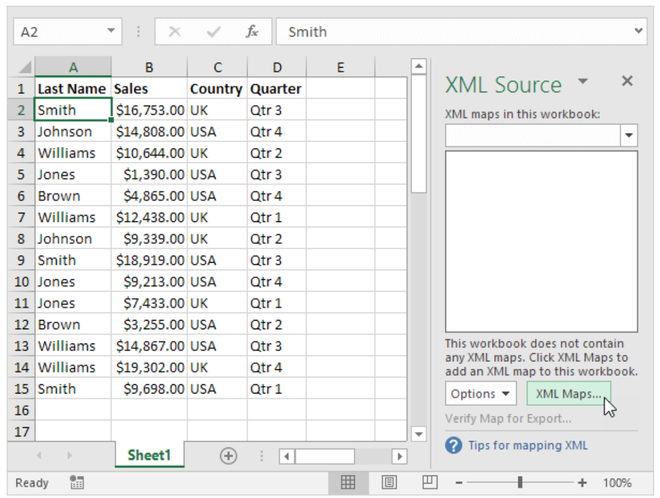

DOWNLOAD: https://byltly.com/2iod6y

Development AERMOD has been developed by SEARCH, an environmental and professional services organization, and the University of California at Berkeley. SEARCH and UC Berkeley have collaborated with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) since the 1990s, in an effort to address the lack of air dispersion models that are responsive to current regulatory requirements. AERMOD was selected as a U.S. EPA-sponsored effort, and is the only air dispersion modeling software package to have this designation. AERMOD uses the same set of EPA required inputs as the EPA regulatory air dispersion models (e.g., the default-1-hour model (D-1) and default-4-hour model (D-4)), in addition to other optional inputs, to make its calculations. Therefore, AERMOD's users can input default model parameters for the D-1 or D-4, or any other EPA regulatory model, and run AERMOD with the same user interface and display formats that their EPA-recommended regulatory model would use. AERMOD's design allows it to be used as a stand-alone tool, or integrated into other software packages, such as air quality models, GIS, and web-based GIS services. Features The AERMOD Model incorporates a number of unique features, including: Integrated Stand-alone or Map-based modeling, with optional GIS-based data inputs Thousands of air pollution sources Population-weighted point and continuous emissions sources Real-time data updates for continuous monitoring sources Hundreds of land use types Unlimited number of time steps and output dates Daily and long-term model outputs Peak-hour calculations Compatible with U.S. EPA D-1 and D-4 and other EPA-recommended regulatory models. The AERMOD database stores and manages thousands of land use types, air pollution sources, continuous and point emissions sources, and population-weighted datasets. The AERMOD Model provides access to hundreds of emissions databases and associated weather and air quality monitoring data sources, including CARB's primary monitoring database. These databases cover a broad range of emissions sources and types, including: Domestic and international ambient, stack, and fugitive emissions. Municipal and industrial point and continuous sources. Point sources that occur due to wastewater discharges. References External links Category 82157476af