

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.

Reference Section 2
Reference 1
AP-42 Section 9.8.3
Reference 1

1987 Census of Manufacturers, MC87-1-20-C, Industries Series, Preserved Fruits and Vegetables.

This reference is available from the reference department at any university or public library.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 79 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1982, the coverage ratio was 93 percent. The products primary to industry 2034, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$2.1 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and electric energy used by establishments classified in the dehydrated fruits, vegetables, and soups industry amounted to \$923.8 million. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with up to 10 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 4 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2035, PICKLES, SAUCES, AND SALAD DRESSINGS

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in pickling and brining fruits and vegetables, and in manufacturing salad dressings, vegetable relishes, sauces, and seasonings. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing catsup and similar tomato sauces are classified in industry 2033, and those packing purchased pickles and olives are classified in Wholesale or Retail Trade. Establishments primarily engaged in manufacturing dry salad dressing and dry sauce mixes are classified in industry 2099.

The 1987 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1972/7 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2035, Pickles, Sauces, and Salad Dressings, had employment of 21.5 thousand. The employment figure was 2 percent below the 22.0 thousand reported in 1982. Compared with 1986, employment decreased 1 percent. The 1986 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses. The leading States in employment in 1987 were California, Georgia, Michigan, and Pennsylvania. This represents a shift from 1982 when California, Georgia, Illinois, and Michigan were the leaders.

The total value of production for establishments classified in this industry was \$6.1 billion.

Establishments in virtually all industries ship secondary products as well as products primary to the industry to which they are classified and have some miscellaneous receipts, such as resales and contract receipts. Industry 2035 shipped \$3.8 billion of pickles, sauces, and salad dressings products considered primary to the industry,

①
\$1.1 billion of secondary products, and had \$143.9 million of miscellaneous receipts, resales, and contract work. Thus, the ratio of primary products to the total of both secondary and primary products shipped by establishments in the industry was 78 percent (specialization ratio). In 1982, the specialization ratio was 68 percent.

Establishments in this industry also accounted for 78 percent of products considered primary to the industry no matter where they actually were produced (coverage ratio). In 1982, the coverage ratio was 83 percent. The products primary to industry 2035, no matter in what industry they were produced, appear in table 6a and aggregate to \$2.1 billion. For further explanation of specialization and coverage ratios, see table 5b and the appendixes.

The total cost of materials, services, and fuels and electric energy used by establishments classified in the pickles, sauces, and salad dressings industry amounted to \$2.5 billion. Data on specific materials consumed appear in table 7.

Single-establishment companies in this industry with up to 10 employees were excluded from the mail portion of the census. The data for these establishments (and a small number of larger establishments whose reports were not received at the time the data were tabulated) were obtained from administrative records of other agencies or developed from industry averages. These establishments accounted for 6 percent of total value of shipments.

INDUSTRY 2037, FROZEN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

This industry is made up of establishments primarily engaged in freezing and cold packing fruits, fruit juices, and vegetables. These establishments also produce important byproducts, such as fresh or dried citrus pulp. Establishments primarily engaged in freezing food specialties such as frozen dinners and frozen nationality foods are classified in industry 2038.

The 1987 definition of this industry is the same as that used in the 1972/7 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system. The SIC number and title also are the same.

In the 1987 Census of Manufactures, Industry 2037, Frozen Fruits and Vegetables, had employment of 49 thousand. The employment figure was 4 percent above the 47.7 thousand reported in 1982. Compared with 1986, employment increased 7 percent. The 1986 data are based on the Bureau's annual survey of manufactures (ASM), which is a sample survey conducted each year between censuses. The leading States in employment in 1987 were California, Idaho, Oregon, and Washington, accounting for 62 percent of the industry's employment. This represents a shift from 1982 when California, Florida, Oregon, and Washington accounted for 61 percent of the industry's employment.

The total value of production for establishments classified in this industry was \$6.6 billion.