

P08 - PRINTING, CLEAN UP SOLVENTS, RULE 67.16, MASS BALANCE, UNCONTROLLED

CALCULATION METHODS

$E_a = U_a \text{ (gal/yr)} \times D \text{ (lbs/gal)} \times \text{Conc. (lbs/lb)} \times (1 - \% \text{retained})$

$E_h = U_h \text{ (gal/hr)} \times D \text{ (lbs/gal)} \times \text{Conc. (lbs/lb)} \times (1 - \% \text{retained})$

NOTES:

- Do not include control efficiencies in emission factors. Volatile compound capture and removal efficiencies due to controls must be specified by release point.
- No trace toxic emission factors can be developed as default values since emissions are based on material composition and process type.
- Estimates regarding the % solvent retained on printed documents have been developed for a variety of processes based on information in AP-42 Section 4.9 (1/95).
- ROG, TOG, and all volatile organic emissions are assumed to be reduced by the % retained factor developed from the AP-42 information.
- All pigments and particulates are assumed to have a 100% transfer efficiency to the printed documents (i.e.: assumed no PM emissions from printing).
- Use site specific emissions testing to estimate control equipment capture and removal efficiencies if available.
- Uncontrolled emissions of all clean up solvents used in each printing process are assumed to be 100% of usage.

POLLUTANT	District Emission Factor	EPA REFERENCE	EPA	(UNITS)	COMMENTS
	(lbs/million ft³ fuel burned)	DOCUMENT	FACTOR		
NOX					
CO					
SOX					
TOG		AP-42 Section 4.9 (1/95)			percent retention = 0% percent TOG emitted = 100%
ROG		AP-42 Section 4.9 (1/95)			percent retention = 0% percent TOG emitted = 100%
TSP					
PM10					
BENZENE					
FORMALDEHYDE					
HEXANE					
METHYLENE CHLORIDE					
TOLUENE					
1,1,1-TRICHLOROETHANE					
XYLENES					

Last Updated on 8/26/99
By D. Byrnes