

<b>SNAP CODE:</b>	<b>050401</b> <b>050402</b>
<b>SOURCE ACTIVITY TITLE:</b>	<b>LIQUID FUEL DISTRIBUTION (EXCEPT GASOLINES)</b> <i>Marine Terminals (Tankers, Handling and Storage)</i> <i>Other Pipeline and Storage (Including Pipelines)</i>
<b>NOSE CODE:</b>	<b>106.04.01</b> <b>106.04.02</b>
<b>NFR CODE:</b>	<b>1 B 2 a i</b>

A specific methodology for these activities has not been prepared because the contribution to total national emissions is thought to be currently insignificant, i.e. less than 1% of national emissions of any pollutant.

The CONCAWE Air Quality Management Group (Concawe, 2006) has identified a lot of issues with regard to the data submissions for both European Pollutant Emission Register (EPER) mandated by European Directive 96/61/EC on integrated pollution prevention and control (IPPC) and UNECE Kiev Protocol on Pollutant Release and Transfer Registers (PRTR),

In particular CONCAWE initiated a review of the published emission factors for those air pollutants which may be emitted in excess of the EPER threshold values from sources found at the majority of European refineries. CONCAWE, therefore, has drawn up a compendium of emission factors, with associated references, for the uncontrolled release of air pollutants (Concawe, 2006). The compendium can not be fully comprehensive as emission factors are not available in the public domain for all sources and/or pollutants. CONCAWE, however, considers this to be the most appropriate set of emissions factors for the refining sector.

The CONCAWE report provides the air pollutant emission estimation algorithms, incorporating those factors, which CONCAWE recommends for EPER and PRTR reporting purposes. The emission factors provided are for uncontrolled releases. Reported emissions must take account of any abatement equipment installed e.g. wet gas scrubbers, electrostatic precipitators, etc. Where emission factors are available, algorithms are provided for sources found in the majority of European refineries.

The Concawe report suggests the use the methodology for loading of mobile containers described in B551 for gasoline. The same methodology can be used, with the appropriate true vapour pressure of products, to the other liquid fuels.

(These activities are not believed to be a significant source of PM<sub>2.5</sub> (as of December 2006)).<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Updated with particulate matter details by: Mike Woodfield, AEA Technology, UK, December 2006

**REFERENCES**

Concawe (2006) Air pollutant emission estimation methods for EPER and PRTR reporting by refineries (revised), Prepared by the CONCAWE Air Quality Management Group's Special Task Force on Emission Reporting Methodologies (STF-64), P. Goodsell (Technical Coordinator), Report no. 9/05R, Brussels April 2006

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