

Air Services Facility profile help page text

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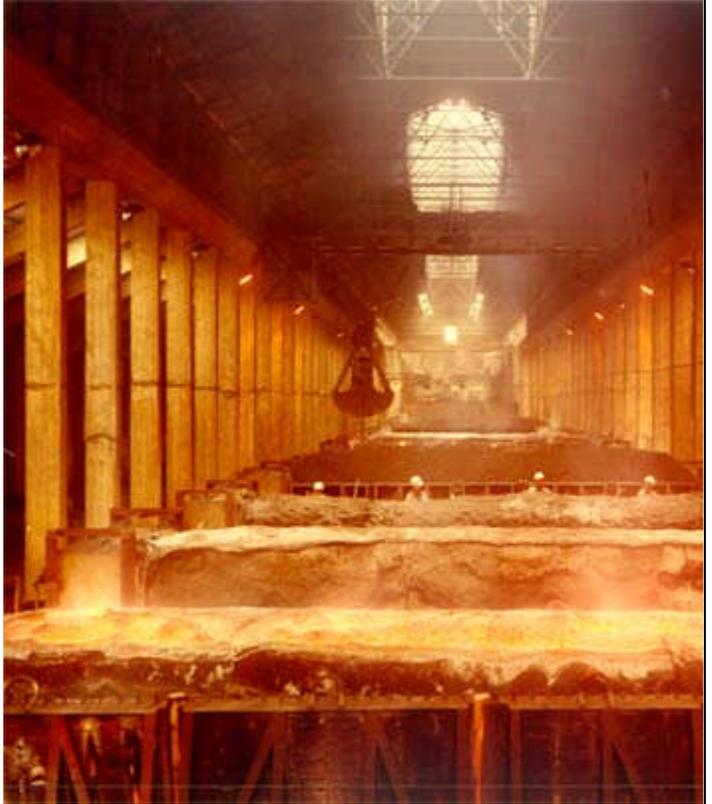
- **Release Type** – This field indicates how the emissions exit out to the atmosphere and generally all points or areas at which emissions are released to the atmosphere (environment) via a stack or fugitive release. A “release point” can define the area over which fugitive emissions occur. There are five options as described below:
 - **Fugitive – Area**; this type of egress is typically associated with storage piles, roadways and parking areas and surface mining; pollutants are emitted near ground level and are emitted homogenously.



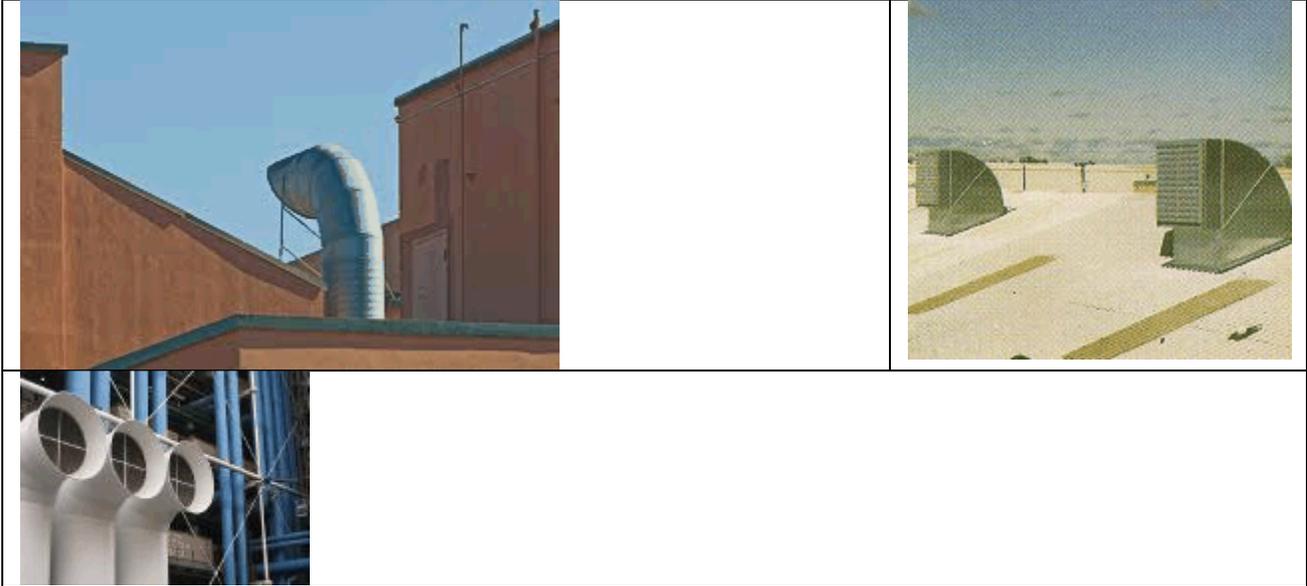
○

- **Fugitive – Volume;** this egress of source is typically associated with emissions at transfer points, or in buildings that are not routed to a stack. Emissions occur over a certain area and within a certain depth of space. For example, smelting, conveyor transfer points, or cutting and welding.





- **Stack – Horizontal**; this type of egress is very common. It is typically either round or square and can be small or very large. Horizontal stacks are usually mounted on the roof, protruding vertically but then bending ninety degrees not far from the surface of the roof so that the emissions exit horizontal to the ground.

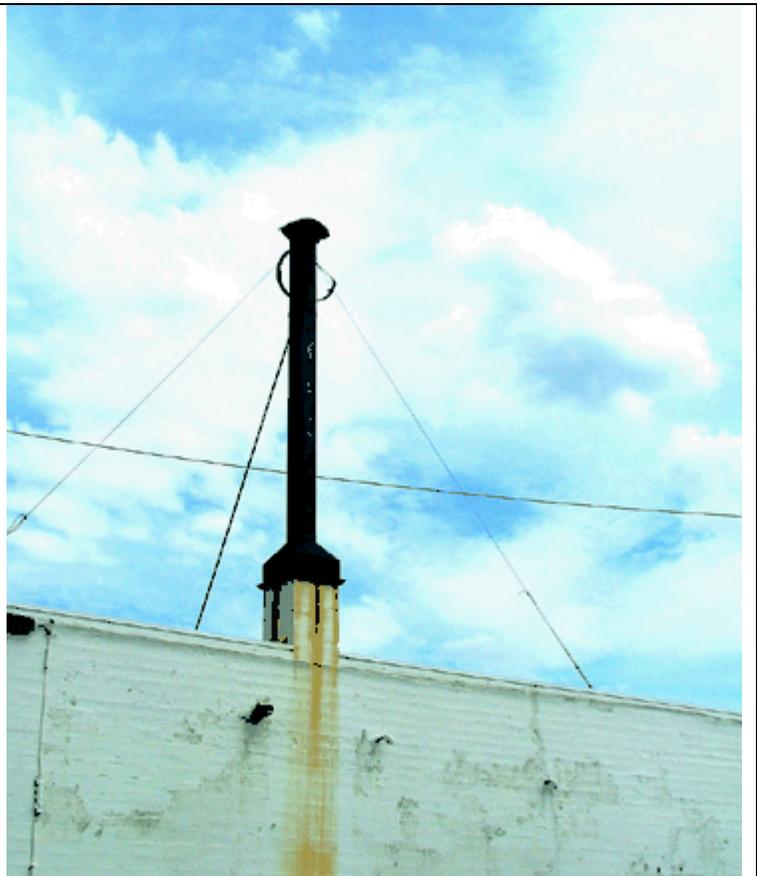


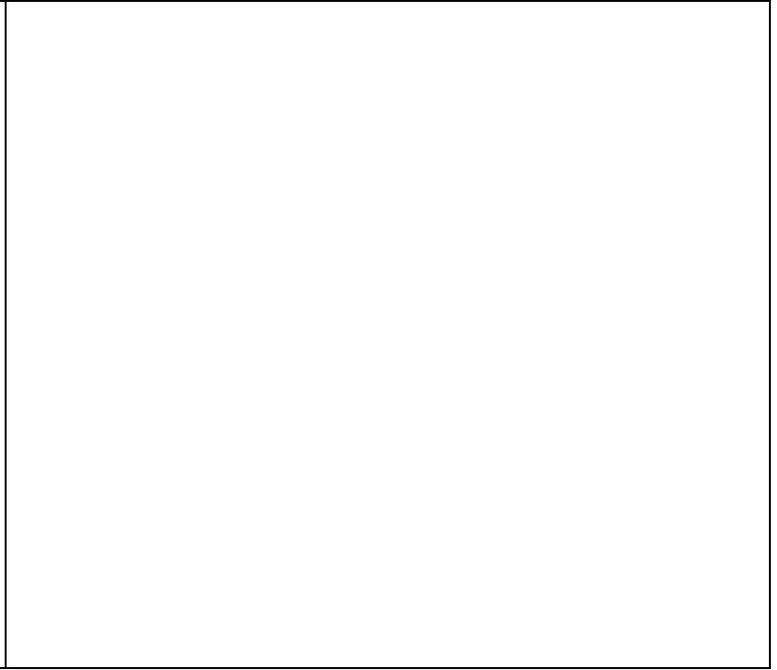
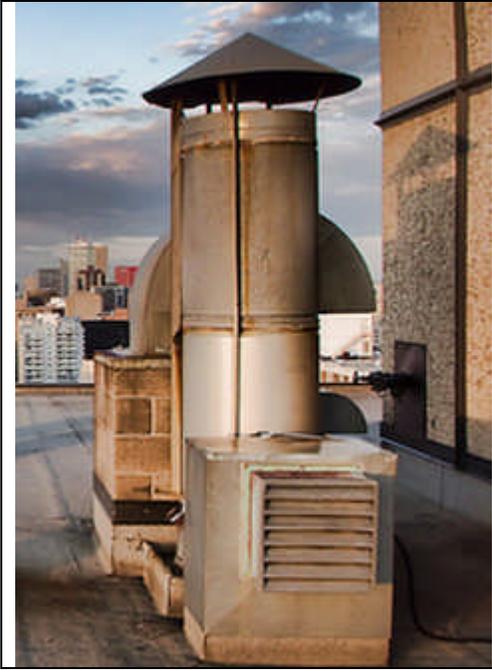
- **Stack – Vertical**; this type of egress is the most common type and is easily identifiable. It is typically either round or square and can be small or very large. Vertical stacks can be mounted on the roof and some are free-standing.





- **Stack – Vertical Obstructed;** typical obstructions include rain caps or diffusers





- Shape



Square



Round



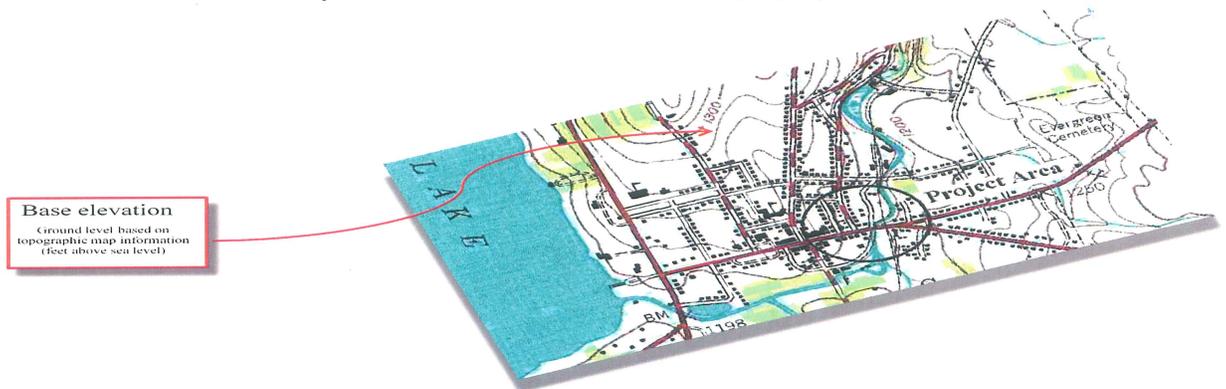
Other – goose

neck, downward-facing vent, etc.

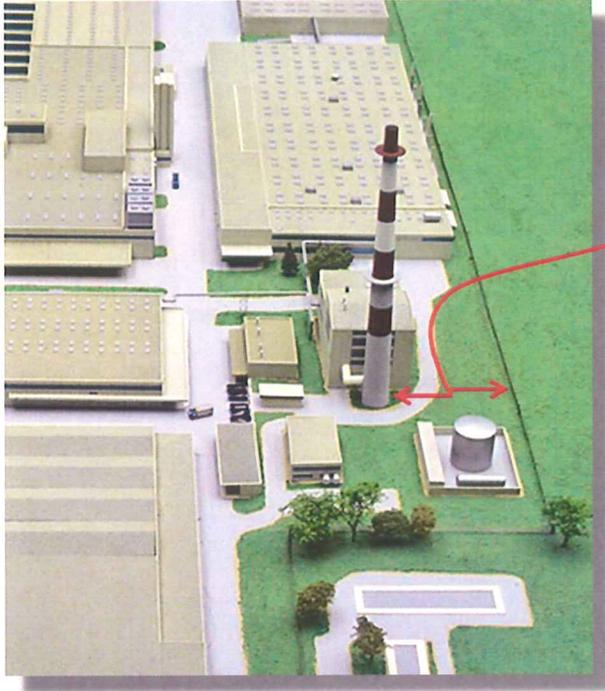
- **DAPC Description** This field is not editable in Air Services and is completed by Ohio EPA, DAPC/local air agency staff. Please feel free to contact the

engineer assigned to your facility if you think the description is inaccurate (if one is displayed).

- **Company ID** – This field should identify the egress the way you would refer to it at the facility.
- **Company Description** - This field should identify the egress the way you would refer to it at the facility (and may be the same as the “company ID”).
-
- **Operating status** – This field identifies whether the egress is used and is typically “operating if it is the associated emissions unit is permitted and not marked as “permanently shut down”.
- **Base Elevation (ft)** – This field identifies the number of feet the egress is above sea level. Usually this can be obtained from topographic maps.

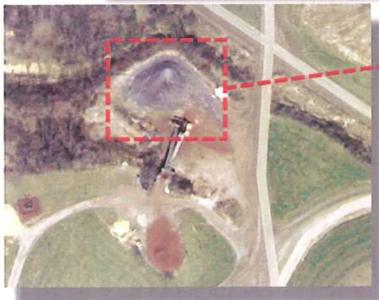


- **Fence line Distance (ft)** – The shortest distance between the egress and public access to the egress (can be zero if there is no fence, wall, or other barrier). This distance may be estimated (e.g., walked).



Fence line distance

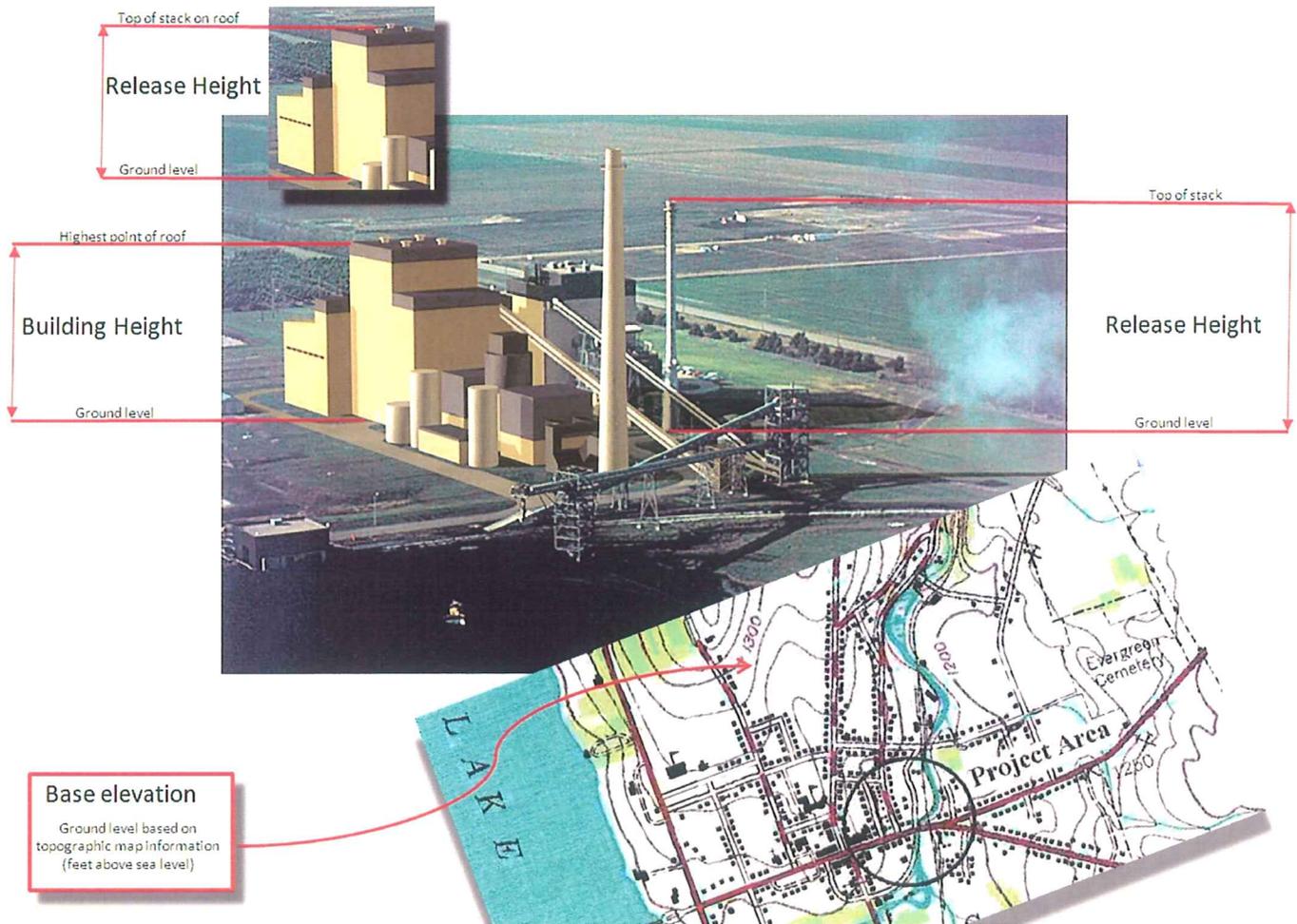
Shortest distance between the egress and the fenceline



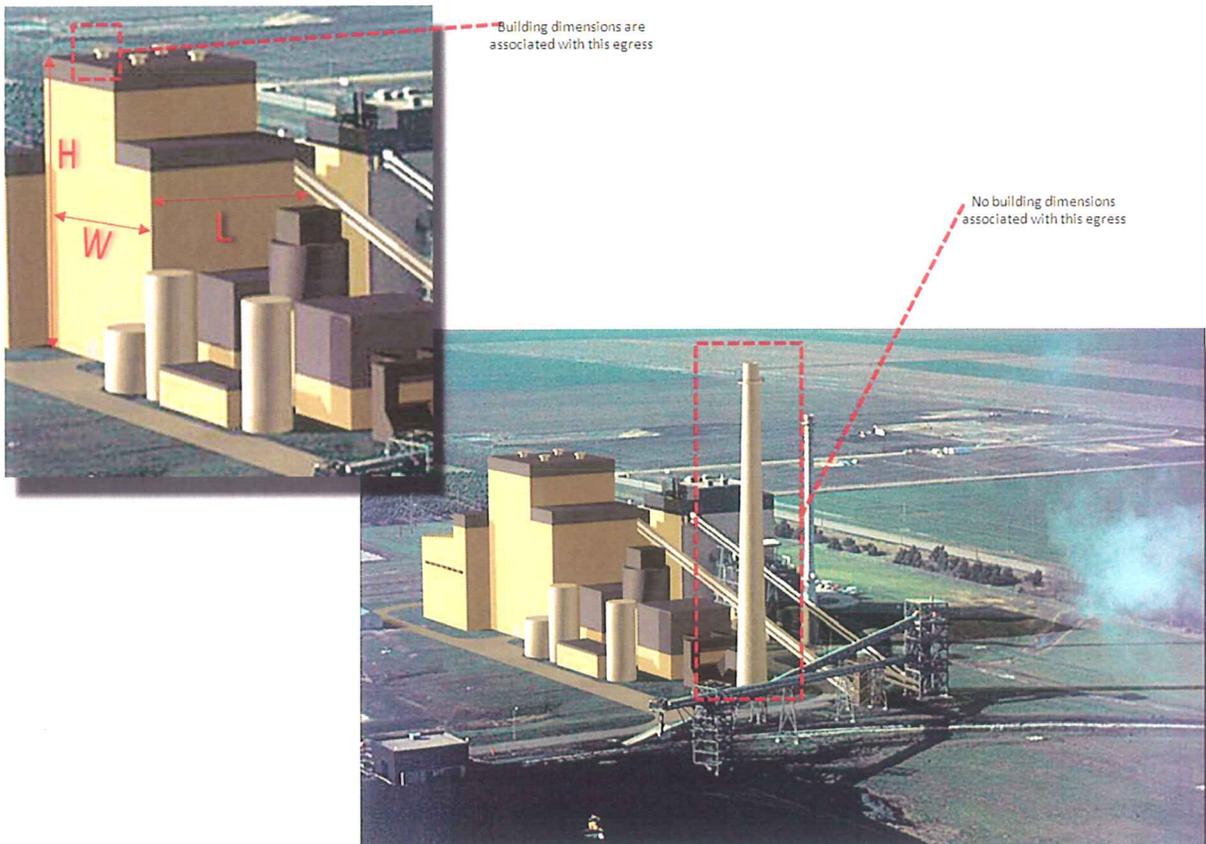
In this example, the fence line distance is zero because there is no fence and the storage pile is accessible by the public.



- **Release Height (ft)** – The vertical distance from ground level to where the emissions are released to the outside (ambient) air (stack opening for stacks).



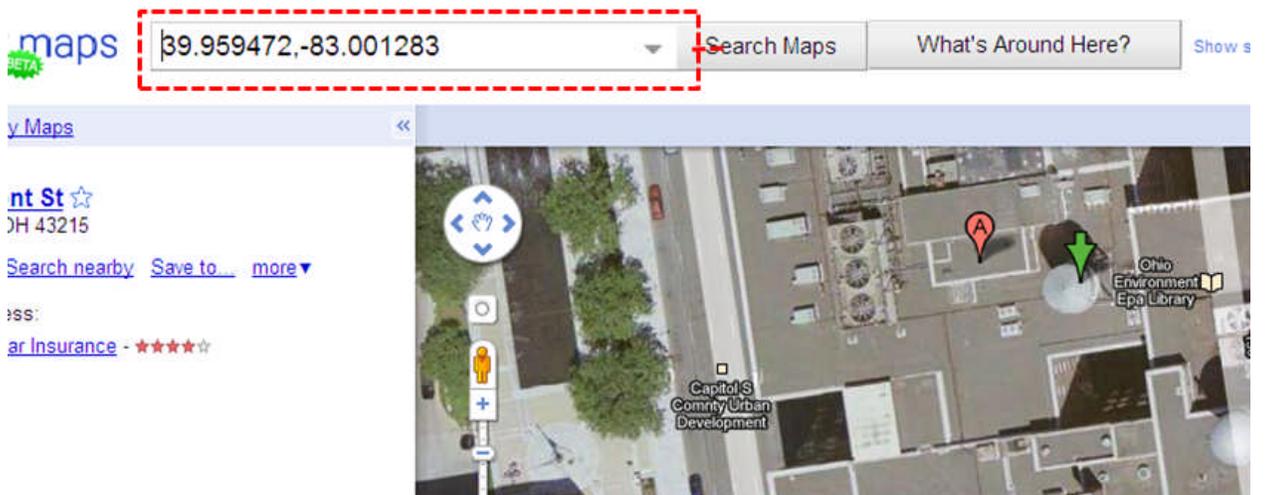
- **Building Dimension (ft):** Length, Width, Height – Dimensions may be estimated (e.g., W/H may be walked).



- **Egress Latitude and Longitude** – Location of the egress in decimal degrees. You can use Google Maps to find the coordinates. Just:
 1. Navigate to your facility using <http://maps.google.com/> or click on the link to Google maps from the facility level of your facility profile
 2. Zoom in close (so you can see the egress point)
 3. Right click the image where the egress is



4. Choose “What’s here?” from the pop-up menu
5. The latitude and longitude will be displayed in the search window, separated by a comma

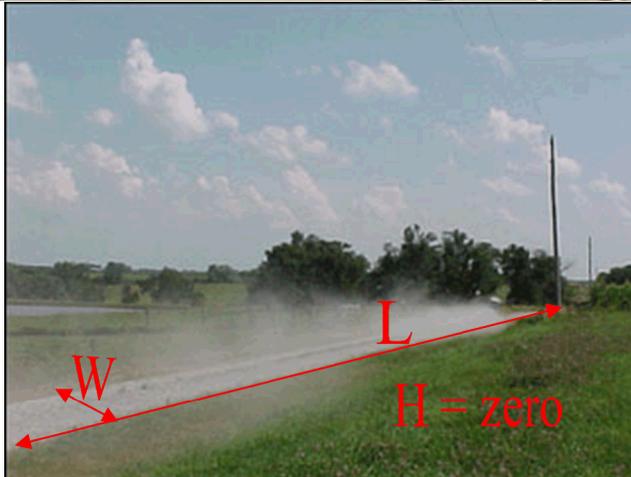
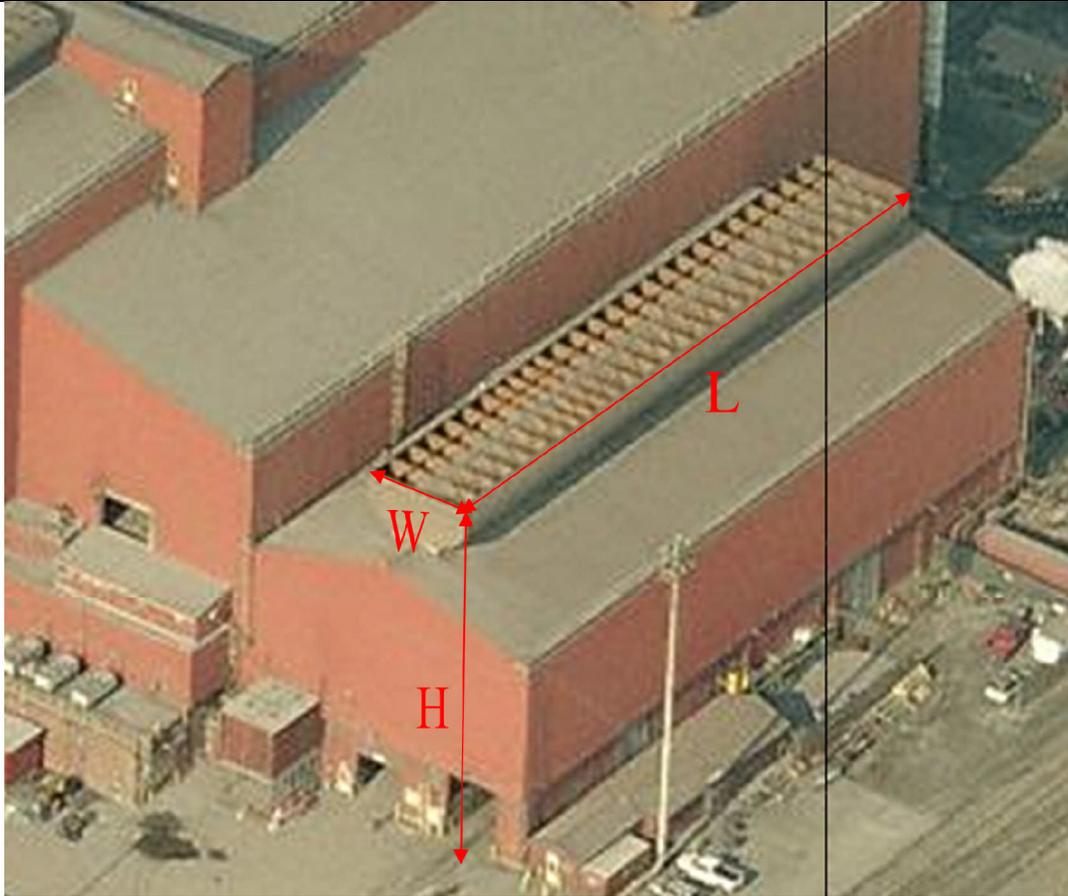


(Clicke here to see a video of how to do it
http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=krWf2ZVw6_M)

- **Specific parameters for each type of egress**

Additional fields are displayed toward the bottom of the web page based on the type of egress chosen (fugitive, versus stack). Here is more information on those additional fields:

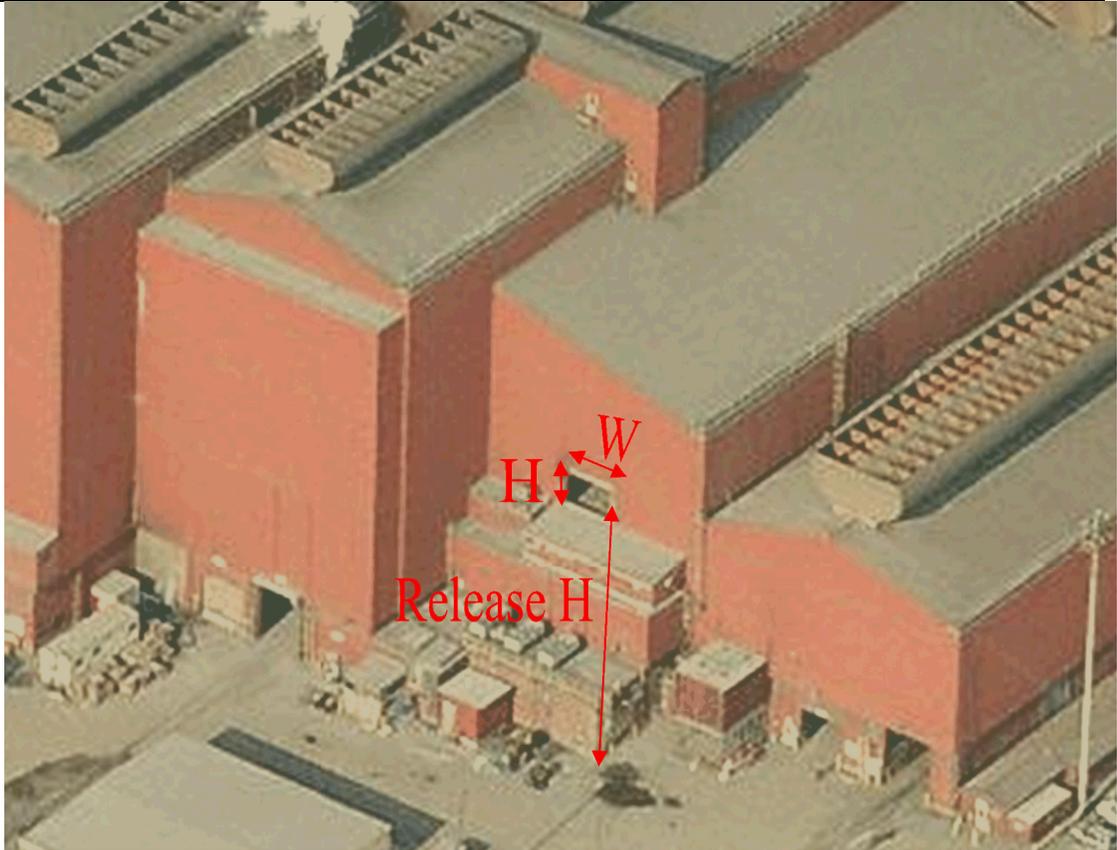
Egress type chosen	Additional field information
Fugitive e – Area	 An aerial photograph of an industrial facility, likely a refinery or chemical plant. A large, dark, irregularly shaped area is highlighted with red arrows and labeled with 'L' and 'W', representing length and width. A vertical red arrow labeled '1/2 H' indicates the height of the area. The facility includes several tall, cylindrical structures and a network of pipes and walkways. The surrounding area is a mix of green vegetation and paved surfaces.



Area Source Dimensions –Length, Width, release height

Averages can be used, $\frac{1}{2}$ highest point of height is from ground; an open fugitive source characterized as a horizontal area ($L \times W$) with a release height. For irregular surfaces such as storage piles, enter dimensions of an average cross section; height is entered as half of the maximum pile height. For process sources such as crushers, use the process opening (e.g., area of crusher hopper opening) and ignore material handling and storage emissions points.

Fugitive – volume



Volume: an unpowered vertical opening, such as a window or roof monitor, characterized as a vertical area (WxH) with a release height, measured at the midpoint of the opening. Multiple openings in a building may be averaged, if necessary.

Stack – Horizontal, vertical or vertical-obstructed

- Shape** – Shape of the opening of the stack to the ambient air (square, rectangle, round, other)
- Diameter (ft)** – Diameter of the stack opening if the opening is round
- Cross Sectional Area (square ft)** – “surface” area of the stack opening if the opening is square or rectangular
- Temp At Max. Oper (F)** – Maximum expected temperature of the air flow exiting the stack, in degrees farenheight
- Temp At Avg. Oper (F)** – Average expected temperature of the air flow exiting the stack, in degrees farenheight
- Flow At Max. Oper (acfm)** – maximum expected air flow exiting the stack
- Flow At Avg. Oper (acfm)** - average expected air flow exiting the stack
- CEM Data** – This area identifies any continuous emission monitors and/or opacity monitors installed on the stack or ductwork leading to the stack and provides the ability to identify the pollutant(s) measured by the monitor(s):

H2S Hydrogen Sulfide	SO2 Sulfur Dioxide
NOx Nitrogen Oxides	CO Carbon Monoxide
THC Total Hydrocarbons	HCL Hydrochloric Acid
HFL Hydrogen Flouride	TRS Total Reduced Sulfur
CO2 Carbon Dioxide	FLOW Air Flow
OPACITY	PM Particulate Matter

