

Emission Factor, Screening Ranges, Correlation, or Unit-Specific Correlation approaches;

WP_{VOC} = The concentration of VOC in the equipment in weight percent;

WP_{TOC} = The TOC concentration in the equipment in weight percent.

2.4.7 Estimating Equipment Leak Emissions of Inorganic Compounds

The majority of data collected for estimating equipment leak emissions has been for TOC's or VOC's and not for inorganic compounds. Accordingly, the emission factors and correlations presented in section 2.3 are not intended to be applied for the use of estimating emissions of inorganic compounds. However, in some cases, there may be a need to estimate equipment leak emissions of inorganic compounds--particularly for those that exist as a gas/vapor or for those that are volatile. Some examples of inorganic compounds include sulfur dioxide, ammonia, and hydrochloric acid.

The best way to estimate equipment leak emissions of inorganic compounds would be to develop unit-specific correlations as described in section 2.3.4. To do this, it would be necessary to obtain a portable monitoring instrument that could detect the inorganic compounds. If it is not possible to develop a unit-specific correlation, but a portable monitoring instrument (or some other approach) can be used to indicate the actual concentration of the inorganic compound at the equipment leak interface, then the "screening values" obtained with this instrument can be entered into the applicable correlations presented in section 2.3.3 to estimate emissions. Alternatively, the equal to or greater than 10,000 ppmv, or the less than 10,000 ppmv emission factors could be applied. In the event that there is no approach that can be used to estimate the concentration of the inorganic compound at the leak interface, then in the absence of any other data, the average emission factors can be used.