

HJ

INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

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**Self-monitoring technology guidelines for pollution sources -
Coal processing-production of synthesis gas and liquid fuel
(English Translation)**

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1 Scope of application

This standard specifies the general requirements for self-monitoring, monitoring plan formulation, Basic content and requirements for information recording and reporting.

This standard is applicable to the water and air pollutants discharged from the coal processing industry by the production of syngas and liquid fuel pollutants during the production and operation stage.

Self-monitoring of pollutants, noise and impact on surrounding environmental quality.

In the production of syngas and liquid fuel pollutant discharge units, the self-monitoring of pollutant production facilities and discharge outlets in accordance with GB 31572 is carried out in accordance with HJ 947 Implementation; self-monitoring of self-provided thermal power generating units (plants) and supporting power boilers is implemented in accordance with HJ 820; self-monitoring of solid waste incineration facilities Monitoring is performed according to HJ 1205.

2 Normative references

This standard refers to the following documents or clauses thereof. For dated references, only the dated version applies to this standard.

For undated references, the latest edition (including all amendments) applies to this standard.

GB 14554 Emission Standard of Odor Pollutants GB 31571 Pollutant discharge standard for petrochemical industry GB 31572 Emission Standard of Pollutants for Synthetic Resin Industry GB 37822 Volatile organic compound fugitive emission control standard HJ 2.2 Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment Atmospheric Environment HJ

2.3 Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment Surface Water Environment
HJ 91.2 Technical Specification for Surface Water Environmental Quality Monitoring HJ 164
Technical Specification for Groundwater Environmental Monitoring HJ/T 166 Technical
Specification for Soil Environment Monitoring HJ 194 Technical Specification for Manual
Monitoring of Ambient Air Quality HJ 442.8 Technical Specifications for Environmental
Monitoring in Offshore Sea Areas Part VIII Direct Sea Pollution Sources and Impact on the
Water Environment in Offshore Sea Areas monitor HJ 610 Environmental Impact
Assessment Technical Guidelines Groundwater Environment HJ 819 General Principles of
Technical Guidelines for Self-Monitoring of Pollutants HJ 820 Technical Guide for
Self-Monitoring of Pollutant Emission Units Thermal Power Generation and Boiler HJ 947
Technical Guidelines for Self-Monitoring of Pollutant Emission Units Petrochemical Industry
HJ 964 Environmental Impact Assessment Technical Guidelines Soil Environment (Trial) HJ
1101 Technical Specification for Pollutant Discharge Permit Application and Issuance Coal
Processing - Syngas and Liquid Fuel Production HJ 1200 Technical Specification for
Pollution Discharge Permit Application and Issuance Industrial Solid Waste (Trial) HJ 1205
Technical Guidelines for Self-Monitoring of Pollutant Discharge Units Solid Waste
Incineration "National Hazardous Waste List"

3 Terms and Definitions

The terms and definitions defined in GB 31571 and the following apply to this standard.

Pollutant emission unit of coal-based synthesis gas Using coal or coke as raw material, oxygen (air, oxygen-enriched or pure oxygen), water vapor, etc. as gasification agent, chemical reaction is carried out under high temperature conditions.

The combustible part of coal or coke should be converted into a pollutant discharge unit of gas, and the effective components of gas include carbon monoxide, hydrogen and methane, etc.

The gas is used for industrial production or as a raw material for chemical production.

Pollutant emission unit of coal-based liquid fuel Conversion of solid coal into liquid fuels, chemical feedstocks and products through chemical processing (e.g. coal-to-methanol, coal-to-dimethyl ether, coal the pollutant discharge unit of ethylene glycol, coal-to-oil, coal-to-olefin, etc.).

rainwater outlet

A discharge outlet that specifically discharges natural precipitation to outside the factory boundary directly or through ditch, canal or pipeline and other facilities.

4 General requirements for self-monitoring

The pollutant discharging unit should find out the pollution source, pollutant index and potential environmental impact of the unit, formulate a monitoring plan, set up and maintain monitoring facilities, carry out self-monitoring in accordance with the monitoring plan, do a good job in quality assurance and quality control, record and save monitoring information, and disclose it to the public in accordance with the law Monitoring results.

5.1 Wastewater discharge monitoring

The wastewater discharge monitoring points, monitoring indicators and minimum monitoring frequency of sewage discharge units shall be implemented in accordance with Table 1.

6.1.2.1 General provisions

The pollutant discharging unit shall record the operation status of production and pollution control facilities in detail, and shall also refer to 6.1.2.2~6.1.2.5 to record relevant records in daily production.

information, and organize it into a ledger for future reference.

6.1.2.2 Production Health Record

Record the operating status and production load of each unit of each main production unit under normal working conditions by shift, focusing on recording the raw material consumption, Amount of auxiliary materials, output of main products, output of by-products, water intake (fresh water), raw and auxiliary materials and fuel usage (including types, names, parameters such as dosage, composition and proportion of elements such as sulfur and heavy metals), running time and so on.

The operation of public and auxiliary facilities such as storage tanks, flare systems, power stations, etc., storage tanks include design scale, process parameters (temperature, liquid level, cycle the torch system should record the ignition facilities and the working state of the torch.

6.1.2.3 Records of the operation status of wastewater pollution control facilities

Record sewage treatment volume, return water consumption, reuse rate, sewage discharge amount, sludge production amount, and name of chemicals used in sewage treatment by shift Record the operation, failure and maintenance of sewage treatment facilities, etc.

Evaporation ponds should record the influent water quality, influent water volume and liquid level.

6.1.2.4 Records of operating status of waste gas pollution control facilities

Record the operating time, operating parameters, faults and maintenance of the facility, etc., and record the adsorbents and filtration used for waste gas treatment according to the replacement batch.

Names and quantities of consumables such as materials.

6.1.2.5 Records of the status of noise pollution control facilities

Record the daily inspection, failure and maintenance or replacement of noise pollution control facilities.

6.1.3 General Industrial Solid Waste and Hazardous Waste Records

Record the relevant information of industrial solid waste according to HJ 1200, see Table 6 for the generation of solid waste. Hazardous waste that may be generated by According to the "National List of Hazardous Wastes" or the identification standards and identification methods of hazardous wastes.

6.2 Information reporting, emergency reporting and information disclosure

Execute in accordance with HJ 819.

7 Others

The pollutant discharge unit should truthfully record the working conditions during the manual monitoring period (including production load, operation of pollution control facilities, etc.) to ensure monitoring Data are representative. The marking of working conditions during automatic monitoring shall be carried out in accordance with the national standard specifications and the rules of marking of working conditions of relevant industries.

Content not specified in this standard shall be implemented in accordance with HJ 819.