

AIR FILTRATION AND SCRUBBING

PRACTICE INTRODUCTION

USDA, Natural Resources Conservation Service—Practice Code 371



DESCRIPTION

An air filtration or scrubbing system is installed to reduce emissions of air contaminants from a structure via interception and/or collection.

PRACTICE INFORMATION

An air filtration or scrubbing system controls gaseous and/or particulate matter emissions from ventilated structures by inertial collection, filtration, electrostatic collection, adsorption, scrubbing, and/or bioremoval. Specifically, an air filtration or scrubbing system can be used to manage emissions of:

- Directly-emitted particulate matter (i.e., dust)
- Volatile organic compounds (VOCs)
- Ammonia
- Odorous sulfur compounds
- Methane

Design criteria for this practice include airflow characteristics, concentration and characteristics of contaminant(s) to be treated, expected efficiency of the system, collection and disposal for removed contaminant(s), and others. An operation and maintenance plan is developed specifically for each system.

COMMON ASSOCIATED PRACTICES

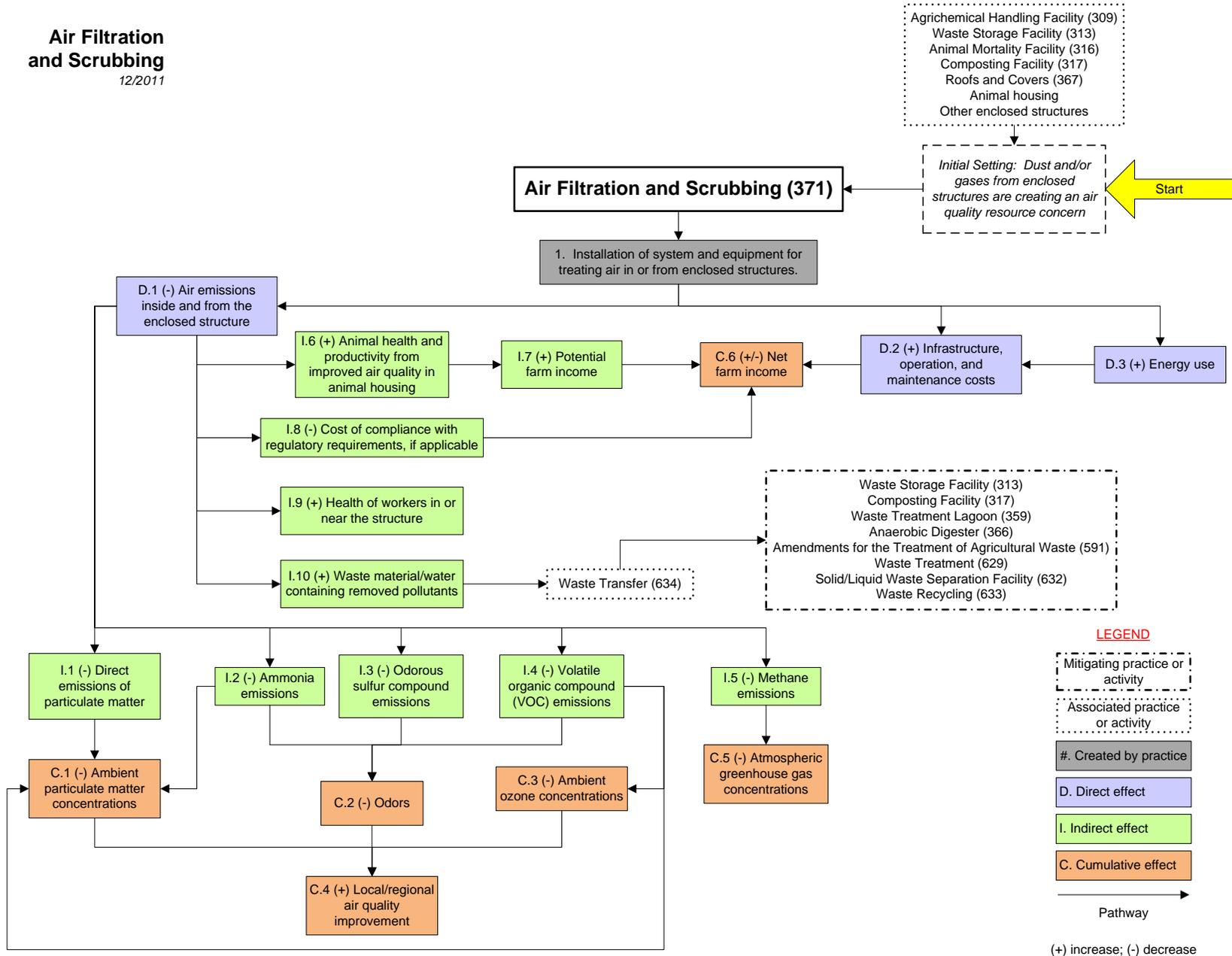
Air Filtration and Scrubbing is commonly applied as part of a Conservation Management System with Agrichemical Handling Facility (309), Waste Storage Facility (313), Animal Mortality Facility (316), Composting Facility (317), Roofs and Covers (367), and other practices.

For further information, refer to the practice standard in the local Field Office Technical Guide and associated practice specifications.

The following page identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowner and are presumed to have been obtained. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.

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The diagram above identifies the effects expected to occur when this practice is applied according to NRCS practice standards and specifications. These effects are subjective and somewhat dependent on variables such as climate, terrain, soil, etc. All appropriate local, State, Tribal, and Federal permits and approvals are the responsibility of the landowners and are presumed to have been obtained. All income changes are partially dependent upon market fluctuations which are independent of the conservation practices. Users are cautioned that these effects are estimates that may or may not apply to a specific site.