	1,339,283	229,592	38,265
	Region 2 65,882 Southwestern,	67	572	4,710	808	135	37,654	310,086	53,157	8,860	
; H	Region 3	83,765	22	191	1,570	269	45	15,957	131,417	22,533	3,735
EMISSION FACTORS	Region 4	21,475	40	153	1,260	215	36	3,273	26,953	4,620	770
	Pacific group California,	469,906	43	362	362 2,980 512		85	170,090	1,400,738	240,126	40,021
N F	Region 5 Alaska	-		485	81	6,514	53,645	9,196	1,533		
ACT	Region 10 Pacific N.W.	423,530	36	36 305 2,510 43		431	72	129,098	1,063,154	182,255	30,376
R	Region 6	27,380	135	1,144	9,420	1,620	269	31,296	257,738	44,183	7,363
(7)	Southern group Southern,	806,289	20	172	1,410	242	40	138,244	1,138,484	195,168	32,528
	Region 8	806,289	20	172	1,410	242	40	138,244	1,138,484	195,168	32,528
•	North Central group Eastern, Region 9 (Both groups are in Region 9)	94,191 141,238	25 25	210 210	1,730 1,730	296 296	49 49	19,739 29,598	162,555 243,746	27,867 41,785	4,644 6,964
	Eastern group (With Region 9)	47,046	25	210	1,730	296	49	9,859	81,191	13,918	2,320
	Total United States	1,730,830	38	324	2,670	458	76	560,552	4,616,317	791,369	131,895

^aAreas consumed by wildfire and emissions are for 1971.

^bGeographic areas are defined in Figure 11.1-1.

^CHydrocarbons expressed as methane.

- = 2 kg/MT (4 lb/ton) for nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
- Negligible for sulfur oxides (SO_v)
- L = Fuel loading consumed (mass of forest fuel/unit land area burned)
- A = Land area burned
- E_i = Total emissions of pollutant "i" (mass of pollutant)

For example, suppose that it is necessary to estimate the total particulate emissions from a 10,000 hectare wildfire in the Southern area (Region 8). From Table 11.1-1 it is seen that the average fuel loading is 20 MT/hectare (9 ton/acre). Further, the pollutant yield for particulates is 8.5 kg/MT (17 lb/ton). Therefore, the emissions are:

- E = (8.5 kg/MT of fuel) (20 MT of fuel/hectare) (10,000 hectares)
- $E = 1,700,000 \text{ kg} \approx 1,700 \text{ MT}$

The most effective method for controlling wildfire emissions is, of course, to prevent the occurrence of forest fires using various means at the forester's disposal. A frequently used technique for reducing wildfire occurrence is "prescribed" or "hazard reduction" burning. This type of managed burn involves combustion of litter and underbrush in order to prevent fuel buildup on the forest floor and thus reduce the danger of a wildfire. Although some air pollution is generated by this preventative burning, the net amount is believed to be a relatively smaller quantity than that produced under a wildfire situation.

Reference for Section 11.1

1. Development of Emission Factors for Estimating Atmospheric Emissions from Forest Fires. Final Report. IIT Research Institute, Chicago, Ill. Prepared for Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C., under Contract No. 68-02-0641, October 1973. (Publication No. EPA-450/3-73-009).

APPENDIX B

EMISSION FACTORS

AND

NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS FOR STATIONARY SOURCES

The New Source Performance Standards (NSPS) promulgated by the Environmental Protection Agency for various industrial categories and the page reference in this publication where uncontrolled emission factors for those sources are discussed are presented in Tables B-1 and B-2. Note that, in the case of steam-electric power plants, the NSPS encompass much broader source categories than the corresponding emission factors. In several instances, the NSPS were formulated on different bases than the emission factors (for example, grains per standard cubic foot versus pounds per ton). Finally, note that NSPS relating to opacity have been omitted because they cannot (at this time) be directly correlated with emission factors.

Table B-1. PROMULGATED NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS —GROUP I SOURCES^a

Source category and pollutant	New Source Performance Standard (maximum 2-hr average)	AP-42 page reference
Fossil-fuel-fired steam generators		
with > 63 x 10 ⁶ kcal/hr (250 x 10 ⁶ Btu/		
nr) of heat input		
Coal-burning plants (excluding lignite)		
Pulverized wet bottom		
Particulates	0.18 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.1-3
	input (0,10 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	1,1-3
Sulfur dioxide	2.2 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.1-3
	input (1.2 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	1.1.3
Nitrogen oxides (as NO ₂)	1.26 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.1-3
72,	input (0.70 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	1.1-3
Pulverized dry bottom	111put (0:70 lb/ lo Btu)	
Particulates	0.18 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.0
·	input (0.10 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	1,1-3
Sulfur dioxide	2.2 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	110
Carrar Cicking	input (1.2 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	1.1-3
Nitrogen oxides (as NO ₂)		
Withogen oxides (as NO2)	1.26 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.1-3
Pulverized cyclone	input (0.70 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	
Particulates	0.10 (4.76	
rarticulates	0.18 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.1-3
0.16 11 11	input (0,10 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	
Sulfur dioxide	2.2 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.1-3
NI:	input (1,2 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	
Nitrogen oxides (as NO ₂)	1.26 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.1-3
	input (0.70 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	
Spreader stoker		
Particulates	0.18 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.1-3
.	input (0.10 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	
Sulfur dioxide	2.2 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1,1-3
	input (1.2 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	
Nitrogen oxides (as NO ₂)	1.26 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.1-3
	input (0.70 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	
Residual-oil-burning plants		İ
Particulates	0.18 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1,3-2
	input (0.10 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	
Sulfur dioxide	1.4 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.3-2
	input (0.80 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	
Nitrogen oxides (as NO ₂)	0.54 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1,3-2
	input (0.30 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	.,52
Natural-gas-burning plants	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	
Particulates	0.18 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.4-2
	input (0.10 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	1.7.2
Nitrogen oxides (as NO ₂)	0.36 g/106 cal heat	
, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,	input (0.20 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	1.4-2
	mpat (0.20 lb/ l0 Blb/	1.4-2
Municipal incinerators		
Particulates	0.18 g/Nm³ (0.08 gr/scf)	
		2.1-1
Portland cement plants	corrected to 12% CO ₂	
Kiln-dry process		
Particulates	0.45 1. /24 7 /0.00 ** /	
rarticulates	0.15 kg/MT (0.30 lb/ton)	8.6-3
	of feed to kiln	1

Table B-1. (continued). PROMULGATED NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS
-GROUP 1 SOURCES^a

Source category and pollutant	New Source Performance Standard (maximum 2-hr average)	AP-42 page reference
Kiln-wet process Particulates	0.15 kg/MT (0.30 lb/ton) of feed to kiln	8.6-3
Clinker cooler Particulates	0.050 kg/MT (0.10 lb/ ton) of feed to kiln	8.6-4
Nitric acid plants Nitrogen oxides (as NO ₂)	1.5 kg/MT (3.0 lb/ton) of 100% acid produced	5.9-3
Sulfuric acid plants Sulfur dioxide	2.0 kg/MT (4.0 lb/ton) of 100% acid produced	5.17-5
Sulfuric acid mist (as H ₂ SO ₄)	0.075 kg/MT (0.15 lb/ ton) of 100% acid produced	5.17-7

^aTitle 40 — Protection of Environment. Part 60—Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources. Federal Register. 36 (247):24876, December 23, 1971.

Table B-2. PROMULGATED NEW SOURCE PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

—GROUP II SOURCES^a

Source category and pollutant	New Source Performance Standard	AP-42 page reference	
Asphalt concrete plants Particulates Petroleum refineries: Fluid catalytic	90 mg/Nm³ (0.040 gr/dscf)	8.1-4	
cracking units			
Particulates	60 mg/Nm³ (0.026 gr/dscf)b	9.1-3	
Carbon monoxide	0.050% by volume	9.1-3	
Storage vessels for petroleum liquids			
"Floating roof" storage tanks		4.0.0	
Hydrocarbons	If true vapor pressure	4.3-8	
	under storage conditions		
	exceeds 78 mm (1.52 psia)		
	mercury but is no greater		
	than 570 mm (11.1 psia)	,	
	mercury, the vessel must be equipped with a floating		
	roof or its equivalent.		
Consider a load exceptors	roor or its equivalent.		
Secondary lead smelters Blast (cupola) furnaces			
Particulates	50 mg/Nm ³ (0.022 gr/dscf)	7,11-2	
Reverberatory furnaces	CO Mig/Min (Gloza gr/ Goor)	.,	
Particulates	50 mg/Nm ³ (0.022 gr/dscf)	7.11-2	
Secondary brass and bronze ingot	John Market Strategy		
production plants			
Reverberatory furnaces	1		
Particulates	50 mg/Nm ³ (0.022 gr/dscf)	7.9-2	
Electric induction furnaces			
Particulates	50 mg/Nm ³ (0.022 gr/dscf)	7.9-2	
Blast furnaces			
Particulates	50 mg/Nm ³ (0.022 gr/dscf)	7.9-2	
Iron and steel plants			
Basic oxygen process furnaces			
Particulates	50 mg/Nm ³ (0.022 gr/dscf)	7.5-5	
Sewage treatment plants			
Sewage sludge incinerators	0.05 = (1.00 H; (1.0)	2.5-2	
Particulates	0.65 g/kg (1.30 lb/ton)	2.5-2	
	of dry sludge input		

^aTitle 40—Protection of Environment. Part 60—Standards of Performance for New Stationary Sources: Additions and Miscellaneous Amendments. Federal Register. *39* (47), March 8, 1974.

^bThe actual NSPS reads "1.0 kg/1000 kg (1.0 lb/1000 lb) of coke burn-off in the catalyst regenerator," which is approximately equivalent to an exhaust gas concentration of 60 mg/Nm³ (0.026 gr/dscf).

APPENDIX C NEDS SOURCE CLASSIFICATION CODES AND EMISSION FACTOR LISTING

The Source Classification Codes (SCC's) presented herein comprise the basic "building blocks" upon which the National Emissions Data System (NEDS) is structured. Each SCC represents a process or function within a source category logically associated with a point of air pollution emissions. In NEDS, any operation that causes air pollution can be represented by one or more of these SCC's.

Also presented herein are emission factors for the five NEDS pollutants (particulates, sulfur oxides, nitrogen oxides, hydrocarbons, and carbon monoxide) that correspond to each SCC. These factors are utilized in NEDS to automatically compute estimates of air pollutant emissions associated with a process when a more accurate estimate is not supplied to the system. These factors are, for the most part, taken directly from AP-42. In certain cases, however, they may be derived from better information not yet incorporated into AP-42 or be based merely on the similarity of one process to another for which emissions information does exist.

Because these emission factors are merely single representative values taken, in many cases, from a broad range of possible values and because they do not reflect all of the variables affecting emissions that are described in detail in this document, the user is cautioned not to use the factors listed in Appendix C out of context to estimate the emissions from any given source. Instead, if emission factors must be used to estimate emissions, the appropriate section of this document should be consulted to obtain the most applicable factor for the source in question. The factors presented in Appendix C are reliable only when applied to numerous sources as they are in NEDS.

NOTE: The Source Classification Code and emission factor listing presented in Appendix C was created on June 20, 1974, to replace the listing dated August 28, 1973. The listing has been updated to include several new Source Classification Codes as well as several new or revised emission factors that are considered necessary for the improvement of NEDS. The listing will be updated periodically as better source and emission factor information becomes available. Any comments regarding this listing, especially those pertaining to the need for additional SCC's, should be directed to:

Chief, Technical Development Section National Air Data Branch Environmental Protection Agency Research Triangle Park, N. C. 27711 POUNDS EMETTED PER UNIT

		P 0 0 W 0	2 E M I	TTEO PE	RUNIT		
EXTCOME BOILER	-ELECTRIC GENERATH	PART	sox	NOX	HÇ	co	ÜNTTS
ANTHRACITE COAL							
1~01-001~02 1-01-031-03 1-01-001-04	>100mm8TU PULY [20 >100mm8TU STOKERS 10-100mm8TU PULYD 10-100mm8TU STOKR	17.0 A 2.00 A 17.0 A 2.00 A	38.0 S 38.0 S 38.0 S 38.0 S	18.0 10.5 18.0 10.5	0.03 0.20 0.33 0.20	1.00 6.00 1.00 6.00	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
1-61-001-05	CLOMMBTU PULVIZED CLOMMBTU STOKER	17.0 A 2.00 A	38.0 S	18.0 6.00	0.03	1.00	TONS BURNED
	OTHER/NOT GLASIFO	17.0 A	30.0 5	18.0	0.03	1.00	TONS BURNED
BITUMINOUS COAL							
	>100MMBTU PULVWET >100MMBTU PULVDRY	13.0 A 17.0 A	30.0 \$ 38.0 \$	30.0 18.0	0.30 0.30	1.00	TONS BUPNED TONS BURNED
1-01-002-03	>100MMBTU CYCLONE >100MMBTU SPOSTKA	2.00 A	38.0 S 38.0 S		0.30	2.00	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
1-01-002-05	>100MMBTU/HR OFSK	5.00 A	38.0 S	15.0	1.00	2.00	TONS BURNED
1-01-002-06	10-100MM8TU PULMT 10-100MM8TU PULOY	13.0 A 17.0 A	38.0 S	30.0 10-0	0.30	1.00	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
	10-100MMBTU OFSTK 10-100MMBTU UFSTK	5.00 A 5.00 A	38.0 S 38.0 S		1.00	2.00	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
1-01-002-10	CLOMMBTU OFSTOKER	Z.00 A	38.0 S	6.00	3.00	13.0	TONS BURNED
1-01-002-11 1-01-002-12	<pre><!--OMMBTU UFSTOKER <!OMMBTU PULY-DRY</pre--></pre>	2.00 A 17.0 A	38.0 S	18.0	3.00 0.30	1.00	TONS BUPNED Tons bupned
1-01-402-99 Lignite	OTHER/NOT CLASIFE	16.0 A	36.0 S	18.0	0.30	0.50	DBMPUR ZMCT
	>100MMBTU PULVMET	6.50 A	30.0 S	13.0	0.30	1.00	TONS BUPNED
1-01-003-02	>1COMMBTU PULVORY	6.50 A 6.50 A	30.0 S	13.0	0.30	1.00	TUNS BUPNED TONS BUPNED
1-01-003-04	>100MMBTU CYCLONE >100MMBTU OF STKR	6.50 A	30.0 S	13.0	0.30	2.00	TONS BURNED
1-01-003-05 1-01-003 -0 6	>1GOMMBTU UF STKR >1gommbtu Spostkr	6.50 A 6.50 A	30.0 S	13.0 13.0	0.30	2.00	TUNS BURNED Tons burned
1-01-003-07	10-100 MMBTU DYPUL	6.50 A	30.0 S	13.0	0.30	1.00	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
1-01-003-09	10-100MMBTU WTPUL 10-100MMBTU OFSTK	6.50 A	30.0 \$	13.0	1.00	2.00	TONS BURNED
1-01-003-10 1-01-003-11	10-100MMBTU UFSTK	6.50 A	30.0 S	13.0 13.0	1.00	2.00	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
1-01-003-12	CLOMMBTU PULV DRY	6.50 A	30.0 \$	13.0	3.00	10.0	TONS HUPNED
1-01-003-13 1-01-003-14		6.50 A	30.0 S 30.0 S	13.0	3.00 3.00	10.0	TONS BURNED
1-61-003-15 RESIDUAL CIL	<10MMBTU SPDSTCKR	6.50 A	30 •0 S	13.0	3.00	10.6	TONS RUPKED
	>100MM8TU/HR GEAL	8.00	157. \$	105.	2.00	3.00	1000GALLONS BURNED
	10—100MMB TU/HRGNL	8.00 8.00	157. S 157. S	105.	2.00	3.00 3.00	1000GALLONS BURNED 1000GALLONS BURNED
. DISTILLATE OIL							
1-01-005-01 1-01-005-02 1-01-005-03	>100MMBTU/HR GENL 10-100MMBTU/HRGNL <10MMBTU/HR GENL	8.00 8.00 8.00	144. 5 144. 5 144. S	105. 105. 105.	2.00 2.00 2.00	3.00 3.00 3.00	1000GALLONS BURNED 1000GALLONS BURNED 1000GALLONS BURNED
NATURAL GAS							
1-01-006-01 1-01-006-02	>100MM8TU/HR 10-100MM8TU/HR	10.0 13.0	0.60	609. 230.	1.00	17.0 17.0	MILLION CHAIC FEET BURNED MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED
1-01-006-03		10.0	0.60	120.	1.05	17.5	MILLION CURTE FFFT PUPNED
PROCESS GAS							MILLIAN CUBIC FEFT BURNER
1-01-007-01		15.0 15.0 15.3	950. \$ 950. \$ 950. \$	600. 230. 122.	1.00 1.00 1.20	17.0 17.0	MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNER MILLION CUBIC FFFT BURNER
CCKE	TIO PARTOYAN	15.0	,,,,		••••		
1-01-008-01	> LOOMMB TU/HR	17.0 4	38.0 S	18.0	0.03	1.00	DEMPUS SPET
WOOD/BARK WASTE							
1-01-009-01 1-01-009-02	BARK BOILER WOOD/BARK BOILER	75.0 37.5	1.50	10.0	2.03 2.00	2.00	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
1-01-009-03	WOOD BOILER	10.0	1 -50	.10.0	5.00	10.0	TUNS BURKED
BAGASSE							
	>100MMBTU/HR 10-10GMMBTU/HR <10MMBTU/HR	22.0 22.0 22.0	0. 0.	2.00 2.00 2.00	2.00 2.00 2.00	2.00 2.00 2.00	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
SLD WASTE-SPECE							
1-01-012-01	>100 MMBTU/HR						TONS BURNED .
1-01-012-02	10-100 MMBTL/HR <10 MMBTU/HR						TONS BURNED TONS BUPNED

[&]quot;A. INDICATES ASH CONTENT AND .S. INDICATES SULFUR CONTENT OF THE FUEL, ON A PERCENT BASIS, (BY WEIGHT)

LIQ WASTE-SPECE		PART	S E SOX	* I	TTED F	PER UNIT	co	UŅIT	
1-01-013-01 1-01-013-02 1-01-013-03	>100 MMBTU/HR 10-100 PMBTL/HR <10 MMBJU/HR							1000 GALLONS 1000 GALLONS	BURNED
OTHER/NOT CLAST	FÒ								
1-0 1-999-97 1-0 1-999-98 1-0 1-999-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK							MILLION CUBIC 1000 GALLON (TONS BURNED (LIQUID) BURNED
EXTCCMB BOILER	-INDUSTRIAL								
ANTHRACITE COAL		.1		_				*	
1-02-001-01 1-02-001-02 1-02-001-03 1-02-001-04 1-02-001-05 1-02-001-07 1-02-001-07	>100MBTU/HR PULV >100MBTU/HR STKR 10-100MBTU PULVD 10-100MBTU STKR <10MBTU/HR PULVD <10MBTU/HR STKR <10MBTU/HR NDFR OTMER/NOT CLASIFO	17.0 A 2.00 A 17.0 A 2.00 A 17.0 A 2.00 A 10.0	30.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 36.0	S \$ 5 5 5 5 5 5 5 5	18.0 10.5 18.0 10.5 18.0 6.00 3.00	0.03 0.20 0.03 0.20 0.03 0.20 2.50 0.03	1.00 6.00 1.00 6.00 1.00 10.0 90.0	TONS MIRNED TONS BURNED	:
BITUMINOUS COAL									
1-02-002-01 1-02-002-03 1-02-002-03 1-02-002-04 1-02-002-06 1-02-002-06 1-02-002-07 1-02-002-07 1-02-002-11 1-02-002-12 1-02-002-13 1-02-002-14 1-02-002-14 1-02-002-14	>100MMBTU PULVMET >100MMBTU PULVDRY >100MMBTU CYCLONE >100MMBTU SPOSTKR 10-100MMBTU DFSTK 10-100MMBTU PULMT 10-100MMBTU PULDY 10-100MMBTU PULDY 10-100MMBTU PULDY 10-100MMBTU SPOSTK <10MMBTU UFD STKR <10MMBTU UFD STKR <10MMBTU UFD STKR <10MMBTU PULV DRY <10MMBTU SPO STKR <10MMBTU SPO STKR <10MMBTU MANOFIRE 0TMER/NOT CLASIFO	13.0 A 17.0 A 2.00 A 13.0 A 5.00 A 13.0 A 17.0 A 13.0 A 2.00 A 2.00 A 17.0 A 2.00 A 2.00 A	36.0 36.0 36.0 36.0 36.0 36.0 36.0 36.0	**********	30.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 30.0 18.0 6.00 18.0 6.00 3.00	0.30 0.30 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.30 0.30 0.30	1.02 1.00 1.00 2.00 2.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	TONS BUPNED TONS AURNED TONS HUPNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BUPNED TONS BUPNED TONS BUPNED TONS AUPNED	
LIGNITE					•				
1-02-003-01 1-02-003-02 1-02-003-04 1-02-003-05 1-02-003-06 1-02-003-06 1-02-003-06 1-02-003-06 1-02-003-10 1-02-003-11 1-02-003-12 1-02-003-15 1-02-003-15 1-02-003-15	>100MMBTU PULVMET >100MMBTU PULVORY >100MMBTU CYCLONE >100MMBTU CFSTKR >100MMBTU SPDSTKR >10-100MMBTU DYPUL 10-100MMBTU DYPUL 10-100MMBTU DFSTK 10-100MMBTU BFSTK 10-100MMBTU BFSTK 10-100MMBTU BFSTK 10-100MMBTU GFSTK 10-100MMBTU GFSTK <10MMBTU GFSTUKR <10MMBTU UFSTUKR <10MMBTU UFSTUKR <10MMBTU UFSTUKR	6.50 A 6.50 A	30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0	**************	13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0	0.30 0.30 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.30 1.00 1.00	1.00 1.00 1.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 1.00 2.00 2	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED AND AUGUST AND AUGUST AND AUGUST AND AUGUST AUGU	!
RESIDUAL DIL									
1-02-004-01 1-02-004-02 1-02-004-03	>100MM8TU/HR 10-100MM8TU/HR <10MM8TU/HR	23.0 23.0 23.0	157. 157. 157.	\$ \$ \$	69.0 69.0 69.0	3.00 3.00 3.00	4.00 4.00 4.00	1000 GALLONS 1000 GALLONS 1000 GALLONS	BURNED
DISTILLATE OFL									
1-02-005-02	>100MMBTU/HR 10—100MMBTU/HR <10MMBTU/HR	15.0 15.0 15.0	142. 142. 142.	\$ \$ \$	60.0 60.0	3.00 3.00 3.00	4.00 4.00 4.00	1000 GALLONS 1000 GALLONS 1000 GALLONS	BURNED
NATURAL GAS									
1-02-006-01 1-02-006-02 1-02-006-03	>100MM8TU/HR 10-100MM8TU/HR <10MM8TU/HR	10.0 10.0 10.0	0.60 0.60)	600. 230. 120.	3.00 3.00 3.00	17.0 17.0 17.0	MILLION CUBI	C FEET BURNED C FEET BURNED C FEET BURNED
PRCCESS GAS									
1-02-007-01 1-02-037-02 1-02-037-03 1-02-031-04 1-02-037-05 1-02-037-06 1-02-037-06 1-02-037-09 1-02-037-09	REFINERY <10 BLAST FNC >100 BLAST FNC 10-100 BLAST FNC <10 COKE OVEN >100 COKE OVEN 10-100 COKE OVEN <10							MILLION CUBI MILLION CUBI MILLION CUBI MILLION CUBI MILLION CUBI MILLION CUBI MILLION CUBI MILLION CUBI	C FFET BURNED C FEET BUPNED C FEET BUPNED C FEET BURNED

^{&#}x27;A' INDICATES ASH CONTENT AND 'S' INDICATES SULPUR CONTENT OF THE FUEL. ON A PERCENT BASIS (BY WEIGHT)

	DUSTRIAL (CONTINUED)	P T U N	DS EN	LTTË D NOX	PER UNI	T CO	. U N T T S
1-02-008-02 1-02-008-03	10—100MMBTU/HR <10MMBTU/HR	2.00 A	30.0 S 30.0 S	15₹0 6.00	0.20		TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
"WCOO/BARK" WASTE							
1-02-009-01 t-02-009-02 i-02-009-03	BARK BOILER WOOD/BARK BOILER WOOD BOILER	75.0 37.5 10.0	1.50 1.50 1.50	10.0 19.0 10.0	2.00 2.00 5.00	2.00 2.00 10.0	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
LIQ PETROLEUM G	as .						
1-02-010-02 1-02-010-03 BAGASSE	10-100MMB TU/HR <10MMB TU/HR	1.75 ⁷ 1.75	44.5 S 66.5 S	11.7	0.30 0.30	1.55	1000GALLONS BURNED 1000GALLONS BURNED
1-02-01 1-0 1 1-02-011-02 1-02-011-03	>100 MHSTU/HR 10-160AMBTU/HR <10HMBTU/HR	22.0 22.0	ö. ö.	2.00 2.00	2.00 2.00	2.00 2.00 2.00	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
SLD WASTE-SPECT	FY						•
1-02-012-02	>100 MMBŤU/HR 100—100 MMBŤU/HR <10 MMBŤU/NR					,	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
LIQ WASTE-SPECI	FY						
1-02-01 3-0 2	>100 MMBTU/HR 10-100 MMBTU/HR <10 MMBTU/HR						1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED
CTHER/NOT CLASS	FO						
1-02-999 -97 1-02-999 -98 1-02-999 -9 9	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK						MILLION CUBIC FEFT BURNED 100D GALLON BURNED (L10VID) TOMS BURNED (SOLID)
	-CCMMERCL-INSTUTNL						
ANTHRACITE COAL						·	•
1-03-001-05 1-03-001-06 1-03-001-07 1-03-001-08 1-03-001-10 1-03-001-19	10-100MMBTU PULNT 10-100MMBTU PULDY 10-100MMBTUSPDSTK (10MMBTU PULVIZEO (10MMBTU STOKER (10MMBTU SPOSTOKR OTHER/NOT CLASIED	13.0 A 17.0 A 13.0 A 17.0 A 2.00 A 2.00 A	36.0 S 36.0 S 36.0 S 36.0 S 36.0 S 36.0 S	30.0 18.0 15.0 18.0 6.00 15.0	0.03 0.03 1.00 0.03 0.20 1.00	1.00 1.00 2.00 1.00 10.0	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
BITUMINOUS COAL	,						
1-03-002-05 1-03-002-06 1-03-002-07 1-03-002-09 1-03-002-09 1-03-002-10 1-03-002-11 1-03-002-13 1-03-002-14 1-03-002-14	10-100MM8 TU PULNT 10-100MM8TU PULNT 10-100MM8TU OFSTK 10-100MM8TU SPSTK 10-100MM8TU SPSTK <10MM8TU OFSTOKER <10MM8TU UFSTOKER <10MM8TU UFSTOKER <10MM8TU SPOSTOKE <10MM8TU HANDFIRE OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	13.0 A 17.0 A 5.00 A 5.00 A 13.0 A 20.0 2.00 A 2.00 A 2.00 A 2.00 A	38.0 S 38.0 S 38.0 S 38.0 S 38.0 S 38.0 S 38.0 S 38.0 S 38.0 S	30.0 18.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 6.00 6.00 6.00 3.00 15.0	0.03 1.00 1.00 1.00 20.0 3.00 3.00 20.0	1.00 1.07 2.00 2.00 2.00 90.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 2.00	TONS BUPNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS AUPNED TONS BURNED
LIGNITE							
1-03-003-06 1-03-003-07 1-03-003-08 1-03-003-09 1-03-003-11 1-03-003-11 1-03-003-13	10-100MM8TU PULNT 10-100MM8TU PULDY 10-100MM8TU DFSTK 10-100MM8TU UFSTK 10-100MM8TUSPSTK <10MM8TU PULV-DRY <10MM8TU PULV-DRY <10MM8TU UFSTOKER <10MM8TU UFSTOKER <10MM8TU UFSTOKER <10MM8TU UFSTOKER <10MM8TU UFSTOKER	6.50 A 6.50 A 6.50 A 6.50 A 6.50 A 6.50 A 6.50 A 6.50 A	30.0 S 30.0 S 30.0 S 30.0 S 30.0 S 30.0 S 30.0 S 30.0 S	13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0	1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 1.00 3.00 3.00	2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 10.0 10.0	TINS BURNED TONS CURNED TONS BURNED TONS AURNED TONS AURNED TONS RUPNED
RESIDUAL OIL							
1-03-004-02	>100MMBTU/HR 10—100MMBTU/HR <10MMBTU/HR	23.0 23.0 23.0	157. S 157. S 157. S	60.0 60.0	3.00 3.00 3.00	4.00 4.00 4.00	1000 GALLONS BUPNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED
DISTILLATE							
1-03-005-03	10—100MMBTU/HR <10MMBTU/HR	15.0 15.0 15.0	142. S 142. S 142. S	60.0 60.0 60.0	3.00 3.00 3.00	4.00 4.00 4.00	1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED WEIGHT)

'A' INDICATES ASH CONTENT AND 'S' INDICATES SULPUR CONTENT OF THE FUEL, ON A PERCENT BASIS (BY WEIGHT)

EXTCOMB BOILER -CO	MERCL-INSTUTNL (CONTINUED)	PART	D S SOX	E M	1 T T E D NOX	PER U	% 1 .T' -ÇO	UNITS	
	>100MMBTU/HR 10—100MMBTU/HM <10MMBTU/HR	10.0 10.0 10.0	0.60 0.60		230. 120. 80.0	8.00 8.00	20.0 20.0 20.0	MILLION CUBIC	
PROCESS GAS									1
1-03-007-02 1-03-007-03	SEMAGE>LOOMMBTUMR SEMAGE LO-LOO SEMAGE <lommbtu hr<br="">OTHER/NOT CLASIFO</lommbtu>							MILLION CUBIC MILLION CUBIC MILLION CUBIC MILLION CUBIC	FEET BURNED CHARDE TEST
WOOD/BARK MASTE									T.
1-03-009-01 1-03-009-02 1-03-009-03	SARK BOILER HOOD/BARK BOILER WOOD BOILER	75.0 37.5 10.0	1.50 1.50 1.50		10.0 10.0 10.0	2.00 2.00 5.00	2.00 2.00 10.0	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED	1
LIG PETROLEUM G	AS ·								
	10-100MMBTU/HR <10MMBTU/HR	1.85	86.5	5 5	9.50 9.50	0.75 0.75	1.95	LODO GALLONS 1000 GALLONS	
SLC WASTE-SPECI	FY								
1-03-012-02	>100 MMBTU/HR 10-100 MMBTU/HR <10 MMBTU/HR					•		TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED	:
LIQ WASTE-SPECT	FY								•
1-03-013-02	>100 MMBTU/HR 10-100 MMBTU/HR <10 MMBTU/HR							1000 GALLONS 1000 GALLONS 1000 GALLONS	BURNED
OTHER/NOT CLASS	FD								
1-03-999-98	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK								FEET RUPNED BURNED (LIUUID) (SOLID)
INTERNECOMBUSTION									
DISTILLATE DIL									
2-01-001-01 2-01-001-02 Natural Gas	TURBINE RECIPROCATING		144.	\$ \$	68.0	5.60	15.4	1000 GALLONS 1000 GALLONS	
2-01-002-01 2-01-002-02		14.0	0.40 0.40		413.	. 42+0	115.	MILLION CURT	
CIESEL									
2-01-003-01 2-01-003-02	RECIPROCATING TURBINE		144. 144.	\$	370. 68.0	37.0 5.60	15.4	SMR 134D CCOL	
RESIDUAL DIL	*			_					
2-01-004-01 JET FUEL	TURBINE		159.	\$				1000 GALLONS	BUKKEN
2-01-005-01	TURBINE		6.20					100C GALLONS	BUPNED :
CRUDE OIL									
2-01-006-01	TURBINE		146.	\$				1900 GALLONS	RURNEO
PRCCESS GAS									
2-01-007-01	TURBINE		950.	S				MILLION CUBI	C FEFT
OTHER/NOT CLASS									
	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK -INOUSTRIAL							MILLIUN CUBI 1000 GALLUNS	C FEET BUPNED BURNED

DISTILLATE OIL									
2-02-001-01 2-02-001-02 Matural gas	TURBINE RECIPROCATING	16.8 33.5	144. 144.	\$ \$	118. 469.	37.5	102.	1000 GALLONS 1000 GALLONS	
	TURBINE RECIPROCATING		0.60		598. 770.			MILLION CUBI	
GASOL INE									
	RECIPROCATING CONTENT AND 'S' INDIC	6.50 ATES SULFUR	5.30 CONTEN		102. THE FUEL, O	161. M A PERCENT	3,940. Bàses (Bý	1000 GALLONS WEIGHT)	BURNED

INTERNLECOMBUSTION -I	NDUSTRIAL (CONTINUED)	P D U	N D S E M I SOX	TT E D. Nox	PER UN	t Y co	UNITS
2-02-00 <u>4</u> -01 2-02-0 <i>-</i> 4-02	RECIPROCATING TURBINE	33.5 13.0	144. S 144. S	469. 370.	37.5 37.0	102. 225.	1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED
. RESIDUAL CIL							
2-02-00 5 -01	TURBINE		159. S				1000 GALLONS BURNED
JET FUEL							
2-02-006-01	TURBINE		6.20				1000 GALLONS BURNED
CRUDE CIL							
2-02-007-01	TURBINE		146. 5				1000 GALLONS BURNED
PROCESS GAS							,
2-02-008-01 2-02-008-02	TURBINE RECIPROCATING		950. S 950. S				MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED
OTHER/NOT CLASS	IFO						
	SPECIFY IN REMARK. SPECIFY IN REMARK						MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED
	-CCHMERCL-INSTUTNL						
CIESEL							
2-03-001-01 OTHER/NOT CLAS	RECIPROCATING IFD	33.5	144. \$	469.	37.5	105.	THOUSANDS OF GALLENS
2-03-999-97 2-03-999-98	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK						MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED 1000 GALLONS RUPNED
INTERNLCCMBUSTION			,				
AIRCRAFT							
2-04-001-01 ROCKET MOTOR	TURBOJET	11.0	13.0	14.6	46.0	32.7	THOUSANDS OF GALLON/FIFE
	SOLID PROPELLANT						TONS OF FUEL
OTHER/NOT CLASE	F O						
2-04-999-98	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK						MILLION CURIC FEST BURNED 1700 GALLINS BURNED TONS BURNED
INCUSTRIAL PROCES -	********						
10-100-10-6 9-100-10-6 MHTHNW AINOMA	GENERAL-CYCLOHEX OTHER/NOT CLASIFO TR	0.	0.	12.0	0.	0.	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
3-01-002-01 3-01-002-02	PURGE GAS Storage/Loading	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	90.0 0.	0. 9.	TONS PRODUCED
APMONIA NICOABS	AB						
3-01-003-02	REGENERATOR EXIT PURGE GAS STORAGE/LOACING	0. 0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0. 2.	90.0	200 . 0 . 0 .	TOMS PRODUCED TOMS PRODUCED TOMS PRODUCED
	OTHER/NOT CLASIFD		*-				TONS PRODUCED
AMMONIUM NITRAT	E						
3-01-004-01 3-01-004-99	GENERAL OTHER/NOT CLASIFO		0.				TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
CARBON BLACK							
3-01-005-01 3-01-005-02 3-01-005-03 3-01-005-05 3-01-005-99	CHANNEL PROCESS THERMAL PROCESS FURNACE PROC GAS FURNACE PROC GIL FURNACE M/GAS/OIL GTHER/NOT CLASFO	2,300.	0. 0.	o. o.	11.500. 0. 1.800. 400.	33,500. 0. 5,300. 4,500.	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
CHARGOAL MFG							
3-01-006-01 3-01-006-99	PYROL/DISTIL/GENL OTHER/NOT CLASED	400.			100.	320.	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCT
CHLCRINE							•
3-01-007-01 3-01-007-99	OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	-i	O.		'04 A 2225		TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
"A" INDICATES ASH	CONTENT AND 'S' IN	DICATES SULF	OK COMIEMI DI	INE FUEL	. UN A PERCEA	1 BASIS (BY	#616H1)

1/75

INDUSTRIAL PROCES' -CHEMICAL MFG (CONTI	NUED) FOU	NDS ENT	TTED NOX	PER UNET	co	U 4 I T S
CHLOR-ALKALI 3-01-008-01 LIQUIFTN-DIAP 3-01-008-02 LIQUIFTN-MERC 3-01-008-03 LQODING TNKG, 3-01-008-04 LOADING STGTM 3-01-008-05 AIR-BLOW MC C 3-01-008-09 OTHER/NOT CLA	CEL RYNT 0. RYNT 0. RINE 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0-	0. 0. 0.	0. 0.	100 TOMS CHLOPINE LIQUEFIED 100 TOMS CHLOPINE LIQUEFIED 100 TOMS CHLORINE LIQUEFIED 100 TOMS CHLORINE LIQUEFIED 100 TOMS CHLORINE LIQUEFIED 100 TOMS CHLORINE LIQUEFIED
CLEANING CHEMICUS						T.
3-01-009-01 SOAP/DET SPR\ 3-01-009-10 SPECIALTY CLE 3-01-009-99 OTHERS/NOT CL	ANRS	0.				TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCED
EXPLCSIVES-THT						i
3-01-010-01 NITRATION REA 3-01-010-02 HN03 CONCTO 3-01-010-03 H250 REGENO 3-01-010-04 RED WATER INC 3-01-010-05 OPEN WASTE BU 3-01-010-05 SELLITE EXHAL 3-01-010-99 OTHER/NOT CLA	TRS 0. FRATR 0. IN 32.0 IRN IST 0.	0. 0. 15.0 2.00	160. 4.00 2.00 30.0	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS BURNED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
HYDRGCHLORIG ACID	•					
3-01-011-01 BYPRODUCTW/03 3-01-011-02 BYPRODUCT W/3 3-01-011-99 OTHER/NOT CL	CRUB	o. o.				TONS FINAL ACID TONS FINAL ACID TONS FINAL ACID
HYDROFLUGRIC ACIC						
3-01-012-01 ROTRYKILNW/50 3-C1-012-02 ROTRYKILNW/50 3-01-012-03 GRIND/DRY FLU 3-01-012-99 OTMER/NOT CL	CRUB 0.					TONS ACID TONS FLUGPSPAP TONS ACID
NITRIC ACID						
3-01-013-01 AMMONIAOXIDAT 3-01-013-02 AMMONIAOXIDAT 3-01-013-03 NITACO CONCTO 3-01-013-05 NITACO CONCTO 3-01-013-05 UNCONTROLLEO 3-01-013-06 W/CATYL/COMBO 3-01-013-08 M/ABSDRBERS 3-01-013-99 OTHER/NOT CL/	INNEM OLO NEM ISTEP		52.5 4.50 5.00 0.20			TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED
PAINT MFG						
3-01-014-01 GENERAL 3-01-014-02 PIGMENT KILN 3-01-014-99 OTHER/NOT CLA	2 .00 45F0			30.0		TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT
VARNISH MFG						
3-01-015-01 BODYING DIL (3-01-015-02 OLEDRESINJUS 3-01-015-05 ACKYD GENERAL 3-01-015-05 ACKYLIC GENER 3-01-015-99 OTHER/NOT CLA	GENL O.			40.0 150. 160. 20.0		TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
PHOS-ACID WETPROC						1
3-01-016-01 REACTOR-UNCOM 3-G1-016-02 GYPSUM POND -3-01-016-03 GUNDENSR-UNCC 3-01-016-99 UTHER/NOT CL	0. INTLD 0.					TUNS PHOSPHATE ROCK TONS PHOSPHATE ROCK TONS PHOSPHATE ROCK TUNS PRODUCED
PHDS-ACID THERMAL						
3-01-017-01 GENERAL 3-01-017-99 OTHER/NOT CL/	1\$ FC					TONS PHOSPHOROUS BURNED TONS PRODUCED
PLASTICS						
3-01-018-01 PVC-GENERAL 3-01-018-02 POLYPROD-GENE 3-01-018-05 BAKELITE-GENE 3-01-018-99 OTHER/NOT CL	RAL					TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCED
PHTHALIC ANHYDRED						
3-01-019-03 UNCONTROLLED	-GENL			32.0		TONS PRODUCED
PRINTING THE						
3-01-020-01 COOKING-CENE 3-01-020-02 COUKING-OILS 3-01-020-03 COOKING-OLEG 3-01-020-04 COOKING-ALKY 3-01-020-05 PIGNENT MIXII 3-01-020-99 OTHER/NOT CL	0. RESIA 0. DS 0. IGGEN 2.00			120. 40.0 150. 160.		TONS PACOUCED TONS PACOUCED TONS PACOUCED TONS PACOUCED TONS PACOUCED TONS PACOUCED TONS PACOUCED

INDUSTRIAL PROCES -CHE	******	P Q U N Part	DS EMIT SOX	T E D NOX	PER UNIT HC	co		J N I T S	
3-01-021-02	AMMONIA RECOVERY HANDLING OTHER/NOT CLASED	6.00					TONS	PRODUCED PRODUCED PRODUCED	
HZSO4 —CHAMBER									
3-01-022-01	GEMERAL				0.		TONS	PURE ACTO	PRODUCED "
H2SQ4-CONTACT									
3-01-023-04 3-01-023-06 3-01-023-08 3-01-023-10 3-01-023-12 3-01-023-14 3-01-023-16 3-01-023-18	99.7 CCNVERSION 99.9 CGNVERSION 98.0 CCNVERSION 97.0 CCNVERSION 97.0 CCNVERSION 96.0 CGNVERSION 95.0 CGNVERSION 95.0 CGNVERSION 95.0 CGNVERSION 93.0 CGNVERSION 93.0 CGNVERSION 93.0 CGNVERSION 0THEER/NOY CLASED	2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50 2.50	4.00 7.00 14.0 27.0 40.0 55.0 70.0 82.0		·	•	TONS (TO	PURE ACID PURE ACID PURE ACID PURE ACID PURE ACID PURE ACID PURE ACID PURE ACID PURE ACID PURE ACID PURE ACID PRODUCED	PRODUCED PRODUCED PRODUCED PRODUCED PRODUCED PRODUCED PRODUCED
SYNTHETIC FIBERS									
3-01-024-02 3-01-024-03 3-01-024-04 3-01-024-05 3-01-024-05 3-01-024-10 3-01-024-10 3-01-024-10	NYLON GENERAL OACRON GENERAL ORLON ELASTIC TEFLON PCLYESTER NOMEX ACRYLIC TYVEX OL EFINS OTHERS/NOT CLASFO				7.00 0.		TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS	FINEP FINEP PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCED	
SEMISYNTHT ICF 18R									
3-01-025-05 3-01-025-10	RAYON GENERAL ACETATE VISCOSE OTHERS/NOT CLASFO			•	0.		TONS	FINES PROCUCED PRODUCED PRODUCED	
SYNTHET IC RUBBER	BUTADIENE-GENERAL						Tutis	PRODUCT	
3-01-026-02 3-01-026-03 3-01-026-04 3-01-026-05 3-01-026-07 3-01-026-07 3-01-026-09 3-01-026-09	METHYLPROPERERGIL BUTYNE GENERAL PENTADIENE-GENRL CINETHHEPINE GENL PENTANE-GENERAL ETHANENITRILE-GEN ACROLEIN-GENERAL AUTO TIRES GENERAL						TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS	PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT	
FERTILIZ AMONNIT						. ,			
3-01-027-02 3-01-027-03 3-01-027-04 3-01-027+05	PRILTWR-NEUTRLIZR PRILLING TOWER PRILTWR-DAYCOOLRS GRANULAT-HEUTLIZR GRANULATOR GRANULATOR GRANULAT-DRYCOOLR	0.90 12.0 0.0 0.40 7.00		0. 0. 0. 0.45 3.00			TONS TONS TONS TONS	PRODUCED PRODUCED PRODUCED PRODUCED PRODUCED	
FERTIL12-NSUPPHO	S								
3-01-028-01 3-01-028-02		9.00					TONS TENS	PRC(い)GEの PRC(い)GEの	
FERTIL IZ-TAPSPHO	S								
3-01-029-01 3-01-029-02		o. •-						PRODUCEN PRODUCED	
FERTILIZ-01AMPHO	S								
3-ù1-u30-02	DRYER-CODLERS AMONIAT-GRANULATE OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	80.0 2.00					TUNS	PRODUCED PRODUCED PRODUCED	
TEREPTHALIC ACID									
3-01-031-99	HNG3+PARAXYLENGEN GTHER/NOT CLASIFO			13.0				PRODUCED PRODUCED	
SULFURIELEMENTAL	.)								
3-01-032-02 3-01-032-03	MOD-CLAUS 2STAGE MOD-CLAUS 3STAGE MOD-CLALS 4STAGE OTHER/NOT CLASIFO		280. 189. 144.				TONS	PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT PRODUCT	

EMISSION FACTORS 1/75

PESTICIOES	MICAL MFG (CONTINUED)	Ř OÚN (Pařt	S ENTT SOX	TED PER	C CO		UNETS
3-01-033-01 3-01-033-99	MALATHION OTHER/NOT CLASIFD						GALLONS OF PRODUCT TONS PRODUCED
AMINES/AMIDES							
3-01-034-01	GENERAL/OTHER						TONS PRODUCT
PIGHENT-INDRG#							
3-01-035-01 3-01-035-99	CALCINATION OTHER/NOT CLASIFO						TONS OF PRODUCT
SODIUM SULFATE							
3-01-036-01 3-01-036-02	GENERAL/OTHER KILNS						TONS PRODUCT
SODIUM SULFITE							
3-01-037-01 3-01-037-02	GENERAL/PTHON KILNS						TONS PRODUCT
SODIUM BICARB							
3-01-038-01	GENERAL						TONS PRODUCT
LITHIUM HYDROXI	DE						
3-01-039-01	GENERAL						TONS PRODUCT
FERTILIZER UREA							
3-01-040-01	GENERAL						TONS PRODUCT
NITROCELLULOSE							
3-01-041-01	REACTOR POTS	٥.	1.30	21.0	0.	0.	TONS PRODUCED
3-01-041-02 3-01-041-03 3-01-041-99 Adhesives	HZSO4 CONCENTRIRS BOILING TUBS OTHER/MOT CLASIFO	0. 0.	65-0 0-	29.0 2.00	0. 0. u.	o. o.	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
3-01-050-01	GENL/COMPND UNKWN						TONS PRIDUCT
ACETATE FLAKE							
3-01-050-99	OTHER/NOT CLASED						TONS PRODUCT
ACETONE							
3-01-091-01	OTHER/NOT CLASFO	•					TOMS PRODUCT
MALEIC ANHYDRID	€						
3-01-100-01	GENERAL/DTHER						TONS PRODUCT
POLVINL PYRILID	ON						
3-01-101-01	GENERAL/OTHER						TONS PRODUCT
SULFONIC ACED/A	TS						
3-01-110-01	GENERAL/OTHER						TONS PRODUCT
ASBESTOS CHEMIC	AL						
3-01-111-04			0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT
WASTE GAS FLARE	s						
3-01-900-99	OTHER/NOT GLASIFO						MILLION CURIC FEET BURNED
OTHER/NOT CLASS	FO						:
3-01-999-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS PRODUCT
INDUSTRIAL PROCES	**********						
3-02-001-01 3-02-001-99 Coffee Roasting	OTHER/NOT CLASED	60-0					TONS MEAL PRODUCED TONS PRODUCT
3-02-002-02 3-02-002-03	DIRECTFIRE ROASTR INDIRCTFIREROASTR STONER/COOLER OTHER/NOT CLASFO	7.69 4.29 1.40		0.10 0.10 0.			TONS GREEN BEANS TONS GREEN BEANS TONS GREEN BEANS TONS PRODUCT

INDUSTRIAL PROCES -FO	OD/AGRICULTURE (CONTINUED)	,P PART	OUNDS SOX	EMITTED. NOX	P, E R. HC	UNIT	UNITS
3-02-003-01	SPRAY CRIER	1.40		0.			TONS GREEN BEAMS
COTTON GINNING							
3-02-004-01 3-02-004-02 3-02-004-03 3-02-004-99	UNLOADING FAN GLEANER STICK/BURR MACHNE OTHER/NOT CLASFO	5.00 1.00 3.00	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	BALES COTTON BALES COTTON BALES COTTON BALES COTTON
FEED/GRAIN TERM	IEL						
3-02-005-01	SHIPING/RECEIVING	1.00	g.	÷.	0.	0.	TONS GRAIN PROCESSED
3-02-005-02 3-02-005-03 3-02-005-04	TRANSFER/CONVEYNG SCREEN ING/CLEANNG DRYING	2.00 5.00 6.00	0.	0. 0.	o. o.	0.	TONS GRAIN PROCESSED , TONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED
FEED/GRAIN CHTR	T.						
3-02-006-01 3-02-006-02 3-02-006-03 3-02-006-04 3-02-006-99	SHIPNG/RECEIVNG TRANSFER/CONVEYNG SCREEN ING/CLEANNG DRYING OTHEA/NOT CLASIFD	5.00 3.00 8.00 7.00	0- 0- 0-	0. 0. 0-	o. o.	0. 0. 0.	TONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED
GRAIN PROCESSIN	G						
3-02-037-01 3-02-007-02 3-02-007-03 3-02-007-04 3-02-007-05 3-02-007-03 3-02-007-30 3-02-007-99	CORN MEAL SOY BEAN BARLEY/WHEATCLEAN MILD CLEAMER BARLEYFLOUR MILL WET CORN MILLING WHEAT FLOUR MILL OTHER/NOT CLASFO	5.00 7.00 0.20 0.40 3.00	0. 0.				TONS GRAIN PROCESSED IONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS OF PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT TONS PROGESSED
FEED MANUFACTUR	ŧ						
	BARLEY FEED-GENL OTHER/NOT CLASFO	3.00					TONS GRAIM PROCESSED Tons processed
FEAMENTATN-BEER	l .						
3-02-009-01 3-02-009-02 3-02-009-03 3-02-009-98 3-02-009-99	GRAIN HANDLING DRYING SPNT GRAIN BREWING OTHER/NOT CLASFO OTHER/NOT CLASFO	3.00 5.00			0.		TONS GRAIN PPOCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED THOUSANDS OF GALLONS GALLONS PPODUCT TONS GRAIN PPOCESSED
FERMENTATH-WHIS	KY						
3-02-010-01 3-02-010-02 3-02-010-03 3-02-010-99	GRAIN HANCLING DRYING SPNY GRAIN AGING DTHER/NOT CLASED	3.00 5.00 0.			0. 10.		TUNS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED HAPPEL(50 GAL) GALLONS PRODUCT
Ferment at N—W ine							
3-02-011-01	GENERAL	0.			0.		GALLINS PRODUCT
FISH PEAL							
3-02-012-01 3-02-012-02 3-02-012-03 3-02-012-99	COOKERS-FRESHFISH COOKERS-STALEFISH ORIERS OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0. 0. 0.10					TONS FISH MEAL PRODUCED TONS FISH MEAL PRODUCED TONS FISH SCRAP TONS PROCESSED
MEAT SMOKING							
3-02-013-61 STARCH MFG	GENERAL	0.30			0.07	0.60	TONS MEAT SMCKED
3-02-614-01	GENERAL	8.00					TONS STARCH PRODUCED
SUGAR CANE PROC	ĖS						
3-02-015-01	GERERAL						TONS SUGAR PRODUCED
3-02-015-99 Sugar Beet Proc	OTHER/NOT CLASIFD ES						TONS PROCESSED
3-02-016-01 3-02-016-99 PEANUT PROCESSE	OTHER/NOT CLASEFO						TONS RAW REETS
3-02-017-99	OIL/NOT CLASED OTHER/NOT CLASED						TONS PRODUCT Tons processed
CANDY/CONFECIME 3-02-018-99	OTHER/NOT CLASFO						TONS PRODUCT
DAIRY PRODUCTS							
	MILK SPRAY-DRYER OTHER/NOT CLASFO		0.				TONS PRODUCT

OTHER/NOT GLAST		P O U PART	NDS EM	1.TTED NDX	PER U'N	CO	UNITS
	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS PROCESSED (IMPUT) TONS PRODUCED (FINISHED)
INDUSTRIAL PROCES -							·
3-03-000-01 AL GRE-ELECRORE	CRUSHING/HANDLING DN	6, 00					TONS OF ORE.
3-03-001-02 3-03-001-03 3-03-001-04 3-03-001-05	PREBAKE CELLS HORIZSTD SODERBRG VERISTD SOTERBERG MATERIALS HANDLING ANDDE BAKE FURNCE DTHER/NOT CLASFO	81.3 98.4 78.4 10.0 3.00					TONS ALUMINUM PRODUCED FCMS ALUMINUM PRODUCED TONS ALUMINUM PRODUCED TONS ALUMINUM PRODUCED TONS ALUMINUM PRODUCED
AL DRE-CALC ALM	ro						
3-03-002-01	GENERAL	200.					TONS ALUMINUM PRODUCED
COKE MET BYPROD	JC .						
3-03-003-01 3-03-003-02 3-03-003-03 3-03-03-04 3-03-043-05 3-03-03-06 3-03-03-07	GENERAL DVEN CHARGING DVEN PUSHING QUENCHING UNLOADING UNCERFIRING COAL CRLSH/HANDL OTHER/NOT CLASFD	3.50 1.50 0.60 0.90 0.40	4-90 4-90	0.04 0.03	4, 20 2,50 0,20	1.27 0.60 0.07	IPNS COAL CHARGED IPNS COAL CHARGED IPNS COAL CHARGED TINS COAL CHARGED IPNS COAL CHARGED
CORE MET-BEEHIV	E .						
3-03-004-01	GENERAL	200.	0.	0.	9.00	1.00	TOUS COAL CHARGED
COPPER SMELTER							
3-03-005-02 3-03-005-03 3-03-005-04 3-03-005-05 3-03-005-06 3-03-005-08	TOTAL/GENERAL ROASTING SMELTING CCNVERTING REFINING ORE DRYER FINISH OPER-GENL OTHER/NOT CLASED	135. 45.0 20.0 60.0 10.0	1,250. 60.0 320. 870.				TOUS COMMENTATED ORE TOUS CONCENTRATED ORE TOUS CONCENTRATED ORE TOUS CONCENTRATED ORE TOUS CONCENTRATED ORE TOUS OR ORE TOUS OF ORE TOUS OR ORE TOUS OR ORE TOUS CONCENTRATED ORE
FERALLOY CPEN F	NC						
3-03-006-02 3-03-06-03 3-03-006-04 3-03-006-15 3-03-006-11	75% FESI 90% FESI SILICON METAL SILICOMANGANESE SCREENING ORE DRYER LCMCARB CR-REACTA	200. 315. 565. 625.		.			TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCEN TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCED
FERALDY SEMCOVE	NC						
3-03-007-01 3-03-007-02	FEROMANGANESE GENERAL	45.0					TANS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
IRON PRODUCTION							
.3-03-008-02 3-03-008-03 3-03-008-04 3-03-008-05 3-03-008-06 3-03-008-07 3-03-008-08	SINTERING GENERAL ORE—CRUSH/HANDLE SCARFING SAND HANDLING OPN	121. 44.0 42.0 1.00	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	1,750, 0. 44.0 0.	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS UP OPE TONS PROCESSED TONS HANDLED TONS SAND BAKED TONS HANDLED TONS PRODUCED
STEEL PRODUCTIO	•						
3-03-009-01 3-03-009-02 3-03-009-03 3-03-009-04 3-03-009-10 3-03-009-11 3-03-009-12 3-03-009-20	OPNHEARTH OXLANCE OPNHEARTH NOXLNCE BOF-GENERAL ELECT ARC W/LANCE ELECT ARC NOLANCE FINISH/PICKLING FINISH/SOAK PITS FINISH/GAIND.ETG FINISH/OTHER OTHER/NOT CLASFD	17.4 8-30 51.0 11.0 9.20				0. 0. 139. 18.0 16.0	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
LEAD SMELTERS							
3-03-010-03	BLAST FURNACE	154. 278. 15.4 2.00	423. 34.9 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0.	TONS CONCENTRATED ORE TONS CONCENTRATED ORE TONS CONCENTRATED ORE TONS OF ORE CRUSHED

		١.					
LEAD SMELTERS (COR	TINVED)	P O PART	UNDS SOX	E M I T T E.O. XOM	PER UN	t f: Cō	UNITS:
	MATERIALS HANDING OTHER/NOT CLASED	5.00	0.	ò.	0.		TONS OF LEAD PRODUCT TONS CONCENTRATED ORE
3-03-011-02	Mining—General Milling—General Process—Other			0 .			HUNDREDS OF TONS MINED Tons product Tons processed
TITANIUM PROCES	s .						
	CHLORINATION STAT OTHER/NOT CLASIFO		٥.	0.	٥.		TONS PRODUCT Tons processed
GOLD							
3-03-013-01	n in ing/processing				0.	,	TONS ORE .
BARIUN							•
3-03-014-01 3-03-014-02 3-03-014-03 3-03-014-99	GRÉ GRIND RECUCTN KILN DRIERS/GALGINERS OTHER/NOT GLASFO			ģ.			TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
BERYLLIUM ORE							
3-03-015-01 3-03-015-02 3-03-015-03 3-03-015-04	STORAGE CRUSHING MELTING QUENCH/hEAT TREAT		o. o.	0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0.	TONS DE DRE TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
3-03-015-05 3-03-015-06	GRINDING		ŏ.	ġ.	0.	0.	TONS PROCESSED
3-03-015-07	SINTERING			٠.	o. o.		TONS PROCESSED
3-03-015-08 3-03-015-09 3-03-015-99	VENTILATION LEACH/FILTER OTHER/NOT CLASFO		0.	0- ,	0.	0.	TONS PROCESSED
MERCURY MINING							
3-03-025-01 3-03-025-02 3-03-025-03 3-03-025-04 3-03-025-05	SURFACE BLASTING SURFACE DAILLING SURFACE HANGLING NATURAL YAPOR STRIPPING	0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0.	TONS OF ORE TONS OF ORE TONS OF ORE TONS OF ORE TONS REMOVED
3-03-025-06 3-03-025-07	LOADING CONVEY/HAULING		ŏ.	0.	7. 0.	٥.	TONS OF ORE
3-03-025-08 3-03-025-09 3-03-025-99	UNLOADING . CONV/HAUL WASTE OTHER/NOT CLASFO		ö.	0.	0.	0.	TONS OF ORF TONS OF ORE TONS OF ORF
MERCURY DAE PRO	¢s ·						
3-03-026-01 3-03-026-02 3-03-026-03	CRUSHING ROTARY FURNACE RETORT FURNACE		0.	0.	o. o.		TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
3+03-026-04 3+03-026-05 3-03-026-06 3-03-026-99	CALCINE BURNT ORE BIN MOEING PROCESS OTHER/NOT CLASFO		0. 9. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 9. 0.	0. 9.	TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
ZING SMELTING							
3-03-030-01 3-03-030-02 3-03-030-03 3-03-030-04 3-03-030-05 3-03-030-06 3-03-030-09	GENERAL ROASTNG/MULT-HRTH SINTERING HORIZ RETORTS VERT RETORTS ELECTROLYTIC PROC OTHER/NOT CLASED	120. 90.0 8.00 100. 3.00	1, 100.		0.		TUNS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
OTHER/NOT CLASE	D						
3-03-97 9-9 9	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS PRINCED
	-SECONDARY METALS						
ALUMINUM OPERAT	N						
3-04-001-02 3-04-001-03 3-04-001-04 3-04-001-11 3-04-001-20 3-04-001-50	SWEATINGFURNACE SMELT-CRUCIBLE SMELT-REVERB FNC CHLORINATN STATN FCIL ROLLING FOIL CONVERTING CAN MAMUFACTURE ROLL-DRAW-EXTRUDE OTHER/NOT CLASFO	14.5 1.90 4.30 12.5	0.	٥.	2.	0. 0. 0.	TONS PRODUCED TONS METAL PRODUCED TONS METAL PRODUCED TONS METAL PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
BRASS/BRONZ MEL	t						
3-04-002-03	CRUCIBLE FNG	16.0 12.0 73.0 2.00					TONS CHARGE TONS CHARGE TONS CHARGE TONS CHARGE

C-12 EMISSION FACTORS 1/75

BRASS/BRONZ MELT (CONTINUED)	P 0 U N 0 S	E M 1 T T		UNIT		
3-04-002-05 REVERS FNC 3-04-002-06 ROTARY FNC 3-04-002-99 OTMER/NOT CLASIFO	PART 70.0 60.0	\$COX	MDX	HC	CO	U N I'T S TONS CHARGE TONS CHARGE TONS PRODUCED
GRAY IRON-						
3-04-003-01 CUPOLA 3-04-003-02 REVERS FNC 3-04-003-03 ELECT INDUCTION 3-04-003-03 ANNEALING OPERATA 3-04-003-04 GRINDING-CLEANING 3-04-003-05 SAND HANDL-GENL 3-04-003-09 OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	17.0 2.00 1.50	g.	9-	0.	145. 0. 0.	TONS METAL CHAPGE TONS METAL CHARGE TONS METAL CHARGE TONS PRAL CHARGE TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS METAL CHARGE TONS METAL CHARGE
LEAD SMELT SEC						,
3-04-004-01 POT FURNACE 3-04-004-02 REVERD FNC 3-04-004-03 BLAST/CUPOLA FNC 3-04-004-08 ROTARY REVERB FNC 3-04-004-08 LEAD OXIDE MFG 3-04-004-09 OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	0.89 147. 193. 170. a	0. 80.0 53.0 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	TONS METAL CHARGED TONS METAL CHARGED TONS METAL CHARGED TONS METAL CHARGED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
LEÁD BATTERY						
3-04-005-01 TOTAL-GENERAL 3-04-005-02 CASTING FURNACE 3-04-005-03 PASTE MIXER 3-04-005-09 UTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0.90 0.04 0.21 0.64	0. 0. 9.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	TONS OF BATTERIES PRODUCED TONS OF BATTERIES PRODUCED TONS OF BATTERIES PRODUCED TONS OF BATTERIES PRODUCED TONS PROCESSED
MAGNESIUM SEC						
3-04-006-01 POT FURNACE 3-04-006-99 OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	4-00					TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
STEEL FOUNDRY						
3-04-007-01 ELECTRIC ARC FNC 3-04-007-02 OPEN HEARTH FNC 3-04-007-03 OPEN HEARTH LANCO 3-04-007-04 HEAT-TREAT FNC 3-04-007-05 INDULTION FURNACE 3-04-007-05 SAND GRIND/HANDL 3-04-007-15 FINISH/SOAK PITS 3-04-007-99 OTHER/NOT CLASED	13.0 11.0 10.0 0.10	٥.	0.01 0.	0.	0.	TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
Z ING SEC						
3-04-008-01 RETORT FNC 3-04-008-02 HORIZ MUFFLE FNC 3-04-008-04 KETTLE-SWEAT FNC 3-04-008-05 GALVANIZING KETTL 3-04-008-06 CALCINING KIN 3-C4-008-06 REVERS-SWEAT FNC 3-04-008-08 REVERS-SWEAT FNC 3-04-008-09 OTHEE/NOT CLAS	47.0 45.0 0.10 11.0 5.00 89.0					TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
MALLEABLE IRON						
3-04-009-01 AMMEALING OPERATA 3-04-009-99 OTHER/NOT CLASIFO						THES METAL CHARGE THES METAL CHARGE
NICKEL						
3-04-010-01 FLUX FURNACE 3-04-010-99 OTHER/NJT CLASIFD						TONS PROCESSED
EIRCONIUM						•
3-04-011-01 OXIDE KILN 3-04-011-99 OTHER/NOT CLASIFD FURNACE ELECTRODE						TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
3-04-J20-01 CALCINATION 3-04-020-02 MIXING 3-04-020-03 PITCH TREATING 3-04-020-04 BAKE FURNACES 3-04-020-09 OTHER/NOT CLASIFC		o. o.	ů.	0.	0.	TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
MISC CASTEFAERCTN						
3-04-050-01 SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS PRODUCED
GTHER/NOT CLASIFD						tant
3-04-999-99 SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS PROCESSED

INDUSTRIAL PROCES			DUNDS	ENITTEO	PER	UNİT	• •
	******	PART	SÖX	NOx	HC	¢o	UNITS
ASPHALT ROOFING							
3-05-001-01 3-05-001-02 3-05-001-03 3-05-001-04 3-05-001-99	BLOWING OPERATION DIPPING ONLY SPRAYING ONLY DIPPING/SPRAYING OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	2.50 1.90 3.00 2.00			1.50 0. 0.	0.90 0. 0.	TONS SATURATED FELT PRODUCED TONS SATURATED FELT PRODUCED TONS SATURATED FELT PRODUCED TONS SATURATED FELT PRODUCED TONS SATURATED FELT PRODUCED
ASPHALTIC CONCR	ET						
3-05-002-01 3-05-002-02 3-05-002-99	ROTARY DRYER DIHER SOURCES DIHER/NOT CLASIFD	35.0 10.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
BRICK MANUFACTU	NE						
3-05-003-01 3-05-003-02 3-05-003-03 3-05-003-04 3-05-003-05 3-05-003-99	DRYING-RAW MTL GRINDING-RAW MTL STORAGE-RAW MTL CURING GAS FIRED CURING OIL FIRED CURING COAL FIRED OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	70.0 76.0 34.0 0.07 0.07	0.02 5.00 9.60		0.03 0.10 0.70	0.07 0. 2.60	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
CALCIUM CARBIDE							
3-05-004-01 3-05-004-02 3-05-004-03 3-05-004-99	ELECTRIC FNC COKE DRYER FNC ROOM YENTS OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	38.0 2.00 26.0	3.00 3.00 0.				TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PROCESSED
CASTABLE REFRAC	TY						
3-65-005-01 3-05-005-02 3-05-005-03 3-65-005-04 3-05-005-05 3-05-005-99	RAWMATL DRYER RAWMATL CRUSH/PRC ELECTRIC ARC MELT CURING OVEN MOLD/SMAKEDUT OTHER/MOT CLASIFD	30.0 120. 50.0 0.20 25.0					TOMS FEED MATERIAL TOMS FEED MATERIAL TOMS FEED MATERIAL TOMS FEED MATERIAL TOMS FEED MATERIAL TOMS FEED MATERIAL
CEMENT MFG DRY							
3-65-006-01 3-05-006-02 3-05-006-03 3-05-006-04 3-05-006-95 3-05-006-99	KILNS DRYERS/GRINDERETC KILNS-OIL FIRED KILNS-GAS FIRED KILNS-COAL FIRED OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	46.0 18.0 245. 245.	3.00 14.4 10.2 23.8	0.50 2.60 2.60 2.60	0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	BARPELS CEMENT PRODUCED BARRELS CEMENT PRODUCED TONS CEMENT PRODUCED TONS CEMENT PRODUCED TONS CEMENT PRODUCED TONS CEMENT PRODUCED
CEMENT MFG WET							•
3-05-007-01 3-05-007-02 3-05-007-03 3-05-007-04 3-05-007-05 3-05-007-99	KILNS DRYERS/GRINDERETG KILNS-OIL FIRED KILNS GAS FIRED KILNS-COAL FIRED OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	43.0 6.00 228. 228. 228.	3.00 14.4 10.2 23.8	0.50 2.60 2.60 2.60	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	BARPELS CEMENT PRODUCED BARRELS CEMENT PRODUCED TONS CEMENT PRODUCED TONS CEMENT PRODUCED TINS CEMENT PRODUCED TUNS CEMENT PRODUCED
CERAMIC/CLAY MF	Ģ						
3-05-008-01 3-05-008-02 3-05-008-03 3-05-008-99	DRYING GRINDING STORAGE OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	70.0 76.0 34.0					TONS INPUT TO PROCESS TONS INPUT TO PROCESS TONS INPUT TO PROCESS TONS PRODUCED
CLAY/FL YASHS INT	ER						
3-05-009-02 3-05-009-03	FLYASH CLAY/COKE NATURAL CLAY OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	110. 55.0 24.0			•		TONS FINISHED PRODUCT TONS FINISHED PRODUCT TONS FINISHED PRODUCT TONS PRODUCED
COAL CLEANING							•
3-05-010-01 3-05-010-02 3-05-010-03 3-05-010-99	THERM/FLUID BED THERM/FLASH THERM/MULTILOUVRD OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	20.0 16.0 25.0					TONS COAL DRIED TONS COAL DRIED TONS COAL DRIED TONS COAL GLEAMED
GGNCRETE BATCHI	NG						
3-05-011-01 3-05-011-20 3-05-011-21 3-05-011-99	GENERAL ASBEST/CEMNT POTS ROAD SURFACE OTHER/NOT CLASFO	0 • 20° 0 • 20	0. 0.	0.	o. o.	0.	CUBIC YARDS CONCRETE PRODUCED TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT
FIBERGLASS MFG							
3-05-012-01 3-05-012-02	RE VERBENC—REGENEX RE VERBENC—RECUPE X	1.00					TONS MATERIAL PROCESSED TONS MATERIAL PROCESSED

A' INDICATES ASH CONTENT AND 'S' INDICATES SULFUR CONTENT OF THE FUEL, ON A PERCENT BASIS (BY WEIGHT)

FIBERGLASS MFG (C	ONTINUED)	/ P O U	N D SiE N I	T T E Q .	PERUNIT		
3-09-012-03 3-05-012-04 3-05-012-05 3-09-012-99 FRIT PFG	ELECTRIC IND PAC FORMING LINE CURING OVER OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	9. 9. 50.0 7.00	ŠÚR _.	NOX	HC	co	U N I T S TONS MATERIAL PROCESSED TONS MATERIAL PROCESSED TONS MATERIAL PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
3-05-013-01 3-05-013-99	ROTARY FNC CENT OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	16.0					TONS CHARGE TONS CHARGED
GLASS MFG							
3-05-014-01 3-05-014-10 3-05-014-11 3-05-014-12 3-05-014-99	SODAL INE GENL FNC RAM MAT REC/STORG BATCHING/MIXING MOLTEN HOLD TANKS OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	\$ - 90	o. o.	٥.	٥.	0.	TONS GLASS PRODUCED TONS PROCESSED TIMS PROCESSED TONS PROCUCED
GYPSUM MFG							
3~05-015-01 3-05-015-02 3-05-015-03 3-05-015-04 3-05-015-99	RW MTL DRYER PRIMARY GRINDER CALCINER CONVEYING OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	1.00 90.0 0.70	·				TUNS THEOUGHPUT TONS THEOUGHPUT TONS THEOUGHPUT TONS THEOUGHPUT TONS THEOUGHPUT
LIME MFG	,						
3-05-016-01 3-05-016-02 3-05-016-03 3-05-016-04 3-05-016-99	PRIMARY CRUSHING SECNDRY CRUSHING CALCINNG-VERTKILN CALCINNG-ROTYKILN OTMER/NOT CLASIFD	31.0 2.00 8.00 200.	0 .	٥. ••	0. 0.	0. 0.	TONS PECCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
MIREPAL WEEL							
3-05-017-01 3-05-017-02 3-05-017-03 3-05-017-04 3-05-017-05 3-05-017-99	CUPDLA REVERB FNC BLOW CHAMBER CURING OVEN COOLER OTHER/NOT CLASIFC	22.0 5.00 17.0 4.00 2.00	0.02				TI'NS CHAPGE TONS CHARGE TONS CHARGE TONS CHAPGE TONS CHAPGE TONS PROCESSED
PERLITE MPG							,
3-05-018-01 3-05-018-99	VERTICAL FNC GEN OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	21.0					TONS CHAPGE Tons processed
PHESPHATE ROCK							
3-05-019-01 3-05-019-02/ 3-05-019-03 3-05-019-04 3-05-019-99	DRYING GRINDING TRANSFER/STORAGE OPEN STORAGE OTHER/MOT CLASIFO	15.0 20.0 2.00 40.0					TONS PHOSPHATE ROCK TONS PHOSPHATE ROCK TONS PHOSPHATE ROCK TONS PHOSPHATE ROCK TONS PROCESSED
STONE QUARY/PRO	c .						
3-05-020-01 3-05-020-02 3-05-020-03 3-05-020-05 3-05-020-06 3-05-020-06 3-05-020-06 3-05-020-09 3-05-020-09 SALT FINING	PRIMARY CRUSHING SEC CRUSH/SCREEN IERT CRUSH/SCREEN RECRUSH/SCREENING FINES MILL SCREEN/CUNY/HNDL OPEN STORAGE CUT STORAGE CUT STORAGE BLASTING-GENERAL DTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0.50 1.50 6.00 5.00 6.00 2.00	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0.	0	TONS FAN MATERIAL TONS PAN MATERIAL TONS PAN MATERIAL TONS PAN MATERIAL TONS PAN MATERIAL TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT STORED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
3-05-021-01	GENERAL		0.				TONS PINED
POTASH PRODUCTE	ON						
	MINE-GRIND/DRY OTHER/NOT CLASIFD		0.				TONS ORE TONS PROCESSED
CALCIUM BORATE							
	MINING/PROCESSING GTHER/NOT CLASIFD				0.		TONS PRODUCT TONS PROCESSED
MG CARBONATE							
3-05-024-01 3-65-024-99	MINE/PROCESS OTHER/NOT CLASIFO				0.		TONS PRODUCT TONS PROCESSED
SAND/GRAVEL							
	CRUSHING/SCREEN OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0.10	0.	0.	٥.	0.	TONS PRODUCT TONS PROCESSED
DIATOMAÇGUSERTH			1				
3-05-026-01			0.	٥.	0.	٥.	TONS PRODUCT

INDUSTRIAL PROCES -MI		PART.	O U N D S SOX	O B T T I M B Kor	P. É.R MG	NN 1 4	UNITS
3-05-010-99	DTHER/NOT CLASIFO						TONS PROCESSED
ASBESTOS MINING	•						•
3-05-031-03 3-05-031-03 3-05-031-04 3-05-031-06 3-05-031-06 3-05-031-08 3-05-031-09 3-05-031-10 3-05-031-11 3-05-031-12	COBBING LOADING LOADING CONVEY/HAUL ASBES CONVEY/HAUL WASTE UNLGAD ING STRIPPING VENTILATION STOCKPILING TAILINGS OTHER/NOT CLASED		0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0.	TONS OF DRE TONS OF DRE TONS OF DRE TONS OF DRE TONS OF DRE TONS OF DRE TONS OF DRE TONS OF DRE TONS OF DRE TONS OF DRE TONS OF DRE TONS OF DRE TONS OF DRE TONS OF DRE TONS OF PROCESSEO
A SBESTOS MILLIN			_	_	_	_	
3-05-032-01 3-05-032-02 3-05-032-03 3-05-032-04 3-05-032-05 3-05-032-06 3-05-032-99	ORYING RECRUSHING SCREENING FIBERIZING BAGGING		0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
MINING-SPEC MAT	L						•
	OPEN PIT-ORILLING OPEN PIT-COBBING UNDERGRO-VENTILAT LOADING CONVEY/HAUL MATL CONVEY/HAUL MASTE UNLOADING STRIPPING STOCKPILE PRIMARY CRUSHER SECGNDARY GRUSHER ORE CONCENTRATOR		00	0.000	0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	0.	TONS OF MATERIAL TONS OR MATERIAL TONS OF MATERIAL
OTHER/NOT CLAST	F O			•			
3-05-999-99 INDUSTRIAL PROCES							TONS PRODUCT
PROCESS HEATER					•		
3-06-001-01 3-06-001-02 3-06-001-03 3-06-001-04	OIL GAS OIL GAS	840. 0.02 20.0 20.0	6,720. S 0.03 S 160. S 030. S	2.900. 0.23 69.0 230.	140. 0.03 3.34 30.0	0. 0. 0. 0.	1000 BAPAFLS DIL BURNED 1000 CURIC FEFT GAS BURNED 1000 GALLTYS DIL BURNED MILLION CUBIC FEFT BURNED
FLUID CRACKERS							
3-06-002-01	GENERAL (FCC)	242.	493.	71.0	220.	13,700.	1000 BAPRELS FRESH FEED
MOV-BED CAT-CRA	CK						
3-06-003-01	GENERAL (TCC)	17.0	60.0	5.00	87.0	3,800.	1000 BAPRELS FRESH FEED
BLCH-DEWN SYSTM							
3-06-004-01 3-06-004-02	W/CONTROLS W/O CONTROLS	0. 0.	0. 0.	0.	5.00 300.	o.	1000 BARRELS REFINERY CAPACITY 1000 BARRELS REFINERY CAPACITY
PACCESS DRAINS							ARCH DICCOM E MASTE MATER
	GEN M/CONTROL GEN M/O CONTROL	0. 0.	o. o.	, 0.	3.00 210.	0.	1000 BARRELS WASTE WATER 1000 BARRELS WASTE WATER
VACUUM JETS							
3-06-006-01 3-06-006-02	H/CONTROL H/O CONTROL	0.	0.	0.	130.	0.	1000 BARRELS VACUUM DISTILLATIO
CCCLING TOWERS						_	
3-06-007-01		0.	٥.	0.	6.00	0.	MILLION GALLONS COOLING WATER
M! SCELLANEOUS							
3-06-008-01 3-06-008-02 3-06-08-03 3-06-08-04 3-06-008-05 'A' INDICATES ASH COM	PIPE/VALVE-FLANGE VESL RELIEF VALUE PUMP SEALS COMPRESE SEALS OTHER-GENL TENT AND 'S' INDICATES SUL	0. 0. 0. 0. FUR CONTENT	'O. O. O. O. O. TOF THE FUEL, 1	O. O. O. O. O. ON A PERCENT BAS	28.0 11.0 17.0 3.00 10.0	0. 0. 0. 0.	1000 BARPELS REFINERY CAPACITY 1000 BARRELS REFINERY CAPACITY 1000 BARRELS REFINERY CAPACITY 1000 BARRELS REFINERY CAPACITY 1000 BARRELS REFINERY CAPACITY

INDUSTRIAL PROCES -P	ETROLEUM INDRY (CONTINUED)				PER_UNI		
FLARES		PART	\$0X	KON	HC	CO	UNITS
3-04-00 9-9 9	NATURAL GAS OTHER/HOT CLASIFO			0.			MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET
SCUDGE CONVERT	ER						
3-06-010-01	GENERAL						TONS PROCESSED
ASPHALT ORIDIZ	ER						
3-06-011-01 3-06-011-99	GENERAL OTHER/NOT CLASSED						TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
FLUID CGKING							
3-06-012-01 3-06-012-02 3-06-012-03 3-06-012-04	COOLING OPER TRANSPORTATION.	523.					1000 BARRELS FRESH FEED 1000 BARRELS FRESH FEED 1000 BARRELS FRESH FEED 1000 BARRELS FRESH FEED
CATALYTIC REFOR	RM'						
3-06-013-01	GENERAL						1000 BARPELS FRESH FEFD
OTHER/NOT CLASS	I FD						
	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS PROCESSED BARRELS-PROCESSED
INCUSTRIAL PROCES	-4000 PRODUCTS						
SULFATE PULPNG							
3-07-001-02 3-07-001-03 3-07-001-03 3-07-001-05 3-07-001-07 3-07-001-07 3-07-001-08	MULT-SFFECT EVAP RECYY BOLR/DCEVAP SMELT DISSOLY TNK LIME KILNS	0. 0. 0. 151. 2.00 45.0 0. 72.0	0. 0. 5.00 0. 0. 0.			0. 6. 3. 60.0 10.0 0.	AIR-DRY TINS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-DRY TOMS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-DRY TOMS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-DRY TOMS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-DRY TOMS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-DRY TOMS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-DRY TOMS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-DRY TOMS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-DRY TOMS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-DRY TOMS UNBLEACHED PULP
SULFITE PULPING	G						. i
3-07-002-01 3-07-002-02 3-07-002-03 3-07-002-04 3-07-002-05 3-07-002-05	SULFITE TOWER DIGESTER SMELT TANK EVAPORATORS				0. 0. 0.		AIR-DRY TONS UNRIFACHED PULP AIR-DRY TONS UNRIFACHED PULP AIR-DRY TONS UNBIFACHED PULP AIR-DRY TONS UNBIFACHED PULP AIR-TRY TONS UNBIFACHED PULP TONS AIP DRY PULP
PULPBOARD MFG							:
3-07-004-02	PAPERODARD—GEN Fiberboard—Gen Other/Not_Clasifo	0. 0.60					TONS FINISHED PRODUCT TIMS FINISHED PRODUCT TONS FINISHED PRODUCT
PRESSURE TREAT	IN G						
3-67-005-01 3-07-005-59	CREOSOTE OTHER/NOT CLASIFO				•		TONS OF WOOD TREATED
TALLCIL/RCSIN							•
3-07-00 6- 01	GENERAL						TONS OF PRODUCT
PLYMCOD/PART BOX	ARO						
3-07-007-02	VENEER DRYER Sanding Other/not clasifd	٥.	0. 0-	0.	0.	0. 0.	TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
SAWMILL OPERATI	15						
3-07-008-99	OTHER/NOT CLASIFO						TONS PROCESSED
EXCELSION MFG							
3-07-009-99	OTHER/NOT CLASIFO						TONS PROCESSED
CORK PROCESSING	•						
3-07-010-99	OTHER/NOT CLASIFO						TONS PROCESSED
FURNITURE NEG							
3-07-020-99	OTHER/NOT CLASIFD						TONS PROCESSED
OTHER/NOT CLASS	lfo						

3-07-999-99 SPECEFY IN REMARK

TONS PROCESSED

INDUSTRIAL PROCES	-METAL FABRICATION	PART	PQUNDS SOX	EMITTED NOX	PER UNIT HC	co		UNITS
1 RON/STEEL								
3~09+001 - 02	MISC HARDWARE FARM MACHINERY OTHER/NOT CLASIFO		0. 0.	0. 0.		0	TONS	OF PRODUCT OF PRODUCT PROCESSED
PLATING OPERATOR	MS							
3-09-010-99	OTHER/NOT CLASIFO						TONS	PLATED
CAN MAKING OPEN	s							
3-09-020-99	OTHER/NOT CLASIFD						TONS	PRODUCT
MACHINING OPER								
3-09-030-01 3-09-030-02 3-09-030-03 3-09-030-04 3-09-030-05 3-09-030-09	ORILLING-SP MATL MILLING-SP MATL REAMING-SP MATL GRINDING-SP MATL SAWING-SP MATL HOMING-SP MATL OTHER-SP MATL		0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	TONS TONS TONS TONS	PROCESSED PROCESSED PROCESSED PROCESSED PROCESSED PROCESSED PROCESSED
OTHER/NOT CLASE	F D							
3-09-999-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TUNS	PPDCESSED
INCUSTRIAL PROCES	-LEATHER PRODUCTS							
OTHER/NOT CLASI	FD							
3-20-999-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS	PROCESSED
INCUSTRIAL PROCES	-TEXTILE MFG							
GENERAL FABRICS								
	TARN PREP/BLEACH OTHER/NGT SPECIFD GS							PROCESSED
3-30-002-99	OTHER/NGT SPECIFO						TONS	PROCESSED
CARPET OPERATNS								
3-30-003-99	OTHER/NOT SPECIFO						TONS	PROCESSED
INDUSTRIAL PROCES	**********							
3-90-031 -9 9 811UMINOUS COAL	OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	0.	٥.	0.	o.	0.	TONS	BURNED
3-90-002-01 3-90-002-03 3-90-002-04 3-90-002-06 3-90-002-06 3-90-002-09 3-90-002-99	CEMENT KILN/DRYER LIME KILN KAOLIN KILN BRICK KILN/DRY GYPSUM KILN/ETC CDAL DRYERS ROCK/GRAVEL DRYER OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS	HURNED AUPNED BURNED BURNED BURNED BURNED BURNED BURNED BURNED BURNED
RESIDUAL CIL					•			
3-90-004-01 3-90-004-03 3-90-004-03 3-90-004-03 3-90-004-05 3-90-004-07 3-90-004-09 3-50-004-10 3-90-004-11 3-90-004-13 3-90-004-13 3-90-004-15 3-90-004-30 3-90-004-30 3-90-004-30	LIME KILM KAOLIN KILN HETAL MELTING BAICK KILN/DRY GYPSUM KILM/ETC GLASS FURNACE ROCK/GRAVEL DRYER FRIT SMELTER PERLITE FURNACE FEED/GRAIN DRYING FOOD-DRY/COM/ETC FERTILIZER ORYING FULPBOGARD-ORYERS PLYMOOD-DRYERS PLYMOOD-DRYERS PULP-REGOV BOILEA	0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0.	0.	0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 100	GALLONS BUPNED GALLONS PURNED GALLONS BURNED
DISTILLATE OIL								
3-90-005-01 3-90-005-02 3-90-005-03	ASPHALT DRYER CEMENT KILN/DRYER LIME KILN	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	o. o.	1 000	GALLONS BURNED GALLONS BURNED GALLONS BURNED

DISTILLATE DIL (COM	ITINUED)		JNDS EM SOX	ITTED (PER UNIT HC	CÓ	2 T I N U
3-90-005 -04 3-90-005-05	KACLIN KILN METAL MELTING	PART 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED
3-90-005+06 3-90-005-07	BRICK KILN/DRY GYPSUM KILN/ETC	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0-	Ŏ.	1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED
3-90-005-09	GLASS FURNACE ROCK/GRAYEL DRYER FRIT SMELTER	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	o. o.	1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED
3-90-005-11	PERLITE FURNACE FEED/GRAIN ORYING	o. o.	0. 0.	o. o.	ŏ.	ö.	1000 GALLONS BURNED
3-90-005-31	FODD-DAY/COOK/ETC FERTILIZER DRYING	0.	ő. 0.	0.	0. 0.	0.	1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED
3-90-005-50	PULPBOARD-CRY ERS PLYMOOD-DRYERS	0. 0.	0. 0.	g.	o. o.	0.	1000 GALLUNS BURNED 1000 GALLUNS BURNED
3-90-005-92 3-90-00 5-9 9	PULP-RECOV BOILER OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0- 0-	o.	0.	0. 0.	o. o.	1990 GALLONS BURNED 1990 GALLONS BURNED
NATURAL GAS							
3-90-006-01 3-90-006-02	ASPHALT DRYER CEMENT KILN/DRYER	0. 0.	0. 0.	o. o.	o.	o. o.	MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED
3-50-006-03	LIME KILN KAOLIN KILN	0. 0.	Ŏ.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	MILLION CURIC FEET BURNED MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED
3-90 -0 06 -0 5	METAL MELTING	0.	0.	0.	0.	0.	MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED .
3-90-006-06	BRICK KILN/DRYS GYPSUM KILN ETC	0. 0.	o.	o.	o. o.	o. o.	MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED
3-90-006-05	GLASS FURNACE	ò.	0.	٥.	٥.	0.	MILLION CURIC FEET BURNED
3-90-006-09	ROCK/GRAVEL DRYER FRIT SMELTER	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. v.	o. 9.	0.	MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED :
	PERLITE FURNACE	ŏ.	0-	0.	ŏ.	0.	MILLION CUBIC FEET BUF'ED
3-90-006-30	FEED/GRAIN DRYING FOOD-CRY/COOK/ETC	o. o.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	o. o.	MILLION CURIC FEET BURNED
3-90-006-32	FERTILIZER DRYING	ŏ.	ŏ.	ŏ.	ŏ.	v.	MILLION CURIC FEFT BURNED
	PULP BO AR 5-DR YERS PLYWOOD-ORY ERS	0. 0.	o.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0.	MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED .
	PULP-RECOV BOILER	ŭ.	ö.	o.	0.	0.	MILLION CUBIC BEET BURNED
3-90-006-99	OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	0.	٥.	٥.	0.	٥.	MILLION CURIC PEET BURNED
PROCESS GAS 3-90-007-01	COZBLAST FURNACE	٥.	٥.	٥.	0.	0.	MILLIAN CUBIC FEET RUPNED
	OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	o.	ě:	š:	o.	o.	MILLION CURIC FEET BUPNED
CGKE		_	_	_	_	_	
	MINERAL WOOL FURN OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0. 0.	o. o.	0.	0. 0.	o.	TONS BURNED TONS
WECD							
3-90-009-99	OTHER/NOT CLASEFO	0.	٥.	0.	0.	0.	TONS BURNED
LIC PET GAS ILPE	OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0.	0.	٥.	0.	٥.	1000 GALLONS BUPNED
OTHER/NOT CLASE		0.	٠.	٠.	U•	٧.	Title dar Ems biract
3-90-999-97	SPECIFY IN REPARK	0.	0.	٥.	0-	٥.	MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED
3-90-999-99 3-90-999-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK	0. 0.	o. o.	o.	o. o.	٥.	TONS RUSNED
INCUSTRIAL PROCES -	*****			•			
3-99-999-99							TONS PPOCESSED
PCINT'SC EVAP -	CLEANING SOLVENT						
ORYCL EANING							
	PERCHLORETHYLENE	0.	0.	0.	210.	0.	TONS CLOTHES CLEANED
4-01-001-02 Degreasing	STODDARD	ō.	ő.	ŏ.	305.	ŏ.	TONS CLOTHES CLEANED
4-01-002-01 4-01-002-02	STODDARD TRICHLORGE THANE	0.	0.	0.	,	0.	TONS SOLVENT USED TONS SOLVENT USED
4-01-002-03	PERCHLORGET HYLENE						TUNS SOLVENT USED
4-G1-002+05	METHYLENE CHLORDE TRICHLORDETHYLENE OTHER/NOT CLASIFD						TONS SOLVENT USED TONS SOLVENT USED TONS SOLVENT USED
0THER/NOT CLASIF							
	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS SOLVENT USED
	SURFACE COATING						
PAINT	*************						
4-02-001-01	GENERAL	0.	0.	0.	1,120.	٥.	TONS COATING

POINT SC EVAP -SURFAC			EMITTE SOX	D PE	R UNIT HÇ	co	UNITS
← 02-003-01	GENERAL				1.000.		TONS COATING
LAQUER					.,		1043 CONTING
4-02-004-01	GENERAL				1.540.		TONS COATING
ENAMEL							
4-02-005-01	GENERAL	0.	ò.	0.	840.	0.	TONS COATING
PRIMER							
	CENTRAL						
	GENERAL				1,320.		TONS COATING
COATING OVEN							
4-02-008-01	GENERAL						TONS COATING
SOLVENT							
4-62-009-01	GENERAL						TONS COATING
					•		TONS COMPLING
OTHER/NOT CLASE							
4-02-99 9-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS COATING
POINT SC EVAP	-PETROL PROD STG						
4-03-001-01		0.	0.	0.	80.3	0.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-02 4-03-001-03	Breath—Crude Work ing-gasol ine	o. o.	0. 0.	0. 0.	54.8 9.00	o. o.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-601-04	WORK I NG-CRU DE	0.	0.	0.	7.30	0.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPWT
4-03-001-05 4-03-001-06	BREATH-JET FUEL BREATH-KERDSENE	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	25.2 13.1	0. 0.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-07	BREATH-DIST FUEL	٥.	0.	o.	13.1	0.	1000 GALLONS STOPAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-08 4-03-001-09	BR EATH-BENZENE BREATH-CYCLOHEX	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	18.3 20.8	0.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-63-001-10	BREATH-CYCLOPENT	0.	0.	0.	58.4	0.	1000 GALLONS STURAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-11 4-03-001-12	ereath-Heptane Breath-Hexane	0. 0.	0. 0.	g. 0.	11.3 32.1	o.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-13	BREATH-ISOOCTANE	0.	0.	0.	13.9	0.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-14 4-03-001-15	BREATH-ISOPENTANE BREATH-PENTANE	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	142.	o.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-16	BREATH-TOLUENE	0.	0.	0.	5.84	0.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-50 4-03-001-51	NORKING-JET FUEL NORKING-KEROSENE	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 9.	2.40 1.00	o. o.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-G01-52	HORKING-DIST FUEL	0.	0.	0.	1.00	0.	1309 GALLONS THRCUGHPUT
4-03-001-53 4-03-001-54	WORKING-BENZENE WORKING-CYCLOHEX	0. 0.	0. 0.	0., 0.	2.00 2.30	0.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
← 03 − 001−55	WORKING-CYCLOPENT	0.	9.	0.	6.40	ō.	LOUD GALLONS THÀ PUGHPUT
4-03-001-56 4-03-001-57	HORKING—HEPTANE WORKING—HEXANE	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	1.20 3.60	o. o.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-001-58	WORKING-I SOOC TANE	0.	0.	0.	1.50	0.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-001-59 4-G3-001-60	NORK ING- I SOPENT NORK ING-PENT ANE	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	15.7 10.6	o.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
FLUATING ROOF	WORKING-TOLUENE	0.	ă.	ō.	0.64	ŏ.	1900 GALLONS THE DUGHPUT
		_	_	_			1000 C111 CNC CTD04CC C484C1TV
4-03-002-01 4-03-002-02	STAND STG-GASOLN WORKING-PRODUCT	0.	0 •	0.	12.0	0.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-002-03	STANC STG-CRUDE	0.	0.	٥.	10.6	0.	1000 GALLENS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-002-04 -4-03-002-05	WORK IN G-CRUDE STAND STG-JETFUEL	0.	0.	0.	0. 4.38	0.	1000 GALLONS STOPAGE CAPACITY
4-03-002-06	STAND STG-KEROSNE STAND STG-DIST FL	0.	0.	`.	1.90 1.90	o- o-	1000 GALLONS STURAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STURAGE CAPACITY
,4-03-002-07 ,4-03-002-08	STAND STG-BENZERE	0. 0.	0. 0.	o. o.	2.70	ŏ.	1000 GALLENS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-002-09	STAND STG-CYCLHEX	0-	0.	0.	3,03 8.76	o.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-002-10 4-03-002-11	STAND STG-CYCLPEN STAND STG-HEPTARE	0. 0.	0. 0.	o.	1.64	0.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-002-12 4-03-002-13	STAND STG-HEXANE STANC STG-ISOCCTN	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	4.75 2.01	0. 0.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-002-14	STAND STG-150PENT	ŏ.	٥.	0.	20.8	٥.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-002-15	STAND STG-PENTANE STAND STG-TOLUENE	0. 0.	0. 0.	o. o.	13.9 0.88	0. 0.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STURAGE CAPACITY
VAR-VAPER SPACE 4-03-003-02		0.	0.	0.	10.2	0.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-003-03	WORKING-JET FUEL	0.	0.	0.	2.30	٥.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4~03 - 003 - 04 4 - 03 - 003 - 05		0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	1.00	0. 0.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-003-06	WORK ING-BENZENE	0.	0.	0.	2.30	0.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-003-07 4-03-003-08		0.	0. 0.	o. o.	2.60 7.20	0.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-003-09	WORK ING-HEPT ANE	0.	0.	0.	1.40	0.	1000 GALLONS THEOUGHPUT
4-03-003-10 4-03-003-11	WORKING-HEXANE WORKING-ISOOCTANE	0.	0. 9.	0. 0.	4.90 1.70	o. o.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-003-12	WORKING—ISOPENT	0	0.	0.	17.8	0.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-003-13 4-03-003-14	WORKING-PENTANE WORKING-TOLUENE	0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	12.0 0.73	o. o.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
DTHER/NOT CLASS		-				. •	

4-03-999-99 SPECIFY IN REMARK

1/75 C-20 **EMISSION FACTORS**

1000 GAL STORED

POINT-SC EVAP	-MISC ORGANIC STOR	P _. 0 Pärt	UNDS EM SOX	T.T T E D NOX	PER UNIT HC	co	UNITS
OTHER/NOT CLASE	fo						
4-04-001-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS STORED
POINT SC EVAP	-printing press						
DRYEAS							
4-05-001-01	GENERAL			. 0.			TONS" SOLVENT
	-PETROL MRKT-TRANS						
TANK CARS/TRUCK	s						;
4-06-001-01	LOAD(SPLASH)-GASO	o.	Q.	o.	12.4	o.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED
4~06-001-02 4-06-001-03	LOAD (SPLASH)—CRUD LOAD (SPLASH)—JET	0. 0.	0. 0.	o. o.	10.6 1.84	0. 0.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED'
4-06-001-04	LOAD(SPLASH)-KERO LOAD(SPLASH)-DIST	0. 0.	0.	0.	0.88	0.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED
4-06-001-05	LOAD I SUBMI - GASOLN	.0.	ő.	ŏ.	4.10	0.	1000 GALLUNS TRANSFERRED
4-06-001-27 4-06-001-28	LOAD(SUBM)-CRUDE LOAD(SUBM)-JET FL	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	3.8J 0.9l	0.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED 1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED
4-06-001-29	LOAD (SUBM) - KEROSN	٥.	0.	0.	0.45	0.	LOGO GALLONS TRANSFERRED
4-06-061-30 4-06-001-51	LOAD(SUBM)-CIST UNLOAD-GASOLINE	0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0.48 2.10	0. 0.	1900 GALLONS TRANSFERRED 1900 GALLONS TRANSFERRED
4-06-001-52	UNLOAD-CRUDE OIL	0.	0.	٥.	1.98	٠.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED
4-06-001 -5 3 4-06-001-54		o. o.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0.45 0.23	o.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED 1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED
4-06-001-55		٥.	0.	ō.	0.24	ō.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED
MARINE VESSELS			_				
4-06-002-01 4-06-002 -0 2	LOADING-GASOLINE LOADING-CRUDE DIV	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	2.88 2.58	0. 0.	LOGO GALLONS TRANSFERRED
4-06-002-03	LOADING-JET FUEL	0.	0.	0.	0.60	¢.	1300 GALLUNS TRANSFERPED
4-06-002-04 4-06-002-05	LOADING-REROSENE LOADING-DIST CIL	o.	0. 0.	e. 0.	0.27 0.29	0. 0.	1000 GALLENS TRANSFERRED 1000 GALLENS TRANSFERRED
4-06-002-26	UNLDAD-GASOLINE	0.	0.	0.	2.52	٥.	1000 GALL'PIS TRANSFERRED
4-06-002-27 4-06-002-28	UNLOAD-CRUDE GIL UNLOAD-JET FUEL	0. 0.	o. o.	0.	2.25 0.52	0. 0.	1000 GALLENS TRANSFERRED
4-06-002-29 4-06-002-30	UNLOAD-KERDSENE UNLOAD-DIST OIL	o. o.	0. 0.	9.	0.24	0.	LODO GALLONS THANSFEPRED
UNDERGRD GASO S	ite						
4-06-003-01	SPLASH LOADING	0.	o.	v.	11.5	o.	1700 GALLONS TRANSFERRED
4-06-003-02 4-06-003-03	SUB LOAD-UNCONT SUB LOAD-OPN SYS	0. 0.	e. c.	0.	7.30 0.80	o.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED
4-06-003-04	SUB LOAD-CLS SYS	0.	0.	٥.	0,	0.	100C GALLONS TPANSFERRED
4-06-003-05	UNLDADING	0.	0.	v.	1.00	0.	1400 GALLONS TRAMSFERRED
FILL VEH GAS TA	NK VAP DISP LOSS	0.	٥.	٥.	11.0	o.	LUCO GALLONS PUMPED
4-06-004-02	LIQ SPILL LOSS -MISC HC EVAP	ö.	ō.	ŏ.	0.67	ō.	1000 GALLONS PHAPED

OTHER/NOT CLASS	FC						1
	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TCNS PROCESSER
	-GOV ERNMENT						
PUNICIPAL INGI							1
	SINGLE CHAMBER	30.0 15.0	2.50 2.50	2.00	1.50	35.0 20.0	TONS BURNED
5-01-002-01 5-01-002-02 5-61-002-03	LANDSCAPE/PRUNING	16.0 17.0	1.00	6.00 2.00	30.0	65.0 60.0	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED HUNDREDS OF GALLONS
INCINERATOR							
	PATHOLOGICAL .	8.00	0.	3.00	0.	0.	TONS BURNED
5—01—005—06 5—01—005—07 5—01—005—99		00. 2 0. 0	1.00 2.00	5.00 5.00	1.00 20.0	60.0	TONS DRY SLUDGE TONS BUPNED TINS BUPNED
ALX.FUEL/NO EMS	NS .						
5-01-900-05	RESIDUAL OIL DISTILLATE OIL NATURAL GAS LPG-	0. 0. 0. 9.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	1000 GALLONS 1000 GALLONS MILLION CUBIC FEET- 1000 GALLONS
=							

AUX.FUEL/NO EMSNS (COM	TT (NUED)	POUNDS PART	E M I T	TEO P#	R UNIT	čo	ยทัรสร
5-01-900-97 5-01-900-98 5-01-900-99	OTHER/NOT CLASIFD OTHER/NOT CLASIFD OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	0. 0.	0. 0.	0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	MILLION CUBIC FEET 1000 GALLONS TONS
	-EUN1-NND3- ++x++++++++						
INCINERATOR GEN	-						
5-02-001-01 5-02-001-02 5-02-001-03 5-02-001-04 5-02-001-05	MULTIPLE CHAMBER SINGLE CHAMBER CONTROLLED AIR GONICAL; FEFUSE CONICAL WOOD	1.00 15.0 1.40 20.0 7.00	2.50 2.50 1.50 2.00 0.10	3.00 2.00 10.0 5.00 1.00	3.00 15.0 0. 20.0 11.0	10.0 20.0 0 60.0	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TOMS BURNED
OPEN BURNING							
5-02-002-01	мара	17.0		2.52	4.00	50 .0	TORS BURRED
APARTHENT INCIN							
5-02-003-01 5-02-003-02	FLUE FED-MODIFIED	30-0 6-00	0.50 0.50	3.00 10.0	15.0 3.00	20.0 10.0	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
INC INERATOR							
5-02-005-05 5-02-005-06 5-02-005-99	PATHOLOGICAL SLUDGE OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	8.00 100.	1.00	3.00 5.00	1.00	0.	TONS BURNED Tons dry sludge Tons. Burned
AUX.FUEL/NO EMS	NS						
5-02-900-04 5-02-900-05 5-02-900-06 5-02-900-10 5-02-900-97 5-02-900-98 5-02-900-99	RESIDUAL OIL DISTILLATE OIL NATURAL GAS LPG OTHER/NOT CLASIFD OTHER/NOT CLASIFD OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	1000 GALLONS 1000 GALLONS MILLION CUBIC FEET 1000 GALLONS MILLION CUBIC FEFT 1000 GALLONS TONS
SOLID WASTE	-INDUSTRIAL +====================================						
INCINERATOR							
5-03-001-01 5-03-001-02 5-03-001-03 5-03-001-04 5-03-001-05 5-03-001-06	MULTIPLE CHAMBER SINGLE CHAMBER CONTROLLED AIR CONICAL REFUSE CONICAL WOOD OPEN PIT	7.00 15.0 1.40 20.0 7.00	2.50 2.50 1.50 2.00 0.10	3.00 2.00 10.0 5.00 1.00	3.00 15.0 0. 20.0 11.0	10.0 20.0 0. 60.0 130.	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS OF WASTE
OPEN BURNING							
5-03-002-01 5-03-002-02 5-03-002-03 5-03-002-04	NOOD REFUSE AUTO BODY COMPTS COAL REFUSE PILES	17-0 16-0 100- 0-90	0. 1.00 0. 1.10	2.00 6.00 4.00 0.10	4.00 30.0 30.0 0.50	50.0 85.0 125. 2.50	. TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED CUBIC YARDS OF PILE
AUTO BODY INCIN	AT						
	W/O AFTERBURNER W/ AFTERBURNER	2.00 1.50		0.10 0.02	0.50 0.	2.50 0.	AUTOS BURNED AUTOS BURNED
RAIL CAR BURNIN	G						
5-03-004-01	OPEN						CARS BURNED
INCINERATOR							
	OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	100.	1.00	5.00	1.00	0.	TONS DRY SLUDGE TONS BURNED
AUX.FUEL/NO EMS		_	_	_			
5-03-900-05 5-03-900-06 5-03-900-07 5-03-900-10 5-03-900-58	RESIDUAL OIL DISTILLATE DIL NATURAL GAS PROCESS GAS L P G OTHER/NOT CLASIFO DTHER/NOT CLASIFO OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	1000 GALLONS 1000 GALLONS MILLION CUBIC FEET MILLION CUBIC FEET 1000 GALLONS MILLION CUBIC FEET 1000 GALLONS TONS
MISCELLANEOUS	-FEDRL NONEMITTERS						
OTHER/NOT CLASI	FD						
	SPECIFY IN REMARK						INSTALLATIONS (EACH) AREA/AGRES

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This report is a supplement for <u>Compilation</u> It contains revised and updated emission is combustion engine sources and for miscella	factors for various categor	on Factors, AP-42. ries of internal						
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