

Note: This is a reference cited in *AP 42, Compilation of Air Pollutant Emission Factors, Volume I Stationary Point and Area Sources*. AP42 is located on the EPA web site at www.epa.gov/ttn/chief/ap42/

The file name refers to the reference number, the AP42 chapter and section. The file name "ref02_c01s02.pdf" would mean the reference is from AP42 chapter 1 section 2. The reference may be from a previous version of the section and no longer cited. The primary source should always be checked.

AP-42 Section 9.5.3
Reference 5
Report Sect. _____
Reference _____

Rec'd 12/5/94
TZ

Tom -

This is the information you asked for.
This is a blood draw which is as close
as I can come.

Call me if you have any questions
Dave Phelps



Iowa Department of Natural Resources
Environmental Protection Division

David Phelps
Environmental Specialist
Air Quality Bureau

Wallace State Office Building • Des Moines, Iowa 50319 • (515) 281-8189

TABLE 1. Summary of the Results of the January 16, 1987, Particulate Emission Compliance Test on the Blood Dryer Stack at the Farmland Foods Plant Located in Iowa Falls, Iowa.

ITEM	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Date of test	01-16-87	01-16-87	01-16-87
Time runs were done (HRS)	7467 848	920/1022	1047/1148
Process Weight (Dry) (LB/HR)	1030	1030	1030
Volumetric flow actual (ACFM)	2988	3038	2926
standard (DSCFM)	1839	1835	1790
Gas temperature (DEG-F)	193	200	202
Moisture content (%V/V)	24.42	25.13	23.93
Gas composition (%V/V, dry)			
carbon dioxide	1.00	2.00	1.80
oxygen	18.80	17.80	18.20
carbon monoxide	0.00	0.00	0.00
nitrogen	79.80	80.20	80.00
Isokinetic variation (%)	104.7	101.5	98.6
Particulate concentration actual (GR/ACF)	.00483	.00424	.00545
standard (GR/DSCF)	.00784	.00703	.00891
Part. emission rate (LB/HR)	0.12	0.11	0.14

* Run 1 - Dry catch only; Runs 2 & 3 - Dry plus organic wet catch

Test No. 1
 Blood Dryer Stack

3.1 Results of Orsat & Moisture Analyses — Methods 3 & 4 (%v)

Date of run	Run 1 01-16-87	Run 2 01-16-87	Run 3 01-15-87
Dry basis (orsat)			
carbon dioxide.....	1.40	2.00	1.90
oxygen.....	18.80	17.80	17.20
carbon monoxide.....	0.00	0.00	0.00
nitrogen.....	79.80	80.20	80.90
Wet basis (moist)			
carbon dioxide.....	1.06	1.50	1.37
oxygen.....	14.21	13.33	12.85
carbon monoxide.....	0.00	0.00	0.00
nitrogen.....	60.31	60.04	61.86
water vapor.....	24.42	25.13	23.93
Dry molecular weight.....	28.98	29.83	29.82
Wet molecular weight.....	26.38	26.26	26.38
Specific gravity.....	0.908	0.907	0.911
Water mass flow..... (LB/HR)	1669	1728	1579

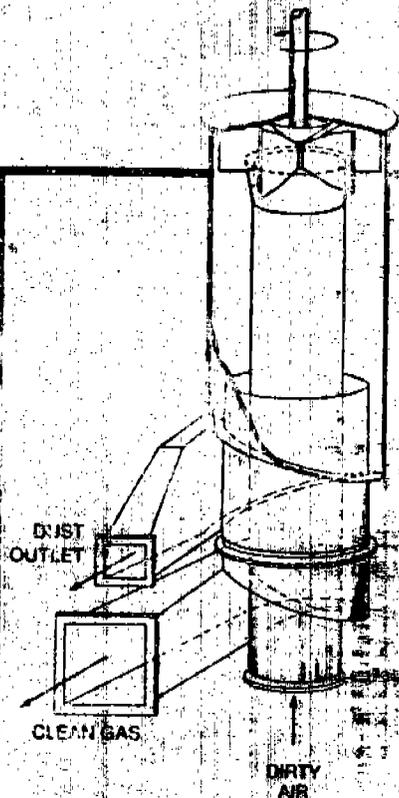
Test No. 1
 Blood Dryer Stack

3.2 Results of Particulate Loading Determinations Method 5

	Run 1	Run 2	Run 3
Date of run	01-16-87	01-16-87	01-16-87
Time run start/end.....(HRS)	746/ 848	920/1022	1047/1148
Static pressure.....(IN.WC)	0.32	0.32	0.32
Cross sectional area (SQ.FT)	0.92	0.92	0.92
Pitot tube coefficient.....	.840	.840	.840
Water in sample gas			
condenser.....(ML)	220.0	0.0	0.0
impingers.....(GRAMS)	0.0	265.0	229.0
desiccant.....(GRAMS)	73.0	29.0	32.0
total.....(GRAMS)	293.0	294.0	261.0
Total particulate material...collected(grams)	0.0217	0.0188	0.0226
Gas meter coefficient.....	1.0083	1.0063	1.0083
Barometric pressure..(IN.HG)	30.13	30.13	30.13
Avg. orif. pres. drop..(IN.WC)	1.53	1.45	1.32
Avg. gas meter temp..(DEG-F)	72.5	82.1	84.5
Volume through gas meter. .. at meter conditions... (F)	42.27	41.62	37.65
standard conditions. (DSCF)	42.70	41.29	37.13
Total sampling time....(MIN)	60.00	60.00	60.00
Nozzle diameter.....(IN)	.250	.250	.250
Avg. stack gas temp ... (DEG-F)	197	200	202
Volumetric flow rate.....			
actual.....(ACFM)	2988	3003	2926
dry standard.....(DSCFM)	1839	1835	1790
Isokinetic variation.....(%)	104.7	101.5	98.6
Particulate concentration... actual.....(GR/ACF)	0.00483	0.00424	0.00545
dry standard.....(GR/DSCF)	0.00784	0.00703	0.00891
Particle mass rate...(LB/HR)	0.12	0.11	0.14

HELICLONE™ SEPARATOR

JAN - 8 1987



The HELICLONE™ Separator is a mechanical centrifugal separator employing the principle of dynamic precipitation.

It combines the dual functions of air mover and dust separator.

The central inlet tube directs particle laden gases into a fan wheel which imparts centrifugal motion to the gases at approximately its tip speed.

Gases are then spun into an outer cylindrical shell where the air borne particles have sufficient residence time in the very high centrifugal force field to migrate to the shell from which they are skimmed off with approximately 15% of the conveying gases, into an annular opening, to a dust receiver. From there the conveying gases can either be recycled to the inlet of the HELICLONE™ or they can be exhausted.

Inward gases of the annular skimming opening are clean and can either be exhausted or directed to a secondary cleaning stage such as a filter which in many instances allows air to recycle into the work area.

Mechanical parts of the HELICLONE™ such as fan wheel, shaft, bearings, etc. are in most cases of standard industrial design. Therefore, the same considerations regarding spark resistant design, high temperature application, etc. apply as in the case of fans.

The name of the HELICLONE™ Separator is derived from the shape of the outlet housings, which have helical lips. The helical contour is used for expanding the outlet area.

The helical shape of the housing gives great rigidity to the support of the central leader tube and the skimming tube. The pitch of the helix essentially follows the pitch of the spiraling gases and thus gradually changes the axial flow component into a direction completely perpendicular to the longitudinal axis of the HELICLONE™ Separator.

In the vertical position, the separator can be used as a wet scrubber with the water spray directed into the fan wheel.

The helical design of the outlet housings allows drainage of the scrubbing water by gravity. The wet surfaces of the fan wheel and of the cylindrical shell capture the dust particles. From here they are directed into a small sludge receiver cyclone. The HELICLONE™ performs as a demister in this case.

The HELICLONE™ Separator has a low space requirement and since it is factory assembled, it also has a low installation cost. It is of rugged construction and is available in a variety of sizes ranging from 500 CFM to 50,000 CFM capacity.



Huske
design & equipment co., inc.

INTERPOLL INC.
EPA Method 5 Probe (Cyclone) Wash
Gravimetric Analysis Laboratory Data Sheet
(CFR Title 40 Part 60 Appendix A)

Date of Analysis 1-22-87
 Technician Reu

EPA-M5 Acetone R.B SPEC ≤ 7.8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cc}$
 Actual acetone residue blank 0 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cc}$

Special Handling Required _____

①

Interpoll

Job Farm Road, Parris, Pa Date 1-16-87
 City/State Parris, Pa Log # 4466-02
 Source Flow Drive
 Test Site stack
 Sample type Flow Tech 38
 Remarks: Test/Run 1/1
 _____ of _____

Evaporating Dish No. 04
 Volume of acetone 105 cc
 E. Dish Tare Wt. 105.6931 g
 E. Dish + Sample Wt. 105.7143 g
 Comments _____

②

Interpoll

Job Farm Road, Parris, Pa Date 1-16-87
 City/State Parris, Pa Log # 4466-05
 Source Flow Drive
 Test Site stack
 Sample type Flow Tech 38
 Remarks: Test/Run 1/2
 _____ of _____

Special Handling Required _____

Evaporating Dish No. 05
 Volume of acetone 120 cc
 E. Dish Tare Wt. 93.2591 g
 E. Dish + Sample Wt. 93.2693 g
 Comments _____

③

Interpoll

Job Farm Road, Parris, Pa Date 1-16-87
 City/State Parris, Pa Log # 4466-08
 Source Flow Drive
 Test Site stack
 Sample type Flow Tech 38
 Remarks: Test/Run 1/2
 _____ of _____

Special Handling Required _____

Evaporating Dish No. 08
 Volume of acetone 115 cc
 E. Dish Tare Wt. 92.2579 g
 E. Dish + Sample Wt. 92.2698 g
 Comment _____

RESULTS:

0.0312 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cc}$ ± 7 0.0082 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cc}$

0.0119 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cc}$

(LPA Method 5) Impinger Wash (Wet Catch)
 Gravimetric Analysis Lab: Organics/Inorganics
 Data Sheet TR 42(160)

Date of Analysis 7-27-87
 Technician bcv

Project No. _____



Job _____ Date _____
 City/State _____ J/N _____
 Source _____
 Test Site _____
 Sample type _____ Tech _____
 Remarks: _____ Test/Run _____
 _____ of _____

Special Handling _____

Organics
 Evap. Dish No. _____
 Blk. (Solv) Wt. _____ g
 E. Dish Tare Wt. _____ g
 E. Dish + Sample Wt. _____ g

Inorganics
 Evap. Dish No. _____
 E. Dish Tare Wt. _____ g
 E. Dish + Sample Wt. _____ g

Comments _____

760.7
 295.9



Job Paranormal Food Intake Date 1-16-87
 City/State Tomball TX Log 46461-11
 Source Blood Platelets
 Test Site Stack
 Sample type Wet Catch Tech SB
 Remarks: _____ Test/Run 1/2

Special Handling _____

Organics
 Evap. Dish No. 43
 Blk. (Solv) Wt. 0.0019 g
 E. Dish Tare Wt. 90.3247 g
 E. Dish + Sample Wt. 90.3366 g

Inorganics
 Evap. Dish No. _____
 E. Dish Tare Wt. _____ g
 E. Dish + Sample Wt. _____ g

Comments 0.12 gms

721.1
 74.7



Job Paranormal Food Intake Date 1-16-87
 City/State Evonville TX Log 46461-17
 Source Blood Platelets
 Test Site Stack
 Sample type Wet Catch Tech SB
 Remarks: _____ Test/Run 1/3

Special Handling _____

Organics
 Evap. Dish No. 47
 Blk. (Solv) Wt. 0.0019 g
 E. Dish Tare Wt. 92.4763 g
 E. Dish + Sample Wt. 92.4782 g

Inorganics
 Evap. Dish No. _____
 E. Dish Tare Wt. _____ g
 E. Dish + Sample Wt. _____ g

Comments 0.01 gms

RESULTS:

ORGANICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0.0102	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 0.0105
INORGANICS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

AIR POLLUTION CONTROL EQUIPMENT OPERATING DATA

Plant Farm Land Foods Inc Location Jawa Falls, Ia 50126
 Source Type Blood Drying Rated Production 1500 Process Pounds/Hr
 Date 4-16-67 Time _____ Actual Production 1030 Process Pounds/Hr
 Air Flow Data _____ Run No. 1, 2, 3

Mechanical Collector:

Tube Diameter 14 in. No. of Tubes 1 Design Δp 9 in. H₂O @ Gas Temp. 200 F.
 Observed Δp _____ in H₂O Design cfm/tube @ Observed Δp _____ @ _____ F.
 Fan Rated H.P. _____ Operating Volts _____ Operating Amps _____

Electrostatic Precipitator:

Field No.	Primary Voltage (volts)	Primary Current (amps)	Secondary Voltage (kV)	Secondary Current (ma)	Spark Rate (per min)

Scrubber:

Type _____ Δp (across scrubber) _____ in H₂O
 Fan Rated H.P. _____ Operating Volts _____ Operating Amps _____
 Liquid Circulation Rate _____ gal/min. Make-up _____ Blowdown _____ gpm.
 Scrubbing Water Change Interval _____
 Settling Tank Cleaning Interval _____

Baghouse:

Pressure Positive _____ Negative _____ No Compartments _____
 Type Cleaning _____ Clean Cycle _____ min.
 Avg. Baghouse Δp _____ in H₂O Ap _____ in H₂O
 Fan: Rated H.P. _____ Operating Volts _____ Operating Amps _____

Cyclone:

Type Helicone Δp 9 in. H₂O Diameter 37" 00, 14 Feet
 Fan Rated H.P. 30 Operating Volts 440 Operating Amps _____

Person Responsible for Data: Thomas D. Baclman
 Signature: Thomas D. Baclman
 Title/Position: Plant Supervisor

Averages of operating data given during actual test run, unless requested otherwise.

(EPA Method 5) Filter
Gravimetric Analysis Lab
Data Sheet
FR 42(160)

Date of Analysis 1-20-87
Technician Bob

1

interpoll

Job Farmstead Feeds Date 1-16-87
City/State _____ Log# 4466-03
Source Blood Drains
Test Site Stack
Sample type _____ Tech JB
Remarks _____ Test/Run 1/1
lot 1

Special Handling Required _____
Filter No. 6496
Filter Type 4" G
Filter Tare Wt. 0.2546 g
Filter + Sample Wt. 0.6351 g
Comments _____

2

interpoll

Job Farmstead Feeds Date 1-16-87
City/State _____ Log# 4466-06
Source Blood Drains
Test Site Stack
Sample type _____ Tech JB
Remarks _____ Test/Run 1/2
lot 1

Special Handling Required _____
Filter No. 6450
Filter Type 4" G
Filter Tare Wt. 0.2546 g
Filter + Sample Wt. 0.6351 g
Comments _____

3

interpoll

Job Farmstead Feeds Date 1-16-87
City/State _____ Log# 4466-09
Source Blood Drains
Test Site Stack
Sample type _____ Tech JB
Remarks _____ Test/Run 1/3
lot 1

Special Handling Required _____
Filter No. 6451
Filter Type 4" G
Filter Tare Wt. 0.2546 g
Filter + Sample Wt. 0.6351 g
Comments _____

RESULTS:

0.0005

0.0004

0.0002

0.0217

0.0188

0.0170

David Phelps:

3/21/95

Morning @ 5,600 lbs/hr raw blood 17% solids

~~2775~~
2775 lbs/hr @ 65% moisture

Back into duct after Helicon → ~~only control~~

1,030 duct blood used in correct
blaster

MIDWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Project/Acct. No. 4602-03-03 Date/Time MARCH 22, 1995

Phone Contact

Project Title MEAT RENDERING AP-42 EMISSION FACTOR

Meeting Notes

CALCULATIONS

Work Sheet

Signature T. LAPP Verified by _____

(signature/date)

Page 1 of 2

I. PARTICULATE DISTRIBUTION between Filterable & Condensable:

Run #1: Filterable only 0.0217 g

Run #2: Filterable = $\frac{0.0086}{0.0188} = 0.457 = 46\%$

TOTAL = 0.0188 g

Condensable = $\frac{0.0102}{0.0188} = 0.543 = 54\%$

Run #3: Filterable = $\frac{0.0121}{0.0226} = 0.535 = 54\%$

TOTAL = 0.0226 g

Condensable = $\frac{0.0105}{0.0226} = 0.465 = 47\%$

II. PARTICULATE EMISSION RATES

TOTAL PARTICULATE EMISSION RATES

FILTERABLE

Run #1: 0.12 lb/hr

Run #2: $0.11 \text{ lb/hr} \times 0.46 = 0.051 \text{ lb/hr}$

Run #3: $0.14 \text{ lb/hr} \times 0.53 = 0.074 \text{ lb/hr}$

CONDENSABLE

Run #2: $0.11 \text{ lb/hr} \times 0.54 = 0.059 \text{ lb/hr}$

Run #3: $0.14 \text{ lb/hr} \times 0.47 = 0.066 \text{ lb/hr}$

Run 1 = 0.12 lb/hr

Run 2 = 0.11 lb/hr

Run 3 = 0.14 lb/hr

III. EMISSION FACTORS -- Dried Blood Meal Production Basis

Production RATE = 1,020 lb/hr = 0.515 ton/hr
(ALL 3 RUNS)

FILTERABLE

Run #1: $\frac{0.12 \text{ lb/hr}}{0.515 \text{ ton/hr}} = 0.23 \text{ lb/ton}$

Run #2: $\frac{0.051 \text{ lb/hr}}{0.515 \text{ ton/hr}} = 0.099 \text{ lb/ton}$

Run #3: $\frac{0.074 \text{ lb/hr}}{0.515 \text{ ton/hr}} = 0.14 \text{ lb/ton}$

AVERAGE

0.16 lb/ton

MIDWEST RESEARCH INSTITUTE

Project/Acct. No: 4602-03-03 Date/Time MARCH 27 1995

Phone Contact

Project Title MEAT RENDERING AT 42 EMISSION FACTOR
CALCULATIONS

Meeting Notes

Work Sheet

Signature T. Laff Verified by _____

(signature/date)

Page 2 of 2

Condensibles

Run # 2: $0.059 \text{ lbs/hr} / 0.515 \text{ ton/hr} = 0.11 \text{ lbs/ton}$

Run # 3: $0.066 \text{ lbs/hr} / 0.515 \text{ ton/hr} = 0.13 \text{ lbs/ton}$

Average
0.12 lbs/ton

