Enviva Greenwood - Technical Information Follow-up (Wood Chipping)

Stephen Stroud <Stephen.Stroud@envivabiomass.com>

Tue 10/20/2020 11:12 AM

To: Cunningham, Jo Anna <cunninja@dhec.sc.gov>
Cc: McCaslin, Steven <mccaslsd@dhec.sc.gov>; Daugherty, Michael <daughemg@dhec.sc.gov>; Kai Simonsen <Kai.Simonsen@envivabiomass.com>; Yana Kravtsova <Yana.Kravtsova@envivabiomass.com>; Steven Van Ootegham <Steven.VanOotegham@envivabiomass.com>; Joe Harrell <joe.harrell@envivabiomass.com>; Justin M Spencer <Justin.M.Spencer@envivabiomass.com>; Michael H Carbon <mcarbon@ramboll.com>; Aubrey R. Jones <ajones@ramboll.com>; McConnell, Alan <AMcConnell@kilpatricktownsend.com>

4 attachments (908 KB)

Enviva Pellets Greenwood - Additional Technical Follow-up 2020_1020.pdf; NCASI Wood Products Database Chipping.docx; AP-42 10.6.3 Medium Density Fiberboard Manufacutring.pdf; AP-42 10.6.4 Hardboard and Fiberboard Manufacturing.pdf;

Jo Anna,

Per our conversation please find the attached document and supporting information for the emission factors used to quantify VOC and methanol from the GRE wood chipping (E2) operations. We are currently gathering data on your other inquiries and will respond as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Stephen Stroud
Director, Environmental Affairs

ENVIVA
4242 Six Forks Road, Suite 1050
Raleigh, NC 27609
Office: +1 984.789.3602
Cell: +1 919.441.2080
www.envivabiomass.com
stephen.stroud@envivabiomass.com

Index Numb	Unique Identifier	Compound	Product	Control Catego	Control Devic	Process Unit Type	Descriptor 1	Number of Mill	Number of Process Units	Number of Sample Runs	Number of Non-Detect Sample Runs	Minimum Non-Detect if "ND"	Minimu	Maximu Non-Detect if "ND"	Maximu	Media	Mean	Standard Deviatio	Units	Is Emission Factor Non-Detect
57	75070-HB-Uog-Chipper	acetaldehyde	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	8.75E-04	ND	1.59E-03				lb/ODT	Yes
67	67641-HB-Uog-Chipper	acetone	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	8.84E-04	ND	1.62E-03				lb/ODT	Yes
77	107028-HB-Uog-Chipper	acrolein	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	7.82E-04	ND	1.43E-03				lb/ODT	Yes
87	71432-HB-Uog-Chipper	benzene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	3.08E-04	ND	6.15E-04				lb/ODT	Yes
104	78933-HB-Uog-Chipper	methyl ethyl ketone (MEK	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	9.86E-04	ND	1.81E-03				lb/ODT	Yes
114	108101-HB-Uog-Chipper	methyl isobutyl ketone	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	9.56E-04	ND	1.78E-03				lb/ODT	Yes
126	123386-HB-Uog-Chipper	propionaldehyde	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	8.84E-04	ND	1.62E-03				lb/ODT	Yes
138	100425-HB-Uog-Chipper	styrene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	4.10E-04	ND	8.20E-04				lb/ODT	Yes
148	108883-HB-Uog-Chipper	toluene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	3.63E-04	ND	7.26E-04				lb/ODT	Yes
781	120821-HB-Uog-Chipper	1,2,4-trichlorobenzene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	7.15E-04	ND	1.43E-03				lb/ODT	Yes
789	107062-HB-Uog-Chipper	1,2-dichloroethane	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	3.90E-04	ND	7.79E-04				lb/ODT	Yes
797	540590-HB-Uog-Chipper	1,2-dichloroethene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	3.82E-04	ND	7.63E-04				lb/ODT	Yes
807	74839-HB-Uog-Chipper	bromomethane	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	3.74E-04	ND	7.48E-04				lb/ODT	Yes
816	75003-HB-Uog-Chipper	chloroethane	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	2.54E-04	ND	5.08E-04				lb/ODT	Yes
824	75014-HB-Uog-Chipper	chloroethene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	2.46E-04	ND	4.92E-04				lb/ODT	Yes
834	98828-HB-Uog-Chipper	cumene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	9.47E-03	ND	1.89E-02				lb/ODT	Yes
850	106423-HB-Uog-Chipper	m,p-xylene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	4.18E-04	ND	8.36E-04				lb/ODT	Yes
858	75092-HB-Uog-Chipper	methylene chloride	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	3.35E-04	ND	6.69E-04				lb/ODT	Yes
869	95476-HB-Uog-Chipper	o-xylene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	4.18E-04	ND	8.36E-04				lb/ODT	Yes
1735	13466789-HB-Uog-Chipper-HW	3-carene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	1.07E-02	ND	2.15E-02				lb/ODT	Yes
1743	80568-HB-Uog-Chipper-HW	alpha-pinene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	1.07E-02	ND	2.15E-02				lb/ODT	Yes
1751	127913-HB-Uog-Chipper-HW	beta-pinene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	1.07E-02	ND	2.15E-02				lb/ODT	Yes
1759	79925-HB-Uog-Chipper-HW	camphene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	1.07E-02	ND	2.15E-02				lb/ODT	Yes
1767	138863-HB-Uog-Chipper-HW	limonene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	1.07E-02	ND	2.15E-02				lb/ODT	Yes
1775	99876-HB-Uog-Chipper-HW	p-cymene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	1.06E-02	ND	2.11E-02				lb/ODT	Yes
1783	99832-HB-Uog-Chipper-HW	p-mentha-1,5-diene	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	1.07E-02	ND	2.15E-02				lb/ODT	Yes
1791	VOC-HB-Uog-Chipper-HW	VOC as carbon	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	0		4.09E-03		4.09E-03	4.09E-03	4.09E-03		lb/ODT	No
2312	67561-HB-Uog-Chipper	methanol	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	1		1.03E-03		1.03E-03	1.03E-03	1.03E-03		lb/ODT	No
2322	108952-HB-Uog-Chipper	phenol	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	1.59E-03	ND	2.89E-03				lb/ODT	Yes
2467	50000-HB-Uog-Chipper	formaldehyde	Hardboard	Uog		Misc Unit	Chipper	1	1	2	2	ND	1.85E-04	ND	3.21E-04				lb/ODT	Yes

Enviva Pellets Greenwood, LLC
Additional Technical Information Follow-up to DHEC – 10/20/2020

Wood Chipper (E2) NCASI and AP-42 Emission Factor Reference

The *NCASI Wood Products Emission Factor Database Chipping* has the same emission factor data set for the chipper (E2) as AP-42 when significant figures taken into consideration. Wood chipping has the source code SCC 3-07-014-82 and is cited in both AP-42 Chapters for the Wood Products Industry.

AP-42 10.6.3 Medium Density Fiberboard Manufacturing Table 10.6.3-7. Emission Factors for MDF Miscellaneous Sources

AP-42 10.6.4 Hardboard and Fiberboard Manufacturing Table 10.6.4-9. Emission Factors for Hardboard and Fiberboard Miscellaneous Sources -- Organics

Compound	Emission Factor	Unit of Measure
THC as Carbon	0.0041	lb/ODT
VOC as Propane	0.0050	lb/ODT
Methanol	0.0010	lb/ODT

These emission factors were used to quantify VOC and methanol emissions from source E2 in Table 13 of the potential to emit emissions inventory [*Enviva GRE Emissions for SCDHEC (rev3 2020-1008).xlsx*].

10.6.3 Medium Density Fiberboard Manufacturing

10.6.3.1 General[1-2,7] -

The Composite Panel Association defines medium density fiberboard (MDF) as a dry-formed panel product manufactured from lignocellulosic fibers combined with a synthetic resin or other suitable binder. The panels are compressed to a density of from 496 to 801 kilograms per cubic meter (kg/m^3) (31 to 50 pounds per cubic foot [lb/ft^3]) in a hot press. The entire interfiber bond is formed by a synthetic resin or other suitable organic binder.

In contrast to particleboard, MDF has more uniform density throughout the board and has smooth, tight edges that can be machined. It can be finished to a smooth surface and grain printed, eliminating the need for veneers and laminates. Most of the thicker MDF panels (1.27 to 1.91 centimeters [cm]) (1/2 to 3/4 inch [in.]) are used as core material in furniture panels. Medium density fiberboard panels thinner than 1.27 cm (1/2 in.) typically are used for siding.

10.6.3.2 Process Description[2-7]

The general steps used to produce MDF include mechanical pulping of wood chips to fibers (refining), drying, blending fibers with resin and sometimes wax, forming the resinated material into a mat, and hot pressing. Figure 10.6.3-1 presents a process flow diagram for a typical MDF plant.

The furnish for MDF normally consists of wood chips. Wood chips typically are delivered by truck or rail from offsite locations such as sawmills, plywood plants, furniture manufacturing facilities, satellite chip mills, and whole tree chipping operations. If wood chips are prepared onsite, logs are debarked, cut to more manageable lengths, and then sent to chippers. If necessary, the chips are washed to remove dirt and other debris.

Clean chips are softened in a steam-pressurized digester, then transported into a pressurized refiner chamber. In the refiner chamber, single or double revolving disks are used to mechanically pulp the softened chips into fibers suitable for making the board.

From the refiners, the fibers move to the drying and blending area. A rotary predryer may be used for initial drying of relatively wet furnish. Regardless of whether or not a predryer is used, tube dryers typically are used to reduce the moisture content of the fibers to desired levels. Single-stage or multiple-stage tube drying systems are commonly used in MDF manufacture. Most of the multiple-stage tube drying systems incorporate two stages. In multiple-stage tube dryers, there is a primary tube dryer and a second stage tube dryer in series separated by an emission point such as a cyclonic collector. Heat is usually provided to tube dryers by the direct firing of propane, natural gas, or distillate oil or by indirect heating.

The sequence of the drying and blending operations depends on the method by which resins and other additives are blended with the fibers. Urea-formaldehyde (UF) resins are the most common resins used in the manufacture of MDF. Phenolic resins, melamine resins, and isocyanates are also used. Some plants inject resins into a short-retention blender, while most facilities inject resin formulations into a blowline system. If resin is added in a separate blender, the fibers are first dried and separated from the gas stream by a fiber recovery cyclone, then conveyed to the blender. The fibers then are blended with resin, wax, and any other additives and conveyed to a dry fiber storage bin.

If a blowline system is used, the fibers are first blended with resin, wax, and other additives in a blowline, which is a duct that discharges the resinated fibers to the dryer. After drying, the fibers are separated from the gas stream by a fiber recovery cyclone and then conveyed to a dry fiber storage bin.

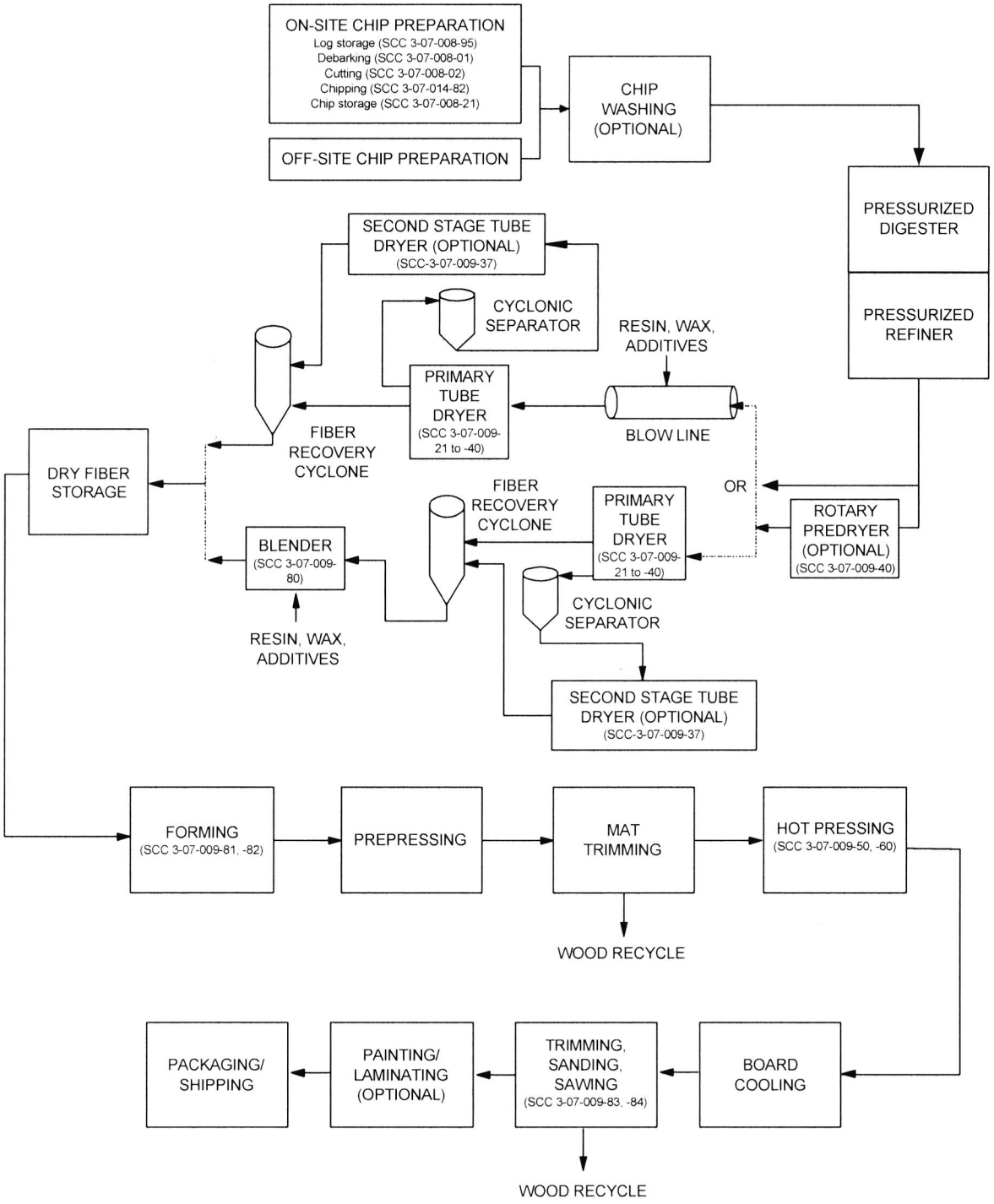


Figure 10.6.3-3. Typical process flow diagram for a medium density fiberboard (MDF) plant.

Air conveys the resinated fibers from the dry storage bin to the forming machine, where they are deposited on a continuously moving screen system. The continuously formed mat must be prepressed before being loaded into the hot press. After prepressing, some pretrimming is done. The trimmed material is collected and recycled to the forming machine.

The prepressed and trimmed mats then are transferred to the hot press. The press applies heat and pressure to activate the resin and bond the fibers into a solid panel. The mat may be pressed in a continuous hot press, or the precompressed mat may be cut by a flying cutoff saw into individual mats that are then loaded into a multi-opening, batch-type hot press. Steam or hot oil heating of the press platens is common in domestic MDF plants. After pressing, the boards are cooled, sanded, trimmed, and sawed to final dimensions. The boards may also be painted or laminated. Finally, the finished product is packaged for shipment.

10.6.3.3 Emissions And Controls[2-18] -

The primary emission sources at MDF mills are fiber dryers and press vents. Other emission sources may include boilers, chip production operations, and finishing operations such as sanding, trimming, and laminate application. Wood storage piles are sources of fugitive PM and VOC emissions.

Most MDF mills have chips delivered from offsite locations. However, in mills where chips are generated onsite, operations such as log debarking, sawing, chipping, and grinding, in addition to panel trimming, sanding, and sawing generate particulate matter (PM) and PM less than 10 micrometers (PM-10) emissions in the form of sawdust and wood particles. In addition, these processes may be sources of PM less than 2.5 micrometers in aerodynamic diameter (PM-2.5) emissions.

The exhaust from dryers first is ducted to a fiber recovery cyclone before being emitted. Emissions can include wood dust and other solid PM, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), and condensible PM. If direct-fired units are used, products of combustion such as carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), are also emitted. The condensible PM and a portion of the VOCs leave the dryer stack as vapor but condense at normal atmospheric temperatures to form liquid particles or mist that creates a visible blue haze. Both the VOCs and condensible PM are primarily compounds evaporated from the wood, with a minor constituent being combustion products. Quantities emitted are dependent on wood species, dryer temperature, fuel used, and other factors including. season of the year, time between logging and processing, and chip storage time.

Emissions from board hot presses are dependent on the type and amount of resin used to bind the wood fibers together, as well as wood species, wood moisture content, wax and catalyst application rates, and press conditions. When the press opens, vapors that may include resin ingredients, such as formaldehyde and other VOCs, are released. The rate at which formaldehyde is emitted during pressing and board cooling operations is a function of the amount of excess formaldehyde in the resin, board thickness, press temperature, press cycle time, and catalyst application rates.

Emissions from finishing operations for MDF are dependent on the type of products being finished. For most MDF products, finishing involves trimming to size, sanding, and in some cases application of laminates. Other products may require sanding or the application of laminate surfaces with spray adhesives. Trimming and sanding operations are sources of PM and PM-10 emissions. In addition, these processes may be sources of PM-2.5 emissions. Limited data are available for MDF sanding and sawing operations. Emission factors for plywood sanding and sawing operations may provide an order of magnitude estimate for similar MDF sanding and sawing operations. Emissions from adhesives used in the application of laminate surfaces are likely to include VOCs.

In MDF mills where wood chips are generated onsite, PM, PM-10, and PM-2.5 emissions from log debarking, sawing, and grinding operations can be controlled through capture in an exhaust system connected to a sized cyclone and/or fabric filter collection system. Emissions of PM, PM-10, and PM-2.5 from sanding and final trimming operations can be controlled using similar methods. These wood dust capture and collection systems are used not only to control atmospheric emissions, but also to recover the dust as a by-product fuel for a boiler or dryer.

Methods of controlling PM emissions from MDF sources include absorption systems (wet scrubbers), fabric filters, wet electrostatic precipitators (WESPs), and oxidation systems (discussed below). The WESP uses electrostatic forces to attract pollutants to either a charged metal plate or a charged metal tube. The collecting surfaces are continually rinsed with water to wash away the pollutants. Wet PM control systems may achieve short-term reductions in emissions of some water-soluble organic compounds (such as formaldehyde). However, the ability of these wet systems to absorb water-soluble compounds diminishes as the recirculating scrubbing liquid becomes saturated with these compounds.

A VOC control technology commonly used in the wood products industry for controlling both dryer and press exhaust gases is regenerative thermal oxidation. Thermal oxidizers destroy VOCs and condensible organics by burning them at high temperatures. Thermal oxidizers also reduce CO emissions in direct-fired dryer exhausts by oxidizing the CO in the exhaust to CO_2 (a product of complete combustion). Regenerative thermal oxidizers (RTOs) are designed to preheat the inlet emission stream with heat recovered from the incineration exhaust gases. Up to 98 percent heat recovery is possible, although 95 percent is typically specified. Gases entering an RTO are heated by passing through pre-heated beds packed with a ceramic media. A gas burner brings the preheated emissions up to an incineration temperature between 788° and 871°C (1450° and 1600°F) in a combustion chamber with sufficient gas residence time to complete the combustion. Combustion gases then pass through a cooled ceramic bed where heat is extracted. By reversing the flow through the beds, the heat transferred from the combustion exhaust air preheats the gases to be treated, thereby reducing auxiliary fuel requirements.

Regenerative catalytic oxidizers (RCOs) are also used to control VOCs from wood products dryers and presses. Regenerative catalytic oxidizers function similar to RTOs, except that the heat recovery beds in RCOs contain catalytic media. The catalyst accelerates the rate of VOC oxidation and allows for VOC destruction at lower temperatures than in an RTO, typically 316° to 538°C (600° to 1000°F), which reduces auxiliary fuel usage.

Thermal catalytic oxidizers (TCOs), which are a combination of an RTO and RCO, are also used in the wood products industry. The TCO operates at a temperature of around 480°C (900°F) and contains catalytic media. However, the heat recovery canisters and fans on the TCO are sized large enough so that the TCO can be operated like an RTO (with non-catalytic ceramic media) if catalyst replacement costs become overly expensive.

In addition to add-on thermal or catalytic oxidizers, exhaust gases from dryers and presses may be routed to the combustion chamber of an onsite boiler or process heater. The VOC and CO emissions in the process exhaust may be incinerated in the combustion chamber provided that the system is designed to allow for sufficient mixing and residence time.

Fugitive PM emissions from road dust and uncovered bark and dust storage piles may be controlled in a number of different ways. Some of these methods include enclosure, wet suppression systems, and chemical stabilization.

Calculating PM-10 emissions from wood products industry emission sources is problematic due to the relationship between PM-10 (or PM) emissions and VOC emissions from these processes. Because the Method 201A train (PM-10) operates with an in-stack cyclone and filter, organic materials that are volatile at stack gas temperatures but that are condensed at back half impinger temperatures (~20°C [~68°F]) are collected as condensible PM-10. However, these materials will also be measured as VOC via Methods 25 and 25A, which operate with a heated or an in-stack filter. Hence, if PM-10 is calculated as the sum of filterable and condensible material, some pollutants will be measured as both PM-10 and VOC emissions. However, if only filterable material is considered to be PM-10, the PM-10 emission factors will be highly dependent on stack gas temperature. In this AP-42 section, PM-10 is reported as front half catch only (Method 201A results only; not including Method 202 results). However, condensible PM results are also reported, and these results can be combined with the PM-10 results as appropriate for a specific application. Measured VOC emissions may be affected by the sampling method and by the quantity of formaldehyde and other aldehydes and ketones in the exhaust; formaldehyde is not quantified using Method 25A. Other low molecular weight oxygenated compounds have reduced responses to Method 25A. Therefore, when VOC emissions are measured using Method 25A, the emission rates will be biased low if low molecular weight oxygenated compounds are present in significant concentrations in the exhaust stream. A more extensive discussion of these sampling and analysis issues is provided in the Background Report for this section.

Guidance from EPA's Emission Factor and Inventory Group (EFIG) indicates that when it is possible, VOC emission factors should be reported in terms of the actual weight of the emitted compound. However, when an actual molecular weight (MW) of the emitted stream is not feasible (as is the case with the mixed streams emitted from wood products industry sources), the VOC should be reported using an assumed MW of 44, and reported "as propane." Each VOC-as-propane emission factor is estimated by first converting the THC from a carbon basis to a propane basis. Propane (MW = 44) includes 3 carbon atoms (total MW of 36) and 8 hydrogen atoms (total MW of 8). Every 36 pounds of carbon measured corresponds to 44 pounds of propane. The ratio of the MW of propane to the MW of carbon in propane is 44/36, or 1.22. The conversion is expressed by the following equation:

$$\text{THC as pounds carbon} \times \frac{\text{44 pounds propane}}{\text{36 pounds carbon}} = \text{THC as pounds propane}$$

or

$$\text{THC as pounds carbon} \times 1.22 = \text{THC as pounds propane}$$

After the THC emission factor has been converted from a carbon to a propane basis, the formaldehyde emission factor is added (where available), then the available emission factors for non-VOC compounds, including acetone, methane, and methylene chloride, are subtracted. This procedure is expressed simply by the following equation:

$$\text{VOC as propane} = (1.22 \times \text{THC as carbon}) + \text{formaldehyde} - (\text{acetone} + \text{methane} + \text{methylene chloride})$$

In cases where no emission factor is available (or the emission factor is reported only as below the test method detection limit, or "BDL") for one or more of the compounds used to estimate the VOC-as-propane value, adjustments to the converted THC value are made only for those compounds for which emission factors are available. That is, a value of zero is inserted in the above equation for the specified compounds where no emission factor is available, or where the emission factor is reported only as BDL. For example, if no methane emission factor is available, the THC-as-carbon emission factor is converted to THC-as-propane, formaldehyde is added, and only acetone and methylene chloride are subtracted.

Table 10.6.3-1 presents emission factors for dryer emissions of PM, including filterable PM, filterable PM-10, and condensible PM. Table 10.6.3-2 presents emission factors for dryer emissions of NO_x, CO, and CO_2. Table 10.6.3-3 presents emission factors for dryer emissions of organic pollutants. The emission factors for dryer emissions are presented in units of pounds of pollutant per oven-dried ton of wood material out of the dryer (lb/ODT). Table 10.6.3-4 presents emission factors for press and board cooler emissions of PM, including filterable PM, filterable PM-10, and condensible PM. Table 10.6.3-5 presents emission factors for press emissions of NO_x and CO. Table 10.6.3-6 presents emission factors for press and board cooler emissions of organic pollutants. The units for the press and board cooler emission factors are pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 3/4-inch thick panel produced (lb/MSF 3/4). Table 10.6.3-7 presents emission factors for miscellaneous source emissions of organic pollutants.

To the extent possible, separate emission factors for MDF dryers are presented in Tables 10.6.3-1 to -3 for hardwoods and softwoods. Hardwoods generally correspond to deciduous species. For MDF, plywood, and other composite wood products, commonly used hardwoods include aspen, oak, poplar, maple, cherry, alder, hickory, gum, beech, birch, larch, and basswood. The emission factors for hardwood MDF dryers presented in this section are based largely on the drying of gum, alder, and hickory furnish. Softwoods generally correspond to coniferous species. For MDF, plywood, and other composite wood products, commonly used softwoods include pines, firs, and spruce. Pines and firs are the most commonly used softwood species for MDF manufacturing.

Emission factors for specific mixes of wood species may be calculated by combining emission factors for individual wood species in the ratio specific to a given application, as emission data for those species become available. For example, an uncontrolled THC as carbon emission factor for an indirect-heated tube dryer, blowline blending UF resin and processing 60 percent softwood and 40 percent hardwood may be calculated using the THC as carbon emission factors for softwood (4.4 lb/ODT) and hardwood (3.7 lb/ODT), and the ratio of 60 percent to 40 percent. The resultant emission factor, rounded to two significant figures, would be 4.1 lb/ODT.

Table 10.6.3-1. EMISSION FACTORS FOR MDF DRYERS--PARTICULATE MATTER[a]

Source[c]	Emission Control Device[d]	Filterable[b]				Condensible[e]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
		PM	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	PM-10	EMISSION FACTOR RATING		
Tube dryer, indirect-heated, blowline blend, UF resin, softwood (SCC 3-07-009-32)	Uncontrolled	ND		0.60[f]	D	0.53[g]	D
	BH	ND		0.011[h]	D	0.14[h]	D
	BH/WESP	ND		0.013[f]	D	0.13[f]	D
Tube dryer, direct wood-fired, blowline blend, UF resin, softwood (SCC 3-07-009-23)	Uncontrolled	10.4[j]	D	1.6[j]	D	0.59[j]	D

[a] Emission factor units are pounds of pollutant per oven-dried ton of wood material out of dryer (lb/ODT). One lb/ODT = 0.5 kg/Mg (oven-dried). Factors represent uncontrolled emissions unless otherwise noted. SCC = Source Classification Code. ND = no data available. See Table 10.6.3-8 for the hardwood and softwood species commonly used in the production of MDF and other composite wood products. **Note: emission factors in table represent averages of data sets. The data spreadsheets, which may be more useful for specific applications, are available on EPA's Technology Transfer Network (TTN) website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/.**

[b] Filterable PM is that PM collected on or prior to the filter of an EPA Method 5 (or equivalent) sampling train. Filterable PM-10 is that PM collected on the filter, or in the sample line between the cyclone and filter of an EPA Method 201 or 201A sampling train.

[c] UF = urea formaldehyde.

[d] Emission control device: BH = baghouse (fabric filter); WESP = wet electrostatic precipitator.

[e] Condensible PM is that PM collected in the impinger portion of a PM sampling train (EPA Method 202).

[f] Reference 8.

[g] References 8 and 9.

[h] Reference 9.

[j] Reference 10.

Table 10.6.3-2. EMISSION FACTORS FOR MDF DRYERS--NO_x, CO, AND CO_2 [a]

Source[b]	Emission Control Device	NO_x	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	CO	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	CO_2	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Tube dryer, indirect-heated, non-blowline blend, softwood (SCC 3-07-009-33)	Uncontrolled	ND		0.11[c]	D	ND	
Tube dryer, indirect-heated, blowline blend, UF resin, softwood (SCC 3-07-009-32)	Uncontrolled Thermal oxidizer	ND 0.38[d]	E	0.068[c] 1.6[d]	D E	ND ND	
Tube dryer, direct natural gas-fired, non-blowline blend, hardwood (SCC 3-07-009-27)	Uncontrolled	ND		0.20[c]	D	ND	
Tube dryer, direct wood-fired, blowline blend, UF resin, softwood (SCC 3-07-009-23)	Uncontrolled	ND		4.0[e]	D	ND	
Rotary predryer, direct natural gas-fired, softwood (SCC 3-07-009-40)	Uncontrolled	ND		0.24[c]	D	ND	

[a] Emission factor units are pounds of pollutant per oven-dried ton of wood material out of dryer (lb/ODT). One lb/ODT = 0.5 kg/Mg (oven-dried). Factors represent uncontrolled emissions unless otherwise noted. SCC = Source Classification Code. ND = no data available. See Table 10.6.3-8 for the hardwood and softwood species commonly used in the production of MDF and other composite wood products. **Note: emission factors in table represent averages of data sets. The data spreadsheets, which may be more useful for specific applications, are available on EPA's Technology Transfer Network (TTN) website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/.**

[b] UF = urea formaldehyde

[c] Reference 11.

[d] Reference 12.

[e] Reference 10.

Table 10.6.3-3. EMISSION FACTORS FOR MDF DRYERS--ORGANICS[a]

Source[b]	Emission Control Device	CASRN[c]	Pollutant	Emission factor	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Tube dryer, indirect-heated, non-blowline blend, softwood (SCC 3-07-009-33)	Uncontrolled		THC as carbon[d]	1.7	D
			VOC as propane[e]	2.1	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL	
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL	
			3-Carene	BDL	
			Acetaldehyde *	BDL	
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.055	D
			Acrolein *	BDL	
			Alpha-pinene	BDL	
			Benzene *	BDL	
			Beta-pinene	BDL	
			Bromomethane *	BDL	
			Camphene	BDL	
			Chloroethane *	BDL	
			Chloroethene *	BDL	
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL	
			Cumene *	BDL	
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.085	D
			Limonene	BDL	
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.74	D
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL	
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL	
			Methylene chloride *	BDL	
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL	
			o-Xylene *	BDL	
			p-Cymene	BDL	
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL	
			Phenol *	BDL	
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL	
			Styrene *	BDL	
			Toluene *	BDL	

Table 10.6.3-3 (cont.).

Source[b]	Emission Control Device	CASRN[c]	Pollutant	Emission factor	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Tube dryer, indirect-heated, blowline blend, UF resin, softwood (SCC 3-07-009-32)	Uncontrolled		THC as carbon[d]	4.4	D
			VOC as propane[e]	5.6	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL	
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL	
			3-Carene	BDL	
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.020[f]	D
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.025	D
			Acrolein *	BDL	
		80-56-8	Alpha-pinene	2.1	D
			Benzene *	BDL	
		127-91-3	Beta-pinene	0.43	D
			Bromomethane *	BDL	
		79-92-5	Camphene	0.12	D
			Chloroethane *	BDL	
			Chloroethene *	BDL	
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL	
			Cumene *	BDL	
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.22[g]	C
			Limonene	0.11	D
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.87	D
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL	
		108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone *	0.0049	D
			Methylene chloride *	BDL	
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL	
			o-Xylene *	BDL	
			p-Cymene	BDL	
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL	
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.023	D
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL	
			Styrene *	BDL	
			Toluene *	BDL	
Tube dryer, indirect-heated, blowline blend, UF resin, softwood (SCC 3-07-009-32)	Thermal oxidizer	75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.0051[h]	E
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.15[h]	E
Tube dryer, indirect-heated, blowline blend, UF resin, hardwood (SCC 3-07-009-36)	Uncontrolled		THC as carbon[d]	3.7[j]	D
			VOC as propane[e]	4.8	E
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.013[j]	D
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.26[j]	D

Table 10.6.3-3 (cont.).

Source[b]	Emission Control Device	CASRN[c]	Pollutant	Emission factor	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Tube dryer, direct natural gas-fired, non-blowline blend, hardwood (SCC 3-07-009-27)	Uncontrolled		THC as carbon[d]	1.0	D
			VOC as propane[e]	1.2	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL	
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL	
			3-Carene	BDL	
			Acetaldehyde *	BDL	
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.016	D
			Acrolein *	BDL	
			Alpha-pinene	BDL	
			Benzene *	BDL	
			Beta-pinene	BDL	
			Bromomethane *	BDL	
			Camphene	BDL	
			Chloroethane *	BDL	
			Chloroethene *	BDL	
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL	
			Cumene *	BDL	
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.0085	D
			Limonene	BDL	
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.96	D
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL	
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL	
			Methylene chloride *	BDL	
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL	
			o-Xylene *	BDL	
			p-Cymene	BDL	
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL	
			Phenol *	BDL	
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL	
			Styrene *	BDL	
			Toluene *	BDL	
Tube dryer, direct wood-fired, blowline blend, UF resin, softwood (SCC 3-07-009-23)	Uncontrolled		THC as carbon[d]	4.8[j]	D
			VOC as propane[e]	6.7	E
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.86[j]	D

Table 10.6.3-3 (cont.).

Source[b]	Emission Control Device	CASRN[c]	Pollutant	Emission factor	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Tube dryer, second stage, blowline blend, indirect-heated, softwood (SCC 3-07-009-37)	Uncontrolled		THC as carbon[d]	0.13	D
			VOC as propane[e]	0.18	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL	
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL	
			3-Carene	BDL	
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.0035	D
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0034	D
			Acrolein *	BDL	
		80-56-8	Alpha-pinene	0.055	D
		71-43-2	Benzene *	0.00073	D
			Beta-pinene	BDL	
			Bromomethane *	BDL	
			Camphene	BDL	
			Chloroethane *	BDL	
			Chloroethene *	BDL	
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL	
			Cumene *	BDL	
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.021	D
			Limonene	BDL	
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.015	D
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL	
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL	
			Methylene chloride *	BDL	
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL	
			o-Xylene *	BDL	
			p-Cymene	BDL	
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL	
			Phenol *	BDL	
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL	
			Styrene *	BDL	
		108-88-3	Toluene *	0.00083	D

Table 10.6.3-3 (cont.).

Source[b]	Emission Control Device	CASRN[c]	Pollutant	Emission factor	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Rotary predryer, direct natural gas-fired, softwood (SCC 3-07-009-40)	Uncontrolled		THC as carbon[d]	0.79	D
			VOC as propane[e]	0.95	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL	
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL	
			3-Carene	BDL	
			Acetaldehyde *	BDL	
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.019	D
			Acrolein *	BDL	
		80-56-8	Alpha-pinene	0.28	D
			Benzene *	BDL	
			Beta-pinene	BDL	
			Bromomethane *	BDL	
			Camphene	BDL	
			Chloroethane *	BDL	
			Chloroethene *	BDL	
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL	
			Cumene *	BDL	
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.0076	D
			Limonene	BDL	
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.025	D
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL	
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL	
			Methylene chloride	BDL	
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL	
			o-Xylene *	BDL	
			p-Cymene	BDL	
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL	
			Phenol *	BDL	
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL	
			Styrene *	BDL	
			Toluene *	BDL	

[a] Emission factor units are pounds of pollutant per oven-dried ton of wood material out of dryer (lb/ODT). One lb/ODT = 0.5 kg/Mg (oven-dried). Factors represent uncontrolled emissions unless otherwise noted. SCC = Source Classification Code. * = hazardous air pollutant. BDL = below test method detection limit; indicates that this pollutant has not been detected in any test runs on this source. Reference 11 unless otherwise noted. See Table 10.6.3-8 for the hardwood and softwood species commonly used in the production of MDF and other composite wood products. **Note: emission factors in table represent averages of data sets. The data spreadsheets, which may be more useful for specific applications, are available on EPA's Technology Transfer Network (TTN) website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/.**

[b] UF = urea formaldehyde.

[c] CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.

[d] THC as carbon = total hydrocarbon measurements using EPA Method 25A.

[e] VOC as propane = (1.22 × THC) + formaldehyde - (acetone + methane + methylene chloride); a value of zero is inserted in the equation for the specified compounds where no emission factor is available, or where the emission factor is reported only as "BDL".

Table 10.6.3-3 (cont.).

[f] References 11 and 12.
[g] References 11, 12, and 13.
[h] Reference 12.
[j] Reference 10.

Table 10.6.3-4. EMISSION FACTORS FOR MDF HOT PRESSES AND BOARD COOLERS--PARTICULATE MATTER[a]

Source[c]	Emission Control Device[d]	Filterable[b]				Condensible[e]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
		PM	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	PM-10	EMISSION FACTOR RATING		
Hot press, UF resin (SCC 3-07-009-60)	Uncontrolled	0.18[f]	D	0.15[g]	D	0.20[f]	D
	RTO	0.040[h]	E	ND		0.016[h]	E
Board cooler, UF resin (SCC 3-07-009-71)	Uncontrolled	0.054[g]	D	0.0038[g]	E	ND	

[a] Emission factor units are pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 3/4-inch thick panel (lb/MSF 3/4). One lb/MSF 3/4 = 0.26 kg/m^3. Factors represent uncontrolled emissions unless otherwise noted. SCC = Source Classification Code. ND = no data available. **Note: emission factors in table represent averages of data sets. The data spreadsheets, which may be more useful for specific applications, are available on EPA's Technology Transfer Network (TTN) website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/.**

[b] Filterable PM is that PM collected on or prior to the filter of an EPA Method 5 (or equivalent) sampling train. Filterable PM-10 is that PM collected on the filter, or in the sample line between the cyclone and filter of an EPA Method 201 or 201A sampling train.

[c] UF = urea formaldehyde.

[d] Emission control device: RTO = regenerative thermal oxidizer.

[e] Condensible PM is that PM collected in the impinger portion of a PM sampling train (EPA Method 202).

[f] References 10 and 14.

[g] Reference 10.

[h] Reference 14.

Table 10.6.3-5. EMISSION FACTORS FOR MDF HOT PRESSES--NO_x, CO, AND CO_2[a]

Source[b]	Emission Control Device[c]	NO_x	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	CO	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	CO_2	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hot press, UF resin (SCC 3-07-009-60)	Uncontrolled	0.030[d]	E	0.034[d]	E	ND	
	RTO	0.51[e]	E	0.085[e]	E	ND	

[a] Emission factor units are pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 3/4-inch thick panel (lb/MSF 3/4). One lb/MSF 3/4 = 0.26 kg/m^3. Factors represent uncontrolled emissions unless otherwise noted. SCC = Source Classification Code. ND = no data available. **Note: emission factors in table represent averages of data sets. The data spreadsheets, which may be more useful for specific applications, are available on EPA's Technology Transfer Network (TTN) website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/.**

[b] UF = urea formaldehyde.

[c] Emission control device: RTO = regenerative thermal oxidizer.

[d] Reference 10.

[e] Reference 14.

Table 10.6.3-6. EMISSION FACTORS FOR MDF HOT PRESSES AND BOARD COOLERS--ORGANICS[a]

Source[b]	Emission Control Device[c]	CASRN[d]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hot press, UF resin (SCC 3-07-009-60)	Uncontrolled		THC as carbon[e]	0.29[g]	D
			VOC as propane[f]	0.80	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL	
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL	
		5779-94-2	2,5-Dimethyl benzaldehyde	0.0025[h]	E
			3-Carene	BDL	
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.014[j]	D
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.029[k]	D
		107-02-8	Acrolein *	0.0012[h]	E
			Alpha-pinene	BDL	
		100-52-7	Benzaldehyde	0.00055[h]	E
			Benzene *	BDL	
			Beta-pinene	BDL	
			Bromomethane *	BDL	
		123-72-8	Butylaldehyde	0.0024[h]	E
			Camphene	BDL	
			Chloroethane *	BDL	
			Chloroethene *	BDL	
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL	
		4170-30-3	Crotonaldehyde	0.0011[h]	E
			Cumene *	BDL	
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.48[m]	C
		66-25-1	Hexaldehyde	0.0029[h]	E
		590-86-3	Isovaleraldehyde	0.0014[h]	E
			Limonene	BDL	
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.56[n]	D
		78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone *	0.00059[h]	E
		108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone *	0.016[k]	D
			Methylene chloride *	BDL	
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL	
		529-20-4	o-Tolualdehyde	0.00070[h]	E
			o-Xylene *	BDL	
			p-Cymene	BDL	
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL	
		104-87-0	p-Tolualdehyde	0.0010[h]	E
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.027[k]	D
		123-38-6	Propionaldehyde *	0.00054[h]	E
			Styrene *	BDL	
			Toluene *	BDL	
		110-62-3	Valeraldehyde	0.0024[h]	E
Hot press, UF resin (SCC 3-07-009-60)	RTO		THC as carbon[e]	0.019[p]	E
			VOC as propane[f]	0.032	E
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.0091[p]	E

Table 10.6.3-6 (cont.).

Source[b]	Emission Control Device[c]	CASRN[d]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Board cooler, UF resin (SCC 3-07-009-71)	Uncontrolled		THC as carbon[e]	0.077[j]	D
			VOC as propane[f]	0.13	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL	
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL	
		5779-94-2	2,5-Dimethyl benzaldehyde	0.00019[h]	E
			3-Carene	BDL	
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.0010[h]	E
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0092[k]	E
		107-02-8	Acrolein *	0.00022[h]	E
			Alpha-pinene	BDL	
		100-52-7	Benzaldehyde	0.000099[h]	E
			Benzene *	BDL	
			Beta-pinene	BDL	
			Bromomethane *	BDL	
		123-72-8	Butylaldehyde	0.0014[h]	E
			Camphene	BDL	
			Chloroethene *	BDL	
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL	
			Crotonaldehyde	0.00026[h]	
		4170-30-3	Cumene *	BDL	E
			Formaldehyde *	0.042[q]	
		50-00-0	Hexaldehyde	0.00065[h]	D
		66-25-1	Isovaleraldehyde	0.00025[h]	E
		590-86-3	Limonene	BDL	E
			Methanol *	0.025[k]	
		67-56-1	Methyl ethyl ketone *	0.00011[h]	E
		78-93-3	Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL	E
			Methylene chloride *	BDL	
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL	
			o-Tolualdehyde	0.000065[h]	
		529-20-4	o-Xylene *	BDL	E
			p-Cymene	BDL	
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL	
			p-Tolualdehyde	0.00017[h]	
		104-87-0	Phenol *	BDL	E
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL	
			Stryene *	BDL	
			Toluene *	BDL	
			Valeraldehyde	0.00048[h]	
		110-62-3			E

[a] Emission factor units are pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 3/4-inch thick panel (lb/MSF 3/4). One lb/MSF 3/4 = 0.26 kg/m^3. Factors represent uncontrolled emissions unless otherwise noted. SCC = Source Classification Code. * = hazardous air pollutant. BDL = below test method detection limit; indicates that this pollutant has not been detected in any test runs on this source. Reference 10 unless otherwise noted. **Note: emission factors in table represent averages of data sets. The data spreadsheets, which may be more useful for specific applications, are**

Table 10.6.3-6 (cont.).

available on EPA's Technology Transfer Network (TTN) website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/.

[b] UF = urea formaldehyde.

[c] Emission control device: RTO = regenerative thermal oxidizer.

[d] CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.

[e] THC as carbon = total hydrocarbon measurements using EPA Method 25A.

[f] VOC as propane = (1.22 × THC) + formaldehyde - (acetone + methane + methylene chloride); a value of zero is inserted in the equation for the specified compounds where no emission factor is available, or where the emission factor is reported only as "BDL".

[g] References 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, and 17.

[h] Based on M0011 data only; suspected to be biased low due to poor collection efficiency or analytical problems.

[j] References 10 and 11.

[k] Reference 11.

[m] References 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, and 18.

[n] References 11 and 17.

[p] Reference 14.

[q] References 10, 11, and 18.

Table 10.6.3-7. EMISSION FACTORS FOR MDF MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES[a]

Source[b]	Emission Control Device[c]	CASRN[d]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Log storage (SCC 3-07-008-95)	Uncontrolled		PM, THC, VOC	ND		
Log debarking (SCC 3-07-008-01)	Uncontrolled		PM, THC, VOC	ND		
Log chipper, hardwood[e] (SCC 3-07-014-82)	Uncontrolled		PM	ND		
			THC as carbon[f]	0.0041	lb/ODT	E
			VOC as propane[g]	0.0050	lb/ODT	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
			Acetaldehyde *	BDL		
			Acetone	BDL		
			Acrolein *	BDL		
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
			Formaldehyde *	BDL		
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.0010	lb/ODT	E
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
			Phenol *	BDL		
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL		
			Styrene *	BDL		
			Toluene *	BDL		
Chip storage (SCC 3-07-008-21)	Uncontrolled		PM, THC, VOC	ND		

Table 10.6.3-7 (cont.).

Source[b]	Emission Control Device[c]	CASRN[d]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Blender, UF resin (SCC 3-07-009-80)	Uncontrolled		1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
			Acetaldehyde *	BDL		
			Acetone	BDL		
			Acrolein *	BDL		
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.010	lb/ODT	E
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.48	lb/ODT	E
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
			Phenol *	BDL		
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL		
			Styrene *	BDL		
			Toluene *	BDL		

Table 10.6.3-7 (cont.).

Source[b]	Emission Control Device[c]	CASRN[d]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Former without blowline blending, UF resin (includes blender emissions) (SCC 3-07-009-81)	Uncontrolled		1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
			Acetaldehyde *	BDL		
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.053	lb/ODT	E
			Acrolein *	BDL		
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.060	lb/ODT	E
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.41	lb/ODT	E
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
			Phenol *	BDL		
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL		
			Styrene *	BDL		
			Toluene *	BDL		

Table 10.6.3-7 (cont.).

Source[b]	Emission Control Device[c]	CASRN[d]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Former with blowline blend, UF resin (SCC 3-07-009-82)	Uncontrolled		THC as carbon[f]	0.056	lb/ODT	E
			VOC as propane[g]	0.067	lb/ODT	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
			Acetaldehyde *	BDL		
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0064	lb/ODT	D
			Acrolein *	BDL		
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.0051	lb/ODT	D
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.017	lb/ODT	D
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
			Phenol *	BDL		
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL		
			Styrene *	BDL		
			Toluene *	BDL		

Table 10.6.3-7 (cont.).

Source[b]	Emission Control Device[c]	CASRN[d]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Sander[h] (SCC 3-07-009-83)	Uncontrolled		THC as carbon[f]	0.0074	lb/MSF	E
			VOC as propane[g]	0.0066	lb/MSF	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene*	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
			Acetaldehyde *	BDL		
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0051	lb/MSF	D
			Acrolein *	BDL		
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.0027	lb/MSF	D
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.0043	lb/MSF	D
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.0069	lb/MSF	D
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL		
		100-42-5	Styrene *	0.0014	lb/MSF	D
			Toluene *	BDL		

Table 10.6.3-7 (cont.).

Source[b]	Emission Control Device[c]	CASRN[d]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Saw and hogger[j] (SCC 3-07-009-84)	Uncontrolled		THC as carbon[f]	0.11	lb/MSF[k]	E
			VOC as propane[g]	0.13	lb/MSF[k]	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
			Acetaldehyde *	BDL		
			Acetone	BDL		
			Acrolein *	BDL		
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
			Formaldehyde *	BDL		
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.38	lb/MSF[k]	E
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL		
			Styrene *	BDL		
			Toluene *	BDL		

[a] Emission factor units: Pounds of pollutant per oven-dried ton of wood material (lb/ODT). One lb/ODT = 0.5 kg/Mg (oven-dried). Pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of panel (lb/MSF). One lb/MSF = 0.0049 kg/m^2. Factors represent uncontrolled emissions unless otherwise noted. ND = No data available. SCC = Source Classification Code. * = hazardous air pollutant. BDL = below test method detection limit; indicates that this pollutant has not been detected in any test runs on this source. Reference 11. **Note: emission factors in table represent averages of data sets. The data spreadsheets, which may be more useful for specific applications, are available on EPA's TTN website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/.**

[b] UF = urea formaldehyde.

[c] Emission control devices (baghouses) are considered no control for organic pollutants.

[d] CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.

[e] Reference 20; based on data for hardboard log chipping operation (See Section 10.6.4).

[f] THC as carbon = total hydrocarbon measurements using EPA Method 25A.

Table 10.6.3-7 (cont.).

[g] VOC as propane = (1.22 × THC) + formaldehyde - (acetone + methane + methylene chloride); a value of zero is inserted in the equation for the specified compounds where no emission factor is available, or where the emission factor is reported only as "BDL".

[h] Emission factors for MDF sanders in units of pounds per thousand square feet of panel produced (surface area of one side, even though both sides sanded).

[j] Board trim saw and hogger for processing wood residue for recycle. Hoggers reduce the size of wood residue by slicing or chopping.

[k] References 11 and 19; emission factors for MDF saw in units of pounds per thousand square feet of reclaimed (trimmed) material; approximate MSF reclaimed (trimmed) = MSF from press × 3%.

Table 10.6.3-8. WOOD SPECIES COMMONLY USED IN COMPOSITE WOOD PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING [a]

Wood product	AP-42 section	Hardwood species	Softwood species
Plywood	10.5	Oak, cherry, poplar, maple, larch	Firs, pines
Oriented strandboard	10.6-1	Aspen	Pines, firs, spruce
Particleboard	10.6-2	Aspen, oak	Pines, firs
Medium density fiberboard	10.6-3	Gum, alder, hickory	Pines, firs
Hardboard/fiberboard	10.6-4	Aspen, birch, beech, oak, maple	Pines
Engineered wood products	10.9	Aspen, birch, poplar	Pines, firs, hemlock

[a] Reference 7.

References For Section 10.6.3

1. T. M. Maloney, *Modern Particleboard And Dry-Process Fiberboard Manufacturing*, Miller Freeman Publications, Inc., San Francisco, CA, 1977.

2. J. G. Haygreen and J. L. Bowyer, *Forest Products And Wood Science: An Introduction*, Second Edition, Iowa State University Press, Ames, IA, 1989.

3. O. Suchsland and G. E. Woodson, *Fiberboard Manufacturing Practices In The United States*, Agriculture Handbook No. 640, U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, 1986.

4. C. C. Vaught, *Evaluation Of Emission Control Devices At Waferboard Plants*, EPA-450/3-90-002, Control Technology Center, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, October 1990.

5. Written communication and attachments from T. A. Crabtree, Smith Engineering Company, Broomall, PA, to P. E. Lassiter, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, July 26, 1996.

6. Technical Memorandum, Minutes of the October 12-13, 1993 BACT Technologies Workshop, Raleigh, NC, sponsored by the American Forest and Paper Association, K. D. Bullock, Midwest Research Institute, Cary, NC, October 1993.

7. *Emission Factor Documentation For AP-42 Chapter 10, Wood Products Industry,* prepared for the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, OAQPS/EFIG, by Midwest Research Institute, Cary, NC, July 2003.

8. *Report For PM-10 Emission Measurements From The Wood Fiber Dryers, SierraPine, Ltd., Rocklin, California, Test Dates April 10-13, 1995*, prepared for SierraPine, Ltd., by Carnot, April 1995.

9. *Report For 1996 PM-10 Emission Measurements For Emission Reduction Credits, SierraPine, Ltd., Rocklin, California, Test Dates November 19-26, 1996*, prepared for SierraPine, Ltd., by Carnot, April 1997.

10. *Particleboard And Medium Density Fiberboard Air Emission Databases, Technical Bulletin No. 693*, National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement, Inc., New York, NY, April 1995.

11. *Volatile Organic Compound Emissions From Wood Products Manufacturing Facilities, Part III - Medium Density Fiberboard, Technical Bulletin No. 770*, National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC, 1999.

12. *Report Of Air Emissions And Inlet Loading Tests For Willamette Industries–Malverne MDF Facility Line II Dryers Thermal Oxidizer, Malverne, Arkansas, Test Dates March 5-6, 1998*, prepared for Willamette Industries, by Environmental Monitoring Laboratories, April 3, 1998.

13. *Report For 1995 VOC Emission Compliance Tests At The Wood Fiber Dryers And Press Vents, SierraPine, Ltd., Rocklin, California, Test Dates April 10-13, 1995 And May 17-19, 1995*, prepared for SierraPine, Ltd., by Carnot, May 1995.

14. *Report Of Air Emissions And Inlet Loading Tests For Louisiana-Pacific Corporation Urania MDF Plant*, Urania, Louisiana, January 18 through 21, 1994, prepared by Environmental Monitoring Laboratories, Ridgeland, Mississippi, February 1994.

15. *Report Of VOC And Formaldehyde Emissions Test For Willamette Industries–Malverne MDF Facility Line I Press Vent Baghouse, Malverne, Arkansas, Test Date July 24, 1998*, prepared for Willamette Industries, by Environmental Monitoring Laboratories, August 14, 1998.

16. *Report Of VOC And Formaldehyde Emissions Test For Willamette Industries–Malverne MDF Facility Line II Press Vent Baghouse, Malverne, Arkansas, Test Date September 10, 1998*, prepared for Willamette Industries, by Environmental Monitoring Laboratories, September 29, 1998.

17. *Emissions Test Report, Willamette Industries MDF, Eugene, Oregon, Press Vents, Test Dates November 13-14, 1996*, prepared for Willamette Industries, by BWR Associates, Inc., Project No. 96-165X, 1996.

18. *Source Emission Test Report, Dryer And Press Exhausts Allegheny MDF Limited Partnership, Mt. Jewett, Pennsylvania, Test Dates October 22-24 and December 17, 1997*, prepared for Allegheny MDF Limited Partnership, by Galson Measurements, Galson Project No. 975540, December 3, 1997.

19. Written communication from David Word, National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement, Inc., to Dallas Safriet, U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC, August 14, 2001.

20. *Volatile Organic Compound Emissions From Wood Products Manufacturing Facilities, Part VI - Hardboard/Fiberboard, Technical Bulletin No. 773*, National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC, 1999.

10.6.4 Hardboard and Fiberboard Manufacturing

10.6.4.1 General[1] -

Fiberboard is a low-density insulation board used for housing, roofing, and office furnishings. Hardboard is similar to fiberboard, except that hardboard is more dense than fiberboard. Hardboard is used for applications in housing (e.g., exterior siding, garage doors, and interior door facings), furniture, store fixtures, automotive interiors, and toys. The most frequently used raw material for production of fiberboard products is wood chips which are first softened in a pressurized steam vessel (digester) and then refined or pulped into wood fibers. The fibers may then be mixed with resin, formed into mats, and pressed and/or dried to form panel products. Other materials may be added during manufacture to improve certain properties such as stiffness, hardness, finishing properties, resistance to abrasion and moisture, as well as to increase strength, durability and utility.

Hardboard/fiberboard manufacturing falls under the Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Code 2493, for "Reconstituted Wood Products", which also includes oriented strandboard, medium density fiberboard, and particleboard. The North American Industrial Classification System (NAICS) Code for hardboard/fiberboard is 321219, for "Reconstituted Wood Product Manufacturing".

10.6.4.2 Process Description[1] -

Hardboard products are manufactured through dry processing, wet processing, or wet/dry processing. Fiberboard products are manufactured by wet processing. Dry processing involves dry mat forming and pressing, while wet processing involves wet forming and wet pressing. Wet/dry processing involves wet forming followed by dry pressing. Resin is used in wet hardboard and dry hardboard processing. Resin is not used in wet/dry hardboard or wet fiberboard processing.

The following sections summarize dry process hardboard manufacturing, fiberboard and wet process hardboard manufacturing, and the wet/dry hardboard manufacturing process.

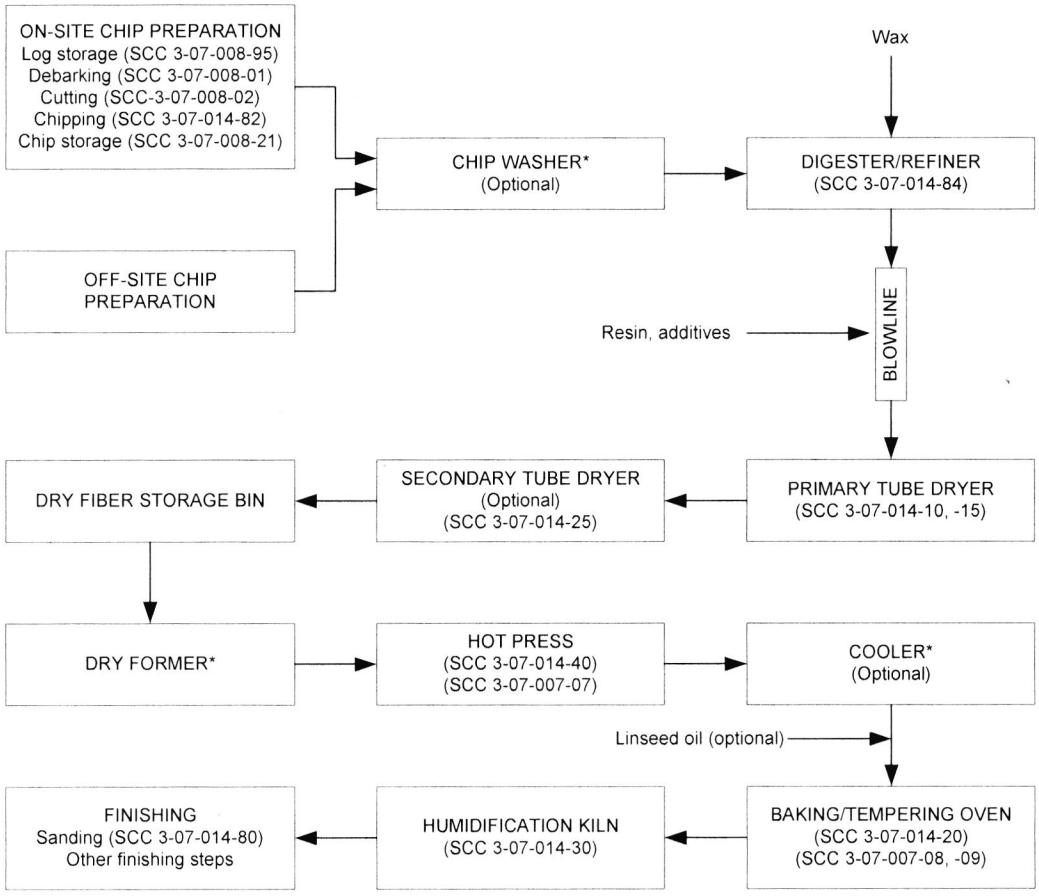
Dry Process Hardboard -

The general steps used to manufacture dry process hardboard include mechanical pulping of wood chips to fibers (digesting and refining), blending of fibers with resin and wax, drying, forming the resinated material into a mat, hot pressing, heat treatment of the pressed boards, and humidification. Figure 10.6.4-1 presents a flow diagram for dry process hardboard manufacturing.

The primary raw material used in hardboard is hardwood or softwood chips. In addition to wood chips, shavings or sawdust may be used as a raw material. If wood chips are prepared onsite, logs are debarked, cut to manageable lengths, and then sent to chippers. If necessary, the chips are washed to remove dirt and other debris.

Clean chips are either processed in pressurized refiners or are softened by steam in a digester and sent to atmospheric refiners. Pressurized refiners consist of a steaming vessel (digester) and of single or double revolving disks to mechanically pulp (refine) the chips into fibers suitable for making the board. The wood chips are discharged under pressure from the digester section of the pressurized refiner into the refiner section. The steam pressure is maintained throughout the entire refining process. Atmospheric refiners also use revolving disks to pulp the chips into fibers, but steam pressure is not maintained in atmospheric refiners.

Wax may be added to the wood chips in the digester. Phenol-formaldehyde (PF) resin and other additives (if used) are added to the wood fiber during or immediately following refining. Most dry process hardboard plants inject PF resin into a blowline that discharges the resinated fibers to a tube



** This process is a potential emission source; however, no emissions data specific to this process are available.*

Figure 10.6.4-1. Dry hardboard manufacturing processes.

dryer. The turbulent conditions in the tube dryer facilitate mixing between the wood fibers and resin droplets. After drying, the resinated fibers are conveyed to a dry fiber storage bin where they await forming.

Single-stage or multiple-stage tube drying systems are most commonly used in dry process hardboard manufacture. Most of the multiple-staged tube drying systems incorporate two stages. In multiple-stage tube dryers, there is a primary tube dryer and a secondary tube dryer in series separated by an emission point such as a cyclonic collector. Single-stage and double-stage tube dryers are shown in Figures 10.6.4-2a and 10.6.4-2b. Hardboard primary tube dryers dry wood fibers from about 51 percent moisture (dry basis) to around 20 percent moisture (dry basis) with dryer inlet temperatures ranging up to 246°C (475°F). Secondary tube dryers further dry the wood furnish to around 6 percent moisture (dry basis). Heat is provided to the hardboard tube dryers by either direct-firing with wood residuals, gas, or oil or by indirect-heating. Although less common than tube dryers, rotary dryers may also be used to dry wood material for hardboard manufacture.

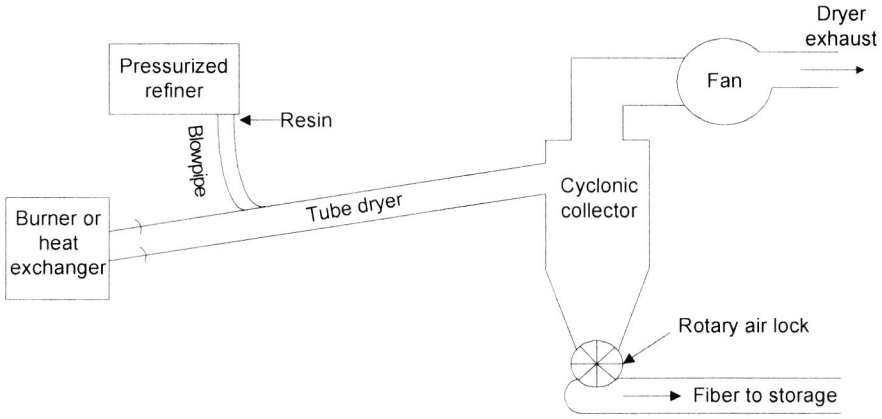


Figure 10.6.4-2a. Single-stage tube dryer.

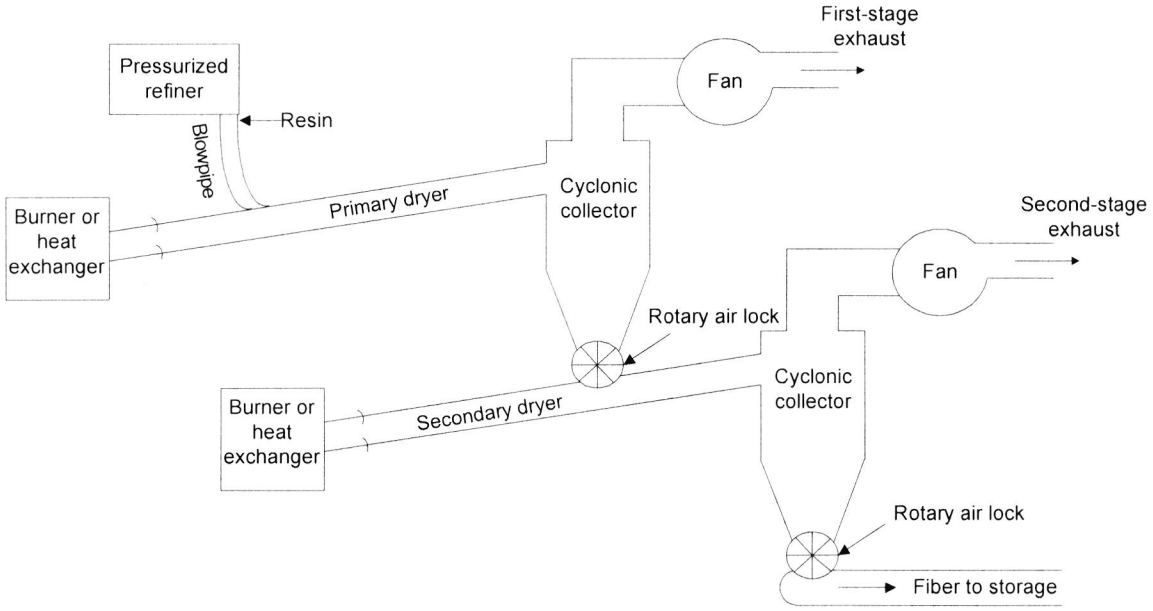


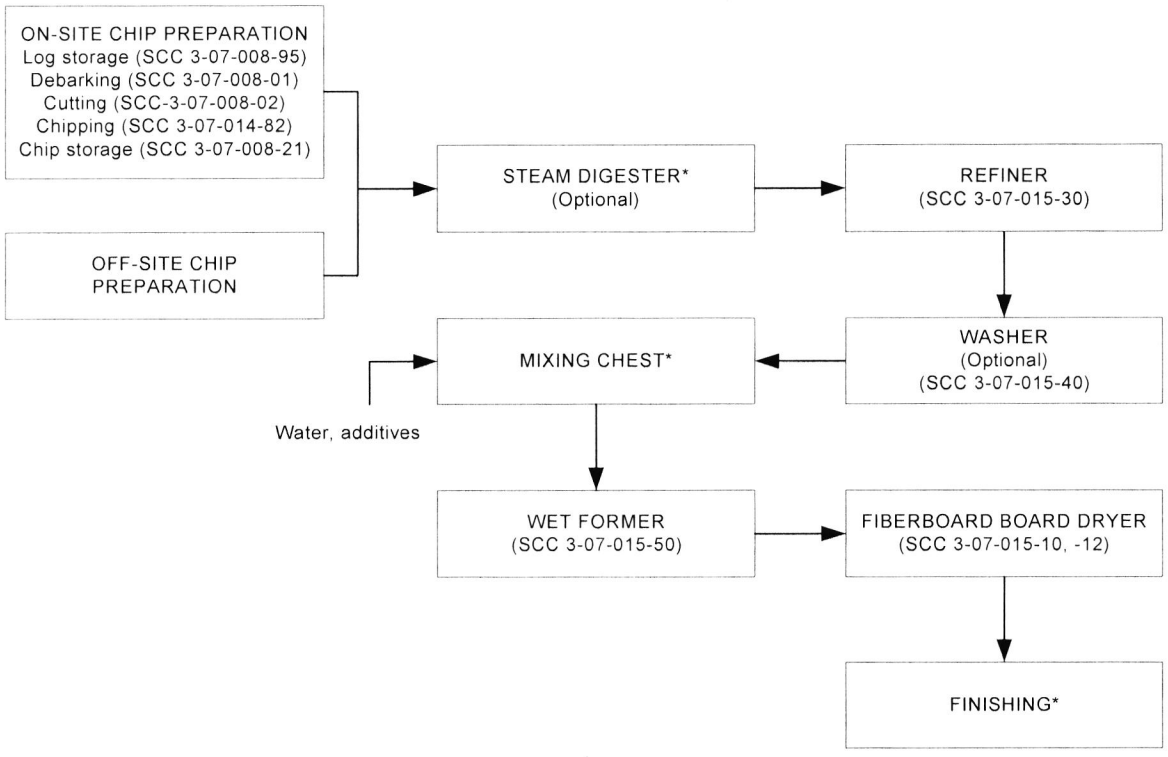
Figure 10.6.4-2b. Double-stage tube dryer.

Resinated fibers exiting the drying system enter a forming machine where they are deposited on a continuously moving conveyor. The mat is prepressed and trimmed before being loaded into the hot press. The press applies heat and pressure to activate the PF resin and bond the fibers into a solid board. Dry process hardboard plants use a multi-opening batch press. The typical press cycle is about 4 minutes. The hardboard presses are heated by steam to a temperature of around 210°C (410°F). Following pressing, boards are routed through a board cooler at some plants. However, most plants do not operate board coolers.

Hardboard plants typically heat treat the pressed hardboard in a bake or tempering oven. The purpose of heat treatment is to lower the moisture content of pressed hardboard to bone dry levels to improve dimensional stability and enhance board mechanical properties. Linseed oil is sometimes applied to the hardboard prior to heat treatment. Hardboard ovens are either indirect-heated or direct-fired and operate at temperatures up to 170°C (340°F). Humidification of boards is done immediately following heat treatment to bring the board moisture content back into equilibrium with ambient air conditions. Humidification kilns are often integrated with hardboard ovens (i.e., the boards coming out of the hardboard oven go straight into the humidification kiln). Following humidification, the hardboard is finished and packaged for shipment. Dry process hardboard densities range from 625 to 1,100 kilograms per cubic meter (kg/m^3) (39 to 69 pounds per cubic foot [lb/ft^3]).

Wet Process Fiberboard -

The general steps in production of fiberboard manufacture include pulping of hardwood or softwood wood chips, wet forming, drying, and finishing. Fiberboard may be manufactured with bagasse or other agricultural fiber instead of wood fiber. The bagasse fiberboard manufacturing process is generally the same as the wood fiberboard manufacturing process. Figure 10.6.4-3 presents a flow diagram for wet process fiberboard manufacturing. The discussion below focuses on the wood fiberboard manufacturing process.



* *This process is a potential emission source; however, no emissions data specific to this process are available.*

Figure 10.6.4-3. Process flow diagram for wet process fiberboard manufacturing.

Wood chips for fiberboard may either be steamed in digesters or soaked in hot process water before being ground into fiber in atmospheric refiners. From the refiners, fibers are sometimes washed to remove wood sugars that might reduce the quality of the finished product. The refined and/or washed fibers are sent to stock chests to await further processing. The fibers from the stock chests are mixed with water and additives such as alum, starch, asphalt, and wax. Resins are not used in fiberboard production. The wood fibers are bonded together by additives and substances naturally contained in the wood. Alum aids in the precipitation of wax, asphalt, and rosin onto wood fibers. Bonds between these substances and the wood fibers assist in holding the fiber mat together.

Once mixed with additives, the fiber slurry is sent to the forming machine. In the wet forming process, the water-fiber mixture is metered onto a wire screen. Water is drained away by gravity and with the aid of suction applied to the underside of the wire. The fiber mat along with the supporting wire is moved to a room-temperature pre-press where excess water is squeezed out. Once pre-pressed, the fiber mat may be cut to length and trimmed on the edges with high-pressure water jets.

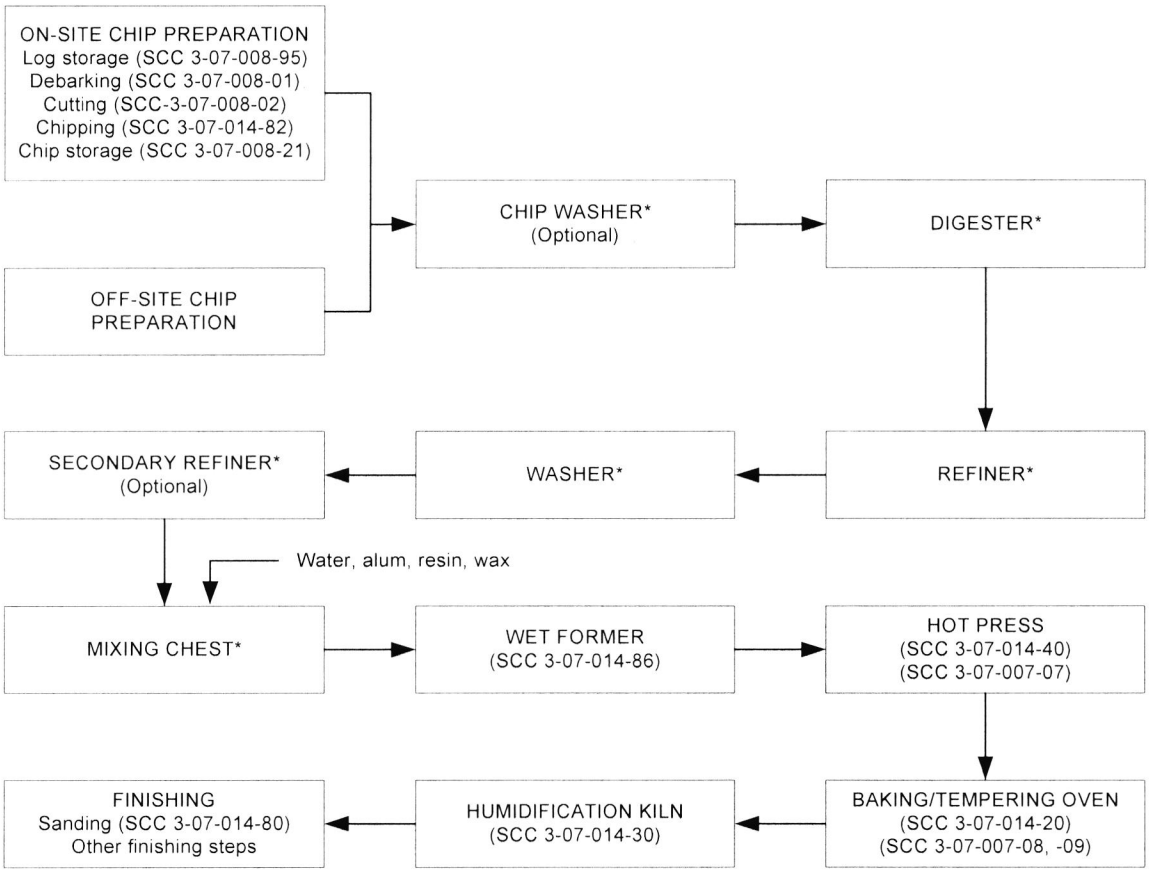
The fiber mats, which are around 60 percent moisture (dry basis), are passed through a conveyor-type board dryer where their moisture content is reduced to about 4 percent. Fiberboard board dryers operate with inlet temperatures of around 230°C (450°F) and outlet temperatures of around 160°C (320°F). Finished fiberboard density ranges from 190 to 380 kg/m^3 (12 to 24 lb/ft^3). Once dried, the fiberboard is finished, trimmed, and may be painted or roll-coated with asphalt. Finally, the fiberboard is packaged for shipment.

Wet Process Hardboard -

Production of wet process hardboard includes pulping of wood chips, wet forming, pressing, heat treatment, humidification, and finishing. Phenol-formaldehyde resin, wax, and alum are used in wet process hardboard manufacturing. Figure 10.6.4-4 presents a flow diagram for wet process hardboard manufacturing.

Hardwood or softwood chips may either be purchased from outside or generated onsite from logs. The chips are washed to remove dirt and debris. The chips are then steam cooked under pressure in digesters to soften the chips and liberate the wood sugars. After cooking, the softened chips are refined in a single or double disc atmospheric refiner (referred to as the primary refiner), which grinds the chips into fiber form. The fibers from the primary refiner are subsequently fed into stock washers, which use water and pressure to wash out the wood sugars. After washing, the wood material is further refined in a secondary refiner. Some plants may omit secondary refining.

Once refined, the wood fiber is mixed with water, alum, PF resin, and wax in stock or mix chests. The alum is added to the fiber slurry to control pH and help precipitate the resin and wax onto the fibers. The dilute slurry of fiber, additives, and water is routed to a wet forming machine. At some plants, the forming machine may have separate header boxes where separate slurries may be used to make layers in the hardboard mat. The top layer of the fiber mat is called an "overlay" and the bottom layer is called a "substrate". The wood fiber used to make the overlay undergoes additional refining prior to chemical addition and dilution so that the top layer of the hardboard will have a smoother finish. The fiber slurry from the substrate head box and the overlay head box are fed onto a moving wire screen (forming machine) where they immediately begin to form a continuous fiber mat. Water drains through the wire screen first by gravity and then by suction. The fiber mat is compressed with press rolls and further dewatered. The edges of the fiber mat may be trimmed with water jets prior to hot pressing.



** This process is a potential emission source; however, no emissions data specific to this process are available.*

Figure 10.6.4-4. Process flow diagram for wet process hardboard manufacturing.

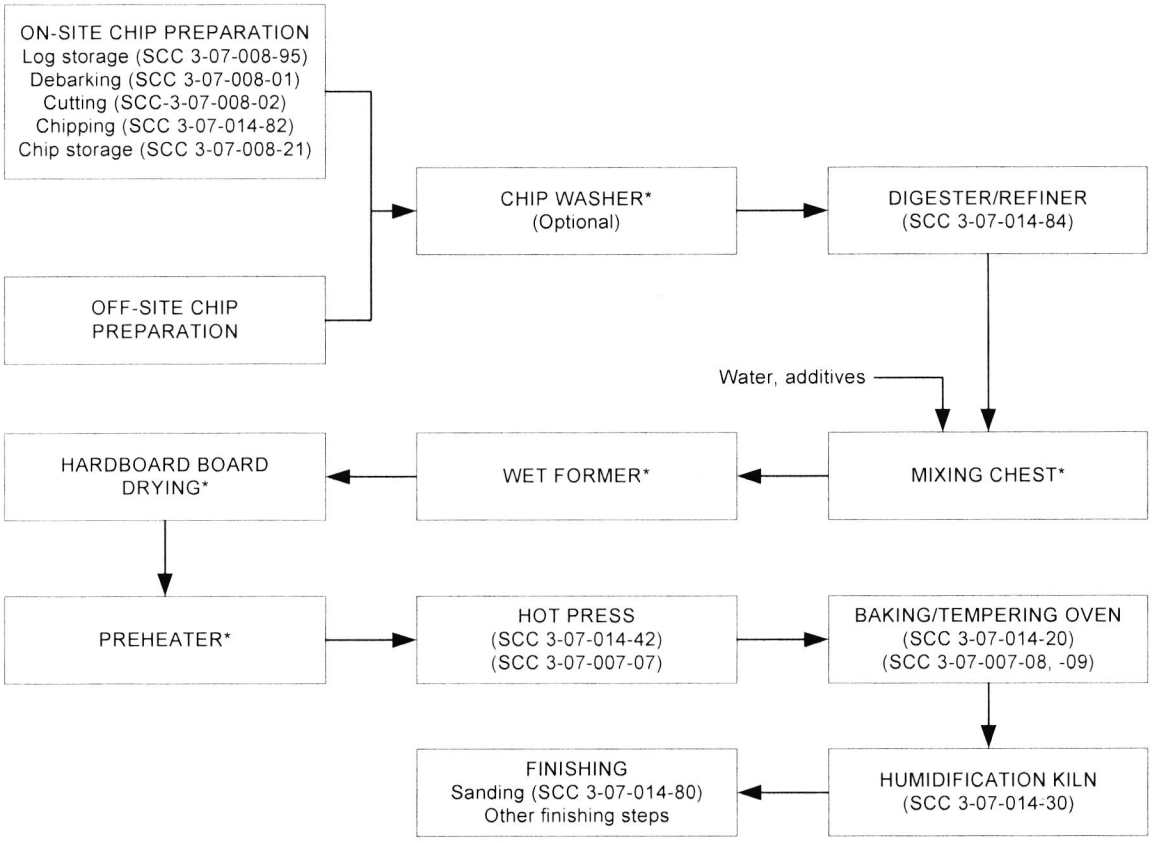
The carrying wire takes the fiber mats to a preloader to await pressing. The fiber mats are loaded into the press. Water released from the mats during pressing cascades down the sides of the press and is recycled. The fiber mats enter the press at a moisture content of about 120 percent (dry basis). Wet process hardboard presses are typically multi-opening, steam-heated, batch presses. The hardboard mats are pressed for roughly 8 minutes at around 200°C (390°F).

As with dry process hardboard, the wet process hardboard mats may be transported to baking or tempering ovens where the mats are dried to "bone-dry" levels following pressing. Further drying of the mats increases bonding and makes the hardboard more resistant to water. Once dried, the boards may be cooled and are then rehumidified to prevent buckling and to improve the overall dimensional stability of the boards. Final wet process hardboard densities range from 800 to 1,120 kg/m^3 (50 to 70 lb/ft^3).

Wet/Dry Process Hardboard -

Production of wet/dry process hardboard includes pulping of softwood or hardwood chips, wet forming, drying, pressing, heat treatment, humidification, and finishing. Wet/dry process hardboard production is similar to fiberboard production until the pressing step of the process is reached. The pressing, heat treatment, and humidification steps in wet/dry hardboard production are similar to the

same steps in wet hardboard production. Raw materials used in the production of wet/dry hardboard include wood chips and additives such as linseed oil, asphalt, and wax. No resin is used in the production of wet/dry hardboard. Figure 10.6.4-5 presents a flow diagram for wet/dry process hardboard manufacturing.



** This process is a potential emission source; however, no emissions data specific to this process are available.*

Figure 10.6.4-5. Process flow diagram for wet/dry process hardboard manufacturing.

Wood chips may either be purchased from offsite or generated onsite from logs. The chips are washed to remove dirt and debris. The chips are then steam cooked under pressure in digesters. After cooking, the chips are refined in primary and/or secondary refiners. Some plants may omit secondary refining. Some plants may use pressurized refiners in lieu of stand-alone digesters and atmospheric refiners.

Once refined the wood fiber is mixed with water and wax in stock or mix chests. The dilute slurry of fiber, additives, and water is routed to a wet forming machine. As with the manufacture of wet process hardboard, some plants may use separate substrate (bottom layer) and overlay (top layer) forming header boxes to make a layered hardboard mat. The fiber slurry from the substrate head box and the overlay head box are fed onto a moving wire screen (forming machine) where they immediately begin to form a continuous fiber mat. Water drains through the wire screen first by gravity and then by suction.

The fiber mat is compressed with press rolls which assist in further dewatering the mat. The edges of the fiber mat may be trimmed with water jets prior to drying.

The fiber mats, which are around 60 percent moisture (dry basis), are passed through a conveyor-type board dryer where their moisture content is reduced to around 4 percent. The board dryers operate with inlet temperatures of around 230°C (450°F) and outlet temperatures of around 160°C (320°F). From the dryer, the fiber mats pass through a press predryer or preheat oven. The purpose of the predryer is to reduce the mat moisture content in order to minimize the hot press cycle. Steam-heated batch presses are used in wet/dry hardboard manufacturing. Press temperatures average around 140°C (470°F) for press cycle times of nearly 4 minutes. As for dry and wet process hardboard, the wet/dry process hardboard mats are heat treated in hardboard ovens and humidification kilns following pressing. Wet/dry process hardboard densities range from 720 to 1,150 kg/m^3 (45 to 72 lb/ft^3).

10.6.4.3 Emissions and Controls -

The primary emission sources at hardboard/fiberboard mills are tube dryers, rotary dryers, hardboard ovens, board conveyor dryers, press preheat ovens, and hot presses. Other emission sources may include boilers, chip and fiber production operations, mat formers, board coolers, humidification kilns, and finishing operations such as sanding and trimming. Other potential emissions sources ancillary to the manufacturing process may include wood chip storage piles and bins (including wood fuel), chip handling systems, and resin storage and handling systems.

Emissions from tube dryers or rotary dryers that are exhausted from the product recovery cyclone include wood dust and other solid PM, volatile organic compounds (VOCs), condensible PM, and products of combustion such as carbon monoxide (CO), carbon dioxide (CO_2), and nitrogen oxides (NO_x), if direct-fired units are used. The condensible PM and a portion of the VOCs leave the dryer stack as vapor but condense at normal atmospheric temperatures to form liquid particles or mist that creates a visible blue haze. Both the VOCs and condensible PM are primarily compounds evaporated from the wood or from the resin if resinated fibers are dried, with a minor constituent being combustion products. Quantities emitted are dependent on wood species, dryer temperature, fuel used, and other factors including season of the year, time between logging and processing, and chip storage time.

Unlike tube dryers and rotary dryers, hardboard ovens, board conveyor dryers, and press preheaters process fiber mats or pressed boards and do not rely on pneumatic conveyance of fibers through the dryers. Thus, there is less potential for emissions of PM from hardboard ovens, conveyor dryers, and press preheaters. However, these dryers are sources of VOCs, CO, CO_2, NO_x, and other organic compounds. The emissions from hardboard ovens, conveyor dryers, and press preheaters depend on whether the dryer is indirect-heated or direct-fired, the fuel used if the dryer if direct-fired, wood species, and type of resin, binder, or drying oil employed.

Emissions from board hot presses are dependent on the type and amount of resin (if any) used to bind the wood fibers together, as well as wood species, wood moisture content, additives used, and press conditions. When the press opens, vapors that may include resin ingredients (if resins are used) such as formaldehyde, phenol, and other organic compounds are released. The rate at which organic compounds are emitted during pressing operations is a function of the resin formulation, board thickness, press temperature, and press cycle time.

A VOC control technology commonly used in the wood products industry for controlling both dryer and press exhaust gases is regenerative thermal oxidation. Thermal oxidizers destroy VOCs and condensible organics by burning them at high temperatures. Thermal oxidizers also reduce CO emissions in direct-fired dryer exhausts by oxidizing the CO in the exhaust to CO_2 (a product of complete

combustion). Regenerative thermal oxidizers (RTOs) are designed to preheat the inlet emission stream with heat recovered from the incineration exhaust gases. Up to 98 percent heat recovery is possible, although 95 percent is typically specified. Gases entering an RTO are heated by passing through pre-heated beds packed with a ceramic media. A gas burner brings the preheated emissions up to an incineration temperature between 788° and 871°C (1450° and 1600°F) in a combustion chamber with sufficient gas residence time to complete the combustion. Combustion gases then pass through a cooled ceramic bed where heat is extracted. By reversing the flow through the beds, the heat transferred from the combustion exhaust air preheats the gases to be treated, thereby reducing auxiliary fuel requirements.

Regenerative catalytic oxidizers (RCOs) are also used to control VOCs from hardboard dryers and presses. Regenerative catalytic oxidizers function similar to RTOs, except that the heat recovery beds in RCOs contain catalytic media. The catalyst accelerates the rate of VOC oxidation and allows for VOC destruction at lower temperatures than in an RTO, typically 316° to 538°C (600° to 1,000°F), which reduces auxiliary fuel usage.

Biofiltration systems are also used effectively for control of a variety of pollutants including organic compounds, NO_x, CO, and PM from press exhaust streams. Biofiltration uses microrganisms immobilized in a biofilm layer on a porous packing such as bark, wood chips, or synthetic media. Typical biofilter design consists of a three- to six-foot deep bed of media suspended over an air distribution plenum. Exhaust gases entering the plenum are evenly distributed through the moist biofilter media. As the contaminated vapor stream passes through the biofilter media, pollutants are transferred from the vapor to the biofilm and, through microbiological degradation, are converted to CO_2, water, and salts. The microorganisms cannot easily attack pollutants in the gas phase; therefore, less water soluble compounds (such as pinenes) are generally more difficult to control using a biofilter than are the more water-soluble compounds (such as formaldehyde).

In addition to the control devices mentioned above, absorption systems such as scrubbers are often used to control PM from hardboard/fiberboard dryers and presses.

Operations such as log chipping, in addition to chip piles and bins, and chip handling systems generate particulate matter (PM) and PM less than 10 micrometers in aerodynamic diameter (PM-10) emissions in the form of sawdust and wood particles. In hardboard/fiberboard mills where log chipping is performed onsite, PM and PM-10 emissions from log debarking, sawing, and grinding operations can be controlled through capture in an exhaust system connected to a fabric filter collection system. Emissions of PM and PM-10 from final sanding and sawing operations can be controlled using similar methods. These wood dust capture and collection systems are used not only to control atmospheric emissions, but also to recover the dust as a by-product fuel for a boiler or direct-fired dryer burners.

Fiber production operations such as digesters, pressurized refiners, atmospheric refiners, and fiber washers may be sources of organic emissions. Emissions from these sources are typically uncontrolled, except for pressurized refiners that vent directly into tube dryers at dry process hardboard plants. When exhausted through a tube dryer, the pressurized refiner exhaust exits through the tube dryer control device.

Hardboard/fiberboard mat forming systems may also emit small amounts of organic emissions, and PM emissions in the case of dry forming systems. Emission factors for wet forming vacuum systems are provided in this section. No emission factors are available for dry hardboard formers; however, the magnitude of the emissions from dry formers may be comparable to the emissions from dry formers used to form other reconstituted wood products (e.g., medium density fiberboard).

Hardboard board coolers and humidification kilns may also be sources of organic emissions. Exhaust from board coolers is typically uncontrolled or is routed to the press control device. No emission factors are available specifically for hardboard board coolers, but emission factors are available for particleboard and MDF board coolers. Humidification kilns are usually uncontrolled. Emission factors for humidification kilns are provided in this section.

Emissions from hardboard/fiberboard finishing operations are dependent on the type of products being finished. For most hardboard/fiberboard products, finishing involves cutting to size and, in some cases, application of edge seals, anti-skid coatings, primers, company logos, or trademark or grade stamps. Some products may require sanding. Sawing and sanding operations are sources of PM and PM-10 emissions. No data specific to hardboard/fiberboard sawing are available. However, emission factors for MDF sawing operations may provide an order of magnitude estimate for similar hardboard/fiberboard sawing operations. Available emission factors for sanding of hardboard are presented in this section.

Fugitive PM emissions from road dust and uncovered bark and dust storage piles may be controlled in a number of different ways. Some of these methods include enclosure, wet suppression systems, and chemical stabilization.

Calculating PM-10 emissions from wood products industry emission sources is problematic due to the relationship between PM-10 (or PM) emissions and VOC emissions from these processes. Because the Method 201A train (PM-10) operates with an in-stack cyclone and filter, organic materials that are volatile at stack gas temperatures but that are condensed at back half impinger temperatures (~20°C [~68°F]) are collected as condensible PM-10. However, these materials will also be measured as VOC via Methods 25 and 25A, which operate with a heated or an in-stack filter. Hence, if PM-10 is calculated as the sum of filterable and condensible material, some pollutants will be measured as both PM-10 and VOC emissions. However, if only filterable material is considered to be PM-10, the PM-10 emission factors will be highly dependent on stack gas temperature. In this AP-42 section, PM-10 is reported as front half catch only (Method 201A results only; not including Method 202 results). However, condensible PM results are also reported, and these results can be combined with the PM-10 results as appropriate for a specific application. Measured VOC emissions may be affected by the sampling method and by the quantity of formaldehyde and other aldehydes and ketones in the exhaust; formaldehyde is not quantified using Method 25A. Other low molecular weight oxygenated compounds have reduced responses to Method 25A. Therefore, when VOC emissions are measured using Method 25A, the emission rates will be biased low if low molecular weight oxygenated compounds are present in significant concentrations in the exhaust stream. A more extensive discussion of these sampling and analysis issues is provided in the Background Report for this section.

Guidance from EPA's Emission Factor and Inventory Group (EFIG) indicates that when it is possible, VOC emission factors should be reported in terms of the actual weight of the emitted compound. However, when an actual molecular weight (MW) of the emitted stream is not feasible (as is the case with the mixed streams emitted from wood products industry sources), the VOC should be reported using an assumed MW of 44, and reported "as propane." Each VOC-as-propane emission factor is estimated by first converting the THC from a carbon basis to a propane basis. Propane (MW = 44) includes 3 carbon atoms (total MW of 36) and 8 hydrogen atoms (total MW of 8). Every 36 pounds of carbon measured corresponds to 44 pounds of propane. The ratio of the MW of propane to the MW of carbon in propane is 44/36, or 1.22. The conversion is expressed by the following equation:

$$\text{THC as pounds carbon} \times \frac{\text{44 pounds propane}}{\text{36 pounds carbon}} = \text{THC as pounds propane}$$

or

$$\text{THC as pounds carbon} \times 1.22 = \text{THC as pounds propane}$$

After the THC emission factor has been converted from a carbon to a propane basis, the formaldehyde emission factor is added (where available), then the available emission factors for non-VOC compounds, including acetone, methane, and methylene chloride, are subtracted. This procedure is expressed simply by the following equation:

$$\text{VOC as propane} = (1.22 \times \text{THC as carbon}) + \text{formaldehyde} - (\text{acetone} + \text{methane} + \text{methylene chloride})$$

In cases where no emission factor is available (or the emission factor is reported only as below the test method detection limit, or "BDL") for one or more of the compounds used to estimate the VOC-as-propane value, adjustments to the converted THC value are made only for those compounds for which emission factors are available. That is, a value of zero is inserted in the above equation for the specified compounds where no emission factor is available, or where the emission factor is reported only as BDL. For example, if no methane emission factor is available, the THC-as-carbon emission factor is converted to THC-as-propane, formaldehyde is added, and only acetone and methylene chloride are subtracted.

Table 10.6.4-1 presents emission factors for dryer emissions of PM, including filterable PM and condensible PM. Table 10.6.4-2 presents emission factors for dryer and oven emissions of NO_x, CO, and CO_2. Table 10.6.4-3 presents emission factors for dryer and oven emissions of VOC and speciated organic compounds. Table 10.6.4-4 presents emission factors for hardboard press emissions of PM, including filterable PM, filterable PM-10, and condensible PM. Table 10.6.4-5 presents emission factors for hardboard press emissions of NO_x, CO, and CO_2. Table 10.6.4-6 presents emission factors for hardboard press emissions of VOC and speciated organic compounds. Table 10.6.4-7 presents emission factors for miscellaneous sources of PM, including filterable PM, filterable PM-10, and condensible PM. Table 10.6.4-8 presents emission factors for miscellaneous source emissions of NO_x, CO, and CO_2. Table 10.6.4-9 presents emission factors for miscellaneous source emissions of VOC and speciated organic compounds.

To the extent possible, separate emission factors for hardboard and fiberboard dryers are presented in Tables 10.6.4-1 to -3 for hardwoods and softwoods. Hardwoods generally correspond to deciduous species. For hardboard, fiberboard, plywood, and other composite wood products, commonly used hardwoods include aspen, oak, poplar, maple, cherry, alder, hickory, gum, beech, birch, and basswood. The emission factors for hardwood hardboard and fiberboard dryers presented in this section are based largely on the drying of aspen, birch, beech, oak, and maple furnish. Softwoods generally correspond to coniferous species. For hardboard, fiberboard, plywood, and other composite wood products, commonly used softwoods include pines, firs, and spruce. Pines are the most commonly used softwood species for hardboard and fiberboard manufacturing.

Table 10.6.4-1. EMISSION FACTORS FOR HARDBOARD AND FIBERBOARD DRYERS AND OVENS—PARTICULATE MATTER[a]

Source	Emission Control Device	Filterable[b]				Condensible[c]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
		PM	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	PM-10	EMISSION FACTOR RATING		
Tube dryer, direct natural gas-fired, blowline blend, PF resin, hardwood (SCC 3-07-014-15)	None	1.9	E	ND		0.57	E

[a] Emission factor units: pounds of pollutant per oven-dried ton of wood material (lb/ODT); one lb/ODT = 0.5 kg/Mg (oven-dried). Factors represent uncontrolled emissions. SCC = Source Classification Code. ND = no data available. Reference 2. See Table 10.6.4-10 for the hardwood and softwood species commonly used in the production of hardboard, fiberboard, and other composite wood products. **Note: emission factors in table represent averages of data sets. The data spreadsheets, which may be more useful for specific applications, are available on EPA's TTN website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/.**

[b] Filterable PM is that PM collected on or prior to the filter of an EPA Method 5 (or equivalent) sampling train. Filterable PM-10 is that PM collected on the filter, or in the sample line between the cyclone and filter of an EPA Method 201 or 201A sampling train.

[c] Condensible PM is that PM collected in the impinger portion of a PM sampling train (EPA Method 202).

Table 10.6.4-2. EMISSION FACTORS FOR HARDBOARD AND FIBERBOARD DRYERS, OVENS—NO_x, CO, AND CO_2[a]

Source	Emission Control Device[b]	Emission Factor Units[c]	NO_x	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	CO	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	CO_2	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard tube dryer, direct natural gas-fired, blowline blend, PF resin, hardwood (SCC 3-07-014-15)	Uncontrolled	lb/ODT	0.44[d]	E	0.067[d]	E	384[d]	E
Hardboard tube dryer, direct wood-fired, blowline blend, PF resin, hardwood (SCC 3-07-014-10)	Uncontrolled	lb/ODT	ND		0.085	E	ND	
Hardboard tube dryer, second stage, indirect-heated, hardwood (SCC 3-07-014-25)	Uncontrolled	lb/ODT	ND		0.076	E	ND	
Hardboard board dryer, direct natural-gas fired, linseed oil binder, heated zones, softwood (SCC 3-07-014-16)	Uncontrolled	lb/MSF 1/2	ND		0.49[e]	E	ND	
Hardboard tempering oven, direct natural gas-fired, hardwood (SCC 3-07-014-20)	Uncontrolled	lb/MSF 1/8	ND		0.11	E	ND	
	RTO	lb/MSF 1/8	ND		0.0021	E	ND	
Fiberboard board dryer, indirect heated, starch binder, heated zones, softwood (SCC 3-07-015-10)	Uncontrolled	lb/MSF 1/2	ND		0.092	E	ND	
Fiberboard board dryer, indirect heated, 6-12% asphalt binder, heated zones, softwood (SCC 3-07-015-12)	Uncontrolled	lb/MSF 1/2	ND		0.029[e]	E	ND	

[a] Factors represent uncontrolled emissions unless otherwise noted. SCC = Source Classification Code. ND = no data available. Reference 3 unless otherwise noted. See Table 10.6.4-10 for the hardwood and softwood species commonly used in the production of hardboard, fiberboard, and other composite wood products. **Note: emission factors in table represent averages of data sets. The data spreadsheets, which may be more useful for specific applications, are available on EPA's TTN website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/.**

[b] Emission control device: RTO = regenerative thermal oxidizer.

[c] Emission factor units: pounds of pollutant per oven-dried ton of wood material (lb/ODT); one lb/ODT = 0.5 kg/Mg (oven-dried); pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 1/2-inch thick panel

(lb/MSF 1/2); one lb/MSF 1/2 = 0.38 kg/m^3; pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 1/8-inch thick panel (lb/MSF 1/8); one lb/MSF 1/8 = 1.54 kg/m^3.

[d] Reference 2.

[e] Emission factors apply only to the heated zones of the dryer; the cooling sections also have emissions but data were not available for cooling section emissions.

Table 10.6.4-3. EMISSION FACTORS FOR HARDBOARD AND FIBERBOARD DRYERS, OVENS—ORGANICS[a]

Source	Emission Control Device	CASRN[b]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[c]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard tube dryer, direct natural gas-fired, blowline blend, PF resin, hardwood (SCC 3-07-014-15)	None		THC as carbon[d]	3.2[f]	lb/ODT	E
			VOC as propane[e]	5.0	lb/ODT	E
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.0096[f]	lb/ODT	E
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0095[f]	lb/ODT	E
		107-02-8	Acrolein *	0.0041[f,g]	lb/ODT	E
		71-43-2	Benzene *	0.000088[f]	lb/ODT	E
			Benzo(a)pyrene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
		74-87-3	Chloromethane *	0.000019[f]	lb/ODT	E
			Ethanol	BDL		
		100-41-4	Ethylbenzene *	0.00013[f]	lb/ODT	E
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	1.1[f,g]	lb/ODT	E
		66-25-1	Hexaldehyde	0.052[f,g]	lb/ODT	E
			Isobutanol	BDL		
			m,p-Cresol *	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	1.4[f]	lb/ODT	E
		78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone *	0.00083[f]	lb/ODT	E
			Methyl propyl ketone	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			Naphthalene *	BDL		
			o-Cresol *	BDL		
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.056[f]	lb/ODT	E
			Propanol	BDL		
		123-38-6	Propionaldehyde *	0.041[f]	lb/ODT	E
			Pyridine	BDL		
		100-42-5	Styrene *	0.0027[f]	lb/ODT	E
		108-88-3	Toluene *	0.00023[f]	lb/ODT	E
		75-69-4	Trichlorofluoromethane	0.000020[f]	lb/ODT	E
		1330-20-7	Xylenes *	0.000056[f]	lb/ODT	E

Table 10.6.4-3 (cont.).

Source	Emission Control Device	CASRN[b]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[c]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard tube dryer, direct wood-fired, blowline blend, PF resin, hardwood (SCC 3-07-014-10)	None		THC as carbon[d]	0.74	lb/ODT	D
			VOC as propane[e]	1.1	lb/ODT	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.11	lb/ODT	D
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.018	lb/ODT	D
			Acrolein *	BDL		
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.26	lb/ODT	D
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	1.0	lb/ODT	D
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.083	lb/ODT	D
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL		
			Styrene *	BDL		
			Toluene *	BDL		

Table 10.6.4-3 (cont.).

Source	Emission Control Device	CASRN[b]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[c]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard tube dryer, second stage, indirect-heated, hardwood (SCC 3-07-014-25)	None		THC as carbon[d]	0.23	lb/ODT	D
			VOC as propane[e]	0.27	lb/ODT	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
			Acetaldehyde *	BDL		
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.031	lb/ODT	D
			Acrolein *	BDL		
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.017	lb/ODT	D
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.042	lb/ODT	D
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p,-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.039	lb/ODT	D
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL		
			Styrene *	BDL		
			Toluene *	BDL		

Table 10.6.4-3 (cont.).

Source	Emission Control Device	CASRN[b]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[c]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard board dryer, direct natural-gas fired, linseed oil binder (heated zones), softwood (SCC 3-07-014-16)	None		1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.053[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.021[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		107-02-8	Acrolein *	0.037[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
		71-43-2	Benzene *	0.0021[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.059[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.047[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone *	0.0013[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone *	0.0034[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.0019[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		123-38-6	Propionaldehyde *	0.025[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		100-42-5	Styrene *	0.00016[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		108-88-3	Toluene *	0.0010[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E

Table 10.6.4-3 (cont.).

Source	Emission Control Device	CASRN[b]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[c]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard tempering oven, direct natural gas-fired (SCC 3-07-014-20)	None		THC as carbon[d]	0.50	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			VOC as propane[e]	0.61	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.076	lb/MSF 1/8	E
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0034	lb/MSF 1/8	E
		107-02-8	Acrolein *	0.024	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.0043	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.015	lb/MSF 1/8	E
		78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone *	0.00075	lb/MSF 1/8	E
		108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone *	0.0046	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.0019	lb/MSF 1/8	E
		123-38-6	Propionaldehyde *	0.10	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Styrene *	BDL		
			Toluene *	BDL		

Table 10.6.4-3 (cont.).

Source	Emission Control Device	CASRN[b]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[c]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard tempering oven, direct natural gas-fired (SCC 3-07-014-20)	RTO		THC as carbon[d]	BDL		
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
			Acetaldehyde *	BDL		
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.00091	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Acrolein *	BDL		
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
			Formaldehyde *	BDL		
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.00087	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.0020	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL		
			Styrene *	BDL		
			Toluene *	BDL		

Table 10.6.4-3 (cont.).

Source	Emission Control Device	CASRN[b]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[c]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Fiberboard board dryer, indirect heated, starch binder (heated zones), softwood (SCC 3-07-015-10)	None		THC as carbon[d]	0.063[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			VOC as propane[e]	0.082[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.00097[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0038[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		107-02-8	Acrolein *	0.00057[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		80-56-8	Alpha-pinene	0.013[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.0093[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.017[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.0012[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		123-38-6	Propionaldehyde *	0.00069[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Styrene *	BDL		
			Toluene *	BDL		

Table 10.6.4-3 (cont.).

Source	Emission Control Device	CASRN[b]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[c]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Fiberboard board dryer, indirect heated, 6-12% asphalt binder (heated zones), softwood (SCC 3-07-015-12)	None		THC as carbon[d]	0.11[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	D
			VOC as propane[e]	0.14[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.0029[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0048[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		107-02-8	Acrolein *	0.0012[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		80-56-8	Alpha-pinene	0.014[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.013[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.026[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.0014[h]	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL		
			Styrene *	BDL		
			Toluene *	BDL		

[a] Factors represent uncontrolled emissions. SCC = Source Classification Code. * = hazardous air pollutant. BDL = below test method detection limit; indicates that this pollutant has not been detected in any test runs on this source. Reference 3 unless otherwise noted. See Table 10.6.4-10 for the hardwood and softwood species commonly used in the production of hardboard, fiberboard, and other composite wood products. **Note: emission factors in table represent averages of data sets. The data spreadsheets, which may be more useful for specific applications, are available on EPA's TTN website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/.**

[b] CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.

[c] Emission factor units: pounds of pollutant per oven-dried ton of wood material (lb/ODT); one lb/ODT = 0.5 kg/Mg (oven-dried); pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 1/2-inch thick panel (lb/MSF 1/2); one lb/MSF 1/2 = 0.38 kg/m^3; pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 1/8-inch thick panel (lb/MSF 1/8); one lb/MSF 1/8 = 1.54 kg/m^3.

[d] THC as carbon = total hydrocarbon measurements using EPA Method 25A.

Table 10.6.4-3 (cont.).

[e] VOC as propane = (1.22 × THC) + formaldehyde - (acetone + methane + methylene chloride); a value of zero is inserted in the equation for the specified compounds where no emission factor is available, or where the emission factor is reported only as "BDL".

[f] Reference 2.

[g] Based on M0011 data only; suspected to be biased low due to poor collection efficiency or analytical problems.

[h] Emission factors apply only to the heated zones of the dryer; the cooling sections also have emissions but data were not available for cooling section emissions.

Table 10.6.4-4. EMISSION FACTORS FOR HARDBOARD PRESSES--PARTICULATE MATTER[a]

Source[c]	Emission Control Device	Filterable[b]				Condensible[d]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
		PM	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	PM-10	EMISSION FACTOR RATING		
Hardboard hot press, PF resin (SCC 3-07-014-40)	Uncontrolled	0.14	E	0.086	E	0.12	E

[a] Emission factor units are pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 1/8-inch thick panel (lb/MSF 1/8). One lb/MSF 1/8 = 1.54 kg/m^3. Factors represent uncontrolled emissions. SCC = Source Classification Code. Reference 4. **Note: emission factors in table represent averages of data sets. The data spreadsheets, which may be more useful for specific applications, are available on EPA's TTN website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/.**

[b] Filterable PM is that PM collected on or prior to the filter of an EPA Method 5 (or equivalent) sampling train. Filterable PM-10 is that PM collected on the filter, or in the sample line between the cyclone and filter of an EPA Method 201 or 201A sampling train.

[c] PF = phenol formaldehyde.

[d] Condensible PM is that PM collected in the impinger portion of a PM sampling train (EPA Method 202).

Table 10.6.4-5. EMISSION FACTORS FOR HARDBOARD PRESSES--NO_x, CO, AND CO_2 [a]

Source[b]	Emission Control Device	NO_x	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	CO	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	CO_2	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard hot press, PF resin (SCC 3-07-014-40)	Uncontrolled	ND		ND		ND	

[a] Emission factor units are pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 1/8-inch thick panel (lb/MSF 1/8). One lb/MSF 1/8 = 1.54 kg/m^3. Factors represent uncontrolled emissions. SCC = Source Classification Code. ND = no data available. **Note: emission factors in table represent averages of data sets. The data spreadsheets, which may be more useful for specific applications, are available on EPA's TTN website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/.**

[b] PF = phenol formaldehyde.

Table 10.6.4-6. EMISSION FACTORS FOR HARDBOARD PRESSES--ORGANICS[a]

Source[b]	Emission Control Device[c]	CASRN[d]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard hot press, PF resin (SCC 3-07-014-40)	Uncontrolled		THC as carbon[e]	0.42	D
			VOC as propane[f]	0.52	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL	
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL	
			2,4-Dimethylbenzaldehyde	BDL	
			3-Carene	BDL	
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.016	D
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0055[g]	D
			Acrolein *	BDL	
			Alpha-pinene	BDL	
			Benzaldehyde	BDL	
			Benzene *	BDL	
			Beta-pinene	BDL	
			Bromomethane *	BDL	
			Butyraldehyde	BDL	
			Camphene	BDL	
			Chloroethane *	BDL	
			Chloroethene *	BDL	
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL	
			Crotonaldehyde	BDL	
			Cumene *	BDL	
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.014	D
			Hexaldehyde	BDL	
			Isovaleraldehyde	BDL	
			Limonene	BDL	
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.24[g]	D
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL	
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL	
			Methylene chloride *	BDL	
		1330-20-7	m,p-Xylene *	0.0053	D
			o-,m-,p-Tolualdehyde	BDL	
		95-47-6	o-Xylene *	0.0036	D
			p-Cymene	BDL	
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL	
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.010	D
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL	
			Styrene *	BDL	
		108-88-3	Toluene *	0.0011	D
			Valeraldehyde	BDL	

Table 10.6.4-6 (cont.).

Source[b]	Emission Control Device[c]	CASRN[d]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard hot press, PF resin (SCC 3-07-014-40)	Scrubber		THC as carbon[e]	0.043	E
			VOC as propane[f]	0.052	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL	
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL	
			3-Carene	BDL	
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.0033	E
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0039	E
			Acrolein *	BDL	
			Alpha-pinene	BDL	
			Benzene *	BDL	
			Beta-pinene	BDL	
			Bromomethane *	BDL	
			Camphene	BDL	
			Chloroethane *	BDL	
			Chloroethene *	BDL	
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL	
			Cumene *	BDL	
		50-00-00	Formaldehyde *	0.0034	E
			Limonene	BDL	
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.15	E
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL	
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL	
			Methylene chloride *	BDL	
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL	
			o-Xylene *	BDL	
			p-Cymene	BDL	
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL	
			Phenol *	BDL	
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL	
			Styrene *	BDL	
			Toluene *	BDL	

Table 10.6.4-6 (cont.).

Source[b]	Emission Control Device[c]	CASRN[d]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard hot press, linseed oil binder (SCC 3-07-014-42)	Uncontrolled		THC as carbon[e]	0.58	E
			VOC as propane[f]	0.71	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL	
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL	
			3-Carene	BDL	
		75-070	Acetaldehyde *	0.036	E
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.015	E
		107-02-8	Acrolein *	0.0057	E
			Alpha-pinene	BDL	
			Benzene *	BDL	
			Beta-pinene	BDL	
			Bromomethane *	BDL	
			Camphene	BDL	
			Chloroethane *	BDL	
			Chloroethene *	BDL	
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL	
			Cumene *	BDL	
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.018	E
			Limonene	BDL	
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.093	E
		78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone *	0.0045	E
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL	
			Methylene chloride *	BDL	
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL	
			o-Xylene *	BDL	
			p-Cymene	BDL	
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL	
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.0039	E
		123-38-6	Propionaldehyde *	0.031	E
			Styrene *	BDL	
			Toluene *	BDL	

[a] Emission factor units are pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 1/8-inch thick panel (lb/MSF 1/8). One lb/MSF 1/8 = 1.54 kg/m^3. Factors represent uncontrolled emissions unless otherwise noted. SCC = Source Classification Code. * = hazardous air pollutant. BDL = below test method detection limit; indicates that this pollutant has not been detected in any test runs on this source. Reference 3 unless otherwise noted. **Note: emission factors in table represent averages of data sets. The data spreadsheets, which may be more useful for specific applications, are available on EPA's TTN website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/.**

[b] PF = phenol formaldehyde.

[c] Emission control device: scrubber consists of a water quench, followed by a water tray tower, followed by a high-energy venturi scrubber with a 49-inch pressure drop, followed by a chevron demister.

Table 10.6.4-6 (cont.).

[d] CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.
[e] THC as carbon = total hydrocarbon measurements using EPA Method 25A.
[f] VOC as propane = (1.22 × THC) + formaldehyde - (acetone + methane + methylene chloride); a value of zero is inserted in the equation for the specified compounds where no emission factor is available, or where the emission factor is reported only as "BDL".
[g] References 3 and 4.

Table 10.6.4-7. EMISSION FACTORS FOR HARDBOARD AND FIBERBOARD MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES–PARTICULATE MATTER[a]

Source	Emission Control Device	Filterable[b]				Condensible[c]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
		PM	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	PM-10	EMISSION FACTOR RATING		
Hardboard sander (SCC 3-07-014-80)	Fabric filter	0.030	E	ND		ND	
Log storage (SCC 3-07-008-95)	Uncontrolled	ND		ND		ND	
Debarking (SCC 3-07-008-01)	Uncontrolled	ND		ND		ND	
Log cutting (SCC 3-07-008-02)	Uncontrolled	ND		ND		ND	
Log chipping (SCC 3-07-014-82)	Uncontrolled	ND		ND		ND	
Chip storage (SCC 3-07-008-21)	Uncontrolled	ND		ND		ND	

[a] Emission factor units are pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 1/8-inch thick panel (lb/MSF 1/8). One lb/MSF 1/8 = 1.54 kg/m^3. SCC = Source Classification Code. ND = no data available. Reference 4.

[b] Filterable PM is that PM collected on or prior to the filter of an EPA Method 5 (or equivalent) sampling train. Filterable PM-10 is that PM collected on the filter, or in the sample line between the cyclone and filter of an EPA Method 201 or 201A sampling train.

[c] Condensible PM is that PM collected in the impinger portion of a PM sampling train (EPA Method 202).

Table 10.6.4-8. EMISSION FACTORS FOR HARDBOARD AND FIBERBOARD MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES--NO_x, CO, AND CO_2[a]

Source	Emission Control Device	NO_x	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	CO	EMISSION FACTOR RATING	CO_2	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard humidification kiln, indirect heated (SCC 3-07-014-30)	Uncontrolled	0.0028	E	0.16	E	ND	

[a] Emission factor units are pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 1/8-inch thick panel (lb/MSF 1/8). One lb/MSF 1/8 = 1.54 kg/m^3. SCC = Source Classification Code. ND = no data available. Reference 2.

Table 10.6.4-9. EMISSION FACTORS FOR HARDBOARD AND FIBERBOARD MISCELLANEOUS SOURCES--ORGANICS[a]

Source	Emission Control Device[b]	CASRN[c]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[d]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Log storage (SCC 3-07-008-95)	Uncontrolled		THC, VOC	ND		
Debarking (SCC 3-07-008-01)	Uncontrolled		THC, VOC	ND		
Log cutting (SCC 3-07-008-02)	Uncontrolled		THC, VOC	ND		
Chip storage (SCC 3-07-008-21)	Uncontrolled		THC, VOC	ND		
Hardboard log chipper, hardwood (SCC 3-07-014-82)	None		THC as carbon[e]	0.0041	lb/ODT	E
			VOC as propane[f]	0.0050	lb/ODT	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
			Acetaldehyde *	BDL		
			Acetone	BDL		
			Acrolein *	BDL		
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
			Formaldehyde *	BDL		
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.0010	lb/ODT	E
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
			Phenol *	BDL		
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL		
			Styrene *	BDL		
			Toluene *	BDL		

Table 10.6.4-9 (cont.).

Source	Emission Control Device[b]	CASRN[c]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[d]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard pressurized digester/ refiner, hardwood (SCC 3-07-014-84)	None		THC as carbon[e]	0.40	lb/ODT	E
			VOC as propane[f]	0.49	lb/ODT	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.030	lb/ODT	E
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0042	lb/ODT	E
		107-02-8	Acrolein *	0.0024	lb/ODT	E
		80-56-8	Alpha-pinene	0.0039	lb/ODT	E
			Benzene *	BDL		
		127-91-3	Beta-pinene	0.0063	lb/ODT	E
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.0045	lb/ODT	E
		138-86-3	Limonene	0.0026	lb/ODT	E
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.35	lb/ODT	E
		78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone *	0.00025	lb/ODT	E
		108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone *	0.00024	lb/ODT	E
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.0012	lb/ODT	E
		123-38-6	Propionaldehyde *	0.00091	lb/ODT	E
		100-42-5	Styrene *	0.00016	lb/ODT	E
			Toluene *	BDL		

Table 10.6.4-9 (cont.).

Source	Emission Control Device[b]	CASRN[c]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[d]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard former vacuum system, wet, PF resin (SCC 3-07-014-86)	None		1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.0058	lb/ODT	D
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0032	lb/ODT	D
			Acrolein *	BDL		
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.00026	lb/ODT	D
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.054	lb/ODT	D
		78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone *	0.00030	lb/ODT	D
		108-10-1	Methyl isobutyl ketone *	0.00023	lb/ODT	D
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.00071	lb/ODT	D
		123-38-6	Propionaldehyde *	0.00021	lb/ODT	D
			Styrene *	BDL		

Table 10.6.4-9 (cont.).

Source	Emission Control Device[b]	CASRN[c]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[d]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Fiberboard atmospheric refiner and dump chest, softwood (SCC 3-07-015-30)	None		THC as carbon[e]	0.79	lb/ODT	E
			VOC as propane[f]	0.96	lb/ODT	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.0027	lb/ODT	E
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0039	lb/ODT	E
		107-02-8	Acrolein *	0.00030	lb/ODT	E
		80-56-8	Alpha-pinene	0.72	lb/ODT	E
			Benzene *	BDL		
		127-91-3	Beta-pinene	0.099	lb/ODT	E
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
		98-82-8	Cumene *	0.0034	lb/ODT	E
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.00061	lb/ODT	E
		138-86-3	Limonene	0.017	lb/ODT	E
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.0084	lb/ODT	E
		78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone *	0.00021	lb/ODT	E
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
			Phenol *	BDL		
		123-38-6	Propionaldehyde *	0.00026	lb/ODT	E
			Styrene *	BDL		
		108-88-3	Toluene *	0.00029	lb/ODT	E

Table 10.6.4-9 (cont.).

Source	Emission Control Device[b]	CASRN[c]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[d]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Fiberboard washer, softwood (SCC 3-07-015-40)	None		THC as carbon[e]	0.19	lb/ODT	E
			VOC as propane[f]	0.23	lb/ODT	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.015	lb/ODT	E
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0047	lb/ODT	E
			Acrolein *	BDL		
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.0026	lb/ODT	E
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.13	lb/ODT	E
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
			Phenol *	BDL		
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL		
			Styrene *	BDL		
			Toluene *	BDL		

Table 10.6.4-9 (cont.).

Source	Emission Control Device[b]	CASRN[c]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[d]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Fiberboard former vacuum system, wet, 6-12% asphalt (SCC 3-07-015-50)	None		THC as carbon[e]	0.15	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			VOC as propane[f]	0.17	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			1,2-Dichloroethane *	BDL		
			1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene *	BDL		
			3-Carene	BDL		
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.0075	lb/MSF 1/2	E
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.014	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Acrolein *	BDL		
			Alpha-pinene	BDL		
			Benzene *	BDL		
			Beta-pinene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Camphene	BDL		
			Chloroethane *	BDL		
			Chloroethene *	BDL		
			Cis-1,2-dichloroethylene	BDL		
			Cumene *	BDL		
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.0036	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Limonene	BDL		
		67-56-1	Methanol *	0.014	lb/MSF 1/2	E
			Methyl ethyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methyl isobutyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
			m,p-Xylene *	BDL		
			o-Xylene *	BDL		
			p-Cymene	BDL		
			p-Mentha-1,5-diene	BDL		
			Phenol *	BDL		
			Propionaldehyde *	BDL		
			Styrene *	BDL		
		108-88-3	Toluene *	0.0023	lb/MSF 1/2	E

Table 10.6.4-9 (cont.).

Source	Emission Control Device[b]	CASRN[c]	Pollutant	Emission Factor	Emission Factor Units[d]	EMISSION FACTOR RATING
Hardboard humidification kiln, indirect heated (SCC 3-07-014-30)	None		THC as carbon[e]	0.62[g]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			VOC as propane[f]	0.76	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			2,4-Dimethylbenzaldehyde	BDL		
		75-07-0	Acetaldehyde *	0.0018[g]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
		67-64-1	Acetone	0.0038[g]	lb/MSF 1/8	D
		107-02-8	Acrolein *	0.0087[g,h]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Benzaldehyde	BDL		
		71-43-2	Benzene *	6.2E-06[g]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Benzo(a)pyrene	BDL		
			Bromomethane *	BDL		
			Butyraldehyde	BDL		
		75-00-3	Chloroethane *	0.000014[g]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
		74-87-3	Chloromethane *	0.00012[g]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Crotonaldehyde	BDL		
			Ethanol	BDL		
		100-41-4	Ethylbenzene *	0.000032[g]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
		50-00-0	Formaldehyde *	0.0010[g,h]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
		66-25-1	Hexaldehyde	0.011[g,h]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Isobutanol	BDL		
			Isovaleraldehyde	BDL		
			Methanol *	BDL		
		78-93-3	Methyl ethyl ketone *	0.0014[g]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Methyl propyl ketone *	BDL		
			Methylene chloride *	BDL		
		1319-77-3	m,p-Cresol *	0.00033[g]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Naphthalene *	BDL		
		95-48-7	o-Cresol *	0.00021[g]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			o-,m-,p-Tolualdehyde	BDL		
		108-95-2	Phenol *	0.00057[g]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Propanol	BDL		
		123-38-6	Propionaldehyde *	0.0077[g]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Pyridine	BDL		
			Styrene *	BDL		
		108-88-3	Toluene *	0.000034[g]	lb/MSF 1/8	E
			Trichlorofluoromethane	BDL		
			Valeraldehyde	BDL		
		1330-20-7	Xylenes *	0.000042[g]	lb/MSF 1/8	E

[a] Factors represent uncontrolled emissions unless otherwise noted. SCC = Source Classification Code. * = hazardous air pollutant. BDL = below test method detection limit; indicates that this pollutant has not been detected in any test runs on this source. Reference 3 unless otherwise noted. **Note: emission factors in table represent averages of data sets. The data spreadsheets, which may be more useful for specific applications, are available on EPA's TTN website at: http://www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/.**

[b] Fabric filters (baghouses) are considered no control for organic pollutants.

[c] CASRN = Chemical Abstracts Service Registry Number.

Table 10.6.4-9 (cont.).

[d] Emission factor units: pounds of pollutant per oven-dried ton of wood material (lb/ODT); one lb/ODT = 0.5 kg/Mg (oven-dried); pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 1/2-inch thick panel (lb/MSF 1/2); one lb/MSF 1/2 = 0.38 kg/m^3; pounds of pollutant per thousand square feet of 1/8-inch thick panel (lb/MSF 1/8); one lb/MSF 1/8 = 1.54 kg/m^3.

[e] THC as carbon = total hydrocarbon measurements using EPA Method 25A.

[f] VOC as propane = (1.22 × THC) + formaldehyde - (acetone + methane + methylene chloride); a value of zero is inserted in the equation for the specified compounds where no emission factor is available, or where the emission factor is reported only as "BDL".

[g] Reference 2.

[h] Based on M0011 data only; suspected to be biased low due to poor collection efficiency or analytical problems.

Table 10.6.4-10. WOOD SPECIES COMMONLY USED IN COMPOSITE WOOD PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING [a]

Wood product	AP-42 section	Hardwood species	Softwood species
Plywood	10.5	Oak, cherry, poplar, maple, larch	Firs, pines
Oriented strandboard	10.6-1	Aspen	Pines, firs, spruce
Particleboard	10.6-2	Aspen, oak	Pines, firs
Medium density fiberboard	10.6-3	Gum, alder, hickory	Pines, firs
Hardboard/fiberboard	10.6-4	Aspen, birch, beech, oak, maple	Pines
Engineered wood products	10.9	Aspen, birch, poplar	Pines, firs, hemlock

[a] Reference 5.

References For Section 10.6.4

1. *Background Information Document For Proposed Plywood And Composite Wood Products NESHAP*, prepared for the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, OAQPS, by Midwest Research Institute, Cary, NC, September 2000.

2. *Results Of The January 17-19, 1995 Source Emission Tests On The Dryer Stack, Dump Stack And Humidification Kiln Stack At The Georgia Pacific Facility Located In Phillips, Wisconsin*, prepared for CH2M Hill, by PACE, Inc., Project No. 941228.401, March 2, 1995.

3. *Volatile Organic Compound Emissions From Wood Products Manufacturing Facilities, Part VI - Hardboard/Fiberboard, Technical Bulletin No. 773*, National Council of the Paper Industry for Air and Stream Improvement, Inc., Research Triangle Park, NC, 1999.

4. *Title V Emissions Test Report, PM10, Particulate Matter, Condensible Particulate Matter, Aldehydes/Ketones, Phenols, Methanol, Oxygen, Carbon Dioxide, Carbon Monoxide, Nitrogen Oxides, And Cold Total Hydrocarbons From Process Stacks, Georgia Pacific Hardboard Manufacturing Plant, North Little Rock, Arkansas, Test Dates September 26-29, 1995*, prepared for CH2M Hill and Georgia Pacific Corporation, by DEECO, Inc., Report No. 95-1200-A, October 27, 1995.

5. *Emission Factor Documentation For AP-42 Chapter 10, Wood Products Industry*, prepared for the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, OAQPS/EFIG, by Midwest Research Institute, Cary, NC, July 2003.