

CCS Z 00

HJ

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

HJ 884-2018

**Technical guidelines of accounting method for pollution source
intensity -- Basic principles**

污染源源强核算技术指南 准则

(English Translation)

Issued on: March 27, 2018

Implemented on: March 27, 2018

Issued by: Ministry of Ecology and Environment

Table of Contents

- 1 Guidelines for the technical guidelines for strong source of pollution
- 2 Normative references
- 23 Terms and definitions

1 Guidelines for the technical guidelines for strong source of pollution

1 Scope of application this standard stipulates the general requirements for the calculation of the source of pollution sources, the accounting procedures, and the requirements for the principles of source strength accounting.

This standard is applicable to guide the preparation of industrial pollution source strong accounting technical guidelines; other industries pollution sources strong accounting work in accordance with this standard is implemented.

This standard applies to the environmental impact assessment of construction projects.

2 Normative references

The contents of this standard refer to the terms in the following documents. For undated references, the valid version applies to this standard.

quasi.

GB 10071 Urban area environmental vibration measurement method GB/T 16157 Determination of particulate matter in fixed pollution source exhaust gas and sampling method of gaseous pollutants HJ 2.1 General Outline of Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment of Construction Projects HJ 2.2 Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment Atmospheric Environment HJ 2.4 Environmental Impact Assessment Technical Guidelines Acoustic Environment HJ 610 Environmental Impact Assessment Technical Guidelines Groundwater HJ 630 Environmental Monitoring Quality Management Technical Guidelines HJ/T 2.3 Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment Surface Water Environment HJ 75 fixed pollution source flue gas (SO₂, NO_x, particulate matter) continuous monitoring technical specifications HJ 76 Technical requirements and test methods for continuous monitoring system for fixed pollution source flue gas (SO₂, NO_x, particulate matter) HJ/T 91 Surface Water and Wastewater Monitoring Technical Specifications Technical Specifications for Operation and Assessment of HJ/T 355 Water Pollution Source Online Monitoring System (Trial) HJ/T 356 Water Pollution Source Online Monitoring System Data Validity Discrimination Technical Specification (Trial)

HJ/T 373 Technical Specifications for Quality Assurance and Quality Control of Fixed Pollution Source Monitoring (Trial) HJ/T 397 Fixed Source Exhaust Gas Monitoring Technical Specification HJ 819 General Guidelines for Self-Monitoring Technical Units of Sewage Units HJ 2300 Guidelines for the preparation of feasible technical guidelines for pollution prevention

23 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Technical guidelines system of accounting method for pollution Source intensity the technical guide system for strong source of pollution is composed of guidelines and industry guidelines.

Pollution source

Refers to the source of pollutants that cause environmental pollution, usually pointing to the field where the environment emits harmful substances or has harmful effects on the environment.

Equipment,, etc.

Source strength

Refers to the measurement of the strength of pollutants produced or discharged, including strong exhaust gas source, strong wastewater source, strong noise source, strong vibration source, and solid the source of body waste is strong.

The source of waste gas and waste water refers to the place where the waste gas generated by the pollution source and the waste water discharged from the waste water have harmful effects.

Number of equipment, installations or pollution prevention (control) facilities. It usually includes normal and abnormal emissions of waste gas and wastewater sources.

Does not include accident emissions.

The noise source strength refers to the intensity of the noise pollution source, that is, the index reflecting the intensity and characteristics of the noise radiation, usually using the sound of radiation noise.

The power level or the characteristics of the sound pressure level (both inclusive) and the directivity under certain environmental conditions are determined.

The vibration source strength refers to the intensity of the vibration pollution source, that is, the characteristic index of acceleration, velocity or displacement reflecting the intensity of the vibration source.

The common reference point is represented by the Z-magnet level perpendicular to the

ground direction.

The source of solid waste refers to the amount of solid waste generated by the source of pollution per unit time.

Quantities of pollutant generation Refers to the amount of pollution produced by a certain source of pollution.

Quantity of pollutant discharge Refers to the amount of a pollutant that is discharged into the environment or other facilities.

33.6

Abnormal situation

Refers to the abnormal working conditions of the production facilities or the abnormal conditions of the pollution prevention (control) facilities, in which the abnormal conditions of the production facilities refer to Conditions such as shutdown (machine), equipment overhaul, abnormal operation of process equipment, and abnormal conditions of pollution prevention (control) facilities There should be situations such as governance efficiency or simultaneous operation rate.

Accident discharge

Refers to the discharge of pollutants in case of sudden leakage, fire, explosion, etc.

Material balance method Refers to the balance between the input and output using the quantity of material or the number of elements according to the law of conservation of mass.

A method of determining the amount or amount of pollutant produced per unit time.

Analogy method

Refers to comparative analysis in terms of raw materials and fuel components, products, processes, scale, pollution control measures, management levels, etc.

The pollution source with the same or similar characteristics, using its relevant data, to determine the relevant parameters such as pollutant concentration, exhaust gas volume, and wastewater volume.

A method of accounting for the amount of time or emissions of pollutants per unit time, or directly determining the amount of time or emissions of pollutants per unit time.

3.10

Actual measurement method Refers to the data on the generation or emission of pollutants obtained through on-site measurement, and then calculates the amount of production or discharge of pollutants per unit time.

The method of volume measurement includes automatic monitoring method and manual monitoring method.

3.11

Pollutant-generation coefficient method Refers to the technical guidelines for the strong accounting of relevant sources of pollution according to different raw materials and materials, fuels, products, processes and scales.

The coefficient of pollutant production is calculated according to the output of the product per unit time, and combined with the treatment measures adopted, accounting Method of discharge of pollutants per unit time.

4.12

Pollutant-discharge coefficient method Refers to the strong accounting of relevant sources of pollution according to different raw materials and materials, fuels, products, processes, scales and treatment measures.

The technical guidelines provide a method for determining the discharge of pollutants per unit time by combining the discharge coefficient per unit time with the product output per unit time.

3.13

Experimental method

Refers to the method of simulating experimentally determining relevant parameters and accounting for the amount of pollutants produced per unit time or emissions.

3.14

Accounting period

Refers to the relevant management regulations to determine the time range for accounting for pollutant emissions, generally in terms of years, hours, etc. as the accounting period.

4 General requirements the source of pollution shall be strong in accordance with the working procedures, accounting methods and technical requirements stipulated in the technical guidelines for the strong source of accounting of pollution sources.

Accounting, identify all involved sources of pollution and specified pollutants, select accounting methods according to the specified priority levels, and give complete Source strength calculation results and related parameters.

The parameters required for the accounting method shall be determined to meet the requirements of relevant national or local technical standards and specifications. Data collection when obtaining parameters, the selected parameter basis (such as feasibility study report, design text, account record, etc.) should be valid.