

Petroleum Refinery Hazardous Emissions

Paul T E Cusack

BScE, DULE 23 Park Ave. Saint John, NB E2J 1R2 Canada.

*Corresponding author

Paul T E Cusack, BScE, DULE 23 Park Ave. Saint John, NB E2J 1R2 Canada.

Submitted: 26 Aug 2021; Accepted: 15 Sep 2021; Published: 22 Sep 2021

Citation: Paul T E Cusack (2021) Petroleum Refinery Hazardous Emissions. *Toxi App Phar Insig* 4: 36-38.

Abstract

Oil Refineries are known to pollute the air with their emissions, besides polluting water with their effluent. In this paper we consider the main chemicals that are in atmospheric pollution from refineries. We see that the toxin hydrogen peroxide results that has been shown to cause cancer and nervous system diseases. The same techniques can be used on other emitters such as pulp mills and power plants.

Keywords: Petroleum Refineries; Atmospheric Pollution; Organic Chemicals; At Math.

Introduction

Petroleum Refineries process raw crude oil into 3 categories of products: They have atmospheric pollution. For each ton of crude processed in CPCL, the emissions are according to Table 1. They also exhaust VOC's, Toxic Organics & Heavy metals, Carcinogenic Dangerous dust that causes disabling lung disease. (Asthma.)

1. Fuel products
2. Nonfuel products (asphalt)
3. Petrochemicals

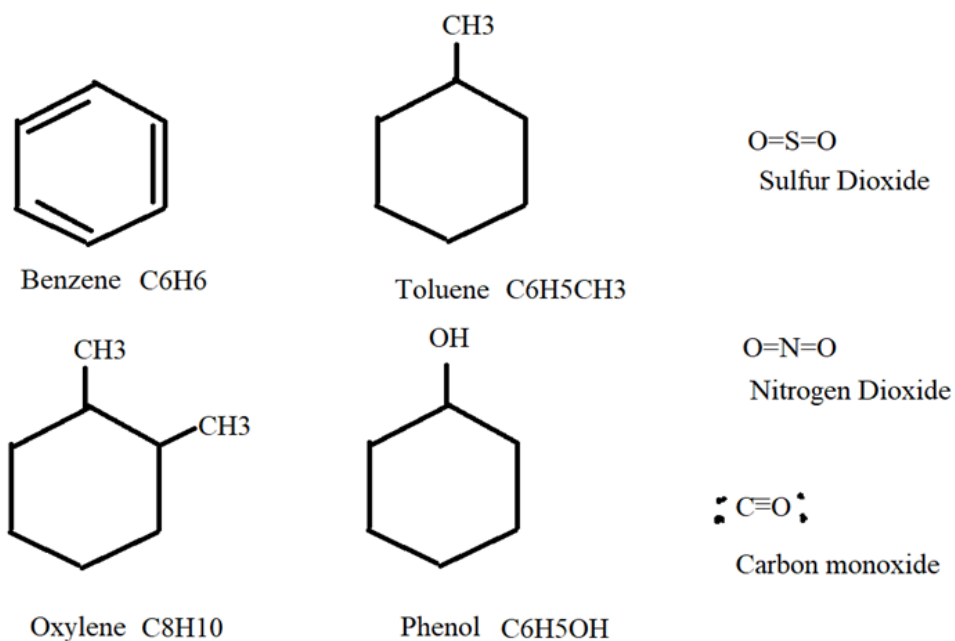


Figure 1: Oil Refinery Exhaust

Table 1

Exhaust	Molar mass (g/mol)	Exhaust per ton of crude	Moles
SO2	64.07	40(10 ⁻⁶)	1.60175
NO2	46.01	450 (10 ⁻⁶)	0.1022
CO	28.01	180(10 ⁻⁶)	0.1556
C6H6	78.11	80 mg/l	97.637
C6H5CH3	92.14	0.35 kg	0.263
C8H10	106.165	1.4 kg	0.07583
C6H5OH	94.11	300 mg/L	0.3137
			0.1555 moles

$0.1555 \times 1/7 = 0.0222 = 2/9 = E/c^2 = M$

$PE = Mc^2 = 2/9(9) = 2$

$E = 2 \quad E = 1/t = 2 = 1/t$

$t_{min} = 1/2 \Rightarrow GMP$

$E = y = 2 = 2/1 = \Delta y / \Delta x = \text{slope } m \text{ of the Golden Mean Triangle}$

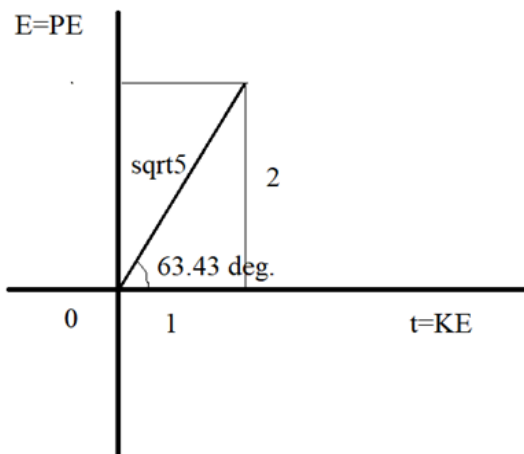


Figure 2: Golden Mean Triangle

$t^2 - t - 1 = E = 2$

$t = 2.3027; 1.3027$

$M = \ln t = \ln 2.3027 = 3.1367 = C_6H_5OH \text{ Toluene}$

$CO = 0.1555 \text{ mol}$

$1/0.1555 = 6.428 \times 7 = 45$

$45/360 = 0.125 = E_{min}$

$45 = 1/0.222 = 9/2 = c^2/E = 1/M$

$M = 0.1555 = \ln t$

$t = 1.168 = \text{Mass of the periodic Table of the elements}$

$1/0.1555 = 6.428 \times 7 = 45$

$45^\circ/360^\circ = 0.125 = E_{min}/(-10)$

$45 = 1/0.222 = 9/2 = c^2/E = 1/M$

$M = 0.1555 = \ln t$

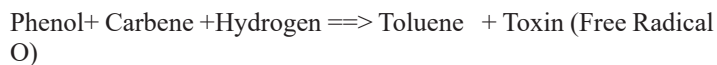
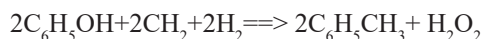
$t = 1.168 = \text{Mass of the Periodic Table of the elements}$

$t^2 - t - 1 = E$

$(116.8) - (116.8) - 1 = 1352 \sim 1350 = \text{Telescopic}$

$TE = 1.5Mc^2$
 $= 1.5(M) (2.99792458)^2$
 $= 13.52 M$
 $= 13.52(116.8)$
 $= 1.4197 \sim \sqrt{2}$

$\sin 45^\circ + \cos 45^\circ = 2/\sqrt{2} = \sqrt{2}$

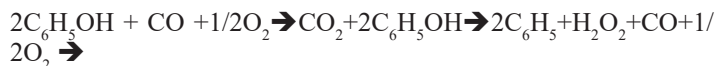


Clairnaut Differential Equation

$y'' - y = 0$

slope $m = y/1 = y'' = 2$

$t^2 - t - 1 = E$
 $2t - 1 = dE/dt$
 $2 = d^2E/dt^2$



oxide→



Conclusion

AT Math is another tool that can be used to discern disease such as cancer and nervous system diseases.

References

1. Haridoss S (2017) Effect of Air Pollutants and Its Emission Control Strategies in Petroleum Refineries. *Journal of Industrial Pollution Control* 33: 1019-1023.
2. Paul TE C (2018) Hydrogen Peroxide and Cancer. *Open Acc J Oncol Med* 2: 139-140.
3. Paul TE Cusack (2020) Sugar and Ecoli: Diseases of the Nervous System. *Journal of Brain and Neurological Disorders* 2(1).

Copyright: ©2021 Paul T E Cusack. This is an open-access article distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License, which permits unrestricted use, distribution, and reproduction in any medium, provided the original author and source are credited.