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CHAPTER 7 COMPETITIVE MARKETING FOR PROVIDERS OF HISTORIC POWER PLANNING 61 Chapter 7 Competitive Marketing for Providers of Power System Planning 60 By C Murphy. Sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions are generated by industrial processes such as the combustion of coal, oil, or gas to produce power and steel. Emissions from mobile sources are generated as a byproduct of driving, such as the emissions from tailpipe exhaust and diesel exhaust. Other mobile sources include agricultural machinery, especially agricultural combines and balers; industrial vehicles, including tractors and trucks; and on-road equipment, such as lawn mowers and excavators. Emissions from certain types of equipment (machinery, equipment, and equipment components) are measured separately to avoid double counting. Some combustion processes, such as coal or coke, are more common than others, but they may all be included in a composite. Emissions data are often collected by industrial sources at plants. Some states require industrial sources to report information about air emissions. Separate monitoring systems are often used to measure SO₂, NO_x, and total volatile organic compound (TVOC) emissions from mobile sources, such as diesel engines, depending on the type of vehicle and its emissions performance requirements. Monitoring systems that can measure these three pollutants must be designed to take into account the unique challenges of NO_x and TVOC emissions and not to underestimate the SO₂ emissions. For example, certain technologies for diesel engines may lead to air pollution in the form of NO_x emissions but not necessarily SO₂ emissions. All emissions data must be gathered, combined, and presented in a manner that makes it easy to assess trends over time. This requires certain guidelines on how to measure and compare emissions data. Emissions from agricultural equipment also need to be distinguished from emissions from mobile sources because agricultural equipment generates emissions on a wide scale and can contribute significantly to total emissions. Emissions from agriculture include plant or animal agricultural practices. Emissions from the water treatment and wastewater treatment industries also need to be distinguished from emissions from power and heat generation industries because of the differences in the way energy is generated and emissions are regulated. In addition, emissions from large industrial sites, such as fertilizer plants, need to be distinguished from emissions from the production of electricity for the community. Emissions from all these industries are different, and it is important to distinguish the measurements and trends in each, so that, for example, there are no emissions reports in the power and heat generation industry that 2d92ce491b