## Renewable Biomass Group Potential Emission Calculations

**Table C-13. Dryer Potential HAP Emissions** 

Pollutant	Wood Drying Emission Factor (lb/ODT)	Control Efficiency <sup>1</sup> (%)	Potential (lb/hr)	Emissions <sup>2</sup> (tpy)
Acetaldehyde <sup>3</sup>	1.10E-01	95%	3.12E-01	1.37E+00
Acrolein <sup>4</sup>	2.30E-02	95%	6.52E-02	2.86E-01
Formaldehyde <sup>3</sup>	1.40E-01	95%	3.97E-01	1.74E+00
HCl <sup>3</sup>	1.90E-02	70%	3.23E-01	1.42E+00
Methanol <sup>3</sup>	1.10E-01	95%	3.12E-01	1.37E+00
Phenol <sup>4</sup>	2.80E-02	95%	7.94E-02	3.48E-01
Propionaldehyde <sup>4</sup>	1.30E-02	95%	3.69E-02	1.62E-01
	Total HAP <sup>5</sup>		1.53	5.00

<sup>1.</sup> Organic HAP emissions are controlled by an RTO, thus a 95% control efficiency has been applied to all organic HAP. A 70% removal efficiency is used for HCl as a WESP is used for PM control based on recommendations from GA EPD for a direct wood fired dryer processing green softwood at a Wood Pellet Manufacturing facility.

Potential Emissions (tpy) = [Wood Drying EF (lb/ODT) \* Dryer Capacity (ODT/yr)] \* [100% - Control efficiency (%)]

Potential Emissions (lb/hr) = Potential Emissions (tpy) / Annual Operation (hr/yr) \* 2,000 (lb/ton)

<sup>2.</sup> Potential emissions are calculated as follows: