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

HJ 885-2018

**Technical guidelines of accounting method for pollution source
intensity -- Iron and steel industry**

污染源强核算技术指南 钢铁工业

(English Translation)

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Foreword

To implement the Environmental Protection Law of the People's Republic of China, the Environmental Impact Assessment Law of the People's Republic of China, China Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Atmospheric Pollution, Law of the People's Republic of China on Prevention and Control of Water Pollution Law on Pollution Prevention and Control, Law of the People's Republic of China on the Prevention and Control of Environmental Pollution by Solid Wastes, etc., to improve the construction project environment Influencing the evaluation of the technical support system, guiding and standardizing the strong accounting work of the pollution sources of the iron and steel industry, and formulating this standard.

This standard specifies exhaust gas pollutants, wastewater pollutants, noise, solids in the environmental impact assessment of steel industry construction projects.

Waste source strong accounting procedures, accounting method selection principles and main contents, accounting results, etc.

Appendix A of this standard is a normative appendix, and Appendix B~ Appendix I is an informative appendix.

This standard is the first release.

This standard is formulated by the Environmental Impact Assessment Department and the Science and Technology Standards Department of the Ministry of Environmental Protection (now the Ministry of Ecology and Environment).

This standard is mainly drafted by. Environmental Engineering Evaluation Center of the Ministry of Environmental Protection, Metallurgical Industry Planning and Research

Institute, Hebei Province Lian Energy Environmental Technology Co., Ltd.

This standard is approved by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment on March 27, 2018.

This standard has been implemented since March 27, 2018.

This standard is explained by the Ministry of Ecology and Environment.

1 Pollution source strong accounting technology guide steel industry

1 Scope of application this standard stipulates the principles, contents and requirements for the selection procedures and methods for the strong accounting of sources of pollution in the iron and steel industry.

This standard is applicable to the new (reconstruction, expansion) construction project pollution source and existing in the environmental impact assessment of steel industry construction projects.

Source strength accounting of engineering pollution sources.

This standard is applicable to source and power accounting under normal and abnormal conditions in the steel industry, and is not applicable to sudden leaks, fires, Sources are accounted for in the event of an explosion or other accident.

This standard applies to the main production of sintering/pellets, iron making, steel making, hot rolling and cold rolling (including pickling and coating) Cheng and raw material preparation, oxygen production, lime and other public auxiliary production processes, such as exhaust gas, wastewater, noise, solid waste source, not suitable for ferrous metal mining, ferroalloy smelting, electroslag furnace smelting, and coke, semi-coke (blue carbon) production process.

The boiler source strength of GB 13223 is calculated according to HJ 888; the boiler source of GB 13271 is executed according to the source of pollution.

Strong accounting technology guide boiler" for accounting.

2 Normative references

The contents of this standard refer to the following documents or their terms. The latest version of the undated reference document Applicable to this standard.

GB 13223 Standard for emission of atmospheric pollutants from thermal power plants GB 13271 Boiler Air Pollutant Emission Standard GB 13456 Water Industry Pollutant Emission Standard GB 16171 Coking Chemical Industry Pollutant Emission Standard GB 28662 Iron and steel sintering, pellet industry air pollutant emission standards GB 28663 Emission Standard for Air Pollutants in Ironmaking Industry GB 28664 Emission Standard for Air

Pollutants in Steelmaking Industry GB 28665 Rolling steel industry air pollutant discharge standards GB 50406 Steel Industry Environmental Protection Design Code 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 2HJ 2.4 Environmental Impact Assessment Technical Guidelines Acoustic Environment HJ 75 Fixed Pollution Source Flue Gas (SO₂, NO_x, Particulate Matter) Emissions Continuous Monitoring Technical Specification HJ 76 Technical requirements and testers for continuous monitoring system for fixed pollution source flue gas (SO₂, NO_x, particulate matter) HJ 708 Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment Steel Construction Project HJ 878 Self-monitoring technical guide for sewage disposal units Steel industry and coking chemical industry HJ .2019 Technical specification for steel industry wastewater treatment and reuse engineering HJ/T 2.3 Technical Guidelines for Environmental Impact Assessment Surface Water Environment 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 884 Guidelines for the Guidelines for Sources of Pollution Sources HJ 888 Pollution Source Power Accounting Technical Guide HJ ---20-- Pollution Source Power Accounting Technical Guide Boiler

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Fe-bearing dust and sludge Refers to the dedusting and wastewater treatment of steel enterprises in the process of raw material preparation, sintering, pelleting, iron making, steel making and steel rolling.

Iron-containing solid waste obtained after treatment.

Gas total sulfur content total sulfur in gasline Refers to the total mass of all sulfur elements in a unit volume of gas, including inorganic sulfur, organic sulfur and so on.

4.1 Accounting procedures

The strong source accounting procedures include pollution source identification and pollutant determination, accounting methods and parameter selection, source strength accounting,

3 Accounting results, etc. See HJ 884 for details. Identification of pollution sources and

determination of pollutants should also comply with HJ 2.1, HJ 2.2, HJ/T 2.3, HJ 2.4, HJ 708 and other technical guidelines and related emission standards.

The discharge of pollutants should include normal and abnormal conditions (including sintering machine (pellet equipment) start-up, exhaust gas) Governance facility failure) Pollutant emissions in both cases.

4.2.1 General requirements

Strong source accounting methods include material balance algorithm, analogy method, pollution production coefficient method, sewage coefficient method and actual measurement method, etc.

The methods for calculating the source of each pollution source are selected in the order specified in Appendix A.

4.2.2 Exhaust gas

a) New (reconstruction, expansion) construction project pollution source Particulate matter is preferentially accounted for by the analogy method, followed by the blowdown coefficient method.

Sulfur dioxide and fluoride are preferentially calculated using the material balance algorithm, followed by analogy.

Nitrogen oxides are accounted for using an analogy method.

The other feature factor source strong accounting method selects the priority order as the material balance algorithm and the analogy method.

The unorganized source of exhaust gas is accounted for by analogy or other feasible methods.

b) Existing engineering pollution sources the organized source strength of the exhaust gas is preferentially calculated by the actual measurement method, and the second particle is calculated by the analogy method, sulfur dioxide and fluorine.

The material is calculated by the material balance algorithm, the nitrogen oxides are calculated by the analogy method, and the other characteristic factors are used to calculate the source.

The priority order selected is the material balance algorithm and the analogy method. When using the actual method to calculate the source strength, the HJ 878 and the sewage unit row Pollution permits require automatic monitoring of pollution factors, and only effective automatic monitoring data can be used for accounting; for HJ 878 and pollutant discharge permit for pollutant discharge units do not require automatic monitoring of pollution factors, and priority is given to automatic monitoring data.