Note: This is an early version of the *AP 42, Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, Volume I Stationary Point and Area Sources.* EPA has made this available for historical reference purposes. The latest emission factors are available on the AP42 webpage.

The most recent updates to AP42 are located on the EPA web site at www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/

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
Research Triangle Park, North Carolina
January 1975

INSTRUCTIONS FOR INSERTING SUPPLEMENT NO. 4 INTO COMPILATION OF AIR POLLUTANT EMISSION FACTORS

- 1. Replace page iii/iv with new page iii/iv.
- 2. Replace page v/vi with new page v/vi.
- 3. Replace page xiii/xiv with new page xiii/xiv.
- 4. Replace page xv/xvi with new page xv/xvi.
- 5. Replace page 3.2.2-1/3.2.2-2 with corrected page 3.2.2-1/3.2.2-2.
- 6. Replace page 3.2.3-1/3.2.3-2 dated 2/72 with new pages 3.2.3-1 through 3.2.3-7 dated 1/75.
- 7. Replace page 3.2.5-1/3.2.5-2 dated 4/73 with new page 3.2.5-1/3.2.5-2 dated 1/75.
- 8. Insert new pages 3.2.6-1 through 3.2.6-3 dated 1/75 after page 3.2.5-2.
- 9. Insert new pages 3.2.7-1 through 3.2.7-5 dated 1/75 after page 3.2.6-3.
- 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.

	Issuance	Release Date
Compilation of	Air 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	
Introduction Section 3.1.1 Section 3.1.2	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.		1/75
Section 3.2.5 Section 3.2.6 Section 3.2.7 Section 3.2.8 Section 3.3.1 Section 3.3.3 Chapter 11	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	

CONTENTS

			Page
i ict	OF FI	GURES	xiii
		ABLES	xiți
	TRAC'		xvii
		CTION	1
1.		ERNAL COMBUSTION SOURCES	1.1-1
1.	1.1	BITUMINOUS COAL COMBUSTION	1.1-1
	1.1	1.1.1 General	1.1-1
		11.2 Emissions and Controls	1.1-1
		References for Section 1.1	1.1-4
	1.2	ANTHRACITE COAL COMBUSTION	1.2-1
	1.2	1.2.1 General	1.2-1
		1.2.2 Emissions and Controls	1.2-l
		References for Section 1.2	1.2-3
	1.3	FUEL OIL COMBUSTION	1.3-1
	1.5	1.3.1 General	1.3-1
		13.2 Emissions	1.3-1
		References for Section 1.3	1.3-3
	1.4	NATURAL GAS COMBUSTION	1.4-1
	1.7	1.4.1 General	1.4-1
		1.4.2 Emissions and Controls	1.4-i
		References for Section 1.4	1.4-3
	1.5	LIQUIFFIED PETROLEUM GAS CONSUMPTION	1.5-1
	1.5	151 General	1.5-1
		1.5.2 Emissions	1.5-1
		References for Section 1.5	1.5-1
	1.6	WOOD WASTE COMBUSTION IN BOILERS	1 .6 -1
	1.0	1.6.1 General	1.6-1
		1.6.2 Firing Practices	1.6-1
		1.6.3 Emissions	1.6-1
		References for Section 1.6	1.6-2
2.	SOL	ID WASTE DISPOSAL	2.1-1
٠.	2.1	REFUSE INCINERATION	2.1-2
		2.1.1 Process Description	2.1-2
		2.1.2 Definitions of Incinerator Categories	2.1-2
		2.1.3 Emissions and Controls	2.1-4
		References for Section 2.1	2.1-5
	2.2	AUTOMOBILE BODY INCINERATION	2.2-1
	,	2.2.1 Process Description	2.2-1
		2.2.2 Emissions and Controls	2,2-1
		References for Section 2.2	2.2-2
	2.3	CONICAL RUPNERS	2,3-1
		2.3.1 Process Description	2:3-1
		2.3.2 Emissions and Controls	2,3-1
		References for Section 2.3	2.3-3

CONTENTS-(Continued)

			Page
	2.4	OPEN BURNING	2.4-1
		2.4.1 General	2.4-1
		2.4.2 Emissions	2.4-1
		References for Section 2.4	2.4-2
	2.5	SEWAGE SLUDGE INCINERATION	2.5-1
		2.5.1 Process Description	2.5-1
		2.5.2 Emissions and Controls	2.5-1
_		References for Section 2.5	0.55
3.	INT	EKNAL COMBUSTION ENGINE SOURCES	
	DEF	INITIONS USED IN CHAPTER 3	1.1-1
	3.1	DIGUNAL VEHICLES	1 1 4
		3.1.1 Average Emission Factors for Highway Vehicles	1 1 6
		3.1.2 Light-Duty, Gasoline-Powered Vehicles	1 2 1
		3.1.3 Light-Duty, Diesel-Powered Venicles	1 1 1
		3.1.4 Heavy-Duty, Gasoline-Powered Vehicles	1 / 1
		3.1.3 Deavy-Duty, Diesel-Powered Vehicles	1 - 1
		3.1.6 Gaseous-rueled venicles	161
		3.1./ Motorcycles	171
	3.2	OFF-HIGHWAY, MOBILE SOURCES	2 1 1
		3.2.1 Aircraft	2 1 1
		3.2.2 Locomotives	2 2 1
		3.2.3 Inboard-Powered Vessels	2 2 1
		3.2.4 Outboard-Powered Vessels	2 4 1
		3.2.3 Small, General Utility Engines	2 5 1
		3.2.6 Agricultural Equipment	
		3.2.7 Heavy-Duty Construction Equipment	7.1
		3.2.0 Showmodiles	201
	3.3	OFF-HIGHWAY STATIONARY SOURCES	9 1 1
		3.3.1 Stationary Gas Turbines for Electric Utility Power Plants	7 1 1
		3.3.2 Heavy-Duty, General Utility, Gaseous-Fueled Engines	
		3.3.3 Gasoline and Diesel Industrial Engines	3.3-1
4.	EVAL	ORATION LOSS SOURCES	4.1-1
	4.1	DRI CLEANING	4.1-1
		4.1.1 General	4.1-1
		4.1.2 Emissions and Controls	4.1-1
		References for Section 4.1	4.1-2
	4.2	SURFACE CUATING	4.2-1
		4.2.1 Process Description	1.2-1
		4.2.2 Emissions and Controls	1.2-1
	4.2	References for Section 4.2	4.2-2
	4.3	PETROLEUM STORAGE	1.3-1
		4.3.1 General	1.3.1
		4.3.2 Emissions	1.3-1
r.	e	References for Section 4.3	1.3-1
		GASOLINE MARKETING	1.4-1
		4.4.1 General	1.4-1
		4.4.2 Emissions and Controls	1.4-1
•	CITE	References for Section 4.4	1.4-2
·.	CHEM	MICAL PROCESS INDUSTRY	5.1-1
	2.1 ,	ADIPIC ACID	5.1-1
		5.1.1 Process Description	.1-1
		5.1.2 Emissions	.1-1
		References for Section 5.1	

	CONTENTS—(Continued)	Dogs
	•	Page
10.2		10.3-1
10.3	10.2.1 Process Descriptions	10.3-1
	AND A P. Indiana	10.3-2
,	D. C	10.3-2
11. MIS	ORITANICOUS COURCES	11.1-1
11.1	POREST WILDEIDES	11.1-1 11.1-1
	11.1.1 Conerel	11.1-2
	11 1 2 E-missions and Controls	A-1
APPENDI		
		B-1
	FOR STATIONARY SOURCES	C-1
APPENDI	X C. NEDS SOURCE CLASSIFICATION CODES AND EMISSION THE CODES	
	LIST OF FIGURES	
	LIST OF FIGURES	Page
Figure	0.000 11 1 3	1.4-2
1.4-1	Lead Reduction Coefficient as Function of Boiler Load	
3.1.1-1	Average Speed Correction Factors for All Model Years Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Internal Combustion Engines	3.3.2-2
3.3.2-1	Fixed Roof Storage Tank	4.3-1
4.3-1	Double-deck Floating Roof Storage Tank	4.3-2
4.3-2 4.3-3	Variable Vapor Storage Tank	4.3-3
4.3-3 4.3-4	Adjustment Easter for Small diameter Fixed ROOf Tanks	4.3-5
4.4-1	Flowsheet of Petroleum Production, Refining, and Distribution Systems	4.4-3
4.4-2	Underground Storage Tank Vapor-recovery System	4.4-5
5.9-1	Flow Diagram of Typical Nitric Acid Plant Using Pressure Process	5.9-2
5.17-1	Basic Flow Diagram of Contact-Process Sulfuric Acid Plant Burning Elemental Sulfur	5.17 -2
5.17-2	Basic Flow Diagram of Contact-Process Sulfuric Acid Plant Burning Spent Acid	5.17-3
5.17-3	Sulfuric Acid Plant Feedstock Sulfur Conversion Versus Volumetric and Mass SO ₂ Emissions at	
	Various Inlet SO ₂ Concentrations by Volume	5.17-6
5.18-1	Basic Flow Diagram of Modified Claus Process with Two Converter Stages Used in Manufacturing	£ 10 5
	Sulfur	5.18 -2 6.9-2
6.9-1	Types of Orchard Heaters	6.9-3
6.9-2 7.1-1	Schematic Diagram of Primary Aluminum Production Process	7.1-3
7.1-1 7.5-1	Basic Flow Diagram of Iron and Steel Processes	7.5-2
7.6-1	Typical Flowsheet of Pyrometallurgical Lead Smelting	7.6-2
7.11-1	Secondary Lead Smelter Processes	7.11-2
8.1-1	Batch Hot-Mix Asphalt Plant	8.1-2
8.1-2	Continuous Hot-Mix Asphalt Plant	8.1-3
8.3-1	Basic Flow Diagram of Brick Manufacturing Process	8.3-2
8.6-1	Basic Flow Diagram of Portland Cement Manufacturing Process	8.6-2
8.11-1	Typical Flow Diagram of Textile-Type Glass Fiber Production Process	8.11-2
8.11-2	Typical Flow Diagram of Wool-Type Glass Fiber Production Process	8.11-2 9.1-2
9.1-1	Basic Flow Diagram of Petroleum Refinery	10.1-2
10.1.2-1	Forest Areas and U.S. Forest Service Regions	11.1-3
11.1-1	Potest Aleas and O.S. Potest Service Regions	1111
	LIST OF TABLES	Page
Table	 _	1 480
1.1-1	Range of Collection Efficiencies for Common Types of Fly-Ash Control Equipment	1.1-2
1.1-1	Emission Factors for Bituminous Coal Combustion without Control Equipment	1.1-3
1.2-1	Emissions from Anthracite Coal Combustion without Control Equipment	1.2-2
1.3-1	Emission Factors for Fuel Oil Combustion	1.3-2
1.4-1	Emission Factors for Natural-Gas Combustion	1.4-2
1.5-1	Emission Factors for LPG Combustion	1.5-2

xiii

LIST OF TABLES-(Continued)

Table		Page
1.6-1	Emission Factors for Wood and Bark Combustion in Boilers with No Reinjection	1.6-2
2.1-1	Emission Factors for Refuse Incinerators without Controls	2.1-3
2.1-2	Collection Efficiencies for Various Types of Municipal Incineration Particulate Control Systems.	2.1-3
2.2-1	Emission Factors for Auto Body Incineration	2.1-1
2.3-1	Emission Factors for waste incineration in Conical Rurners without Controls	2.3-2
2.4-1	Emission Factors for Open Burning	2.4-1
2.5-1	Emission Factors for Sewage Sludge Incinerators	2.5-2
3.1.1-1	Average Emission Factors for Highway Vehicles Based on Nationwide Statistics	3.1.1.6
3.1.2-1	Carbon Monoxide, Hydrocarbon, and Nitrogen Oxide Emission Factors for Light-Duty Vehicles	
3.1.2-2	at Low and High Altitude	3.1.2-2
0.11.2 2		
3.1.2-3	State of California only Light-Duty Vehicle Crankcase and Evaporative Hydrocarbon Emissions by Model Year for All	3.1.2-3
	Areas Except California	
3.1.2-4	Areas Except California Light-Duty Vehicle Crankcase and Evaporative Hydrocarbon Emissions by Model Year for	3.1.2-4
	California	
3.1.2-5	California Carbon Monoxide, Exhaust Hydrocarbon, and Nitrogen Oxide Deterioration Factors for	3.1.2-4
	Light-Duty, Gasoline-Powered Vehicles in All Areas Except California	2126
3.1.2-6	Carbon Monoxide, Exhaust Hydrocarbon, and Nitrogen Oxide Deterioration Factors for	3.1.2-6
	Light-Duty, Gasoline-Powered Vehicles in California	2127
3.1.2-7	Sample Calculation of Weighted Light-Duty Vehicle Annual Travel	3.1.2-7 3.1.2-8
	Particulate and Sulfur Oxide Emission Factors for Light-Duty, Gasoline-Powered Vehicles	
3.1.3-1	Emission Factors for Light-Duty, Diesel-Powered Vehicles	3.1.2-8 3.1.3-2
3.1.4-1		3.1.3-2
	Hydrocarbons, and Nitrogen Oxides	3.1.4-3
3.1.4-2	Exhaust Emission Deterioration Factors for Heavy-Duty, Gasoline-Powered Vehicles (California	3.1.4.3
	only), 1975 and Later Models	3.1.4-4
3.1.4-3	Sample Calculation of Weighted Heavy-Duty Vehicle Annual Travel	3.1.4-5
3.1.4-4	Sulfur Oxide and Particulate Emission Factors for Heavy-Duty, Gasoline-Powered Vehicles	3.1.4-5
3.1.5-1	Emission Factors for Heavy-Duty, Diesel-Powered Vehicles	3.1.5-2
3.1.6-1	Emission Factors by Model Year for Light-Duty Vehicles Using LPG, LPG/Dual Fuel, or	• • • • • •
	CNG/Dual Fuel	3.1.6-2
3.1.6-2	Emission Factors for Heavy-Duty Vehicles Using LPG or CNG/Duel Fuel	3.1.6-2
3.1.7-1	Emission Factors for Motorcycles	3.1.7-2
3.2.1-1	Aircraft Classification	3.2.1-2
3.2.1-2	Typical Time in Mode for Landing-Takeoff Cycle	3.2.1-3
3.2.1-3	Emission Factors per Aircraft Landing-Takeoff Cycle	3214
3.2.1-4	Modal Emission Factors	2216
3.2.2-1	Average Locomotive Emission Factors Based on Nationwide Statistics	3.2.2-1
3.2.2-2		3.2.2-2
3.2.3-1	Average Emission Factors for Commercial Motorships by Waterway Classification	3.2.3-2
3.2.3-2	Emission Factors for Commercial Steamships—All Geographic Areas	3.2.3-3
3.2.3-3	Diesel Vessel Emission Factors by Operating Mode	3.2.3-4
3.2.3-4	Average Emission Factors for Diesel-Powered Electrical Generators in Vessels	3.2.3-5
3.2.3-5	Average Emission Factors for Inboard Pleasure Craft	3.2.3-6
3.2.4-1	Average Emission Factors for Outboard Motors	3.2.4-1
3.2.5-1	Emission Factors for Small, General Utility Engines	3.2,5-2
3.2.6-1	Service Characteristics of Farm Equipment (Other than Tractors)	3.2.6-1
3.2.6-2 3.2.7 - 1	Emission Factors for Wheeled Farm Tractors and Non-Tractor Agricultural Equipment	3.2.6-2
3.2.7-1 3.2.7-2	Emission Factors for Heavy-Duty, Diesel-Powered Construction Equipment	3.2.7-2
3.2.8-1	Emission Factors for Heavy-Duty, Gasoline-Powered Construction Equipment	3.2.7-4
3.3.1-1	Emission Factors for Snowmobiles	3.2.8-2
3.3.1-1 3.3.1-2	Typical Operating Cycle for Electric Utility Turbines	3.3.1-2
3.3.2-1	Composite Emission Factors for 1971 Population of Electric Utility Turbines	3.3.1-2
.5.2-1	Emission Factors for Heavy-Duty, General Utility, Stationary Engines Using Gaseous Fuels	3.3.2-1

LIST OF TABLES—(Continued)

Table		Page
	Emission Factors for Gasoline- and Diesel-Powered Industrial Equipment	3.3.3-1
3.3.3-1	Hydrocarbon Emission Factors for Dry-Cleaning Operations	4.1-2
4.1-1 4.2-1	Gaseous Hydrocarbon Emission Factors for Surface-Coating Applications	4.2-1
4.2-1 4.3-1	Hydrocarbon Emission Factors for Evaporation Losses from the Storage of Petroleum Products	4.3-2
4.4-1	Emission Factors for Evaporation Losses from Gasoline Marketing	4.4-2
5.1-1	Emission Factors for an Adipic Acid Plant without Control Equipment	5.1-1
5.2-1	Emission Factors for Ammonia Manufacturing without Control Equipment	5.2-2
5.3-1	Emission Factors for Carbon Black Manufacturing	5.3-2
5.4-1	Emission Factors for Charcoal Manufacturing	5.4-1
5.5-1	Emission Factors for Chlor-Alkali Plants	ა.ა∠
5.6-1	Emission Factors for Explosives Manufacturing without Control Equipment	5.6-2
5.7-1	Emission Factors for Hydrochloric Acid Manufacturing	5.7-1
5.8-1	Emission Factors for Hydrofluoric Acid Manufacturing	5.8-1 5.9-3
5.9-1	Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Nitric Acid Plants	i
5.10-1	Emission Factors for Paint and Varnish Manufacturing without Control Equipment	
5.11-1	Emission Factors for Phosphoric Acid Production	1
5.12-1	Emission Factors for Phthalic Anhydride Plants	
5.13-1	Emission Factors for Plastics Manufacturing without Controls	-
5.14-1	Emission Factors for Printing Ink Manufacturing	
5.15-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Spray-Drying Detergents	
5.16-1	Emission Factors for Soda-Ash Plants without Control	· _
5.17-1	Emission Factors for Sulfuric Acid Plants	
5.17-2	Collection Efficiency and Emissions Comparison of Typical Electrostatic Precipitator and Fiber	
5.17-3	Mist Eliminator	5.17-8
<i>5</i> 10 1	Emission Factors for Modified Claus Sulfur Plants	5.18-2
5.18-1	Emission Factors for Synthetic Fibers Manufacturing	5.19-1
5.19-1 5.20-1	Emission Factors for Synthetic Rubber Plants: Butadiene-Acrylonitrile and Butadiene-Styrene	5.2 0- 1
5.21-1	Nitrogen Oxides Emission Factors for Terephthalic Acid Plants	3.41-1
6.1-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Alfalfa Dehydration	0,1-1
6.2-1	Emission Factors for Coffee Roasting Processes without Co. rols	. 0,∠-1
6.3-1	Emission Factors for Cotton Ginning Operations without Controls	0+3-1
6.4-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Grain Handling and Processing	. 0,4-2
6.5-1	Emission Factors for Fermentation Processes	0.5-4
6.6-1	Emission Factors for Fish Meal Processing	. 6.6-
6.7-1	Emission Factors for Meat Smoking	6.7-1
6.8-1	Emission Factors for Nitrate Fertilizer Manufacturing without Controls	, ნ⊾გ-∠
6.9-1	Emission Factors for Orchard Heaters	. 6,9-4 . 6.10-1
6.10-1	Emission Factors for Production of Phosphate Fertilizers	
6.11-1	Emission Factors for Starch Manufacturing	-
6.12-1	Emission Factors for Sugar Cane Processing	
7.1-1	Raw Material and Energy Requirements for Aluminum Production	. ,
7.1-2	Representative Particle Size Distributions of Uncontrolled Effluents from Prebake and Horizontal-Stud Soderberg Cells	. 7.1-
~ · · ·	Horizontal-Stud Soderberg Cells	-
7.1-3	Emission Factors for Metallurgical Coke Manufacture without Controls	7.2-
7.2-1	Emission Factors for Primary Copper Smelters without Controls	7.3-
7.3-1	Emission Factors for Ferroalloy Production in Electric Smelting Furnaces	. 7.4-
7.4-1 7.5-1	Emission Factors for Iron and Steel Mills	, 1.5-
7.3-1 7.6-1	Emission Factors for Primary Lead Smelting Processes without Controls	7.6-
7.6-1	Efficiencies of Representative Control Devices Used with Primary Lead Smelting Operations .	. 7.0-
7.7-1	Emission Factors for Primary Zinc Smelting without Controls	. 1.7-
7.8-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Secondary Aluminum Operations	, <u>/</u> .0•
7.9-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Brass and Bronze Melting Furnaces without Controls	. 1.9.
7.10-1	Emission Factors for Gray Iron Foundries	. /,10-
7.10-1		. 7.11-

LIST OF TABLES—(Continued)

Table		Page
7.11-2	Efficiencies of Particulate Control Equipment Associated with Secondary Lead Smelting Furnaces	_
7.11-3	Representative Particle Size Distribution from Combined Blast and Reverberatory Europea Com-	
7.12-1	Stream .	7.11-3
7.13-1	Emission Factors for Magnesium Smelting Emission Factors for Steel Foundries	7.12-1
7.14-1	Emission Factors for Steel Foundries Particulate Emission Factors for Secondary Zinc Smelting	7.13-2
8.1-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Asphaltic Consents Plants	
8.2-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Asphaltic Concrete Plants Emission Factors for Asphalt Pacifing Manufacturing with a Control of the Control	8.1-4
8.3-1	Emission Factors for Asphalt Roofing Manufacturing without Controls	8.2-1
8.4-1	Emission Factors for Calcium Carbida Plants	8.3-3
8.5-1	Emission Factors for Calcium Carbide Plants Particulate Emission Factors for Castable Refractories Manufacturing	8.4-1
8.6-1	Emission Factors for Cement Manufacturing without Controls	
8.6-2	Size Distribution of Dust Emitted from Kiln Operations without Controls	8.6-3
8.7-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Ceramic Clay Manufacturing	8.6-4
8.8-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Circums Operations	8.7-1
8.9-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Sintering Operations Particulate Emission Factors for Thermal Coal Dryers	8.8-2
8.10-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Concrete Dataking	8.9-1
8.11-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Concrete Batching Emission Factors for Fiber Glass Manufacturing without Controls	8.10-1
8.12-1	Emission Factors for Frit Smalters without Controls	8.11-3
8.13-1	Emission Factors for Frit Smelters without Controls Emission Factors for Glass Melting	8.12-2
8.14-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Gypsum Processing	8.13-1
8.15-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Lime Manufacturing without Controls	8.14-1
8.16-1	Emission Factors for Mineral Wool Processing without Controls	8.13-1
8.17-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Perlite Expansion Furnaces without Controls	8.10-2
8.18-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Phosphate Rock Processing without Controls	8.17-1
8.20-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Rock-Handling Processes	8.18-1
9.1-1		9.1.3
10.2-1	Particulate Emission Factors for Pulpboard Manufacturing	10.1-5
10.3-1		10.2-1
11.1-1	Summary of Estimated Fuel Consumed by Forest Fires	10.3-1
11.1-2	Summary of Emissions and Emission Factors for Forest Wildfires	11.1-2
A-1	Nationwide Emissions for 1971	11.1-4
A-2	Distribution by Particle Size of Average Collection Efficiencies for Various Particulate Control	A-2
	Equipment Equipment	
A-3	Thermal Equivalents for Various Fuels	A-3
	Weights of Selected Substances	A-4
A-5	General Conversion Factors	A-4
B-1	Promulgated New Source Performance Standards—Group I Sources	A-5
B-2	Promulgated New Source Performance Standards—Group I Sources Promulgated New Source Performance Standards—Group II Sources	B-2
	riomergated riow pource remormance prantitates—Group it pources	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

	Average	emissions ^b
Pollutant	Ib/10 ³ gal	kg/10 ³ liter
Particulates ^c	25	3.0
Sulfur oxidesd	57	6.8
(SO _x as SO ₂)		
Carbon monoxide	130	16
Hydrocarbons	94	11
Nitrogen oxides	370	44
(NO _x as NO ₂)		
Aldehydes	5.5	0.66
(as HCHO)		ŀ
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.

d 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		1		.,•	1 7.1					
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 0.06.1

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.
- 3. Hanley, G.P. Exhaust Emission Information on Electro-Motive Railroad Locomotives and Diesel Engines. General Motors Corp. Warren, Mich. October 1971.

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:

$$e_1 = kle_f$$
 (1)

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

that is, 3.63×10^{-4} 1000 liters fuel/kWh

Οſ

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	ise	Full Hoteling		ling	Cruise		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 gal
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	1598	19.1S	159S	19.1S	1598	17.0S	142S	17.0\$	1425	17.0S	142S
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).

these theoretical factors. "S" is fuel sulfur content in percent.

Descriptions 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.

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

dReference 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 lb/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

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

		<u> </u>		· Emis	ssions ^b			
		Carbon monoxide			carbons	Nitrogen oxides (NO _x as NO ₂)		
	ļ . ;	lb/10 ³	kg/10 ³	Ib/10 ³	kg/10 ³	lb/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	8.0	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 VESSELSa EMISSION FACTOR RATING: C

					Emis	sions			
Dated	Load, ^C		oxides s SO ₂)d		bon oxide	· ·	dro- oons	(NO _x a	n oxides as NO ₂)
Rated 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.

 6.93×10^{-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. ¹⁻³, ⁵ 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®

EMISSION FACTOR RATING: D

	Ba	Based on fuel consumption								
	Diesel engine ^b		Gasoline engine ^C		Based on operating time					
	kg/10 ³ lb/10 ³ liter gal	lb/10 ³	³ kg/10 ³	lb/10 ³	Diesel engine ^b		Gasoline engine ^C			
Pollutant		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.

References for Section 3.2.3

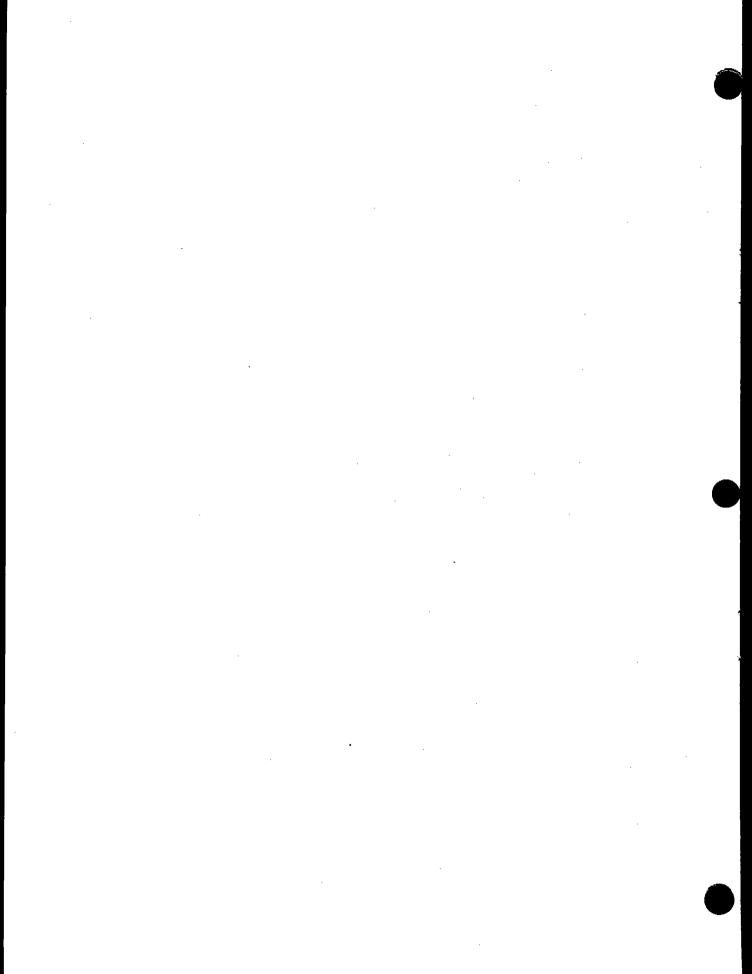
 Walter, R. A., A. J. Broderick, J. C. Sturm, and E. C. Klaubert. USCG Pollution Abatement Program: A Preliminary Study of Vessel and Boat Exhaust Emissions. U.S. Department of Transportation, Transportation Systems Center. Cambridge, Mass. Prepared for the United States Coast Guard, Washington, D.C. Report No. 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.

- 2. Souza, A. F. A Study of Emissions from Coast Guard Cutters. Final Report. Scott Research Laboratories, Inc. Plumsteadville, Pa. Prepared for the Department of Transportation, Transportation Systems Center, Cambridge, Mass., under Contract No. DOT-TSC-429. February 1973.
- 3. Wallace, B. L. Evaluation of Developed Methodology for Shipboard Steam Generator Systems. Department of the Navy. Naval Ship Research and Development Center. Materials Department. Annapolis, Md. Report No. 28-463. March 1973. 18 p.
- 4. Waldron, A. L. Sampling of Emission Products from Ships' Boiler Stacks. Department of the Navy. Naval Ship Research and Development Center. Annapolis, Md. Report No. 28-169. April 1972. 7 p.
- 5. Foernsler, R. O. Naval Ship Systems Air Contamination Control and Environmental Data Base Programs; Progress Report. Department of the Navy. Naval Ship Research and Development Center. Annapolis, Md. Report No. 28-443. February 1973. 9 p.
- 6. The Boating Business 1972. The Boating Industry Magazine. Chicago, Ill. 1973.
- 7. Hare, C. T. and K. J. Springer. Exhaust Emissions from Uncontrolled Vehicles and Related Equipment Using Internal Combustion Engines. Final Report Part 2. Outboard Motors. Southwest Research Institute. San Antonio, Tex. Prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C., under Contract No. EHS 70-108, January 1973. 57 p.
- 8. Hurst, J. W. 1974 Chrysler Gasoline Marine Engines. Chrysler Corporation. Detroit, Mich.
- 9. Mercruiser Sterndrives/ Inboards 73. Mercury Marine, Division of the Brunswick Corporation. Fond du Lac, Wisc. 1972.
- 10. Boating 1972. Marex. Chicago, Illinois, and the National Association of Engine and Boat Manufacturers. Greenwich, Conn. 1972. 8 p.
- 11. Transportation Lines on the Great Lakes System 1970. Transportation Series 3. Corps of Engineers, United States Army, Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center. New Orleans, La. 1970. 26 p.
- 12. Transportation Lines on the Mississippi and the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway 1970. Transportation Series 4. Corps of Engineers, United States Army, Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center. New Orleans, La. 1970. 232 p.
- 13. Transportation Lines on the Atlantic, Gulf and Pacific Coasts 1970. Transportation Series 5. Corps of Engineers. United States Army. Waterborne Commerce Statistics Center. New Orleans, La. 1970. 201 p.
- 14. Schueneman, J. J. Some Aspects of Marine Air Pollution Problems on the Great Lakes. J. Air Pol. Control Assoc. 14:23-29, September 1964.
- 15. 1971 Inland Waterborne Commerce Statistics. The American Waterways Operations, Inc. Washington, D.C. October 1972. 38 p.
- 16. Horsepower on the Inland Waterways. List No. 23. The Waterways Journal. St. Louis, Mo. 1972. 2 p.
- 17. 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. Southwest Research Institute. San Antonio, Tex. Prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C., under Contract No. EHS 70-108. October 1972. 39 p.
- 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.)
- 19. 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.

References for Section 3.2.5

- 1. Donohue, J. A., G. C. Hardwick, H. K. Newhall, K. S. Sanvordenker, and N. C. Woelffer. Small Engine Exhaust Emissions and Air Quality in the United States. (Presented at the Automotive Engineering Congress, Society of Automotive Engineers, Detroit. January 1972.)
- Hare, C. T. and K. J. Springer. Study of Exhaust Emissions from Uncontrolled Vehicles and Related Equipment Using Internal Combustion Engines. Part IV, Small Air-Cooled Spark Ignition Utility Engines. Final Report. Southwest Research Institute. San Antonio, Tex. Prepared for the Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C., under Contract No. EHS 70-108. May 1973.

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

_	Sulfur oxides ^c		Carbon	Hydrocarbons		Nitrogen oxides	Alde- hydes
Engine	(SO _x as SO ₂)	Particulate	monoxide	Exhaust	Evaporative ^d	(NO _x as NO ₂)	(HCHO)
2-Stroke, lawn and garden							
g/hphr	0.54	7.1	486	214		1 50	
g/metric	0.54	7,1	486	214		1.58	2.04
hphr		- , .	1.50	217		1.58	2.04
g/gal of fuel	1.80	23.6	1,618	713	_	5.26	6.79
g/unit- year	38	470	33,400	14,700	113	108	140
4-Stroke, lawn and garden							
g/hphr	0.37	0.44	279	23.2		0.43	
g/metric	0,37	0.44	279	23.2	_	3.17	0.49
hphr		~	2/0	29.2	-	3.17	0.49
g/gal of fuel	2.37	2.82	1,790	149	_	20.3	3.14
g/unit- year	26	31	19,100	1,590	113	217	34
-Stroke							
g/hphr	0.39	244	250				
g/metric	0.39	0.44	250	15.2	-	4.97	0.47
hphr	0.39	0.44	250	15.2	-	4.97	0.47
g/gal of fuel	2.45	2.77	1,571	95.5	-	31.2	2.95
g/unit-	30	34	10 200				
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.

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	Typical	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 16.7 139	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 15.0 125	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 18.1 151	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 kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	1.17 0.874 3.74 31.2	0.312 0.233 0.637 5.31	1.23 0.916 3.73 31.1	0.377 0.281 0.634 5.28
Particulate g/hr lb/hr g/kWh g/hphr kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	61.8 0.136 1.72 1.28 5.48 45.7	8.33 0.018 0.471 0.361 0.960 8.00	34.9 0.077 2.02 1.51 6.16 51.3	7.94 0.017 0.489 0.365 0.823 6.86

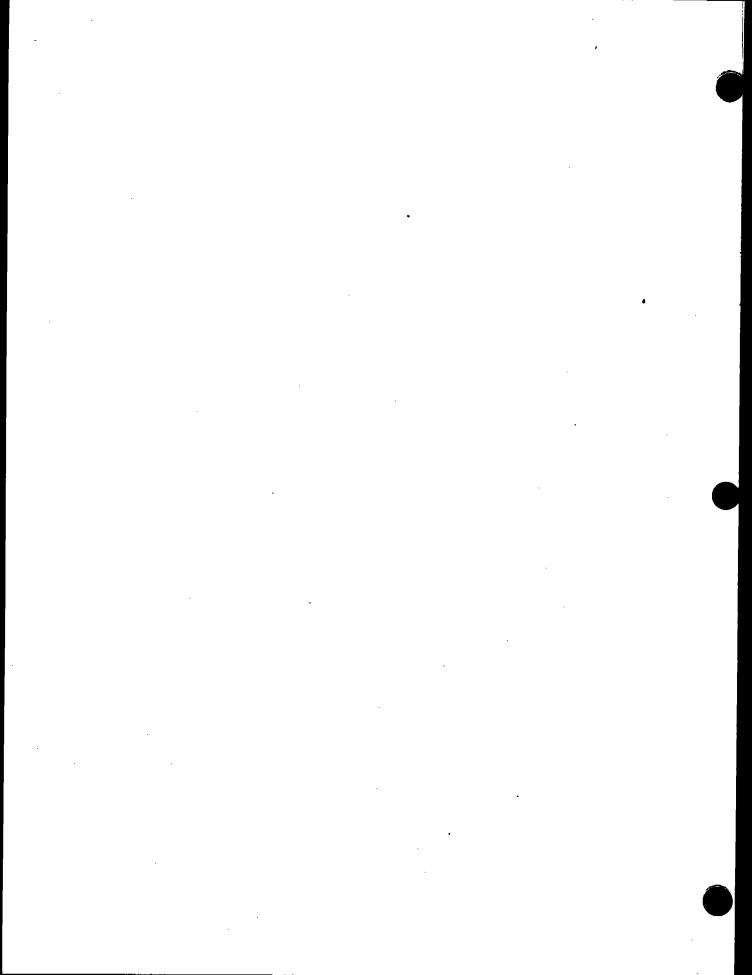
^aReference 1.

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/yea
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

- 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					gradei
g/hr	175.	070			1
lb/hr	0.386	973.	335.	660.	97.7
g/kWh		2.15	0.739	1.46	0.215
g/hphr	3.21	5.90	2.45	3.81	2.94
kg/10 ³ liter	2.39	4.40	1.83	2.84	2.19
lb/10 ³ gal	10.5	19.3	7.90	11.8	9.35
16/10 gai	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	
g/kWh	0.919	1.86	0.772		0.054
g/hphr	0.685	1.39	0.576	1.64	0.656
kg/10 ³ liter	3.01	6.10		1.22	0.489
lb/10 ³ gal	25.1	50.9	2.48	5.06	2.09
		50.5	20.7	42.2	17.4
Nitrogen oxides (NO _x as NO ₂)					
g/hr	eer.			1	
lb/hr	665.	451.	2290.	2820.	478.
g/kWh	1.47	0.994	5.05	6.22	1,05
	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	-	,			<u> </u>
(RCHO as HCHO)			1	1	
g/hr	12.4	13.5	29.5	85	
lb/hr	0.027	0.030	0.065	65.	5.54
g/kWh	0.228	0.378	0.005	0.143	0.012
g/hphr	0.170	0.282		0.375	0.162
kg/10 ³ liter	0.745	1.23	0.160	0.280	0.121
lb/10 ³ gal	6.22	10.3	0.690	1.16	0.517
		10.3	5.76	9.69	4.31
Sulfur oxides (SO _x as SO ₂)				.]	-
g/hr	00.0				
lb/hr	62.3	40.9	158.	210.	39.0
	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	·				
g/hr	50.7	61.5	75.	184.	42.5
lb/hr	0.112	0.136	0.165		27.7
g/kWh	0.928	1.70	0.165	0.406	0.061
g/hphr	0.692	1.70	0.551	1.06	0.838
kg/10 ³ liter	3.03	5.57		0.789	0.625
lb/10 ³ gal	25.3	46.5	1.77	3.27	2.66
	30.0	40.5	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					400
g/hr	251.	72.5	610.	83.5	188.
lb/hr	0.553	0.160	1.34	0.184	0.414
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
Exhaust hydrocarbons					74.4
g/hr	84.7	14.5	198.	24.7	71.4
lb/hr	0.187	0.032	0.437	0.054	0.157
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)				474	1030.
`g/ĥr	1090.	265.	3460.	474.	1
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					
(RCHO as HCHO)		4.00	E1.0	7,43	13.9
g/hr	18.8	4.00	51.0	0.016	0.03
lb/hr	0.041	0.009	0.112	0.263	0.27
g/kWh	0.264	0.134	0.295	0.196	0.20
g/hphr	0.197	0.100	0.220	0.731	0.81
kg/10 ³ liter	0.859	0.439	0.928	6.10	6.78
lb/10 ³ gal	7.17	3.66	7.74	0.10	
Sulfur oxides					
(SO _x as SO ₂)		1	206.	30.5	64.7
g/hr	82.5	34.4	0.454	0.067	0.14
lb/hr	0.182	0.076	1,19	1.34	1.25
g/kWh	1,15	1.14	0.887	1.00	0.93
g/hphr	0.857	0.853	3.74	3.73	3.73
kg/10 ³ liter	3.74	3.74	31.2	31.1	31.1
lb/10 ³ gal	31.2	31.2	31.2	31.1	
Particulate	77.0	26.4	116.	22.7	63.2
g/hr	77.9	0.058	0.256	0.050	0.13
lb/hr	0.172		0.258	1.04	1.2
g/kWh	1.08	0.878	0.502	0.778	0.90
g/hphr	0.805	0,655	2,12	2.90	3.6
kg/10 ³ liter	3.51	2.88	17.7	24.2	30.1
lb/10 ³ gal	29.3	24.0	1/./	27.6	

^aReferences 1 and 2.

Table 3.2.7-2. EMISSION FACTORS FOR HEAVY-DUTY GASOLINE-POWERED CONSTRUCTION EQUIPMENT³ EMISSION FACTOR RATING: C

					
Pollutant	Wheeled tractor	Motor grader	Wheeled loader	Roller	Miscel- laneous
Carbon monoxide			 		·
g/hr	4320.	E400			
lb/hr	9.52	5490.	7060.	6080.	7720.
g/kWh		12.1	15.6	13.4	17.0
	190.	251.	219.	271.	266.
g/hphr	142.	187.	163.	202.	198.
kg/10 ³ liter	389.	469.	435.	460.	475.
lb/10 ³ gal	3250.	3910.	3630,	3840.	3960.
Exhaust hydrocarbons			<u> </u>		
g/hr	164.	186.	044		
lb/hr	0.362		241.	277.	254.
g/kWh	7.16	0.410	0.531	0.611	0.560
g/hphr		8.48	7.46	12.40	8.70
kg/10 ³ liter	5.34	6.32	5.56	9.25	6.49
lb/10 ³ gal	14.6	15.8	14.9	21.1	15.6
16/10° gal	122.	132.	124.	176.	130.
Evaporative					
hydrocarbonsb	1				
g/hr	30.9	30.0	29.7	00.0	
lb/hr	0.0681	0.0661		28.2	25.4
	0.0001	0.0001	0.0655	0.0622	0.0560
Crankcase				,	
hydrocarbons ^b	i .	1	ĺ		
g/hr	32.6	37.1	48.2	55.5	50.7
lb/hr	0.0719	0.0818	0.106	0.122	0,112
Nitragon ovides	<u> </u>		0.750	0.122	0,112
Nitrogen oxides					
(NO _x as NO ₂)			•		
g/hr	195.	145.	235.	164.	187.
lb/hr	0.430	0.320	0.518	0.362	0,412
g/kWh	8.54	6.57	7.27	7.08	6.42
g/hphr	6.37	4.90	5.42	5.28	4.79
kg/10 ³ liter	17.5	12.2	14.5	12.0	
lb/10 ³ gal	146.	102.	121.		11.5
		102.	121,	100.	95.8
Aldehydes		†			
(RCHO as HCHO)]			
g/hr	7.97	8.80	9.65	7.57	9.00
lb/hr	0.0176	0.0194	0.0213	0.0167	0.0198
g/kWh	0.341	0.386	0.298	0.343	0.298
g/hphr	0.254	0.288	0.222	0.256	0.222
kg/10 ³ liter	0.697	0.721	0.593	0.582	
lb/10 ³ gal	5.82	6.02	4.95	4.86	0.532 4.44
Sulfue outdon	· -			7.00	4,44
Sulfur oxides		ļ i			
SO _x as SO ₂)			ľ		
g/hr	7.03	7.59	10.6	8.38	10.6
lb/hr	0.0155	0.0167	0.0234	0.0185	0.0234
g/kWh	0.304	0.341	0.319	0.373	0.354
g/hphr	0.227	0.254	0.238	0.373	
kg/10 ³ liter	0.623	0.636	0.636		0.264
lb/10 ³ gal	5.20	5.31		0.633	0.633
	V.EU	3.31	5.31	5.28	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 lb/hr g/kWh g/hphr kg/10 ³ liter lb/10 ³ gal	10.9 0.0240 0.484 0.361 0.991 8.27	9.40 0.0207 0.440 0.328 0.822 6.86	13.5 0.0298 0.421 0.314 0.839 7.00	11.8 0.0260 0.527 0.393 0.895 7.47	11.7 0.0258 0.406 0.303 0.726 6.06

^aReferences 1 and 2.

^bEvaporative 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

1. 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	0.89			
Solid particulate	1,670	29.7	7.85	27.9			
Aldehydes (RCHO)	552	9.8	2.6	9.2			

 $^{^{\}mathrm{a}}\mathrm{Based}$ on 60 hours of operation per year and 362 cm^{3} displacement.

 $^{^{}m b}$ Based on 362 cm $^{
m 3}$ 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 spent at condition	Time at condition based on 4.8-hr day			
		hours	minutes	Contribution to load factor at condition	
0	15	0.72	43	0.00 x 0.15 = 0.0	
25	2	0.10	6	$0.00 \times 0.15 = 0.0$ $0.25 \times 0.02 = 0.005$	
50	2	0.10	6	$0.25 \times 0.02 = 0.005$ $0.50 \times 0.02 = 0.010$	
75	2	0.10	6	$0.75 \times 0.02 = 0.015$	
100 (base)	60	2.88	173	1.0 x 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					
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	0.33
Gas-fired only		-		0.24	0.15
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				0.12	. 0.044
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	0.33
Fuel basis		-			1
Gas-fired only		 			
lb/106 ft3 gas	413.	42.	115.	14.	
kg/10 ⁶ m ³ gas	6615.	673.	1842.	i -	5.2
Oil-fired only			7042.	224.	83.
lb/10 ³ gal oil	67.8	5.57	15.4	5.0	1 25
kg/10 ³ liter oil	8,13	0.668	1.85	0.60	3.5 0.42

^aRated load expressed in megawatts.

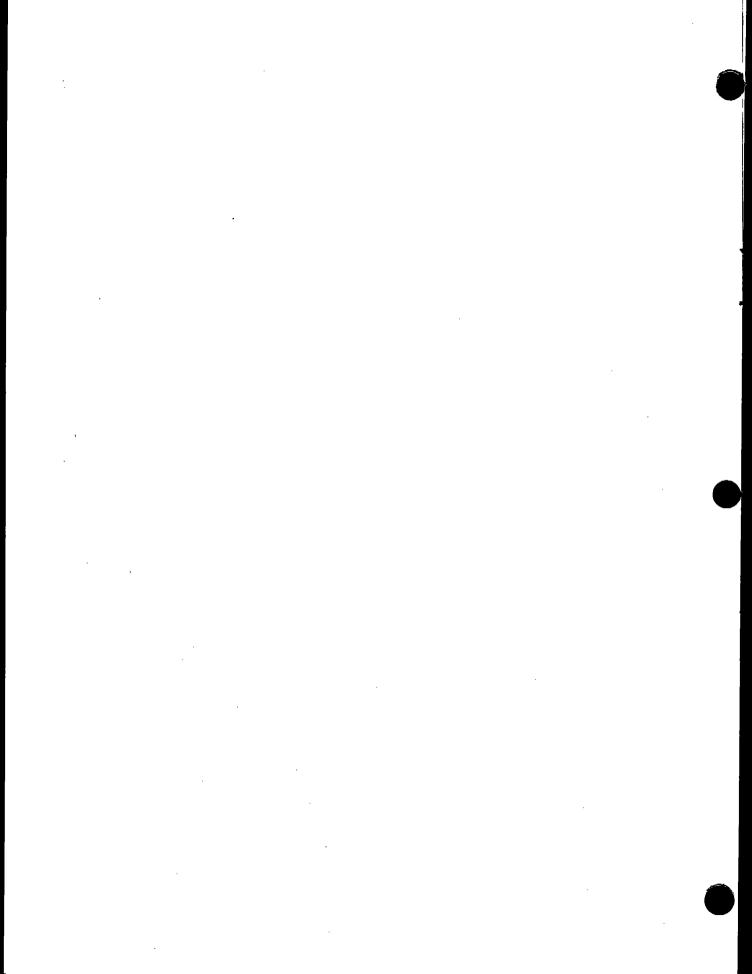
Table 3.3.1-2 is the resultant composite emission factors based on the operating cycle of Table 3.3.1-1 and the 1971 population of electric utility turbines.

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.
- 3. 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 category ^b				
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/hph r	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	<u>-</u>				
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 averag	je fuel loadin
Area and	Regionb	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:	-		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 Controls¹

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.

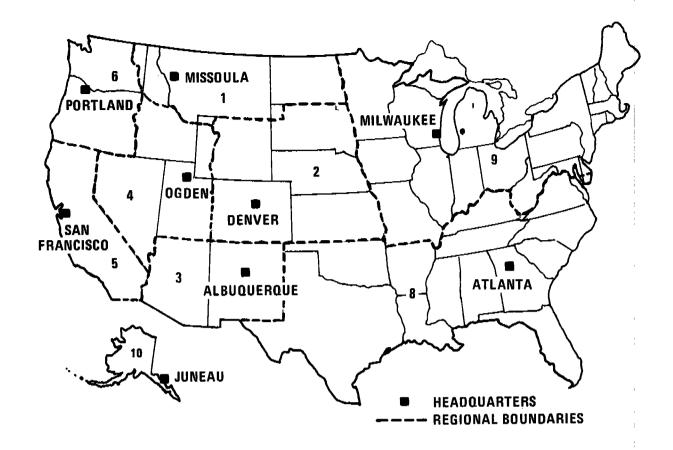


Figure 11.1-1. Forest areas and U.S. Forest Service Regions.

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 consumed	• Wildfire		Emission fact	ors, kg/hectare	!	Emissions, MT				
	Geographic area ^b	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	313,397	83	706	5,810	996	166	220,907	1,819,237	311,869	51,978	
	Northern, 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 Southwestern,	65,882	67	572	4,710	808	135	37,654	310,086	53,157	8,860	
Ħ	Region 3 Intermountain,	83,765	22	191	1,570	269	45	15,957	131,417	22,533	3,735	
M	Region 4	21,475	40	153	1,260	215	36	3,273	26,953	4,620	770	
SSIO	Pacific group California,	469,906	43	362	2,980	512	85	170,090	1,400,738	240,126	40,021	
Z	Region 5 Alaska,	18,997	40	343	2,830	485	81	6,514	53,645	9,196	1,533	
EMISSION FACTORS	Region 10 Pacific N.W.	423,530	36	305	2,510	431	72	129,098	1,063,154	182,255	30,376	
K	Region 6	27,380	135	1,144	9,420	1,620	269	31,296	257,738	44,183	7,363	
	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_x)
- 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)

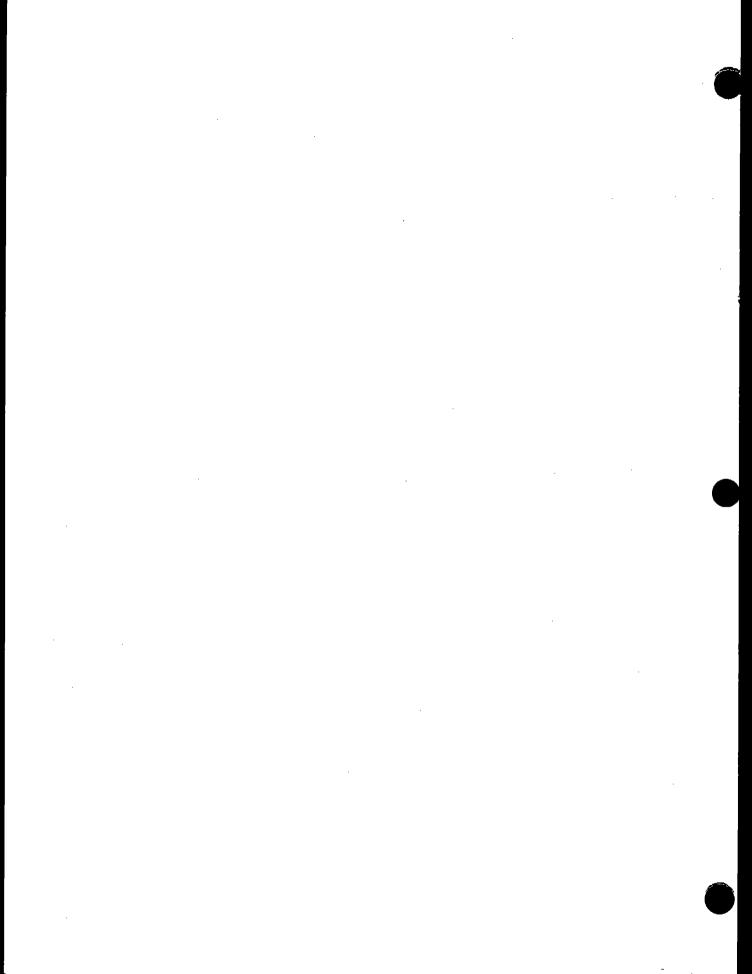
For example, suppose that it is necessary to estimate the total particulate emissions from a 10,000 hectare wildfire in the Southern area (Region 8). From Table 11.1-1 it is seen that the average fuel loading is 20 MT/hectare (9 ton/acre). Further, the pollutant yield for particulates is 8.5 kg/MT (17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

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/ hr) of heat input		·
Coal-burning plants (excluding lignite)		
Pulverized wet bottom		
Particulates	0.18 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	110
	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
2	input (0.70 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	1.1.0
Pulverized dry bottom		
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)	1 .
Pulverized cyclone		
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)	1
Nitrogen oxides (as NO ₂)	1.26 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.1-3
0	input (0.70 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	
Spreader stoker		1
Particulates	0.18 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.1-3
Sulfur dioxide	input (0.10 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	
Sulful dioxide	2.2 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.1-3
Nitrogen oxides (as NO ₂)	input (1.2 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	
Titli oggi oxides (as 1402)	1.26 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.1-3
Residual-oil-burning plants	input (0.70 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	
Particulates	0.18 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	100
1 at troutates	input (0.10 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	1.3-2
Sulfur dioxide	1.4 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.3-2
	input (0.80 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	1.3-2
Nitrogen oxides (as NO ₂)	0.54 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1,3-2
Zi	input (0.30 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	1,3-2
Natural-gas-burning plants		
Particulates	0.18 g/10 ⁶ cal heat	1.4-2
	input (0.10 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	1,-1-6
Nitrogen oxides (as NO ₂)	0.36 g/106 cal heat	
-	input (0.20 lb/10 ⁶ Btu)	1.4-2
	1	
Municipal incinerators		
Particulates	0.18 g/Nm³ (0.08 gr/scf)	2.1-1
	corrected to 12% CO ₂	
Portland cement plants		1
Kiln-dry process		
Particulates	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 NO2)	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 cracking units	90 mg/Nm³ (0.040 gr/dscf)	8.1-4
Particulates	60 mg/Nm³ (0.026 gr/dscf)b	9.1-3
Carbon monoxide	0.050% by volume	9.1-3 9.1-3
Storage vessels for petroleum liquids "Floating roof" storage tanks	0.030% by volume	9.1.3
Hydrocarbons	If true vapor pressure 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.	4.3-8
Secondary lead smelters	1001 of its equivalent.	
Blast (cupola) furnaces	1	
Particulates	50 mg/Nm ³ (0.022 gr/dscf)	7.11-2
Reverberatory furnaces		.,
Particulates	50 mg/Nm ³ (0.022 gr/dscf)	7.11-2
Secondary brass and bronze ingot		
production plants		
Reverberatory furnaces		
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	50 /0 3 /0 000 // 5	
Particulates	50 mg/Nm ³ (0.022 gr/dscf)	7.9-2
Iron and steel plants		
Basic oxygen process furnaces Particulates	50 mg/Nm³ (0.022 gr/dscf)	7.5-5
Sewage treatment plants	50 mg/Nm² (0,022 gr/dsct)	7.5-5
Sewage sludge incinerators		
Particulates	0.65 g/kg (1.30 lb/ton) of dry sludge input	2.5-2

^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.

b The 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

		,,,,,		, , ,	ER UNII		
EXTCOMB BOILER	-ELECTRIC GENERATH	PART	sox	NOX	HC	co	ÜNTTS
ANTHRACITE COA	L	•					
1-01-001-01 1-01-001-02 1-01-031-03 1-01-001-04 1-01-001-06 1-01-001-99	>100MM8TU PULYIZD >100MM8TU STOKERS 10-100MM8TU PULYIZ 10-100MM8TU STOKK <10MM8TU PULYIZED <10MM8TU STOKER OTMER/MOT GLASIFO	17.0 A 2.00 A 17.0 A 2.00 A 17.0 A 2.00 A	38.0 \$ 38.0 \$ 38.0 \$ 38.0 \$ 38.0 \$ 38.0 \$ 38.0 \$	18.0 10.5 18.0 10.5 18.0 6.00	0.03 0.20 0.23 0.20 0.03 0.20 0.03	1.00 6.00 1.00 6.00 1.00	TOMS BURNEO
BETUMENOUS COAL	L						
1-01-002-01 1-01-002-02 1-01-002-03 1-01-002-04 1-01-002-05 1-01-002-07 1-01-002-07 1-01-002-09 1-01-002-10 1-01-002-11 1-01-002-12 1-01-002-12	>100MMBTU PULYMET >100MMBTU PULYORY >100MMBTU CYCLONE >100MMBTU SPOSTKE >100MMBTU/HR OF SK 10-100MMBTU PULMT 10-100MMBTU UFSTK 10-100MMBTU UFSTK <10MMBTU UFSTK <10MMBTU UFSTCKER <10MMBTU UFSTCKER <10MMBTU UFSTCKER <10MMBTU UFSTCKER	13.0 A 17.0 A 2.00 A 13.0 A 13.0 A 13.0 A 17.0 A 5.00 A 2.00 A 2.00 A 2.00 A	38.0 \$ 38.0 \$	30.0 18.0 15.0 15.0 19.0 19.0 16.0 6.00 6.00	0.30 0.30 0.30 i.00 1.00 0.30 1.00 3.00 3.00 3.00	1.00 1.00 2.00 2.00 1.00 1.00 2.00 2.00	TOMS BUPNED TOMS BURNED TOMS BURNED BURNED TOMS BURNED TOMS BURNED TOMS BUPNED TOMS BUPNED TOMS BUPNED TOMS BUPNED TOMS BUPNED TOMS BURNED
LIGNITE				•			
1-01-03-01 1-01-03-02 1-01-03-03 1-01-003-04 1-01-003-05 1-01-003-06 1-01-003-09 1-01-003-01 1-01-003-11 1-01-003-11 1-01-003-13 1-01-003-13 1-01-003-13	>100MMBTU PULVMET >100MMBTU PULVORY >100MMBTU CYCLCME >100MMBTU GF STKR >100MMBTU UF STKR >100MMBTU SPDSTKR 10-100MMBTU DYPUL 10-100MMBTU DYFUL 10-100MMBTU GFSTK 10-100MMBTU GFSTK 10-100MMBTU GFSTK 10-100MMBTU GFSTK 10-100MMBTU GFSTK 10-100MMBTU GFSTK 10-MMBTU GFSTK <10MMBTU GFSTCKR <10MMBTU GFSTCKR	6.50 A 6.50 A	30.0 S 30.0 S	13.0 13.0 17.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0	0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.37 1.00 1.00 1.00 3.00 3.00	1.09 1.00 1.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 1.00 2.00 2.00	TONS BUPNED TONS BUPNED TONS AUPNED TONS AUPNED TONS BURNED TONS AUPNED TONS AUPNED TONS AUPNED
RESIDUAL CIL							
1-01-004-01 1-01-004-02 1-01-004-03	>100MM8TU/HR GENL 10-100MM8TU/HRGNL <10MM8TU/HR GENL	8.00 8.00 8.00	157. \$ 157. \$ 157. \$	105. 105. 105.	00.5 00.5 00.5	3.00 3.00 3.00	1000GALLONS BURNED 1000GALLONS BURNED 1000GALLONS BURNED
DISTILLATE OIL							
1-01-005-01 1-01-005-02 1-01-005-03	>IOOMMBTU/HR GENL 10-103MMBTU/MRGNL <iommbtu genl<="" hr="" td=""><td>8.00 8.00 8.00</td><td>144. 5 144. 5 144. S</td><td>105. 105. 105.</td><td>2.00 2.00 2.00</td><td>3.00 3.00 3.00</td><td>TODUGALLONS BURNED TODUGALLONS BURNED TODUGALLONS BURNED</td></iommbtu>	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	TODUGALLONS BURNED TODUGALLONS BURNED TODUGALLONS BURNED
NATURAL GAS							
1-01-006-01 1-01-006-02 1-01-006-03	>100mmbtu/hr 10—100mmbtu/hr <10mmbtu/hr	10. U 13.0 10.0	0.60 0.60	609. 230. 120.	1.00 1.00 1.00	17.0 17.0 17.3	MILLION CHAIC FFFT BURNED MILLION CUBIC FFFT BURNED MILLION CUBIC FFFT BURNED
PROCESS GAS				•			•
1-01-007-01 1-01-007-02 1-01-007-03	>100MMBTU/HR 13-100MMBTU/HR <10 MMBTU/HR	15.0 15.0 15.3	950. \$ 950. \$ 950. \$	600. 230. 127.	1.00 1.00 1.20	17.0 17.0	MILLIAN CUBIC FEFT BURNER MILLION CUBIC FFFT BURNER MILLION CUBIC FFFT BURNER
CCKE							T.
	>100MMB TU/HR	17.0 4	38. 0 S	18.0	0.03	1.00	DEMPUB SPCT
WOOD/BARK WASTE							
1-01-009-01 1-01-009-02 1-01-009-03	BARK BÖILER WOOD/BARK BOILER WOOD BOILER	75.0 37.5 10.0	1.50 1.50 1.50	10.0	2.00 2.00 5.00	2.00 2.00 10.0	TONS BURNED TONS BUPNED TONS BURNED
BAGASSE							
1-01-011-02	>100MMBTU/HR 10-100MMBTU/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	FY						
1-01-012-03 1-01-012-03	>100 MMBTU/HR 10-100 MMBTL/HR <10 MMBTU/HR						TONS BURNED

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

	erth) a c u u c	SEMIT	7 E D P	ER UNIT		
EXTCOMB BOILER -ELECTRIC GENERAYN (CONTIN	(UED) POUND PART	SOX '	NOX	нс	co	U N I T S
1-01-013-01 >100 MMBTU/HR 1-01-013-02 10-100 PMBTU/HR 1-01-013-03 <10 MMBJU/HR						1000 GALLONS BURNED
OTHER/NOT CLASIFO						
1-01-999-97 SPECIFY IN REMAR 1-01-999-98 SPECIFY IN REMAR 1-01-999-99 SPECIFY IN REMAR	K					MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED 1000 GALLON (LIQUID) BURNED TONS BURNED (SQLID)
EXTCOMB EDILER -INDUSTRIAL -INDUSTRIAL	•					
ANTHRACITE COAL		30 A F	18.0	0.03	1.00	TONS BURNED
1-02-001-01 > 100PM8TU/HR PUL 1-02-001-02 > 100MM8TU/HR ST 1-02-001-03 10-100MM8TU PUL 1-02-001-05 (10MM8TU/HR PUL 1-02-001-05 (10MM8TU/HR PUL 1-02-001-06 (10MM8TU/HR STKL 1-02-001-07 (10MM8TU/HR HN01 1-02-001-09 OTHER/NOT CLASI	(R 2.00 A (D 17.0 A 2.00 A (D 17.0 A R 2.00 A FR 10.0	38.0 S 38.0 S 38.0 S 38.0 S 38.0 S 38.0 S 38.0 S	10.5 18.0 10.5 18.0 6.00 3.00	0.20 0.03 0.20 0.03 0.20 2.50 0.03	6.00 1.00 6.00 1.00 10.0 90.0 2.00	TIMS HURNED TONS BURNED
BITUMINOUS COAL						10
1-02-002-01 >100MM8TU PULYM 1-02-002-02 >100MM8TU PULYM 1-02-002-04 >100MM8TU SPDST 1-02-002-05 10-100MM8TU SFS 1-02-002-06 10-100MM8TU SFS 1-02-002-07 10-100MM8TU PUL 1-02-002-07 10-100MM8TU PUL 1-02-002-07 10-100MM8TU PUL 1-02-002-10 (100MM8TU PUL 1-02-002-11 (100MM8TU PUL 1-02-002-11 (100M8TU PUL 1-02-002-12 (100M8TU PULV D 1-02-002-13 (100M8TU PULV D 1-02-002-14 (100M8TU SPD ST 1-02-002-14 (100M8TU MANOF! 1-02-002-14 (100M8TU MANOF!	RY 17.0 A NE 2.00 A KR 13.0 A 7K 5.00 A TK 5.00 A DY 17.0 A TK 13.0 A TK 12.0 A KR 2.00 A RY 17.0 A KR 2.00 A RY 17.0 A RE 20.0 A	30.0 S	30-0 18-0 58-0 15-0 15-0 15-0 30-0 18-0 6-00 6-00 3-00 15-0	0.30 0.30 1.00 1.00 0.30 0.30 0.30 0.30	1.00 1.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 1.00 1.00 1.00	TONS BUPNED TONS RUPNED TONS RUPNED TONS RUPNED TONS RUPNED TONS BUPNED TONS BUPNED TONS BUPNED TONS BUPNED TONS BUPNED TONS BUPNED TONS RUPNED
LIGNITE						
1-02-003-01 >100MMBTU PULVM 1-02-003-02 >100MMBTU CYCLO 1-02-003-04 >100MMBTU UF5TK 1-02-003-05 >100MMBTU UF5TK 1-02-003-06 >100MMBTU UF5TK 1-02-003-07 10-100MMBTU DFF 1-02-003-10 10-100MMBTU DFF 1-02-003-11 10-100MMBTU UFSTK 1-02-003-12 (10MMBTU PULV 0 1-02-003-13 <100MMBTU UFSTOK 1-02-003-15 <10MMBTU UFSTOK 1-02-003-15 <10MMBTU UFSTOK 1-02-003-15 <10MMBTU HANDFI 1-02-003-16 <10MMBTU SPDSTK	RY 6.50 A NE 6.50 A R 6.50 A R 6.50 A UL 6.50 A UL 6.50 A TK 6.50 A TK 6.50 A R 6.50 A R 6.50 A	30.0 S	13.0 13.0 17.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13.0 13	0.30 0.30 1.00 1.00 1.00 0.39 0.30 1.00 1.00 1.00 3.00 3.00 3.00	1.00 1.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00 2.00	TONS BURNED TONS BUPNED TONS BUPNED TONS BUPNED TONS BUPNED TONS BURNED
RESIDUAL DIL						
1-02-004-01 >100MM8TU/HR 1-02-004-02 10-100MM8TU/HR 1-02-004-03 <10MM8TU/HR	23.0 23.0 23.0	157. S 157. S 157. S	69.0 60.0 6 0. 0	3.00 3.00 3.00	4.00 4.00 4.00	1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED
DISTILLATE OFL						
1-02-005-01 >100MMBTU/HR 1-02-005-02 10-100MMSTU/HR 1-02-005-03 <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 AURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED
NATURAL GAS						
1-02-006-01 >100MBTU/HR 1-02-006-02 10-100MMBTU/HR 1-02-006-03 <10MMBTU/HR	10.0 10.0 10.0	0.60 0.60 0.60	600. 230. 120.	3.00 3.00 3.00	17.0 17.0 17.0	MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED
PRECESS GAS						
1-02-007-01 REFINERY >100 1-02-007-02 REFINERY 10-10 1-02-007-03 REFINERY <10 1-02-007-04 BLAST FNC 10-10 1-02-007-06 BLAST FNC 10-10 1-02-007-06 BLAST FNC 10-10 1-02-007-07 COKE 0VEN 10-10 1-02-007-09 COKE 0VEN 10-10 1-02-007-09 COKE 0VEN 10-11 1-02-007-09 COKE 0VEN 10-11	00			IN A SESCENT		MILLION CUBIC FFET BURNED MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED

[&]quot;A" INDICATES ASH CONTENT AND "S" INDICATES SULPUR CONTENT OF THE FUEL. ON A PERCENT BASIS (BY MEIGHT)

	DUSTRIAL (CONTINUE	D7 PT0 U N	D S	E M	LTTËD	PÉR UN	I, T			
CCKE		PART	SOX	ì	NOX	HÇ	CO		UNIT	s
1-02-006-02 1-02-008-03	10—190MMBTU/HR <10MMBTU/HR	2.00 A 2.00 A		\$ \$	15ਵੈ0 6-00	0.20 0.20	2.00 10.0		BURNED BURNED	
"WCOÖ/BARK" WASYE	· ·									
1-02-009-01 t-02-009-02 1-02-009-03	BARK BOILER MOOD/BARK BOILER MOOD 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 BURNED BURNED	
LIQ PETROLEUM G	:AS									
	10-100MMB TU/HR <10MMB TU/HR	1.75' 1.75	66.5 66.5		11.7 11.7	0.30 0.30	1.55		GALLONS (GALLONS (
	>100 MHSTU/HR 10-1609MBTU/HR <10MMBTU/HR	22.0 22.0 22.0	0. 0. 0.		2.00 2.00 2.00	2.00 2.00 2.00	2.00 2.00 2.00	TONS	BURNED BURNED BURNED	
SLD WASTE-SPECE	FY									
1-02-012-02	>100 MMBŤU/HR 100-100 MMBŤU/HR <10 MMBŤU/HR							TONS	BURNED BURNED BURNED	
LIQ WASTE-SPECE	FY									
	>100 MMBTU/HR 10-100 MMBTU/HR <10 MMBTU/HR						٠	1200	GALLONS GALLONS GALLONS	BURNED
CTHER/NOT CLASI	FD									
1-02-999-97 1-02-999-98 1-02-999-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK							1000		; FEET BURNED SURNED (LIQUID) (SOLID)
EXTCOMB BGILER	-CCMMERCL-INSTUTNL ++++++++									
ANTHRACITE COAL										
1-03-001-05 1-03-001-06 1-03-001-07 1-03-001-08 1-03-001-09 1-03-001-10 1-03-001-99	10-100MMBTU PULNT 10-100MMBTU PULD T 10-100 MMBTUS PDST K <10MMBTU PULVIZEO <10MMBTU PULVIZEO <10MMBTU SPÖSTOKR OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	13.0 A 17.0 A 13.0 A 17.0 A 2.00 A 2.00 A	38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0	5	34.0 18.0 15.0 18.0 6.00 15.0	0.03 0.03 1.00 0.03 0.20 1.00 0.03	1.00 1.00 2.00 1.00 10.0	TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS	BURNED BURNED BURNED BURNED BURNED BURNED BURNED BURNED	
BITUMINOUS COAL										
1-03-002-05 1-03-002-05 1-03-002-07 1-03-002-09 1-03-002-10 1-03-002-11 1-03-002-12 1-03-002-13 1-03-002-14 1-03-002-14	10-100MM6 TU PULWT 10-100MM6TU PULDY 10-100MM6TU UF5TK 10-100MM6TU UF5TK 10-100MM6TU PD5TK 10-100MM6TU PD5TK <10MM6TU UF5TOKER <10MM6TU UF5TOKER <10MM6TU UF5TOKER <10MM6TU SPDSTOKE <10MM6TU SP	13.0 A 17.0 A 5.00 A 5.00 A 20.0 A 2.00 A 2.00 A 2.00 A 2.00 A 2.00 A	38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0 38.0	555555555	30.0 18.0 15.0 15.0 15.0 3.00 6.00 6.00 3.00	0.03 0.03 1.00 1.00 20.0 3.00 3.00 20.0 0.30	1.00 1.07 2.00 2.00 3.00 90.0 10.0 10.0 10.0 90.7 2.00	TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS	BUPNED BUPNED BUPNED BUPNED AUPNED BUPNED BUPNED BUPNED BUPNED BUPNED BUPNED	
LIGNITE	•									
1-03-003-05 1-03-003-06 1-03-003-07 1-03-003-08 1-03-003-10 1-03-003-11 1-03-003-12 1-03-003-13 1-03-003-14	10-100MM8TU PULNT 10-100MM8TU PULDY 10-100MM8TU UFSTK 10-100MM8TU UFSTK 10-100MM8TU UFSTK (10MM8TU PULY-DRY (10MM8TU UFSTUKER (10MM8TU UFSTUKER (10MM8TU SPOSTOKR (10MM8TU HANDFIRE	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 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0 30.0	5 5 5 5 5 5	13.0 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 10.0 10.0 10.0 10.0	TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS TONS	BUPMEN BURNED BURNED BURNED BURNED BUPMED BUPMED BUPMED BUPMED BUPMED	
RESIDUAL OIL										
1-03-034-01 1-03-004-02 1-03-004-03	>100MMBTU/HR 10—100MMBTU/HR <10MMBTU/HR	23.0 23.0 23.0	157. 157. 157.	\$ \$ \$	60.0 60.0	3.00 3.09 3.00	4.00 4.00 4.00	1000	GALLONS GALLONS GALLONS	BUPNED
DISTILLATE										
1-03-005-01 1-03-005-03 1-03-005-03 'A' INDICATES ASH	>100MMBTU/HR 10~100MMBTU/HR <10MMBTU/HR CONTENT AND *S* INDI	15.0 15.0 15.0 CATES SULFUR	142.	S S T OF	60.0 60.0 60.0 THE FUEL,	3.00 3.00 3.00 9.00 On Å PERCENT (4.00 4.00 4.00 BASIS (BY	1000	GALLONS GALLONS GALLONS T)	BURNED

XTCOMB BOILER -COMMERCL-INSTUTNL (CONTI	NUED)' P D U PART	N D S (EM 1 T T E D NOX	PER UN HC	£ .T.	U N 1 T 5
NATURAL 643 1-03-006-01 >100MH8TU/HR 1-03-006-02 10-100MH8TU/HR 1-03-006-03 (10MH8TU/HR	10.0 10.0 10.0	0.60 0.60 0.60	230. 120. 80.0	s_00 e_00 s_00	20.0 20.0 20.0	MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED
PROCESS GAS						,
1-03-007-01 SEMACE>100NMBTUH 1-03-007-03 SEMACE 10-100 1-03-007-03 SEMACE<10MBTU/HB 1-03-007-99 OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	\					MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED NILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED NILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED
HOGO/BARK MASTE						
1-03-009-01 GARK BOILER 1-03-009-02 MODD BOILER 1-03-009-03 MODD BOILER	75.0 37.5 10.0	1.50 1.50 1.50	10.0 10.0	2.00 2.00 5.00	2.00 2.00 10.9	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
LIQ PETROLEUM: GAS	,					LOGO GALLONS BURNED
1-03-010-02 10-100MMBTU/HR 1-03-010-03 <10MMBTU/HR	1.85 1.85		s 9.50 s 9.50	0.75 9.75	1.95	1000 GALLONS BURNED
SLC WASTE-SPECIFY						TONS BURNED
1-03-012-01 >100 MMBTU/HR 1-03-012-02 10-100 MMBTU/HR 1-G3-012-03 <10 MMBTU/HR						TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
LIQ WASTE-SPECIFY						LOOD GALLONS BURNED
1-03-013-01 >100 MM6TU/HR 1-03-013-02 10-100 MM6TU/HR 1-03-013-03 <10 MM6TU/HR						1900 GALLONS BURNED 1900 GALLONS BURNED
OTHER/NOT CLASIFD						MILLION CURIC FEET RUPNED
1-03-749-97 SPECIFY IN REMAR 1-03-999-98 SPECIFY IN REMAR 1-03-900-00 SPECIFY IN REMAR	t x					1000 GALLON BURNED (LIDUI TONS BURNED (SOLID)
INTERNECOMBUSTION -ELECTRIC GENERAL	rn P					
DISTRULATE DIL						
2-01-001-01 TURBINE 2-01-001-02 RECIPROCATING NATURAL GAS	5.00	144.	5 68.0 5	5.60	15.4	1000 GALLONS BURNED 1030 GALLUNS BURNED
2-01-002-01 TURBINE 2-01-002-02 RECIPROCATING	14.0	0.40 0.60		42.0	115.	MILLION CURIC FEET MILLION CURIC FEET
CIESEL 2-01-003-01 REC1PROCATING 2-01-003-02 TURBINE	13.0 5.00	144. 144.	s 370. \$ 68.0	37.0 5.60	225. 15.4	THOUSENIS OF GALLINS 1000 GALITHS BURNED
RESIDUAL OIL						
2-01-004-01 TURBINE		159.	\$			1000 GALLONS BURNED
JET FUEL						1000 GALLONS BURNED :
2-01-095-01 TURBINE		6.20)			1000 002
CRUDE OIL 2-01-006-01 TURBINE		146.	\$			1000 CALLONS BURNED
PRCCESS GAS 2-01-007-01 TURBINE		950.	s			MILLION CUBIC FEFT
OTHER/NOT CLASIFO						
2-61-999-97 SPECIFY IN REM 2-01-999-98 SPECIFY IN REM	ARK ARK	-				MILLION CUBIC FEET BUPN 1000 GALLONS BURNED
ENTERNICOMBUSTION INDUSTRIAL	***					
DISTILLATE OIL						1000 GALLENS BURNED
2-02-001-01 TURBINE 2-02-001-02 RECIPROCATING NATURAL GAS	16.8 33.5	144.	S 118. S 469.	37.5	102.	LOOD GALLONS BURNED
2-02-002-01 TURBINE 2-02-002-02 RECIPROCATING		0.6				MILLION CUBIC FEET
GASOLINE 2-02-003-01 RECIPROCATING	6,50	5.:	30 102.	161.	3,940.	i
A INDICATES ASH CONTENT AND	S* INDICATES SU	LFUR CONT	ENT OF THE FUE	L. ON A PERCE	NT BASES	(BA AEIGHI)

INTERNLECOMBUSTION ************************************	-INDUSTRIAL (CONTINUED)	P D I	UNDS SOX	E 4 I	TT E C	D PER U	NIT CO.	UNITS	
2-02-0 <u>04</u> -0 2-02-0 <u>4</u> -0	OI RECIPROCATING	33.5	144.	ş	469.	37.5	102.	1000 GALLONS BURNE	
RESIDUAL GIL		13.0	144.	\$	370.	37.0	225.	1000 GALLONS BURNE	0
2 -02-00 5 -0	1 TURBINE		159.	s					
JET FUEL				_				1000 GALLONS BURNE	0
	1 TURBINE		6.20	•				1000 GALLONS BURNE	_
CRUDE GIL								TOOR BYCHDAY BOKME	D
2-02-007-0	1 TURSINE		146.	5				1000 GALLONS BURNE	D
PRCCESS GAS									•
2-02-008-0 2-02-008-0	2 RECIPROCATING		950. 950.	5 5				MILLION CUSIC FEET MILLION CUSIC FEET	B. A. M.
OTHER/NOT CLAS								WILLIAM FORIC LAFT	OUN MED
2-02-99 9- 98	7 SPECIFY IN REMARI 3 SPECIFY IN REMARI	K. K						MILLION CUBIC FEET 1000 GALLONS BURNER	BURNEO
INTERNLCOMBUST (D)	N -CCMMERCL-INSTUTNL	i							
CIESEL									
OTHER/NOT CLAS		33.5	144.	\$	469.	37.5	105.	THOUSANDS OF GALLON	15
2-03-999-97 2-03-999-98	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK							MILLION CUBIC FEET	BURNED
INTERNLCCMBUSTION		•		,				1000 GALLONS RUPNED)
AIRCRAFT									
2-04-001-01 ROCKET HOTOR	TURBOJET	11.0	13.0		14.6	46.0	32.7	THOUSANDS OF GALLON	/FIJFL
	SOLID PROPELLANT							TONS OF FUEL	
OTHER/NOT CLASE									
2-04-999-98	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK							MILLION CURIC FEST E 1990 GALLONS BURNED TONS BURNED	BURYFO
ADIPIC ACID PRO	***********								
3-01-061-01 3-01-001+99 Ammcnia W/Methn	GENERAL-CYCLOHEX OTHER/MOT CLASIFO TR	0.	0.		12.0	0.	0.	TONS PRODUCED	
3-01-002-01 3-01-002-02	PURGE GAS Storage/Loading	0. 0.	0. 0.		0.	90.0	0.	TONS PRODUCED	
APMONIA W/COABS			•		٥.	٥.	0.	TOMS PRODUCED	
3-01-003-01 3-01-003-02	REGENERATOR EXIT	0.	o.		0.	2.	200 .	TOMS PRODUCED	
3-01-003-03	STORAGE/LOACING OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	o. 0.	o.		2.	90.0 0.	0., 0.	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED	
AMMONIUM NITRAT								TONS PRODUCED	
3-01-004-01 3-01-004-99	GENERAL OTHER/NOT CLASEFO		0.					TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED	
CARBON BLACK									
3-01-005-02 3-01-005-03 3-01-005-04	CHANNEL PROCESS THERMAL PROCESS FURNACE PROC GAS FURNACE PROC OIL	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	
3-01-005-99	FURNACE N/GAS/OIL OTHER/NOT CLASFO	220.						TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCT	
CHARCUAL MFG									
3-01-006-99 3-01-006-01	PYROL/DISTIL/GENL OTHER/NOT CLASED	400.				1 90.	320.	TONS PRODUCED Tons Product	
CHLCRINE									
	GENERAL OTHER/NOT CLASIFO CONTENT AND 'S' IN	DICATES SULFU	O. IR CONTENT	OF TH	IE MIEL-	ON A DESCRI	* Barte : ~~	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED	

INDUSTRIAL PROCES: -CHEMICAL MFG (CONTINUED)	P G U N PART	SOK E M I	TTED NOX	PER UNLT HC	ço	UNITS
CHLOR-ALKALI 3-01-008-01 LIQUIFTN-DIAPHRGM 3-01-008-02 LIQUIFTN-MEAC CEL 3-01-008-03 LOADING INKGARVNT 3-01-008-04 LOADING STGTNRYNT 3-01-008-05 AIR-BLOW MC BRINE 3-01-008-09 OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0 • 0 • 0 •	0. 0. 0.	100 TONS CHLOPINE LIQUEFIED 100 TONS CHLORINE LIQUEFIED
CLEANING CHEMICUS						
3-01-009-01 SQAP/DET SPRYDRYR 3-01-009-10 SPECIALTY CLEANRS 3-01-009-99 GTHERS/NOT CLASFO	90.0	0.				TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCED
EXPLCSIVES-TNT						
3-01-010-01 NITRATION REACTRS 3-01-010-02 HM03 CONCTRTAS 3-01-010-03 H2504 REGENERATR 3-01-010-04 RED WATER INCIN 3-01-010-05 OPEN WASTE BURN 3-01-010-09 OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0. 0. 0. 32.0	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 BUNKED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
HYDROCHLORIC ACID	•					•
3-01-011-01 BYPRODUCTW/DSCRUR 3-01-011-02 BYPRODUCT W/SCRUB 3-01-011-99 OTHER/MOT CLASIFO		o. o.				TONS FIMAL ACID TONS FINAL ACID TONS FINAL ACID
HYDRGFLUGRIC ACIC						
3-01-012-01 ROTRYKILNW/SCRUBR 3-01-012-02 ROTRYKILNW/DSCRUB 3-01-012-03 GRIND/DRY FLUOSPR 3-01-012-09 OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	200.					TONS ACTO TONS ACTO TONS FLUGPSPAP TONS ACTO
NITRIC ACID						TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED
3-01-013-02 AMMONIAOXIDATNOLD 3-01-013-03 NITACD CONCTR OLD 3-01-013-04 NITACD CONCTR NEM 3-01-013-06 WICATYL/COMBUST EP 3-01-013-06 WIASSORBERS 3-01-013-99 UNCONTROLLED 0THER/NOT CLASIFD			52.5 4.50 5.00 0.20			TONS PUPE ACID PRODUCED TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED TONS PUPE ACID PRODUCED TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED
PAIN1 MFG						
3-01-014-01 GENERAL 3-01-014-02 PIGMENT KILN 3-01-014-99 OTHER/NOT CLASFO	2.00			30.0		TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT
VARNISH MFG						
3-01-015-01 BODYING OIL GENL 3-01-015-02 QLEGRESINOUS GENL 3-01-015-03 ALKYD GENERAL 3-01-015-05 ACRYLIC GENERAL 3-01-015-99 OTHER/NOT CLASED	0. 0. 0.			40.0 150. 160. 20.0		TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
PHOS-ACID WETPROC						
3-01-010-01 REACTOR-UNCONTLD 3-01-016-02 GYPSUN POND 9-01-010-03 CONDENSR-UNCONTLD 3-01-016-99 OTHER/NOT CLASFG	0. 0. 0.					TUNS PHOSPHATE ROCK TONS PHOSPHATE ROCK TONS PHOSPHATE ROCK TONS PRODUCED
PHOS-ACID THERMAL						
3-01-017-01 GENERAL 3-01-017-99 OTHER/NOT CLASFO						TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
PLASTICS						
3-01-018-01 PVC-GENERAL 3-01-018-05 BAKELITE-GENERAL 3-01-018-99 OTHER/NOT CLASED	35.0 3.00					TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCED
PHTHALIC ANHYDRID						TAME DRABUCES
3-01-019-03 UNCONTROLLED-GENL				32-0		TONS PRODUCED
PRINTING TAK						TONS PRODUCED
3-01-020-01 COOKING-GENERAL 3-01-020-02 COOKING-OLEGRESIA 3-01-020-04 COOKING-OLEGRESIA 3-01-020-05 PIGNENT MIXINGER 3-01-020-99 OTHER/NOT CLASED	0.			120. 40.0 150. 160.		TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PIGMENT TONS PRODUCED

INDUSTRIAL PROCES -CHEMICAL MFG (CONTINUED)	PQUNDS EMI Part sox	TTED PER UNIT	CO UNITS
3-01-021-01. AMMONIA RECOVERY 3-01-021-02 HAMDLING 3-01-021-99 OTHER/NOT CLASFO	6.00		TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
H2SO4 -CHAMBER			THE TROUBLES
3-01-022-01 GENERAL		0.	TONS PURE ACTO PRODUCED
H2SQ4-CONTACT			
3-01-023-04 3-01-023-04 3-01-023-06 3-01-023-08 3-01-023-08 3-01-023-10 3-01-023-10 3-01-023-12 3-01-023-14 3-01-023-14 3-01-023-16 3-01-023-16 3-01-023-19 3-01-023-19 3-01-023-19 3-01-023-19 3-01-023-19 3-01-023-19 3-01-023-19 3-01-023-19 3-01-023-19 3-01-023-19 3-01-023-19 3-01-023-19 3-01-023-19	2.50 4.00 2.50 7.00 2.50 14.0 2.50 27.0 2.50 40.0 2.50 55.0 2.50 70.0 2.50 82.0 2.50 96.0		TONS PURE ACID PRODUCED
3-01-024-01 NYLON GENERAL 3-01-024-02 OACRON GENERAL 3-01-024-03 ORLON 3-01-024-05 TEFLON 3-01-024-05 TEFLON 3-01-024-08 NONEX 3-01-024-10 ACRYLIC 3-01-024-14 OLEFINS 3-01-024-14 OLEFINS 3-01-024-19 OTHERS/NOT CLASED SEMISYNTHICFIBR		7.00 0.	TONS FIREP TONS FIREP TONS PRODUCT
3-01-025-01 RAYON GENERAL		_	
3-01-025-05 ACETATE 3-01-025-10 VISCOSE 3-01-025-99 OTHERS/NOT CLASED		. 0.	TONS FIRE TONS PROCUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
SYNTHET IC RUBBER			·
3-01-026-01 3-01-026-03 3-01-026-03 3-01-026-04 3-01-026-05 3-01-026-06 3-01-026-06 3-01-026-07 3-01-026-09 0THERNOT CLASED	•		TUTIS PRODUCT TENS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT
FERTILIZ AMONNITE			TONS PRODUCT
3-01-027-01 PRILTWR-MEUTRLIZR 3-01-027-02 PRILLING TOWER 3-01-027-04 PRILTWR-DRYCOOLRS 3-01-027-05 GRANULATOR 3-01-027-06 GRANULATOR PRICOOLR	0.90 12.0 0. 0.40 7.00	V. Q. V. Q. V.45 3.00	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
FERTILIZ-NSUPPHOS			
3-01-028-01 GRIND-DRY 3-01-028-02 Main Stack	9.00		TONS PROMISED
FERTILIZ-TRPSPHOS			TONS PROMICED
3-01-029-01 RUN OF PILE 3-01-029-02 GRANULAR	0.		TONS PRODUCEN
FERTILIZ-CIAMPHOS	0.		TONS PRODUCED
3-01-030-01 DRYER-CODLERS 3-01-030-02 AMONIAT-GRANULATE 3-01-030-99 OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	80.0 2.00		1:NS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
TEREPTHALIC ACID			
3-01-031-01 HN03+PARAXYLENGEN 3-01-031-99 OTHER/NOT CLASIFD		13.0	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
SULFUR (ELEMENTAL)			
3-01-032-01 MOD-CLAUS 2STAGE 3-01-032-02 MOD-CLAUS 3STAGE 3-01-032-03 MOD-CLALS ASTAGE 3-01-032-99 OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	280- 189. 146.		TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT

NDUSTRIAL PROCES -CHE	MICAL MFG (CONTINUED)	PAÑT	S EMIT SOX	TED PE	HC CC)	UNITS	
3-01-033-01 3-01-033-99	MALATHION OTHER/NOT CLASIFD						GALLONS OF PRODUCT TONS PRODUCED	
AMINES/AMIDES								
	GENERAL/DTH ER						TONS PRODUCT	
PIGHENT-INDRG#								
3-01-035-01 3-01-035-99	CALCINATION OTHER/NOT CLASIFO						TONS OF PRODUCT	
SCOLUM SULFATE								1
3-01-036-01 3-01-036-02	GENERAL/OTHER KILNS						TONS PRODUCT	;
SODIUM SULFITE								
3-01-037-01 3-01-037-02	GEMERAL/PTHEM KILNS						TONS PRODUCT	
SODIUM BICARB								
3-01-038-01	GENERAL						TONS PRODUCT	
LITHIUM HYGROXE	DE							!
3-01-039-01	GENERAL						TONS PRODUCT	
FERTILIZER UREA)							
3-01-040-01	GENERAL.			•			TONS PRODUCT	
NITROCELLULOSE								
3-01-041-01	REACTOR POTS	0.	1.30	21.0	0.	0.	TONS PRODUCED	
3-C1-041-03	H2SO4 CONCENTRIRS BOILING TUBS OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0. 0.	65.0 0.	29.0 2.00	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED	
3-01-050-01	GENL/CGMPND UNKWN						TONS PRIIDUCT	
ACETATE FLAKE							•	
3-01-050-99	OTHER/NOT CLASED						TONS PRODUCT	ı
ACETONE								
3-01-091-01	OTHER/NOT CLASFO						TONS PRODUCT	,
MALEIC ANHYDRIG	DE							
3-01-100-01	GENERAL/DTHER						TONS PRODUCT	
POLVINL PYRILI	DGN							
3-01-101-01	GENERAL/OTHER						TONS PRODUCT	
SULFONIC ACID/	ATS							,
3-01-110-01	GENERAL/OTHER						TOUS PRODUCT	
ASBESTOS CHEMI	CAL							
3-01-111-04			o. o. o.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT	
WASTE GAS FLAR	EZ							1
3-01-900-99	OTHER/NOT GLASIFO						MILLION CURIC FEET BURNED	1
OTHER/NOT CLAS	l FO							
3-01-999-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS PRODUCT	
	-FOCD/AGRICULTURAL ++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++++							
3-02-001-01 3-02-001-99 COFFEE ROASTIN	GENERAL OTHER/NOT CLASFO	60.0					TONS MEAL PRODUCED TONS PRODUCT	
3-02-002-02 3-02-002-03	DIRECTFIRE ROASTR INDIRCTFIREROASTR STONER/COOLER OTHER/NOY CLASFO	7.60 4.20 1.40		0.10 0.10 0.			TONS GREEN BEANS TONS GREEN BEANS TONS GREEN BEANS TONS PRODUCT	1

INDUSTRIAL PROCES -F	OOD/AGRICULTURE (CONTINUED)	,P O Part	U N D \$ SOX	EMT7-TED. NOX	P, E R HĆ	UNIT	UNITS
3~02-003-01	SPRAY ORIER	1.40		0.			TONS GREEN BEANS
COTTON GINNING	•						IOIO BREEN BEAMS
3-02-004-01 3-02-004-02 3-02-004-03 3-02-004-99	STICK/BURA MACHNE	5.00 1.00 3.00	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	BALES COTTON BALES COTTON BALES COTTON BALES COTTON
FEED/GRAIN TER	MEL						DALES COTTON
3-02-005-01 3-02-005-02 3-02-005-03 3-02-005-04	SCREEN ING/CLEANNG	1.00 2.00 5.00 6.00	0. 0.	o. o.	o. o.	0. 0.	TONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED
PEED/GRAIN CNT	RYE						TONS GRAIN PROCESSED
3-02-006-01 3-02-006-02 3-02-006-03 3-02-006-04 3-02-006-99	SHIPNG/RECEIVNG TRANSFER/CONVEYNG SCREENING/CLEANNG DRYING OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	5.00 3.00 6.00 7.00	0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	o. o. o.	TONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED
GRAIN PROCESSI	4G						
3-02-037-01 3-02-007-02 3-02-007-03 3-02-007-04 3-02-007-05 3-02-007-30 3-02-007-30 3-02-007-30 FEEO MANUFACTUM	CORN MEAL SOY BEAN BARLEY/SHEATCLEAN MILD CLEAMER BARLEYFLOUR NILL WET CORN MILLING MHEAT FLOUR MILL OTHER/NOT CLASFO	5.00 7.00 0.20 0.40 3.00	0+ 0-				TOMS GRAIN PROCESSED TOMS GRAIN PROCESSED TOMS GRAIN PROCESSED TOMS GRAIN PROCESSED TOMS GRAIN PROCESSED TOMS OF PRODUCT TOMS PRODUCT TOMS PROCESSED
	-				•		
3-02-008-99	BARLEY FEEC-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 ORYING 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
FERMENTATN—WHIS	RY						
3-02-010-01 3-02-010-02 3-02-010-03 3-02-010-99	GRAIN HANCLING DRYING SPNT GRAIN AGING DTHER/NOT CLASED	3.00 5.00 0.			o. 10.		TLNS GRAIN PROCESSED TONS GRAIN PROCESSED HAPPEL(50 GAL) GALLONS PRODUCT
FERMENTATH—WINE							
3-02-011-01	GENERAL	0.			0.		GALLINS PRODUCT
FISH PEAL					••		SELL MS PRODUCT
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 SCREE TONS PROCESSED
MEAT SMOKING							
3 -02- 013 - 61	GENERAL	0.30			0.07	0.60	TONS MEAT SMCKED
STARCH MFG							
3-02-614-01	GENERAL	8.00					TONS STARCH PRODUCED
SUGAR CANE PROCE	is .						
3-02-015-01	GENERAL						TONS SUGAP PRODUCED
3-02-015-99 Sugar beet proce	OTHER/NOT CLASIFD S						TINS PROCESSED
PEANUT PROCESSIN	DRYER ONLY OTHER/NOT GLASEFD G						TONS RAW REETS
3-02-017-20 3-02-017-99	OIL/NOT CLASFO OTHER/NOT CLASFO						TONS PRODUCT
•	OTHER/NOT CLASFO						TONS PRODUCT
DAIRY PRODUCTS							0
3-02-030-01 3-02-030-99	MILK SPRAY-DRYER OTHER/NOT CLASED		0.				TONS PRODUCT

OTHER/NOT CLASIF		P G U PART	NDS EM SOX	I T T E D XDX	PER U'N	CO.	UNȚTS
3-02-999-98 3-02-999-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS PROCESSED (IMPUT) TONS PRODUCED (FINISHED)
INDUSTRIAL PACCES -	****						
3-03-000-01 AL GRE-ELECRORED	CRUSHING/HANDLING IN	6, 00					TONS OF ORE.
3-03-001-02 3-03-001-03 3-03-001-04 3-03-001-05	PREBAKE CELLS HORIZSTO SODERBRG VERISTO SOCERBERG MATERIALS HANDLING ANDDE BAKE FURNCE DIMER/NOT CLASFO	81.3 98.4 78.4 10.0 3.00					TONS ALUMINUM PRODUCED
AL DRE-CALC ALM	מי						
3-03-002-01	GENERAL	200 -					TONS ALUMINUM PRODUCED
COKE MET BYPROD	IC						
3-03-003-02 3-03-703-03 3-03-003-04 3-03-043-05 3-03-003-06 3-03-003-07	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	0.04	4, 20 2,50 0,20	1.27 0.60 0.07	ITMS COAL CHARGED TONS COAL CHARGED TIMS COAL CHARGED TIMS COAL CHARGED TONS COAL CHARGED TONS COAL CHARGED TONS COAL CHARGED TONS COAL CHARGED TONS COAL CHARGED
COKE MET-BEEHIV	Ē						
3-03-004-01	GENERAL	200.	0.	0.	9.00	1.00	TONS 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 CONVERTING REFINING ORE DRYER FINISH OPER-GENL OTHER/NOT CLASFD	135. 45.0 20.0 60.0 10.0	1,250. 60.0 320. 870.				THIS CONCENTRATED ORE TOMS CONCENTRATED ORE TIMS CONCENTRATED ORE TIMS CONCENTRATED ORE TIMS CONCENTRATED ORE TIMS OR ORE TIMS PRODUCED TIMS PRODUCED
FERALLOY CPEN F	NC						
3-03-006-05 3-03-006-10 3-03-006-11 3-03-006-12	758 FES I	200. 315. 565. 625. 195.		3.			THIS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PROCESSED TUNS PROCESSED TUNS PROCESSED TUNS PROCESSED TONS PRODUCED
FERALOY SEMCOVE	NC						
	FEROMANGANE SE	45.0					TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
IRON PRODUCTION	İ						
.3-03-008-02 3-03-008-04 00-009-04 00-008-05 3-03-008-05 3-03-008-07 3-03-008-08	ORE-CRUSH/HANDLE SCARFING SAND HANDLING OPN	121. 44.0 42.0 1.00	0. 0.	o. o.	o. o. o.	1,750, 0. 44.0 0.	TONS PRODUCED TONS PERDUCED TONS PERDUCED TONS PERDESSED TONS PERDESSED TONS HANDLED TONS SAND BAKED TONS HANDLED TONS HANDLED
STEEL PRODUCTIO	M						
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 MOLANCE FIRISH/PICKLING FINISH/SOAK PITS FINISH/SOAK PITS FINISH/GRIND,ETG FINISH/OTHER OTHER/NOT CLASFO	17.4 8-39 51.0 11.0 9.20				0. 0. 139. 18.0 18.0	TONS PRODUCED
LEAD SMELTERS							
3-03-010-01 3-03-010-02 3-03-010-03 3-03-010-04	BLAST FURNACE Reverb furnace	164. 278. 15.4 2.00	423. 34.9 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	TONS CONCENTRATED ORE TONS CONCENTRATED ORE TONS CONCENTRATED ORE TONS OF ORE CRUSHED

LEAD SMELTERS (CO	ONTINUED)	P PART	OUNDS SOX	O.STTENS KON	PER UN	t f:	4
3-03-010-05 3-03-010-99 MOLYBDENUM	MATERIALS HANDING OTHER/NOT CLASED	5.00	0.	ò.	0.	o.	U N I T S TONS OF LEAD PRODUCT TONS CONCENTRATED ORE
3-03-011-01 3-03-011-02 3-03-011-99	MILL ING-GENERAL			0 . 0-			HUNDREDS OF TONS MINED TONS PRODUCT TONS PROCESSED
TITANIUM PROCE	55						
3-03-012-99	CHLORINATION STAT OTHER/NOT CLASIFO		0.	0.	٥.		TONS PRODUCT TONS PROCESSED
GOLD							
3-03-013-01 Barium	n in ing/processing				0.		TONS ORE
3-03-014-01 3-03-014-02 3-03-014-03 3-03-014-99	ORÉ GRIND RÉGUETN KILN DRIERS/CALGINERS OTHER/NOT CLASFO			o.			TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
BERYLLIUM ORE							
3-03-015-07 3-03-015-08 3-03-015-09	STORAGE CAUSHING MELTING OUENCH/HEAT TREAT GRINDING SULFATION/DISSOLV. SINTERING VENTILATION LEACH/FILTER		0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	TONS OF DRE TONS PROCESSED
3-03-015-99	OTHER/NOT CLASFO				0.		TONS PROCESSED
MERCURY MINING 3-03-025-01 3-03-025-02 3-03-025-03 3-03-025-05 3-03-025-05 3-03-025-06 3-03-025-09 3-03-025-09 3-03-025-09	SURFACE BLASTING SURFACE DAILLING SURFACE HANDLING NATURAL VAPOR STRIPPING LOADING CONVEY/MAULING UNLOADING CONV/HAUL WASTE	٥.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 7. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	TONS OF ORE TONS OF ORE TONS OF ORE TONS OF ORE TONS REMOVED TONS OF ORE
							TGNS OF ORF
MERCURY ORE PRO							
3-03-026-01 3-03-026-02 3-03-026-03 3+03-026-04 3-03-026-05 3-03-026-99	CRUSHING ROTARY FURNACE RETORT FURNACE CALCIME BURNT ORE BIN MOEING PROCESS OTHER/NOT CLASFO		0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	TONS PROCESSED
ZING SMELTING							
3-03-030-01 3-03-030-02 3-03-030-03 3-03-030-04 3-03-030-06 3-03-030-99 DTHER/NOT CLASFI	GENERAL ROASTNO/MULT-HATH SINTERING HOREZ RETORTS VERT RETORTS ELECTROLYTIC PROC OTMER/NOT CLASFD	120. 90.0 6.00 100.	1.100.		0.		TUNS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
	SPECIFY IN REMARK						•
NOUSTRIAL PROCES -							TONS PRINCED
ALUMINUM OPERATA	1						
3-04-001-02 3-04-001-03 3-04-001-04 3-04-001-10 3-04-001-11 3-04-001-20 3-04-001-50	SWEATINGFURNACE SMELT-CRUCIBLE SMELT-REVERB FNC CHLORINATI STATM FCIL ROLLING FOIL CONVERTING CAN MANUFACTURE ROLL-DRAW-EXTRUDE OTHER/NOT CLASED	14.5 1.90 4.30 12.5	0.	0.	o.	0. 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 MELI	•						
3-04-002-01 3-04-002-02 3-04-002-03 3-04-002-04	CRUCIBLE FAC	16.J 12.0 73.0 2.00					TONS CHARGE TONS CHARGE TONS CHARGE TONS CHARGE

BRASS/BRONZ MELT (CONTINUED)	POUND	S ENTT	TED PER	UMIT	co	U N I'T \$
3-04-002-05 REVERS (3-04-002-06 ROTARY (3-04-002-99 OTHER/N	FART FNC 70.0 FNG 60.0 OT CLASIFO	Jun	110-4	, n.	CU	TONS CHARGE TONS CHARGE TONS PRODUCED
GRAT IRON						
3-04-003-05 ANNEALI 3-04-003-30 MISC CA 3-04-003-40 GRINDIN 3-04-003-50 SAND HA	NOUCTION 1.50 ING OPERATA IST-FABCTN IG-CLEANING INOL-GENL	o.	0 -	0.	145. 0. 0.	TONS METAL CHAPGE TONS METAL CHARGE TONS METAL CHARGE TONS METAL CHARGE TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS MANDLED TONS MANDLED TONS METAL CHARGE
3-04-003-99 OTHER/N	OT CLASIFO					,
3-04-004-01 POT FUR 3-04-004-02 REVERB 3-04-004-03 BLAST/C 3-04-004-04 ROTARY 3-04-004-05 LEAD OX		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
LEAD BATTERY						
3-04-005-03 PASTE M 3-04-005-04 THREE P	FURNACE 0.04	0. 0. 0.	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 FUR 3-04-006-99 OTHER/N	NAGE 4.00 NOT CLASIFO					TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
STEEL FOUNDRY						
3-04-007-03 OPEN HE 3-04-007-03 OPEN HE 3-04-007-04 HEAT-IF 3-04-007-05 INDUETI 3-04-007-10 FINISHA 3-04-007-15 FINISHA	IC ARC FNC 13.0 EARTH FNC 11.0 EARTH LANCO 10.0 REAT FNC ION FURNACE 0.10 RIND/MANDL /SOAK PITS /MOT CLASFO HOT CLASFO	o.	0. 0.01 0.20	o .	0.	TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TUNS PROCESSED TUNS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
Z ING SEC						
3-04-006-03 POT FUR 3-04-008-05 GALYANI 3-04-008-05 GALYANI 3-04-008-06 CALCINI 3-04-008-08 REVER8-	MUFFLE FNC 45.0					TUNS PRODUCED TUNS PRODUCED TUNS PRODUCED TUNS PRODUCED TUNS PRODUCED TUNS PRODUCED TUNS PROCESSED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PROGESSED
MALLEABLE IRON	•					
3-04-009-01 ANNEAL 3-04-009-99 OTHER/	ING OPERATA NOT CLASIFO					THES METAL CHARGE THES METAL CHARGE
NICKEL						
3-04-010-01 FLUX FO 3-04-010-99 OTHER/	URNACE NGT CLASIFO					TONS PROCESSED
Z I RCON I UM						
3-04-011-01 OXIDE (3-04-011-99 OTHER/(FURNACE ELECTRODE						TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
3-04-J20-01 CALCIN 3-04-020-02 MIXING 3-04-020-03 PITCH 3-04-020-04 BAKE FI 3-04-020-99 OTHER/	TREATING URNACES	o. o.	0. U.	0.	0.	TGNS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS POCCESSED TONS PPOCESSED TONS PROCESSED
HISC CASTEFARRCTN						TOUR PROPERTY
3-04-050-01 SPECIF	Y IN REMARK					TONS PRODUCED
GTHER/NOT CLASIFD						tout page (ff)
3-04-999-99 SPECIF	Y IN REMARK					TONS PROCESSED

	-MINERAL PRODUCTS	P i	UNDS SÖK	ENITTED NOX	P E R	UNIT CO	U N I T S
ASPHALT ROOFING	3				_	•	74113
3-05-001-01 3-05-001-02 3-05-001-03 3-05-001-04 3-05-001-99	BLOWING OPERATION DIPPING OWLY SPRAYING ONLY DIPPING/SPRAYING OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	2.50 1.00 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 CONC							
3-05-002-01 3-05-002-02 3-05-002-99	RGTARY ORYER OTHER SOURCES OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	35.0 10.0	0.	0.	0.	0.	TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED
BRICK MANUFACTI	ME						
3-05-003-01 3-05-003-02 3-05-003-03 3-05-003-04 3-05-003-05 3-05-003-06 3-05-003-99	DRYING-RAW HTL GRINDING-RAW HTL STORAGE-RAW HTL CURING GAS FIRED CURING OIL FIRED CURING COAL FIRED OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	70.0 76.0 34.0 0.07 0.07 1.30 A	0.02 5.00 S 9.60 S	0. 0. 0.29 1.40 1.10	0.03 0.10 0.70	0.07 0. 2.60	TONS PACOUCED
CALGIUM CARBIDE							
3-05-004-01 3-05-004-02 3-05-004-03 3-05-004-99	ELECTRIC FMC COKE DRYER FMC ROOM YENTS OTHER/NOT CLASIFC	38.0 2.00 26.0	3.00 3.00 Q.				TONS PRODUCEO TONS PRODUCED TONS PRODUCED TONS PROCESSED
CASTABLE REFRAC	TY						
3-65-905-01 3-05-005-02 3-05-005-03 3-65-005-04 3-05-005-05 3-05-005-99	RAMMATL DRYER RAMMATL CRUSH/PRC ELECTRIC ARC MELT CURING OVEN MOLD/SMAKEDUT OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	30.0 120. 50.0 0.20 25.0					TONS FEFO MATCHIAL TONS FEED MATCHIAL TONS FEED MATCHIAL TONS FEED MATCHIAL TINS FEED MATCHIAL TONS FEED MATCHIAL TONS FEED MATCHIAL
CEMENT MFG DRY							
3-05-006-01 3-05-006-02 3-05-006-03 3-05-006-04 3-05-006-05 3-05-006-99	KILNS DRYERS/GRINDERETC KILNS-OIL FIRED KILNS-CAS FIRED KILNS-COAL FIRED OTHER/NOT CLASTFO	46.0 18.0 245- 245. 245.	3.00 14.4 10.2 23.6	0.50 2.60 2.60 2.60	0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	BARPELS CEMENT PRODUCED BAPRELS CEMENT PRODUCED TONS CEMENT PRODUCED TUNS 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.	BARRELS CEMENT PRODUCED BARRELS CEMENT PRODUCED TONS CEMENT PRODUCED TONS CEMENT PRODUCED TINS CEMENT PRODUCED TUNS CEMENT PRODUCED
CERAMIC/CLAY MF	;						•
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						·
	FLYASH CLAY/COKE NATURAL CLAY OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	110. 55.0 24.0			٠		TONS FINISHED PRODUCT TONS FINISHED PRODUCT TONS FINISHED PRODUCT TONS PRODUCED
COAL CLEANING							
3-05-010-02 3-05-010-03	THERM/FLUID BED THERM/FLASH THERM/MULTILDUVRD OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	20.0 16.0 25.0					TONS COAL ORIED TONS COAL DRIED TONS COAL DRIED TONS COAL CLEANED
GGNCRETE BATCHI	ıG						
3-05-011-21	GENERAL ASBEST/CEMNT POTS ROAD SURFACE OTHER/NOT CLASFO	0 - 20 0 - 20	0. 0.	0.	o. o.	o. o.	CUBIC YARDS CONCRETE PRODUCED TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT
FIBERGLASS MFG							
3-05-012-01 3-05-012-02	RE VERBENC—REGENEX RE VERBENC—REGUPE X	3.00 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 MEIGHT)

FIBERGLASS MFG (C	ONTINUED)	JP Q U	NDS. ENI SOR	TTEO, I	PER UNIT	co	UNITS
3-05-012-03 3-05-012-04 3-05-012-05 3-05-012-99 FRIT MFG	ELECTRIC IND PAC- FORMING LINE CURING OVEN OTHER/NOT GLASIFO	0. 50.0 7.00	 ".				TONS MATERIAL PROCESSED TUNS MATERIAL PROCESSED TONS MATERIAL PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
3-05-013-01 3-05-013-99	ROTARY FNG GENT OTHER/NOT CLASTED	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 HAT REC/STORG BATCHING/MIRING MOLTEN HOLD TANKS OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	\$- qo	0. 0.	٥.	٥.	0.	TONS GLASS PRODUCED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PRODUCED
GYPSUM MFG							
3-05-015-01 3-05-015-02 3-05-015-03 3-05-015-04 3-05-015-99	AW MTL DRYER PRIMARY GRINDER CALCIMER CONVEYING OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	40.0 1.90 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 GTMER/NOT CLASIFD	31.0 2.00 8.00 200.	0. 0.	s. e.	0.	o. o.	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	CUPOLA REVERB FNC BLOW CHAMBER CURING OVEN COOLER OTHER/NOT CLASIFC	22.0 5.00 17.0 4.00 2.00	0.02				TI:NS CHARGE TON'S CHARGE TON'S CHARGE TON'S CHARGE TON'S CHAPGE TON'S 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 GR INDING TRANSFER/STORAGE OPEN STORAGE OTMER/NOT 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	· ·						
3-05-020-01 3-05-020-03 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	PRIMARY CRUSHING SEC CRUSH/SCREEN FERT CRUSH/SCREEN RECRUSH/SCREENING FINES MILL SCREEN/CUNYY/HNDL OPEN STORAGE CUT STORAGE GLASTING-GENERAL BLASTING-GENERAL OTHER/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.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0.	TONS RAW MATERIAL TONS PAW MATERIAL TONS PAW MATERIAL TONS PAW MATERIAL TONS RAW MATERIAL TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT TONS PRODUCT STORED TUNS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
3-05-021-01	GENERAL		0.			•	TONS PINED
POTASH PRODUCTI	ION						
	MINE-GRIND/DRY OTHER/NOT CLASIFD		0.				TONS ORE TONS PROCESSED
CALCIUM BORATE					_		
3 -05-023-9 9	MINING/PROCESSING OTHER/NOT CLASIFD			,	0.		TONS PRODUCT TONS PROCESSED
MG CARBONATE	H-ME 180 GE				0		TONS PRODUCT
	MINE/PROCESS OTHER/NOT CLASIFO				0.		TONS PROCESSED
SAND/GRAVEL							
	CRUSHING/SCREEN OTHER/MOT CLASIFO	0.10	0.	0.	.0.	0.	TONS PRODUCT Tons processed
DIATOMACGUSERT	1						
3-05-026-01 3-05-026-99	HANDLING OTHER/NOT CLASIFD		0.	0.	0.	0.	TONS PRODUCT TONS PROCESSED

********		PART P	O W W D S	EN ITTED	P. E.R.	NNI 4	UNITS
CEMANIC ELECT			'			•••	
	DTHER/NOT CLASIFO						TONS PROCESSED
ASBESTOS MINING						•	•
3-05-031-03 3-05-031-04 3-05-031-04 3-05-031-06 3-05-031-06 3-05-031-08 3-05-031-08 3-05-031-03	COBBING LOADING CONVEY/HAUL ASBES		0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0.	TONS OF CRE TONS OF CRE TONS OF ORE TONS REMOVED TONS OF ORE
ASBESTOS MILLIA	16						
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	CRUSHING DRYING RECRUSHING SCREEN ING FIBERIZING BAGGING OTHER/NOT CLASED		0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	TONS PROCESSED
MINING-SPEC MAT	L						
3-05-040-32 3-05-040-33 3+05-040-34 3-05-040-36	OPEN PIT-DRILLING OPEN PIT-COBE NG UNDERGRO-VENTILAT LOADING CONVEY/HAUL MATL CONVEY/HAUL MASTE UNLOADING STRIPPING STOCKPILE		0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0.	0.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.00.0	00.	TONS OF MATERIAL
OTHER/NOT CLASTI	÷0			į			
3-05-999-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS PRODUCT
INDUSTRIAL PROCES -							
PROCESS HEATER							
3-06-001-02 3-06-001-03	GAS OIL :	0.02 0.02 20.0	6,720. S 0.83 S 160. S	2,900. 0.23 69.0 230.	140. 0.03 3.34 39.0	0. 0. 0.	1000 BARRELS OIL BURNED 1000 CURIC FEFT GAS BIRNED 1000 GALLOUS OIL BURNED MILLION CUBIC FFET BURNED
FLUID CRACKERS							
3-06-002-01	_	.5.	493.	71.0	220.	13,700.	1000 BAPRELS FRESH FEED
MOV-BED CAT-CRAC							
3-06-003-01 BLCH-DCHN SYSTN	GENERAL (TGG) 1	7.0	60.0	5.00	87.0	3,800.	1000 BARRELS FRESH FEED
3-06-004-01	L CONTROL C					_	
3-05-004-02		0.	o. o.	0.	5.00 300.	o.	1000 BARRELS REFINERY CAPACITY 1000 BARRELS REFINERY CAPACITY
PRCCESS DRAINS							·
3-06-005-01 3-66-005-02	GEN W/CONTROL GEN W/O CONTROL	0. V•	o. o.	o. o.	a.00 210.	0. 0.	1000 BARRELS WASTE WATER 1000 BARRELS WASTE WATER
VACUUM JETS				,		,	
3-06-006-01 3-06-006-02		o. o.	0-	0. 0.	0. 130.	0. 0.	1000 BARRELS VACUUM DISTILLATION
CCCLING TOWERS							
3-06-007-01		0.	0.	0.	6.00	0.	MILLION GALLONS COOLING WATER
MISCELLANEOUS							
3-06-008-02 3-06-008-03	COMPRESR SEALS DTHER-GENL	0. 0. 0.	0- 0- 0- 0-	0. 0. 0. 0.	28.0 11.0 17.0 5.00	0. 0. 0. 0.	1000 BARPELS REFINERY CAPACITY 1000 BARRELS REFINERY CAPACITY 1000 BARRELS REFINERY CAPACITY 1000 BARRELS REFINERY CAPACITY 1000 BARRELS REFINERY CAPACITY

3-06-008-05 OTHER-GENL 0. 0. 0. 10.0 'A' INDICATES SULFUR CONTENT OF THE FUEL, ON A PERCENT BASIS (BY MEIGHT)

INDUSTRIAL PROCES -PE	TROLEUM INDRY (CONTINUED)	PART	POUND,S ŞOX	E M I T T E D NOX	PER UNIT	co	UNITS
	NATURAL GAS OTHER/NOT CLASTFO			0.			MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET MILLIONS OF CUBIC FEET
SLUDGE CONVERTE							
3-06-010-01						•	TONS PROCESSED
							TONS PRICESSED
ASPHALT ORIDIZE							tous prosestes
	OTHER/NOT CLASIFO						TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
FLUID CCKING							
	COOLING OPER TRANSPORTATION.	523.					1000 BARRELS FRESH FEED 1000 BARRELS FRESH FEED 1000 BARRELS FRESH FEED 1000 BARRELS FRESH FEED
CATALYTIC REFOR	A'						
3-06-013-01	GENERAL						1000 BARPELS FRESH FEFD
OTHER/NOT CLASS	FD						•
	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS PROCESSED BARRELS-PROCESSED
INCUSTRIAL PROCES	-WOOD PRODUCTS						
SULFATE PULPNG							
3+07-001-04 3-07-001-05 3-07-001-06 3-07-001-08 3-07-001-09	WASHRS/SCREENS MULT-EFFECT EVAP RECVY BOLR/DCEVAP SRELT DISSOLV TNK	0. 0. 0. 151. 2.00 45.0 0. 72.0	0. 0. 0. 5.00 0. 0.			0. 0. 0. 50.0 0. 10.0	AIR-ORY TINS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-DRY TONS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-ORY TONS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-ORY TONS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-ORY TONS UNBLEACHED PULP AIP-ORY TONS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-ORY TONS UNBLEACHED PULP
SULFITE PULPING							· i
3-07-002-01 3-07-002-02 3-07-002-03 3-07-002-05 3-07-002-05	LIQUOR RECGVERY SULFITE TOWER DIGESTER SMELT TANK SMELT TANK PULP DIGESTER				0. 0. 0.		AIR-DRY TONS UNRIFACHED PULP AIR-URY TONS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-DRY TONS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-DRY TONS UNBLEACHED PULP AIR-TRY TONS UNBLEACHED PULP TONS AIR DRY PULP TONS AIR DRY PULP
PULPBOARD MFG							
3-07-004-01 3-07-004-02 3-07-004-99	F LBER BOARD-GEN	0. 0.60					TONS FINISHED PRODUCT TIMS FINISHED PRODUCT TONS FINISHED PRODUCT
PRESSURE TREATS	NG						
3-C7-005-01 3-0 ?-005-59	CREOSOTE OTHER/NOT CLASIFO				•		TONS OF WOOD TREATED
TALLCIL/RCSIN							•
3-07-004-01	GENERAL						TONS OF PPHOUCT
PLYHCOO/PART BOA	IR O						
3-07-007-02	VENEER DRYER SANDING DTHER/NOT CLASIFD	٥.	0 . 0 -	0.	4.23	0. 0.	TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED TONS PROCESSED
SAUMILL OPERATN	\$						
3-07-008-99	OTHER/NOT CLASIFO						TONS PROCESSED
EXCELSION MFG							
3-07-009-99	OTHER/NOT CLASIFO						TONS PROCESSED
CORK PROCESSING							
	OTHER/NOT CLASIFO						TONS PROCESSED
FURNITURE NEG							
	OTHER/NOT CLASIFD						TONS PROCESSED
OTHER/NOT CLASI							

TONS PROCESSED

	-METAL FABRICATION	PART	PQUNDS SOX	EMITTED	PER UNIT	CO		UNITS
I RON/STEEL								
3 0900 1 02	MISC HARDWARE FARM MACHINERY OTHER/NOT CLASIFO		o.	ů. 0.		0	TONS	OF PRODUCT OF PRODUCT PROCESSED
PLATING OPERATO	INS							, ,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,,
3-09-010-99	OTHER/NOT CLASIFO						TONS	PLATED
CAN MAKING OPRN	ıs							
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 3-09-030-06			0. 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
OTHER/NOT CLASI	FO							
3-09-999-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TUNS	PPDCESSED
INCUSTRIAL PROCES								
OTHER/NOT CLASI	FD							
3-20-999-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS	PROCESSED
INCLSTRIAL PROCES								
GENERAL FABRICS								
3-30-001-01 3-30-001-99 RUBERIZED FABRI	TARN PREP/BLEACH OTHER/NGT SPECIFO CS							PROCESSED PROCESSED
3-30-002-99	OTHER/NGT SPECIFO						TONS	PROCESSED
CARPET OPERATNS								
3-30-003 -99	OTHER/NOT SPECIFO						TONS	PROCESSED
INDUSTRIAL PROCES -	-INPROCESS FUEL							
3-90-031-99 81TUMINOUS COAL	OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	0.	٥.	0.	o.	٥.	TONS	BURNED
3-90-002-01 3-90-002-01	CEMENT KILN/DRYER LIME KILN	o.	0.	0.	0.	0.		HURNED
3-90-002-04	KAOLIN KILN	o. o.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. V.		AUP NED BURNED
3-90-002-07	BRICK KILN/DRY GYPSUM KILN/ETC	0. 0.	o, 0.	0. 0.	0.	0.	TONS	BURNED
3-90-002-00	COAL ORYERS ROCK/GRAVEL DRYER	0.	0.	0.	0. 0.	o. 0.		BURNED BURNED
	OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	o.	o. o.	o. o.	o. o.	c.	TONS	BURNED BUFNED
RESIDUAL CIL					,	••		55. 1 .0
3-90-004-01 3-90-004-02	ASPHALT DRYER CEMENT KILN/DRYER	o.	0.	٥.	0.	٥.	1000	GALLONS BURNED
3-90-004-03	LIME KILN	0. 0.	0. 0.	0°-	o. v.	0.		GALLONS PURNED GALLONS HURNED
3-90-004-04 3-90-004-05	KADLIN KILN METAL MELTING	0. 0.	0.	o.	٥.	0.	1300	GALLONS BURNED
			0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.			GALLONS RUPNED
	BRICK KILN/DRY Gypsum Kiln/Etc Glass Furnace	0. 0.	0. 0.	٥.	ş.	٥.	1900	GALLONS BURNED
3-50-004-09	ROCK/GRAVEL DRYER FRIT SMELTER	0.	0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	Ū.		GALLONS BURNED GALLONS BURNED
3-90-004-11	PERLITE FURNACE	0. 0.	0. 0.	o. o.	0. 9.	0.	1000	GALLONS BURNED
3-90-004-30	FEED/GRAIN ORVING	۸.	0.	0.	0.	0.	1003	GALLONS BURNED GALLONS BURNED
3-90-004-32	FERTILIZER ORVING	o. o.	o. o.	o. o.	0. 0.	9.	1-70-0	GALLONS AURNED GALLONS BURNED
3-90-004-50 3-90-004-51	PULPBOARD-DRYERS PLYWOOD-DRYERS		0.	0.	0.	0.	1000	GALLONS BURNED
3-90-004-52	PULP-RECOV BOILEA	0. 0.	0- 0-	o. o.	0. 0.	0.	1000	GALLENS BURNED GALLONS BURNED
DISTILLATE OIL	OTHER/NOT CLASIFD	0.	0.	ō.	ō.	ō.	1000	GALLONS BURNED
3-90-005-01	ASPHALT DRYFE	0.			_	_		
3-90-005-02 3-90-005-03	CEMENT KILN/DRYER	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	٥.	1000 (GALLONS BURNED GALLONS BURNED GALLONS BURNED

DISTILLATE OIL (C	(DBUNITNO	P O P	UNDS EMI SOX	TTED F	PERUNIT HC	co	י צדואט י	
3-90-005-04 3-90-005-05 3-90-005-06 3-90-005-07 3-90-005-09 3-90-005-10 3-90-005-11	METAL MELTING BRICK KILN/DRY GYPSUM KILN/ETC GLASS FURNACE ROCK/GRAYEL DRYER FRIT SMELTER PERLITE FURNACE	0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0.	1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED	
3-90-005-30 3-90-005-31	FEED/GRAIN ORYING	0.	o.	0. 0.	0. 0.	o.	1900 GALLONS BURNED 1900 GALLONS BURNED	,
3-90-005-32 3-90-005-50 3-90-005-51 3-90-005-52 3-90-005-99	FERTILIZER DRYING PULPBOARD-CRYERS PLYWOOD-DRYERS PULP-RECOV BOILER	o. o. o.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED 1000 GALLONS BURNED	
NATURAL GAS								
3-90-006-01 3-90-006-02 3-90-006-03 3-90-006-05 3-90-006-05 3-90-006-06 3-90-006-00 3-90-006-01 3-90-006-11 3-90-006-13 3-90-006-31 3-90-006-31 3-90-006-31 3-90-006-31	LIME KILN KAOLIN KILN METAL MELTING BRICK KILN/DRYS GYPSUM KILN ETC GLASS FURNACE ROCK/GRAVEL ORVER FA IT SMELTER PERLITE FURNACE FEED/GRAIN ORYING FOOD—DRY/COOK/ETC FERTILIZER DRYING PULPBOARD—DRYERS PLYWOOD—ORYERS	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0.	0.	MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED MILLION CUBIC FEET RURNED MILLION CUBIC FEET RURNED MILLION CUBIC FEET BURNED MILLION CUBIC FEET	
3-90-006-99		ă.	ŏ.	ö.	ö.	ŏ.	MILLION CURIC PEET BURNES	į
PROCESS GAS								
3-90-007-01 3-90-007-99 CGKE	CO'BLAST FURNACE OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0. 0.	0. 0.	o. o.	0. 0.	o. o.	MILLION CUBIC FEET RUPNED MILLION'CUBIC FEET RUPNED	
3-50-008-01	MINERAL WOOL FURN	٥.	c.	0.	0.	0.	TUNS BURNED	
3-90-008-99		0.	0.	٥.	٥.	0.	TONS	
WECD 1-90-009-99	OTHER/NOT CLASSFO	٥.	o.	٥.	0.	٥.	TONS BURNES	
2 12 221 11								
LIC PET GAS (LI	PG)							ļ
OTHER/NOT CLAS		0.	0.	0.	o.	0.	1000 GALLONS BUPNED	
3-90-999-97 3-90-999-98 3-90-999-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	MILLION CUBIC FEET RIPHED 1900 GALLONS BURNED TONS RUGNED	
	-OTHER/NOT CLASIFO - ************************************			•				
3-99-999-99							TONS PPOCESSED	-
PCINT'SC EVAP	-CLEANING SOLVENT							
DRYCL EAN ING								i
4-01-001-01 4-01-001-02 Degreasing		0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	210. 305.	0. 0.	TONS CLOTHES CLEANED TONS CLOTHES CLEANED	i
4-01-002-03 4-01-002-04 4-01-002+05	TRICHLORGE THANE	0.	0.	0.	,	0.	TONS SCLVENT USED TONS SOLVENT USED TUNS SOLVENT USED TONS SOLVENT USED TONS SOLVENT USED TONS SOLVENT USED	
OTHER/NOT CLAS	lf0							
	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS SOLVENT USED	
POINT SC EVAP	-SURFACE COATING							
4-02-001-01	GENERAL	0-5	0.	0.	1,120.	٥.	TONS COATING	

POINT SC EVAP -SURFAC	E COATING (CONTINUED)		_EMITTE	D PE	R UNIT	co	UNITS
VARNISH/SHELLAC			***	,	ŕ	••	
4-02-003-01	GENERAL				1,000.		TONS COATENS
L AQUER 4-02-004-01	C PAIP & A.						
**	GENERAL				1,540.		TONS COATING
ENAMEL	0575041	_		_			
	GENERAL	0.	ò.	0.	840.	0.	TONS COATING
PAIMER							
4-02-006-01	GENERAL				1,320.		TONS COATING
COATING OVEN							
4-02-008-01	GENERAL						TONS COATING
SOLVENT							
4-G2-G09-01	GENERAL						TONS COATING
OTHER/NOT CLASE	FD						
4-02-999-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS COATING
POINT SC EVAP	-PETROL PROD STG						·
4-03-001-01 4-03-001-02	BREATH-GASOLINE BREATH-CRUDE	o. o.	0. 0.	o. o.	80.3 54.8	0.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-03	HORK ING-GASOL INE	0.	0-	Q.	9.00	0.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-601-04 4-03-001-05	WORKING-CRUDE BREATH-JET FUEL	o. o.	0. 0.	o. o.	7_30 25.2	0. 0.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPWT 1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-06	BREATH-KEROSENE	0.	0.	0.	13.1	0.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STOPAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-07 4-03-001-08	BREATH-DIST FUEL Breath-Benzene	0. 0.	0. D.	o. o.	13.1 18.3	o.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-63-001-09	BREATH-CYCLOHEX BREATH-CYCLOPENT	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	20.8 58.4	o. o.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-10 4-03-001-11	ereath-Heptane	0.	0.	0.	11.3	ŏ.	INDO GALLONS STOPAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-12	BREATH-HEXANE	0.	0.	٥.	32.1	o.	1000 GALLONS STOPAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-13 4-03-001+14	BREATH-ISODCTANE BREATH-ISOPENTANE	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	13.9 142.	ö.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-15	BREATH-PENTANE	Ö.	0.	0.	94.9	ò.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-001-16 4-03-001-50	BREATH-TOLUENE WORKING-JET FUEL	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	5.84 2.40	0.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-001-51	MORK ING-KEROSENE	0.	0-	9.	1.00	٥.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-601-52 4-03-601-53	WORKING-DIST FUEL WORKING-BENZENE	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.,	1.00 2.00	o. o.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-001-54	WORK ING→CYCLOHEX	0.	0-	0.	2.30	0.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-001-55 4-03-001-56	WORKING-CYCLOPENT WORKING-HEPTANE	0. 0.	0. D.	o. o.	6.40 1.20	o. o.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-001-57	WORKING-HEXANE	0.	0.	0.	3.60	o.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-001-58 4-03-001-59	WORKING-ISODETANE WORKING-ISOPENT	0 • 0 •	0. 0.	0.	1.50 15.7	o. 0.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-G3-001-60	HORKING-PENTANE	0.	0.	0.	10.6	0.	1000 GALLONS PHROUGHPUT
FLOATING ROOF &	WORK! NG-TOLUENE	0.	a.	0.	0.64	٥.	1900 GALLONS THEOUGHPUT
4-03-002-01 4-03-002-02	STAND STG-GASOLN WORKING-PRODUCT	0.	0.	0.	12.0 0.	0.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPU?
4-03-002-03	STANC STG-CRUDE	0.	0.	٥.	10.6	0.	1000 GALLONS 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-KERDSNE	0.	0.	7.	1.90	o-	1000 GALLONS STURAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STURAGE CAPACITY
,4-03-002-07 ,4-03-002-08	STAND STG-DIST FL STAND STG-BENZERE	0. 0.	0. 0.	o. o.	1.90 2.70	o. o.	1000 GALLENS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-002-09	STAND STG-CYCLHEX	0.	0.	0.	3,03	٥.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-002-10 4-03-002-11	STAND STG-CYCLPEN STAND STG-HEPTANE	0. 0.	o. o.	o. o.	0.76 1.64	o.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-002-12	STAND STG-HEXANE	0.	0.	0.	4.75	o.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-002-13 4-03-002-14	STANC STG-ISOCCTN STAND STG-ISOPENT	0. 0.	0. 0.	o.	2.01 20.8	o.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY
4-03-002-15	STAND STG-PENTANE	0.	0.	0.	13.9	0.	1000 GALLONS STORAGE CAPACITY 1000 GALLONS STURAGE CAPACITY
4-03-002-16 Var-Vaper Space	STAND STG-TOLUENE	0.	0.	٥.	0.88		1000 BECOMS STORAGE CAPTORITY
4-03-003-02	WORKING-GASOLINE	0.	0.	9-	10 • Z	٥.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-003-03 4-03-003-04	WORKING-JET FUEL WORKING-KEROSENE	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	2.30 1.00	o. o.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-003-05	WORKING-DIST FUEL	0.	0.	٥.	1.00	٥.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-003-06 4-03-003-07	WORKING-BENZENE WURKING-CYCLOMEX	0. 0.	o. o.	8 .	2-30 2-60	0. 0.	1 300 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-003-0B	NORKING—CYCLOPENT	0.	o.	٥.	7.20	0.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-003- 09 4-03-003-10	WORK ING-HEPT ANE WORKING-HEXANE	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	1.40	o. e.	1000 GALLONS THF.CUGHPUT 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-003-11	WORK ING- I SOOC TANE	0.	0.	0-	1.70	٥.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-003-12 4-03-003-13	WORKING-ISOPENT WORKING-PENTANE	0 0.	o. o.	0.	17.8 12.0	0. 0.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT 1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
4-03-003-14	WORK ING-TOLUENE	0.	ŏ.	ŏ.	0.73	ō.	1000 GALLONS THROUGHPUT
DTHER/NOT CLASS	FO				•		

1000 GAL STORED

4-03-999-99 SPECIFY IN REMARK

POINT-SC EVAP	-MISC ORGANIC STOR	P PÅRT	OUNDS I	EM I'T TE D NOX	PER UNIT	co	UNITS	
OTHER/NOT CLASS	lf0							
4-04-001-99	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS STORED	
POINT SC EVAP	-PRINTING PRESS							٠
DRYERS								
4-05-001-01	GENERAL			. 0.			TONS SOLVENT	
4-03-091-48				. ••				
POINT SC EVAP	-PETRGL MRKT-TRANS							٠
TANK CARS/TRUC	KS							- 1
	LOAD (SPLASH) -GASO	٥.	0.	٥.	12.4	٥.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED	1
4~06~001~02 4~06~001~03	LOAD(SPLASH)—CRUD Load(Splash)—Jet	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	10.6 1.84	0. 0.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED' 1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED	- 1
4-06-001-04	LOAD(SPLASH)-KERO	0.	0.	0.	0.88	٥.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED	- 1
← 06-J01-05 4-06-001-26	LOAD(SPLASH)-DIST LOAD(SUBM)-GASOLN	.0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	0.93 4.10	0. 0.	1000 CALLUNS TRANSFERRED	'
4-06-001-27	LOAD(SUBM)-CRUDE	0.	0.	0.	3.83	٥.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED	
#-06-001-28 		o. o.	o. o.	o. o.	0.91 0.45	?. 0.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED 1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED	
4-06-001-30	LOAD(SUBMI-CIST	0.	0-	0.	0.48	0.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED	
4-06-001-51 4-06-001-52		0. 0.	0- 0-	o. 0.	2.10	o.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED 1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED	
4-06-001-53	UNLDAD-JET FUEL	ŏ.	ő.	0.	1.98 0.45	ö.	LOUD GALLONS TRANSFERRED	
4-06-001-54		o.	0.	o.	0.23	٥.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED	
4-06-001-55		٥.	0.	0.	0.24	٥.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED	
MARINE VESSELS		_						
4-06-002-01 4-06-002-02	LOADING-GASOLINE LOADING-CRUDE DIV	o. o.	0. 0.	0. 0.	2.88 2.58	0. 0.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED	
4-06-002-03	LOADING-JET FUEL	ŏ.	o.	0.	0.60	c.	1000 GALLUNS TRANSFERPED	
4-06-002-04	LUADING-REROSENE LUADING-DIST CIL	o.	٥.	0. 0.	0.27 U.29	0.	1000 GALLENS TRANSFERRED 1000 GALLENS TRANSFERRED	1
4-06-002-25 4-06-002-26	UNLDAD-GASGLINE	0. 0.	0. 0.	ġ.	2.52	0.	1000 GALL TIS TRANSFERRED	- 1
4-06-002-27	UNLOAD-CRUDE OIL	0.	٥.	0.	2.25	o.	1000 GALLENS TRANSFEPPED	- 1
4-06-002-28 4-06-002-29	UNLOAD-JET FUEL UNLOAD-KERDSENE	o. o.	0. 0.	0. 9.	0.52 0.24	o. o.	LODO GALLONS THANSFERRED	- 1
4-06-002-30		ŏ.	ŏ.	ŏ.	0- 25	0.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED	
UNDERGRD GASO	STG							
4-06-003-01	SPLASH LOADING	o.	ģ.	<u>ي</u> .	11.5	0.	1 200 GALLONS TRANSFERRED	
4-06-003-02 4-06-003-03	SUB LOAD-UNCONT SUB LOAD-OPN SYS	0. 0.	0. 0.	0. 0.	7.30 0.80	o.	1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED 1000 GALLONS TRANSFERRED	
4-06-003-04	SUB LOAD-CLS SYS	ă.	0.	٥.	0.	0.	100C GALLONS TPANSFERRED	-
4-06-003-05	UNLDADING	0.	0.	v.	1.00	0.	1000 GALLONS TRAMSFERRED	ı
FILL VEH GAS T								
4-06-004-01 50-400-60-4	VAP DISP LOSS LIQ SPILL LOSS	o. o.	0. 0.	o. 0.	11.0 0.67	0. 0.	1000 GALLONS PUMPED 1000 GALLONS PUMPED	-
POINT SC EVAP	-MISC HC EVAP							Ì
OTHER/NOT CLAS	l F C							Ċ
	SPECIFY IN REMARK						TONS PROCESSED	- 1
V-10-111-11	5-201-1 IN NO.						1019 11001101	
SGLID WASTE	-GOVERNMENT						·	
PUNICIPAL INGI	N							
	MULTIPLE CHAMBER Single Chamber UMP	30.0 15.0	2.50 2.50	2.00 2.00	1.50 15.0	35.0 20.0	GINACE SMOT	1
5-01-002-01 5-01-002-02 5-01-002-03	LANDSCAPE/PRUNING	16.0 17.0	1.00	6.00 2.00	30.0 20.0	65.0 60.0	TONS BUMMED TONS BUMMED HUNDREDS OF GALLONS	!
INCINERATOR								
5-01-065-05		8.00	٥.	3.00	0.	0.	TONS BURNED	1
5-01-005-06 5-01-005-07 5-01+005-99	SLUDGE CONICAL	100. 20.0	1-00 2-00	5.00 5.00	1.00 20.0	60.0	TONS DRY SLUDGE TONS BUPNED TONS BUPNED	:
ALX.FUEL/NO EM	s ns							
		0. 0. 0.	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	(TINUED)	POUNDS PART	E M I	TTEO P#	R UNIT	čo	ย ทั \$-47 \$
5-01-900-97 5-01-900-98 5-01-900-99	OTHER/NOT CLASIFD OTHER/NOT CLASIFE OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0. 0.	0. 0.	0.	0.	0. 0. 0.	MILLION CUBIC FEET 1000 GALLONS TONS
	-COM-INST						
INCINERATOR GEN	<u>.</u>						
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 CONICAL; FEFUSE CONICAL WOOD	1,90 15.0 1,50 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 50-0 0 60-0 130-	TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED TONS BURNED
OPEN BURNING							
5-02-002-01	wodą	17.0		2.52	4.00	50.0	TORS BURRED
APARTHENT INCIN							
5-02-003-01 5-02-003-02	FLUE FED 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. 0.	TONS BURNED Tans 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 DIL 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 CURIC FEET 1000 GALLONS MILLION CURIC FEFT 1000 GALLONS TONS
SOLIO WASTE	-INDUSTRIAL +++++++++						·
INCINERATOR							
5-03-001-01 5-03-001-02 5-03-001-03 5-03-001-05 5-03-001-05 5-03-001-06		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 YONS OF WASTE
OPEN BURNING							
5-03-002-01 5-03-002-02 5-03-002-03 5-03-002-04	WOOD 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		0.02 0.10	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	190.	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	RESIDUAL OIL DISTILLATE OIL NATURAL GAS PROCESS GAS L P G OTHER/NOT CLASIFO OTHER/NOT CLASIFO OTHER/NOT CLASIFO	0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0.	0. 0. 0. 0. 0.	Λ.	1000 GALLONS 1000 GALLONS 1000 GALLONS MILLION CUBIC FEET MILLION CUBIC FEET 1000 GALLONS MILLION CUBIC FEET LOOD GALLONS TONS
	-FEDRL NONEMITTERS						
OTHER/NOT CLASIFD							
6-01-999-98	SPECIFY IN REMARK SPECIFY IN REMARK						INSTALLATIONS (EACH)

	TECHNICAL (Please read Instructions on	REPORT DATA	nlating				
1. REPORT NO.	2.	the reverse bejore com	3. RECIPIENT'S ACC	CESSION•NO.			
AP-42				, L. V. L.			
4 TITLE AND SUBTITLE Supplement No. 4 for		- ⁴ 7 4 , 4	S. REPORT DATE				
Supplement No. 4 for	Compilation of Air P econd Edition	ollutant	January 19				
Emission Factors S	econa Eartion		6. PERFORMING OF	RGANIZATION CODE			
7. AUTHOR(S)			8. PERFORMING OF	AGANIZATION REPORT NO.			
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION N U.S. Environmental Pr	otection Agency		10. PROGRAM ELEI				
Office of Air Quality Research Triangle Par			11. CONTRACT/GRANT NO.				
12. SPONSORING AGENCY NAME A	ND ADDRESS		13. TYPE OF REPORT AND PERIOD COVERED Supplement				
			14. SPONSORING A	GENCY CODE			
15, SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES			1				
16, ABSTRACT							
This report is a supp It contains revised a	lement for <u>Compilati</u>	on of Air Pol	lutant Emissi	on Factors, AP-42.			
combustion engine sou	rces and for miscell	aneous sources	S.	1			
				1			
				1			
	•			!			
				1			
			 	•			
17. a. DESCRIP		b.IDENTIFIERS/OP		c. COSATI Field/Group			
Emissions	i Ona	U.IDENTIFICAÇÃ	EN CHOCK I CHAS	C. COMITTICIALOTORP			
Emission Factors							
Air Pollutants							
Processes		1		1			
1,000000							
ı							
		140.050000000000000000000000000000000000		1			
18. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT Release Unlimited		19. SECURITY CLA		21. NO. OF PAGES			
Ketease out till tea				22. PRICE			
		20. SECURITY CLA Unclassifie	ed' F-8-/				