Another point to keep in mind when using emission factors is that certain control technologies, specifically ESPs and DSI systems, are not all designed with equal performance capabilities. The ESP and DSI-based emission factors are based on data from a variety of facilities and represent average emission levels for MWCs equipped with these control technologies. To estimate emissions for a specific ESP or DSI system, refer to either the AP-42 background report for this section or the NSPS and EG BIDs to obtain actual emissions data for these facilities. These documents should also be used when conducting risk assessments, as well as for determining removal efficiencies. Since the AP-42 emission factors represent averages from numerous facilities, the uncontrolled and controlled levels frequently do not correspond to simultaneous testing and should not be used to calculate removal efficiencies.

Emission factors for MWCs were calculated from flue gas concentrations using an F-factor of 0.26 dry standard cubic meters per joule (dscm/J) (9,570 dry standard cubic feet per million British thermal units [Btu]) and an assumed heating value of the waste of 10,466 J/g (4,500 Btu per pound [Btu/lb]) for all combustors except RDF, for which a 12,792 J/g (5,500 Btu/lb) heating value was assumed. These are average values for MWCs; however, a particular facility may have a different heating value for the waste. In such a case, the emission factors shown in the tables can be adjusted by multiplying the emission factor by the actual facility heating value and dividing by the assumed heating value (4,500 or 5,500 Btu/lb, depending on the combustor type). Also, conversion factors to obtain concentrations, which can be used for developing more specific emission factors or making comparisons to regulatory limits, are provided in Tables 2.1-10 and 2.1-11 for all combustor types (except RDF) and RDF combustors, respectively.

Also note that the values shown in the tables for PM are for total PM, and the CDD/CDF data represent total tetra- through octa-CDD/CDF. For SO_2, NO_x, and CO, the data presented in the tables represent long-term averages, and should not be used to estimate short-term emissions. Refer to the EPA BIDs which discuss achievable emission levels of SO_2, NO_x, and CO for different averaging times based on analysis of continuous emission monitoring data. Lastly, for PM and metals, levels for MB/WW, MB/RC, MB/REF, and MOD/EA were combined to determine the emission factors, since these emissions should be the same for these types of combustors. For controlled levels, data were combined within each control technology type (e. g., SD/FF data, ESP data). For Hg, MOD/SA data were also combined with the mass burn and MOD/EA data.

2.1.7 Other Types Of Combustors[122-134]

2.1.7.1 Industrial/Commercial Combustors -

The capacities of these units cover a wide range, generally between 23 and 1,800 kilograms (50 and 4,000 pounds) per hour. Of either single- or multiple-chamber design, these units are often manually charged and intermittently operated. Some industrial combustors are similar to municipal combustors in size and design. Emission control systems include gas-fired afterburners, scrubbers, or both. Under Section 129 of the CAAA, these types of combustors will be required to meet emission limits for the same list of pollutants as for MWCs. The EPA has not yet established these limits.

2.1.7.2 Trench Combustors -

Trench combustors, also called air curtain incinerators, forcefully project a curtain of air across a pit in which open burning occurs. The air curtain is intended to increase combustion efficiency and reduce smoke and PM emissions. Underfire air is also used to increase combustion efficiency.

Table 2.1-10. CONVERSION FACTORS FOR ALL COMBUSTOR TYPES EXCEPT RDF

Divide	By	To Obtain[a]
For As, Cd, Cr, Hg, Ni, Pb, and CDD/CDF:		
kg/Mg refuse	4.03×10^{-6}	µg/dscm
lb/ton refuse	8.06×10^{-6}	
For PM:		
kg/Mg refuse	4.03×10^{-3}	mg/dscm
lb/ton refuse	8.06×10^{-3}	
For HCl:		
kg/Mg refuse	6.15×10^{-3}	ppmv
lb/ton refuse	1.23×10^{-2}	
For SO^2:		
kg/Mg refuse	1.07×10^{-2}	ppmv
lb/ton refuse	2.15×10^{-2}	
For NO_X:		
kg/Mg refuse	7.70×10^{-3}	ppmv
lb/ton refuse	1.54×10^{-2}	
For CO:		
kg/Mg refuse	4.69×10^{-3}	ppmv
lb/ton refuse	9.4×10^{-3}	
For CO_2:		
kg/Mg refuse	7.35×10^{-3}	ppmv
lb/ton refuse	1.47×10^{-2}	

[a] At 7% O_2.

Table 2.1-11. CONVERSION FACTORS FOR REFUSE-DERIVED FUEL COMBUSTORS

Divide	By	To Obtain[a]
For As, Cd, Cr, Hg, Ni, Pb, and CDD/CDF:		
kg/Mg refuse	4.92×10^{-6}	µg/dscm
lb/ton refuse	9.85×10^{-6}	
For PM:		
kg/Mg refuse	4.92×10^{-3}	mg/dscm
lb/ton refuse	9.85×10^{-3}	
For HCl:		
kg/Mg refuse	7.5×10^{-3}	ppmv
lb/ton refuse	1.5×10^{-2}	
For SO_2:		
kg/Mg refuse	1.31×10^{-2}	ppmv
lb/ton refuse	2.62×10^{-2}	
For NO_X:		
kg/Mg refuse	9.45×10^{-3}	ppmv
lb/ton refuse	1.89×10^{-2}	
For CO:		
kg/Mg refuse	5.75×10^{-3}	ppmv
lb/ton refuse	1.15×10^{-2}	
For CO_2:		
kg/Mg refuse	9.05×10^{-3}	ppmv
lb/ton refuse	1.81×10^{-2}	

[a] At 7% O_2.

Trench combustors can be built either above- or below-ground. They have refractory walls and floors and are normally 8-feet wide and 10-feet deep. Length varies from 8 to 16 feet. Some units have mesh screens to contain larger particles of fly ash, but other add-on pollution controls are normally not used.

Trench combustors burning wood wastes, yard wastes, and clean lumber are exempt from Section 129, provided they comply with opacity limitations established by the Administrator. The primary use of air curtain incinerators is the disposal of these types of wastes; however, some of these combustors are used to burn MSW or construction and demolition debris.

In some states, trench combustors are often viewed as a version of open burning and the use of these types of units has been discontinued in some States.

2.1.7.3 Domestic Combustors -

This category includes combustors marketed for residential use. These types of units are typically located at apartment complexes, residential buildings, or other multiple family dwellings, and are generally found in urban areas. Fairly simple in design, they may have single or multiple refractory-lined chambers and usually are equipped with an auxiliary burner to aid combustion. Due to their small size, these types of units are not currently covered by the MWC regulations.

2.1.7.4 Flue-fed Combustors -

These units, commonly found in large apartment houses or other multiple family dwellings, are characterized by the charging method of dropping refuse down the combustor flue and into the combustion chamber. Modified flue-fed incinerators utilize afterburners and draft controls to improve combustion efficiency and reduce emissions. Due to their small size, these types of units are not currently covered by the MWC regulations.

Emission factors for industrial/commercial, trench, domestic, and flue-fed combustors are presented in Table 2.1-12.

Table 2.1-12 (Metric And English Units). UNCONTROLLED EMISSION FACTORS FOR REFUSE COMBUSTORS OTHER THAN MUNICIPAL WASTE[a]

EMISSION FACTOR RATING: D

Combustor Type	PM		SO_2		CO		Total Organic Compounds[b]		NO_x	
	kg/Mg	lb/ton	kg/Mg	lb/ton	kg/Mg	lb/ton	kg/Mg	lb/ton	kg/Mg	lb/ton
Industrial/commercial										
Multiple chamber	3.50 E+00	7.00 E+00	1.25 E+00	2.50 E+00	5.00 E+00	1.00 E+01	1.50 E+00	3.00 E+00	1.50 E+00	3.00 E+00
Single chamber	7.50 E+00	1.50 E+01	1.25 E+00	2.50 E+00	1.00 E+01	2.00 E+01	7.50 E+01	1.50 E+01	1.00 E+00	2.00 E+00
Trench										
Wood (SCC 5-01-005-10, 5-03-001-06)	6.50 E+00	1.30 E+01	5.00 E-02	1.00 E-01	ND	ND	ND	ND	2.00 E+00	4.00 E+00
Rubber tires (SCC 5-01-005-11, 5-03-001-07)	6.90 E+01	1.38 E+02	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Municipal refuse (SCC 5-01-005-12, 5-03-001-09)	1.85 E+01	3.70 E+01	1.25 E+00	2.50 E+00	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND	ND
Flue-fed single chamber	1.50 E+01	3.00 E+01	2.50 E-01	5.00 E-01	1.00 E+01	2.00 E+01	7.50 E+00	1.50 E+01	1.50 E+00	3.00 E+00
Flue-fed (modified)	3.00 E+00	6.00 E+00	2.50 E-01	5.00 E-01	5.00 E+00	1.00 E+01	1.50 E+00	3.00 E+00	5.00 E+00	1.00 E+01
Domestic single chamber (no SCC)										
Without primary burner	1.75 E+01	3.50 E+01	2.50 E-01	5.00 E-01	1.50 E+02	3.00 E+02	5.00 E+01	1.00 E+02	5.00 E-01	1.00 E+00
With primary burner	3.50 E+00	7.00 E+00	2.50 E-01	5.00 E-01	Neg	Neg	1.00 E+00	2.00 E+00	1.00 E+00	2.00 E+00

[a] References 116-123. ND = no data. SCC = Source Classification Code. Neg = negligible.

[b] Expressed as methane.