

**ALABAMA DEPARTMENT OF
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT
AIR DIVISION
EMISSIONS STATEMENTS REPORTING FORM**

PLANT GENERAL INFORMATION

A. PLANT NAME _____

B. PLANT LOCATION

1. Street Address

2. Latitude/Longitude or equivalent

C. PLANT MAILING ADDRESS

D. PLANT CONTACT

E. TELEPHONE NUMBER

F. GENERAL NATURE OF BUSINESS [include Standard Industrial Code (SIC) as well as the North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code.]

SIC _____

NAICS _____

POINT SOURCE GENERAL INFORMATION

POINT NUMBER _____

PERMIT NUMBER _____

POINT DESCRIPTION

SCC (STANDARD CLASSIFICATION CODE)

A. NORMAL OPERATING SCHEDULE

Days/Week _____ Hours/Day _____ Hours/Year _____

**B. THROUGHPUT OR PRODUCTION DATA FOR PREVIOUS YEAR
(please approximate percentage of seasonal operation)**

DECEMBER-FEBRUARY _____

MARCH-MAY _____

JUNE-AUGUST _____

SEPTEMBER-NOVEMBER _____

C. ANNUAL PROCESS RATE

D. PEAK DAILY OZONE SEASON (JUNE, JULY, AUGUST) PROCESS RATE

PROCESS LEVEL INFORMATION

A. PLEASE GIVE THE QUANTITY OF EACH FUEL BURNED/ COMBUSTED BY POINT DURING THE PREVIOUS CALENDAR YEAR

_____ COAL
_____ NATURAL GAS
_____ PROPANE
_____ GASOLINE
_____ FUEL OILS (NO. 2, NO. 6, ETC.)
_____ WOOD WASTE
_____ OTHER (please specify)

B. PLEASE GIVE THE QUANTITY OF THE SOLVENT USED FOR EACH PURPOSE BY POINT DURING THE PREVIOUS CALENDAR YEAR

_____ COATING
_____ CLEANUP
_____ OTHER (please specify)

C. DOES THE UNIT HAVE ANY ASSOCIATED AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICES?

_____ YES [please specify the type of air pollution control device(s) and give control efficiency below]

_____ NO

**ESTIMATED EMISSIONS
POINT LEVEL**

A. ESTIMATED ACTUAL ANNUAL EMISSIONS [tons per year]

VOC* _____

NOx* _____

CO* _____

EMISSIONS METHOD CODE

EMISSION FACTOR

VOC _____

VOC _____

NOx _____

NOx _____

CO _____

CO _____

**B. ESTIMATED ACTUAL DAILY OZONE SEASON EMISSIONS
[pounds per day]**

VOC* _____

NOx* _____

CO* _____

EMISSIONS METHOD CODE

EMISSION FACTOR

VOC _____

VOC _____

NOx _____

NOx _____

CO _____

CO _____

*** Please show all emission calculations below or on attached pages.**

**ESTIMATED EMISSIONS
PLANT LEVEL**

A. ESTIMATED ACTUAL ANNUAL EMISSIONS [tons per year]

VOC* _____

NO_x* _____

CO* _____

**B. ESTIMATED ACTUAL DAILY OZONE SEASON EMISSIONS
[pounds per day]**

VOC* _____

NO_x* _____

CO* _____

*** Please show all emission calculations below or on attached pages.**

**EMISSION STATEMENT REPORTING FORM
CERTIFICATION OF DATA ACCURACY**

Plant Name _____

Street Address _____

Certification of data accuracy for emissions from previous calendar year.

I certify that the data contained in the enclosed Emissions Statements Reporting Form is based on the best available information and is accurate to the best of my knowledge.

Print Full Name

Print Full Title

Signature

Date

(_____) _____
Telephone Number

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE EMISSIONS STATEMENTS REPORTING FORM

PAGE 1: EMISSIONS STATEMENTS GENERAL INFORMATION

A. PLANT NAME

Give complete name for facility and any other name by which it may be known.

B. PLANT LOCATION

1. Give street address or physical location of facility.
2. Give latitude/longitude (or equivalent such as UTM coordinates) for facility.

C. PLANT MAILING ADDRESS

Give facility mailing address including P.O. Box number (if there is one) and zip code.

D. PLANT CONTACT

Person to who questions concerning air pollution control should be directed.

E. TELEPHONE NUMBER

Telephone number for facility including extension of plant contact listed in D.

F. GENERAL NATURE OF BUSINESS (SIC) and (NAICS)

Brief description of type of business and the applicable Standard Industrial Code(s) (SIC) and North American Industry Classification System (NAICS) code(s).

PAGE 2: POINT SOURCE GENERAL INFORMATION

Copies of page 2, "Point Source General Information," should be made so that each point can be reported separately.

POINT NUMBER

Each point should be numbered sequentially beginning with "001".

PERMIT NUMBER

The ADEM-Air Division permit number for that point, as reflected on the permit. If there is not a permit number for that point, go to the next item.

POINT DESCRIPTION

Give a brief description of each point. Examples are "Lime Kiln #1" or "Printer using coatings with solvents".

SCC (SOURCE CLASSIFICATION CODE)

Using the list of SCCs previously provided (contact us if you need another copy or download a copy at <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/scccodes.html>), select the one which most closely applies to the point.

A. NORMAL OPERATING SCHEDULE

The annual average for the days per week, hours per day, and hours per year.

B. THROUGHPUT OR PRODUCTION DATA FOR PREVIOUS YEAR

The percent of the annual throughput achieved in the seasons specified. ("DECEMBER-FEBRUARY", for example, will actually encompass two calendar years, DECEMBER 2003 - FEBRUARY 2004.) However, the percentages should not total greater than 100%. Annual throughput can represent the amount of fuel used, the amount of solvent consumed, or the amount of product produced.

PAGE 2: POINT SOURCE GENERAL INFORMATION (Continued)

C. ANNUAL PROCESS RATE

This number represents the amount of product throughput, the amount of solvent consumed, or the amount of fuel burned. The units for the annual process rate depend upon the specific SCC.

D. PEAK OZONE SEASON DAILY PROCESS RATE

The average daily process rate during the peak ozone season. The ozone season is defined as the period of the year during which conditions for the formation of ozone are most favorable. The peak ozone season in Alabama is June, July, and August. The process rate should be determined as above, except averaged to represent a day during the peak ozone season instead of the annual total. The correct reporting units should be determined as outlined above.

PAGE 3: PROCESS LEVEL INFORMATION

Copies of page 3, "Process Level Information," should be made to ensure there is a Process Level Information form for each point.

A. FUEL BURNED OR COMBUSTED

List the quantity of each type fuel burned by each point source for the previous year. Be sure to give the point number to avoid confusion.

B. SOLVENT USE

List the quantity of each type solvent used at each point for the previous year. Be sure to give the point number to avoid confusion.

C. AIR POLLUTION CONTROL DEVICES

List any associated air pollution control devices and give their control efficiencies.

PAGE 4: ESTIMATED EMISSIONS - POINT LEVEL

Copies of page 4, "Estimated Emissions - Point Level," should be made because emissions from each point should be reported separately.

A. ESTIMATED ACTUAL ANNUAL EMISSIONS

Actual annual emissions should represent the actual emissions for the source for the calendar year, including upsets, downtime, and fugitive emissions. Emissions from significant and minor processes within the plant must be part of the emissions estimate. When VOC emission estimates are determined, methane, acetone, ethane, and chlorofluorocarbons are not included in the estimate because these compounds are considered to be photochemically nonreactive [see VOC definition at back of forms]. Units must be in tons of pollutant emitted per year (TPY). Actual emissions can be estimated in a number of ways. Emissions can be estimated based upon any of the EPA's acceptable methods as detailed by the following emission codes.

ESTIMATED EMISSIONS METHOD CODE

This code denotes the method used to calculate your facility's estimated actual annual emissions. Valid codes are as follows:

1. User calculated based on source test or other emissions measurements.
2. User calculated based on material balance using engineering knowledge of the process.
3. User calculated based on AP-42 emission factor (or SCC emission factor).
4. User calculated by best engineering judgment.
5. User calculated based on a state or local agency emission factor.
6. New construction, not yet operational. Emissions are zero.
7. Source closed: Operation ceased. Emissions are zero.

Record the code numbers of the emissions calculation methods used in the spaces provided.

EMISSION FACTOR

The emission factor is used to compute the estimated annual emissions. If an emission factor was used in the computation, it should be recorded in the provided space. If emission factors are used, they must be emission factors approved by EPA or the State. Otherwise, the source must petition the State for approval of their emission factors.

Record the actual emission factors used in the spaces provided.

B. ESTIMATED ACTUAL OZONE SEASON DAILY EMISSIONS

These emissions must be supplied in pounds per day and must represent actual emissions during the peak ozone season. As mentioned under estimated actual annual emissions, when estimating VOC emissions, methane, ethane, acetone, and chlorofluorocarbons are not to be included in the estimation. To calculate the typical ozone season day emissions, the throughput should be determined. The peak ozone season for Alabama is June, July, and August. The throughput should be determined as previously discussed. Actual emissions can be derived in a number of ways. Acceptable EPA methods are the same as those listed above. Estimates must account for both significant and minor process emissions, and fugitive emissions should also be included in the emissions reported if applicable. Emission units should be pounds per day (PPD).

EMISSIONS METHOD CODE

The emission methods codes are identical to the codes listed above. Record the code numbers of the emissions calculation methods used in the spaces provided.

EMISSION FACTOR

The EPA or State approved emission factor used to compute the typical ozone season day emission estimate. If emission factors were used, they should be recorded in the provided spaces.

PAGE 5: ESTIMATED EMISSIONS PLANT LEVEL

A. ESTIMATED ACTUAL ANNUAL EMISSIONS

This is a sum of all actual emissions at the point level. This number is the total annual emissions for the entire plant. The appropriate reporting units are tons of pollutant per year (TPY).

B. ESTIMATED ACTUAL DAILY OZONE SEASON EMISSIONS

This is a sum of ozone season daily emissions at the point level. This number is the total ozone daily emissions for the entire plant. The appropriate reporting units are pounds per day (PPD).

DEFINITIONS

CONTROL EFFICIENCY

The actual control efficiency achieved by the control device(s). The actual efficiency should reflect control equipment downtime and maintenance degradation. If the actual control efficiency is unavailable, the design efficiency or the control efficiency limit imposed by a permit should be used.

EMISSION FACTOR

An estimate of the rate at which a pollutant is released to the atmosphere as the result of some activity, divided by the rate of that activity (e.g. production rate or throughput).

FUGITIVE EMISSION

Releases to the air that are not emitted through stacks, vents, ducts, pipes, or any other confined air stream, including fugitive equipment leaks, evaporative losses from surface impoundments, and releases from building ventilation systems.

MATERIAL BALANCE

Technique used to estimate emissions from a source by accounting for the weights of one or more substances in all incoming and outgoing process streams.

NAICS CODE

North American Industry Classification System code. It was developed jointly by the U.S., Canada and Mexico to provide new comparability in statistics about business activity across North America.

NITROGEN OXIDES (NO_x)

In air pollution usage, this comprises nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), expressed as molecular weight of NO₂.

PLANT

The total facilities available for the production or service.

POINT

A physical emission point or process within a plant that results in pollutant emissions. A unique identifier (point identification number) exists for each point within each facility in the AIRS database.

SCC

Source Classification Code. An eight-position code which provides a detailed analysis of a process creating emissions at a point. A listing of SCCs can be found in the EPA document AIRS Facility Subsystem Source Classification Codes and Emission Factor Listing for Criteria Air Pollutants or may be downloaded at <http://www.EPA.gov/ttn/chief/scccodes.html>.

SIC CODE

Standard Industrial Classification code. A series of codes devised by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to classify establishments according to the type of economic activity in which they are engaged.

STATIONARY SOURCE

Any building, structure, facility, or installation which emits, or may emit, any air pollutant subject to regulation under the Clean Air Act.

VOLATILE ORGANIC COMPOUNDS (VOCs)

Any compound of carbon excluding carbon monoxide, carbon dioxide, carbonic acid, metallic carbides or carbonates, and ammonium carbonate, which participates in atmospheric photochemical reactions. This includes any such organic compound other than the following:

1. Methane;
2. Ethane;
3. Methyl Chloroform (1,1,1 Trichloroethane);
4. Methylene Chloride (Dichloromethane);
5. CFC-11 (Trichlorofluoromethane);
6. CFC-12 (Dichlorodifluoromethane);
7. HCFC-22 (Chlorodifluoromethane);
8. HFC-23 (Trifluoromethane);
9. CFC-114 (1,2-dichloro-1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane);
10. CFC-115 (Chloropentafluoroethane);
11. HCFC-123 (1,1,1-Trifluoro-2,2-dichloroethane);
12. HCFC-124 (2-Chloro-1,1,1,2-tetrafluoroethane);
13. HFC-125 (Pentafluoroethane);
14. HFC-227ea (1,1,1,2,3,3,3-Heptafluoropropane)

15. HFC-134 (1,1,2,2-Tetrafluoroethane);
16. HFC-134a (1,1,1,2-Tetrafluoroethane);
17. HCFC-141b (1,1-Dichloro-1-fluoroethane);
18. HCFC-142b (1-Chloro-1,1-difluoroethane);
19. HFC-143a (1,1,1-Trifluoroethane);
20. HFC-152a (1,1-Difluoroethane);
21. CFC-113 (1,1,2-Trichloro-1,2,2-Trifluoroethane);
22. Parachlorobenzotrifluoride (PCBTF);
23. Cyclic, branched, or linear completely methylated siloxanes;
24. Acetone;
25. Perchloroethylene (tetrachloroethylene);
26. HCFC-225ca (3,3-dichloro-1,1,1,2,2-pentafluoropropane);
27. HCFC-225cb (1,3-dichloro-1,1,2,2,3-pentafluoropropane);
28. HFC 43-10mee (1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,5-decafluoropentane);
29. HFC-32 (Difluoromethane);
30. HFC-161 (Ethylfluoride);
31. HFC-236fa (1,1,1,3,3,3-Hexafluoropropane);
32. HFC-245ca (1,1,2,2,3-Pentafluoropropane);
33. HFC-245ea (1,1,2,3,3-Pentafluoropropane);
34. HFC-245eb (1,1,1,2,3-Pentafluoropropane);
35. HFC-245fa (1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluoropropane);
36. HFC-236ea (1,1,1,2,3,3-Hexafluoropropane);
37. HFC-365mfc (1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluorobutane);
38. HCFC-31 (Chlorofluoromethane);
39. HCFC-123a (1,2-Dichloro-1,1,2-trifluoroethane);
40. HCFC-151a (1-Chloro-1-fluoroethane);
41. C₄F₉OCH₃ (1,1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4-Nonafluoro-4-methoxybutane);
42. (CF₃)₂CF₂OC₂H₅ (2-(Difluoromethoxymethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane);
43. C₄F₉OC₂H₅ (1-Ethoxy-1,1,2,2,3,3,4,4,4-nonafluorobutane);
44. (CF₃)₂CF₂OC₂H₅ (2-(Ethoxydifluoromethyl)-1,1,1,2,3,3,3-heptafluoropropane);
45. Methyl Acetate;
46. n-C3F7OCH3 (1,1,1,2,2,3,3-Heptafluoro-3-methoxy-propane)
47. 3-Ethoxy-1,1,1,2,3,4,4,5,5,6,6,6-dodecafluoro-2-(trifluoromethyl)hexane
48. Methyl Formate; and
49. Perfluorocarbon compounds which fall into these four classes:
 - (i) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated alkanes;
 - (ii) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated ethers with no unsaturations;
 - (iii) Cyclic, branched, or linear, completely fluorinated tertiary amines with no unsaturations; and

- (iv) Sulfur containing perfluorocarbons with no unsaturations and with sulfur bonds only to carbon and fluorine.