

SRI LANKA STANDARD 854 : 1989

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**TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR EMISSIONS
FROM SULFURIC ACID PLANTS**

SRI LANKA STANDARDS INSTITUTION

TOLERANCE LIMITS FOR GASEOUS EMISSIONS FROM SULFURIC ACID PLANTS

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FOREWORD

This Sri Lanka Standard was authorized for adoption and publication by the Council of the Sri Lanka Standards Institution on 1989-07-25, after the draft, finalized by the Drafting Committee on Air Quality had been approved by the Chemicals Divisional Committee.

The production of sulfuric acid involves processing of sulfur or sulfur bearing materials to sulfuric acid or oleum.

In the manufacture of sulfuric acid, sulfur dioxide, sulfur trioxide and acid mist are considered significant pollutants. As sulfur trioxide is readily converted to sulfuric acid on exposure to atmosphere, limits have been set only for sulfur dioxide and acid mist.

At the time this standard was formulated, only the Double Conversion Double Absorption (DCDA) process was in use. Therefore, limits have been specified only for emissions from DCDA plants.

The emission limits prescribed in this standard are applicable under normal operating conditions of the plant with a minimum stack height of 30 m. Start up conditions may have higher sulfur dioxide emissions. The limits specified in this standard are not applicable in the first 12 hours after the start up.

Automatic monitoring equipment should be installed within the industrial premises for continuous monitoring of emissions and these records should be made available to authorities whenever necessary.

All standard values given in this specification are in SI units.

For the purpose of deciding whether a particular requirement of this specification is complied with, the final value, observed or calculated, expressing the result of a test or an analysis, shall be rounded off in accordance with CS 102. The number of significant places retained in the rounded off value shall be the same as that of the specified value in this specification.

In the preparation of this standard, assistance derived from the relevant publications of the Bureau of Indian standards, HM Air Pollution Inspectorate, U.K, Environmental Protection Agency, U.S.A, and Central Board for the Prevention and Control of Water Pollution, New Delhi, is gratefully acknowledged.