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Thermal Oxidizer Specification Sheet

Name Company City Project Site Bid Due Date	Street State Elevation	der Date	Fax
WASTE INFORMATION			
Flow:	Temperature:	F	Pressure:
Composition:	Component	Rate	Viscosity
Total			
Continuous or Intermittent? Peak Flow Minimum Flow	e de la companya de l		
UTILITY INFORMATION			
Auxiliary Fuel for Start-Up:	Natural Gas Pressure	Oil □ Type	Pressure
Atomization Media	Steam Pressure	Air Pressure _	
Power Characteristics	Volts	Phase	Cycle
Area Classification			
DESIGN REQUIREMENTS			
Destruction Removal Efficiency Required%			

Thermal Oxidizer Specification Sheet continued Emission Limit in Stack Gas (NOx, SOx Cl, etc.) Minimum Stack Height Heat Recovery (Preheat/Boiler) Desired? Yes □ No □ Duty____ Plot Limitations _____ Permit Application Date _____ Project Schedule: Delivery Date _____ Start-Up Date _____ Compliance Date Special Design Considerations: (particulate loading, area classification, CEM requirement, etc.)_____



INCINERATION SYSTEM DESIGN QUESTIONS

Zink needs information in three (3) areas in order to begin a process design. Please answer the following questions so we can provide an accurate solution to your emission control problem. The accuracy of our design will reflect the quality of the information supplied. In certain cases, some of the information may not be available. If information is omitted or unknown, a conceptual design will be completed using "safety factors".

WASTE INFORMATION

- 1. NUMBER OF WASTE STREAMS. How many waste streams will be treated?
- 2. FLOW RATE OF EACH WASTE STREAM (LB/HR, SCFM, GPM, ETC.). Operating information on each waste stream is important. Can the flow rates go to zero at times? Do flow rates change fast, slow or not at all?
- 3. TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE OF EACH WASTE STREAM. If the waste is a liquid, viscosity information is also required.
- 4. COMPOSITION OF EACH WASTE STREAM. Information on any compound(s) critical to the operating permit is especially important. Are there any: metals, halogens (chlorine, fluorine, etc.), sulfur compounds, particulates? If the composition may vary, please estimate the degree and rate of variations. What is known about any corrosive properties?

UTILITY INFORMATION

- 1. WHAT IS THE TEMPERATURE AND PRESSURE OF THE AUXILIARY FUEL? Natural gas is the best and most common auxiliary fuel. However, fuel oil, propane or LPG can also be used. If fuel oil is used, can propane or LPG be provided as a fuel source for the pilot?
- 2. IS COMPRESSED AIR OR STEAM AVAILABLE? Liquid wastes often require compressed air or steam for atomization. What is the temperature and pressure of the air or steam available?
- 3. **IS ELECTRICAL POWER AVAILABLE?** Is 480 volts available for motors? Can 110 volts be supplied for the control system or does it need to be transformed from 480 volts? Other voltages?
- 4. **IS INSTRUMENT AIR AVAILABLE?** Control components or valve actuators are sometimes pneumatic. If instrument air is available what is its pressure and dew point temperature?
- 5. Is a QUENCH MEDIUM AVAILABLE? Some waste streams are exothermic (give off heat) when destroyed. These types of wastes require some type of medium to cool the reaction. Steam and water make the system smaller. Ambient air is less expensive, but it also makes the system larger. What type of quench medium should be used if necessary?

DESIGN REQUIREMENTS

- 1. WHAT EMISSION LIMITS ARE REQUIRED? This includes NOx, HCl, particulate matter, stack opacity, etc. What per cent of the waste hydrocarbons must be destroyed? If a wet scrubber is needed to clean the flue gas, is a visible steam plume acceptable? Any limits on the blowdown concentration from wet scrubbers?
- 2. WILL THE SYSTEM OPERATE CONTINUOUSLY OR INTERMITTENTLY? Is the emission source a batch system? Will the system run twenty-four hours per day seven days a week or is it restarted daily or weekly?
- 3. IS THERE A MINIMUM STACK HEIGHT? This may be set by adjacent structures.
- 4. ARE THERE ANY PLOT SPACE LIMITATIONS OR PREFERENCES? Will the system be mounted on a roof or indoors?
- 5. How Important is Energy Conservation? While energy conservation is important to everyone, it doesn't come free. What kind of payback is expected for the additional dollars invested in the system? If heat recovery by steam generation is desired, what steam pressure is required? Is preheat of either waste gas or combustion air expected?