



Training

Specialized training is conducting in order to promote the technical transfer and methodological knowledge in this area of expertise.

CETESB – Companhia Ambiental do Estado de São Paulo
Av. Prof. Hermann Jr, 345
São Paulo – SP CEP 05459-900
Tel: (11) 3133-3136
ipaa_cetesb@sp.gov.br



SÃO PAULO
GOVERNO DO ESTADO
Secretaria de Meio Ambiente, Infraestrutura e Logística

www.cetesb.sp.gov.br

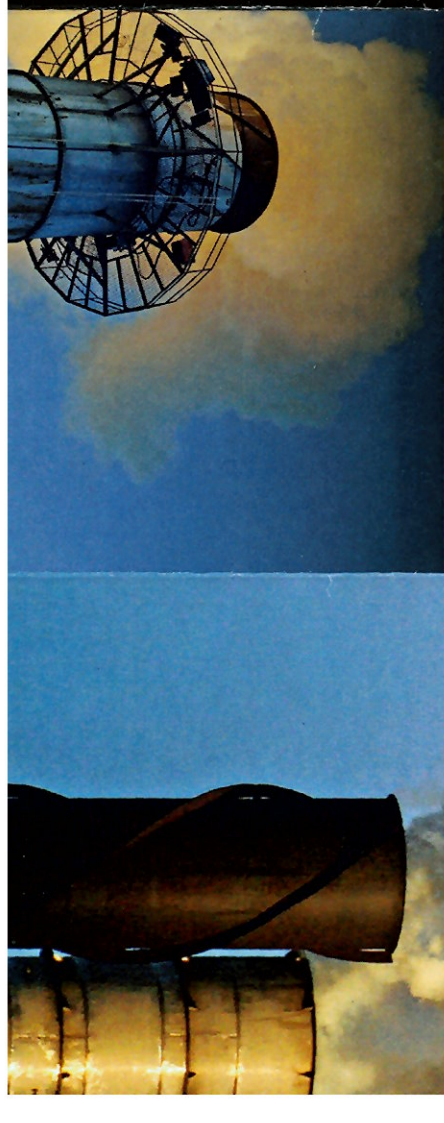
AIR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

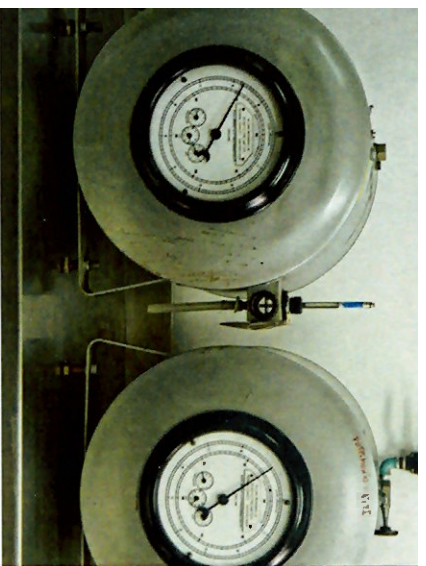
ASSESSMENT OF AIR, NOISE AND VIBRATION

ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT OF PROJECTS AND PROCESSES

AIR IMPACT ASSESSMENT

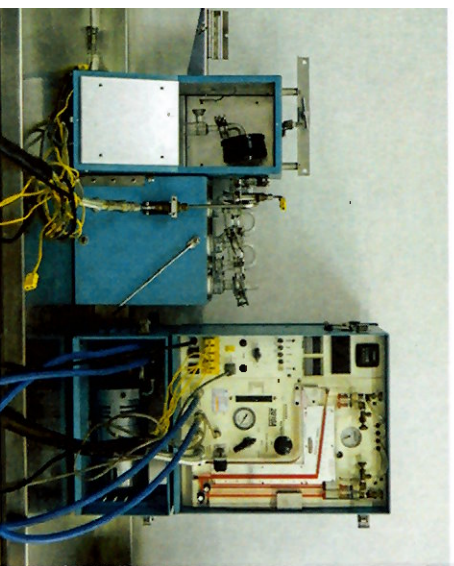
The Sector provides technical support for environmental impact assessment of stationary sources related to air emissions, including atmospheric dispersion studies and monitoring by sampling in stack. It also carries the provision of sampling equipment calibration services in chimney as pitot tube, wet and dry gas meter gasometer, with an average of 750 equipment per year.





CETESB has a team specialized in sampling from stationary sources which is able to collect samples and audit tests carried out by third parties.

The Sector audits the stack monitoring from particular matter, sulfur oxide, nitrogen oxides, lead, mercury, dioxins and furans and other.



The whole monitoring of air emissions, composed by the sampling collection, the calibrated equipments and the laboratory analyses, is carried out following the CETESB's methodology and ISO 17025 requirements.

Dioxins and Furans from Stack Emissions Monitoring

The beginning of the dioxins and furans emission monitoring from stationary sources in Sao Paulo State coincided with the implementation of hazardous waste incinerators in 1990's decade. CETESB led this work by studying the background of the method for sampling and analysis of dioxins and furans USEPA Method 23 from the stack.

At that time, every owner of a hazardous waste incinerator, medical waste incinerator, coprocessing furnaces and boilers, thermal treatment of waste and crematoria had the obligation to make the necessary assessments to execute a trial burn test. All tests are supervised by CETESB's technical team to ensure the fulfillment of all requirements for collection, preservation and quality of the sample.

The owner have the obligation to monitor, among others, hexachlorobenzene and dioxins and furans every two years. Other is subject to biennial monitoring dioxins and furans depending on the specific characteristics of waste for which the furnace has the aim to destroy. Moreover, each six months, the parameters particulate matter and nitrogen oxides are monitored



There should be a "blank field" for each collection held in the effluent gas, as outlined in USEPA method 23. Volatile organic compounds (VOST) should be collected into a "blank field" (resin + Tenax Tenax / Charcoal) for each collection. For collection of semi-volatile organic compounds (Semi-VOST) is not required to collect the blank field

In the State of São Paulo, Installation License establishes of 0.14 ng/Nm³, dry basis and 7% oxygen, expressed as 2,3,7,8 TCDD (Tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxins). For the coprocessor waste in cement kilns to produce clinker, in Sao Paulo State Standard CETESB P4.263 December 2003, sets the standard for issuing ng/Nm³ 0.1, dry basis at 11% oxygen, expressed as 2,3,7,8 TCDD (Tetrachlorodibenzo-p dioxins)

For boilers and furnaces for burning of hazardous industrial waste it is used the same criteria established in legislation for industrial waste incinerators, considering the location of the source and characteristics of the residue used.

At year end 2009, the State Secretariat of Environment of São Paulo, publishes SMA-079 RESOLUTION OF 04 NOVEMBER 2009, where he established the guidelines and conditions for operation and licensing of activity thermal treatment of municipal solid waste and sludge treatment plants in water or sewage Energy Recovery Plants - URE.

