



# THE BUYER'S GUIDE TO LOW EMISSION BURNERS

## HOW TO CHOOSE THE RIGHT SYSTEM FOR YOUR FACILITY'S EMISSION REDUCTION GOALS

If you're tasked with reducing emissions at your facility, you're likely facing a combination of regulatory deadlines, internal sustainability targets, and rising fuel costs. But "low emissions" can mean a number of different things depending on what industry you're in.

Do you need a system that achieves 30 ppm or 10 ppm NO<sub>x</sub>? What's the difference between "Low NO<sub>x</sub>" and "Ultra-Low NO<sub>x</sub>"? When is CO the primary concern instead of NO<sub>x</sub>? This guide is here to help you answer these questions and more.

With more than 80 years of experience helping industrial facilities across the country improve combustion performance and meet emissions goals, we've seen what works — and what causes problems. We created this resource to make it easier to understand your options, select the right solution for your application, and feel confident that your investment will deliver the compliance, sustainability, and operational improvements your facility needs.



## THIS GUIDE HELPS YOU:

- 🔥 Understand the emission targets your application actually needs to meet
- 🔥 Learn the difference between 30 ppm and 10 ppm — and when it matters
- 🔥 Match system types to your operational goals and constraints
- 🔥 Identify what's needed for regulatory compliance vs. internal sustainability targets
- 🔥 Spot hidden cost drivers (not just equipment price tags)
- 🔥 Reduce downtime risks when implementing new systems

Each chapter focuses on a specific category of low-emission solutions, breaking down when each approach makes sense, what tradeoffs are involved, and what implementation looks like. Whether you're retrofitting aging systems, planning a facility expansion, or aligning operations with corporate ESG goals, this guide is designed to give you the clarity and confidence to move forward.

Because when emission reduction isn't optional, your facility needs solutions that actually work — without unnecessary complexity, overengineering, or risk.

# TABLE OF CONTENTS

|                                                       |    |
|-------------------------------------------------------|----|
| <u>UNDERSTANDING EMISSION TERMS AND TARGETS</u>       | 1  |
| <u>LOW NOX BURNERS: THE 30–50 PPM ZONE</u>            | 2  |
| <u>ULTRA-LOW NOX BURNERS: THE 10–20 PPM THRESHOLD</u> | 4  |
| <u>LOW CO BURNERS</u>                                 | 6  |
| <u>LOW CO<sub>2</sub> / CARBON FOOTPRINT</u>          | 8  |
| <u>RETROFITTING FOR HYDROGEN</u>                      | 10 |



# UNDERSTANDING EMISSION TERMS AND TARGETS

Before you can select the right low-emission burner, it’s critical to understand the terminology used by manufacturers, regulators, and sustainability teams. The same words — like low, ultra-low, or carbon footprint — can mean very different things depending on the application, industry, or governing body.

This section gives you a quick-reference guide to key emission terms, what they mean, and how to interpret them in context. Use this chart to align your internal goals and compliance requirements with the right burner category.

## KEY EMISSION TERMS AND DEFINITIONS

| TERM                             | DEFINITION                                                                                                                                                                     | TYPICAL TARGET RANGE                                                               | WHEN IT MATTERS MOST                                                       |
|----------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Low NOx                          | Burners designed to emit lower levels of nitrogen oxides (NOx) through precise combustion controls and excess air management.                                                  | ~30–50 ppm (corrected to 3% O <sub>2</sub> )                                       | General compliance and sustainability goals; varies by region/industry.    |
| Ultra-Low NOx (ULN)              | Advanced burner systems using staged combustion, flue gas recirculation, or specialized mixing technologies to minimize NOx even further.                                      | ~10–20 ppm (corrected to 3% O <sub>2</sub> )                                       | Required in areas with stricter air quality regs (e.g. CA, TX, urban).     |
| CO (Carbon Monoxide)             | Toxic byproduct of incomplete combustion. CO levels must be minimized, especially when exhaust is vented near occupied spaces.                                                 | Typically <100 ppm; target <10 ppm in occupied spaces                              | Make-up air units, direct-fired air heating, safety-critical applications. |
| CO <sub>2</sub> (Carbon Dioxide) | A greenhouse gas regulated under broader carbon reduction or sustainability frameworks. Burners don't emit CO <sub>2</sub> directly — it's tied to fuel usage.                 | No specific ppm target; focus is on total fuel use / carbon footprint              | Corporate ESG goals, decarbonization initiatives, carbon reporting.        |
| ppm (Parts Per Million)          | Unit of measurement for gas concentration in exhaust. Often reported “corrected to 3% O <sub>2</sub> ” to normalize values across varying oxygen levels.                       | Varies by pollutant and regulation                                                 | Standard metric for NOx and CO reporting and comparison.                   |
| Corrected to 3% O <sub>2</sub>   | A normalization method to account for varying excess air in combustion. Ensures apples-to-apples emissions comparisons.                                                        | Applied to NOx/CO ppm ratings                                                      | Regulatory reporting, permit compliance.                                   |
| Hydrogen-Ready                   | Equipment that can handle full or partial hydrogen fuel blends, with design features to manage hydrogen's flame properties and safety concerns.                                | Typically defined by fuel blend (e.g., 20% H <sub>2</sub> or 100% H <sub>2</sub> ) | Futureproofing, low-carbon fuels, pilot programs, energy transition plans. |
| Carbon Footprint                 | Total greenhouse gas emissions associated with a system, typically measured in CO <sub>2</sub> equivalents (CO <sub>2</sub> e), including fuel type, controls, and efficiency. | Varies by organization and ESG framework                                           | Corporate reporting, Scope 1 emission reduction efforts.                   |

### A NOTE ON COMPLIANCE TARGETS

NOx and CO limits are often dictated by local air districts, permitting bodies, or corporate compliance standards. For example, a facility in Denver may have very different permitted NOx levels than a similar one in rural Missouri. If you're unsure of your target, BDC can help interpret permit language and emission reporting requirements.

# LOW NOX BURNERS: THE 30–50 PPM ZONE

For many facilities, achieving “low emissions” means targeting a NOx level in the range of 30 to 50 ppm, corrected to 3% O<sub>2</sub>. These are the most common burner systems in industrial environments where compliance with local regulations or internal sustainability goals is required—but ultra-stringent air quality standards are not.

## WHEN LOW NOX IS THE RIGHT FIT

Low NOx burners are often sufficient for facilities that:

- 🔥 Are located in a region that has city or state NOx requirements for new burner installations.
- 🔥 Have sustainability or ESG goals, but no mandate to reach ultra-low levels
- 🔥 Want to reduce their environmental impact without major system overhauls
- 🔥 Need reliable performance with flexible fuel and temperature needs

This emissions class offers a balance between improved environmental performance and manageable system complexity and cost.

## TYPICAL APPLICATIONS

Low NOx burners are commonly used in:

- 🔥 Ovens and dryers in food, textiles, and paint finishing
- 🔥 Indirect air heating systems
- 🔥 Furnaces and kilns where temperatures exceed 1000°F
- 🔥 Process heaters, oxidizers, and incinerators

These systems are flexible enough to work across a wide range of industries and thermal applications.

## TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW: HOW LOW NOX IS ACHIEVED

Low NOx burners reduce emissions through techniques like:

- 🔥 Lean premix or nozzle-mix combustion
- 🔥 Controlled excess air operation
- 🔥 High-resolution air/fuel ratio controls
- 🔥 Strategic burner geometry to prevent hot spots and reduce flame temperature

BDC integrates these burners with Honeywell Slate or Smartlink control systems to fine-tune air/gas mixing and manage emissions dynamically across different operating conditions.

## EXAMPLE BURNER SYSTEMS

| BURNER                 | CAPACITY RANGE              | TURNDOWN        | MAX TEMP           | FUEL TYPE                    | KEY APPLICATIONS                                           |
|------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------|--------------------|------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| Honeywell Kinedizer LE | 540,000 to 75,000,000 BTU/h | Up to 20:1      | 2000°F             | Natural gas, propane         | Air heating, oxidizers, kilns, furnaces                    |
| Honeywell Ovenpak LE   | 500,000 to 10,000,000 BTU/h | 25:1 to 100:1   | 1000°F             | Natural gas, propane, butane | Drying ovens, incinerators, food/baking lines              |
| Honeywell Linnox LE    | 90,000 to 2,700,000 BTU/h   | 8:1 or 10:1     | 1470°F             | Natural gas                  | Line burners for HVAC, textiles, paper, building materials |
| Honeywell Ecomax LE    | 136,000 to 378,000 BTU/h    | ON/OFF or Hi/Lo | 1560°F (switching) | Natural gas                  | Indirect radiant tube heating, self-recuperative systems   |

NOTE: Actual emissions levels and system performance may vary by application, load conditions, and configuration. BDC can assist in system sizing and emissions testing as needed.

# COST AND IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

Low NOx systems are generally more affordable to install and maintain than ultra-low NOx solutions. They also offer:

-  Wider fuel compatibility
-  Fewer tuning and maintenance challenges
-  Lower upfront investment in control architecture
-  Greater flexibility for future upgrades or add-ons

For facilities in moderate regulatory environments, this class of burners delivers a strong ROI—especially when paired with efficient controls and preventive service plans.

# ULTRA-LOW NOX BURNERS: THE 10–20 PPM THRESHOLD

If you're operating in a region with strict air quality regulations — or you're working toward ambitious internal carbon and air pollution targets — “Low NOx” may not be low enough. That's where Ultra-Low NOx (ULN) burners come in.

These systems are designed to meet emissions targets as low as 10–20 ppm, corrected to 3% O<sub>2</sub>. While they require more advanced controls and tighter system design, they're essential in regions with stringent NOx permit levels — particularly areas governed by South Coast AQMD (SCAQMD) Rule 1146.2, which established a 20 ppm NOx limit for new industrial equipment installations. Similar requirements are spreading to other air districts in California, Colorado, Utah, and beyond.

## WHEN ULTRA-LOW NOX IS THE RIGHT FIT

Ultra-Low NOx burners are typically required or recommended when:

-  Your facility is located in a non-attainment zone or low-emissions corridor
-  Local permitting requires emissions  $\leq 20$  ppm NOx
-  You're futureproofing a new system against tightening regulations
-  Your corporate sustainability team has set aggressive air quality benchmarks

These systems are a must in certain environments — and a smart strategic choice in others.

## WHAT MAKES THESE SYSTEMS DIFFERENT?

ULN burners use more advanced combustion and control strategies than standard Low NOx systems. These include:

-  Staged combustion: Separates the flame into zones to reduce peak flame temperatures (a key driver of NOx formation)
-  Flue gas recirculation (FGR): Reuses cooled combustion gases to lower flame temps and dilute oxygen
-  High-precision air/gas mixing with sensors and feedback controls
-  Special burner geometry to control flame shape, velocity, and residence time

The goal is to reduce NOx without relying on excess air, which can hurt efficiency and lead to higher fuel usage.

## EXAMPLE BURNER SYSTEMS

| BURNER                        | CAPACITY RANGE            | TURNDOWN         | MAX TEMP | FUEL TYPE                    | KEY APPLICATIONS                                                  |
|-------------------------------|---------------------------|------------------|----------|------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Honeywell Staged Kinedizer LE | Up to 10 MBtu/h           | Staged           | 2,000°F  | Natural gas                  | Advanced staged mixing; ultra-low NOx with low excess air         |
| Honeywell M-Pakt              | 0.4 to 8.5 MBtu/h         | 5:1 to 13:1      | 1000°F   | Natural gas                  | For ovens, incinerators, finishing lines; tight emissions control |
| Honeywell Furnox              | 25,000 to 2,000,000 BTU/h | 10:1             | 2800°F   | Natural gas, propane, butane | Compact, robust, ultra-low NOx at high temps                      |
| Honeywell Triox               | 4,200 to 27,000 kBTU/h    | Invisiflame tech | Variable | Natural gas                  | Patented Invisiflame mode; direct spark/pilot ignition            |

## INSTALLATION AND OPERATIONAL CONSIDERATIONS

Because ULN systems are more sensitive and complex than standard burners, implementation requires:

-  Careful system sizing and burner-to-furnace matching
-  Integration with high-resolution flow control and combustion monitoring
-  More involved commissioning, tuning, and ongoing performance validation
-  Proactive service planning to avoid drift from permitted levels

BDC supports ULN customers not just with equipment, but with full lifecycle engineering, integration, and testing support to ensure long-term compliance and performance.

## INVESTMENT CONSIDERATIONS

ULN systems are more capital- and labor-intensive than Low NOx systems, but the trade-off is:

-  Guaranteed compliance in regulated areas
-  Improved public reporting and sustainability metrics
-  Reduced regulatory risk and fewer permitting hurdles
-  Competitive advantage in supply chains that value environmental performance

In short: If you need to hit the 10–20 ppm threshold, the right system will pay off — as long as it’s sized and supported correctly.

# LOW CO BURNERS

While most emissions discussions focus on NOx or carbon footprint, carbon monoxide (CO) deserves its own spotlight — especially when burner exhaust could reach occupied spaces. CO is a byproduct of incomplete combustion and can pose serious safety risks even at relatively low levels.

That's why certain applications demand ultra-clean, low CO burner systems—and why this emissions class is a non-negotiable for many facility managers, building engineers, and safety teams.

## WHEN LOW CO IS THE RIGHT FIT

CO emissions become the top priority when:

-  Burner exhaust enters or recirculates into occupied areas (e.g., make-up air systems)
-  Direct-fired air heating is used in commercial or industrial buildings
-  You're subject to indoor air quality standards or health/safety permitting
-  Workers or products could be exposed to combustion byproducts during operation

These applications may not have ultra-low NOx requirements—but CO emissions must be minimized to ensure health and safety.

## TYPICAL USE CASES

-  Direct-fired make-up air units in manufacturing, warehousing, or food processing
-  Air heating systems for textile, laundry, or paper operations
-  Facilities with limited ducting, where combustion gases are not fully isolated
-  Any building that must meet OSHA, EPA, or local indoor air quality requirements

## TECHNOLOGY OVERVIEW: HOW LOW CO IS ACHIEVED

Low CO burners use a combination of clean-burning design and tight air/fuel ratio control to eliminate incomplete combustion. Key features include:

-  High turndown ratios to maintain stable combustion at low loads
-  Precision gas metering and mixing
-  Low excess air operation tuned for clean burn
-  Direct-fired burner geometry optimized for consistent flame

BDC often pairs these burners with control systems like Smartlink DS or MRV to fine-tune combustion under variable load conditions.

## EXAMPLE BURNER SYSTEM

| BURNER                    | CAPACITY RANGE           | TURNDOWN   | MAX TEMP | FUEL TYPE            | KEY APPLICATIONS                                    |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------|----------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------|
| Honeywell NPLE Lineburner | Up to 1,000,000 BTU/h/ft | Up to 30:1 | 1000°F   | Natural gas, propane | Direct-fired make-up air units, process air heating |

This burner is specifically designed for applications where people are in or near the airflow path. With high turndown and stable low-level firing, it keeps CO emissions safely below standard thresholds.

## WHAT TO CONSIDER WHEN CHOOSING A LOW CO SYSTEM

- 🔥 Application Design: Know whether your airflow system mixes combustion gases with ventilation air
- 🔥 Compliance Standards: Verify what CO thresholds apply (e.g., 9 ppm average for OSHA indoor spaces)
- 🔥 Monitoring: Consider installing CO sensors to provide real-time performance feedback
- 🔥 Controls: Invest in a reliable control system that can adapt to load shifts and maintain stable burn

In CO-sensitive applications, even small performance drift can have significant consequences. BDC's service team helps facilities implement best practices in setup, tuning, and monitoring to ensure long-term safety.



# LOW CO<sub>2</sub> / CARBON FOOTPRINT

Reducing carbon dioxide (CO<sub>2</sub>) emissions is less about what comes out of your burner — and more about how efficiently it runs. Every BTU of fuel consumed generates CO<sub>2</sub>, so the more efficiently your system operates, the lower your carbon footprint.

Burners marketed as “low carbon” or “energy efficient” don’t necessarily reduce CO<sub>2</sub> directly, but they help you use less fuel to achieve the same output — and that makes a measurable impact, especially at scale.

## WHEN CO<sub>2</sub> REDUCTION IS A PRIORITY

Carbon footprint reduction becomes a major consideration when:

- 🔥 Your organization has corporate sustainability or ESG goals
- 🔥 You’re required to report Scope 1 emissions or meet internal KPIs
- 🔥 You’re pursuing utility or government efficiency incentives or rebates
- 🔥 You want to reduce operating costs while improving environmental performance
- 🔥 You’re preparing for future carbon pricing, taxes, or offset programs

In many industries, reducing fuel consumption is the clearest—and fastest—path to hitting carbon reduction targets.

## STRATEGIES FOR LOWERING CARBON EMISSIONS

BDC helps customers reduce their carbon footprint using a combination of burner and control system upgrades, operational strategies, and smart monitoring tools. Key approaches include:

- 🔥 High-efficiency burner selection: Choosing burners with optimized flame geometry, heat transfer characteristics, and stable combustion at low excess air levels
- 🔥 Control system integration: Using systems like Smartfire, MRV, or Smartlink DS to tightly control air/fuel ratios and adapt to load changes
- 🔥 Combustion tuning and optimization: Regular testing, tuning, and adjusting firing parameters to maintain peak efficiency
- 🔥 Heat recovery integration: Pairing burners with recuperators, economizers, or regenerative systems to reclaim waste heat
- 🔥 Data-driven operation: Using emissions and performance monitoring to identify and correct inefficiencies over time under variable load conditions.

## EXAMPLE BURNER + CONTROLS COMBO

| BURNER                        | CONTROL SYSTEM                          | FUNCTION                                                                               |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Honeywell Staged Kinedizer LE | Smartfire Mass Flow air-fuel control    | Maintains emissions and fuel efficiency over entire range of burner                    |
| Honeywell OvenPak LE          | Slate + (2) Slate Actuators             | Independent air & fuel actuators to keep excess air to a minimum from low to high fire |
| Honeywell ThermJet            | Ratio Regulator + Smartlink DS Actuator | High resolution actuator to tune burner on-ratio                                       |

## CARBON FOOTPRINT: FUEL EFFICIENCY = EMISSIONS REDUCTION

| Fuel Type        | Approx. CO <sub>2</sub> Emissions (lbs per MMBtu) |
|------------------|---------------------------------------------------|
| Natural Gas      | 117                                               |
| Propane          | 139                                               |
| Fuel Oil (No. 2) | 161                                               |
| Hydrogen         | 0                                                 |



SOURCE: Carbon Dioxide Emissions Coefficients by Fuel, U.S. Energy Information Administration (EIA)

Reducing the amount of fuel you use directly reduces your CO<sub>2</sub> output. If your facility is being measured on “carbon intensity” or tracking Scope 1 emissions, burner and control efficiency upgrades can deliver major gains without waiting on fuel switching or electrification.

# RETROFITTING FOR HYDROGEN

Hydrogen is being talked about everywhere — from energy conferences to government policy documents. And while the industrial combustion sector is just beginning to see practical adoption, it's clear that hydrogen-readiness is no longer a theoretical conversation. Forward-looking facilities are already asking: Can our current system handle hydrogen fuel blends?

This section breaks down what hydrogen-readiness actually means, what retrofitting involves, and how to think about your burner system as part of the broader energy transition.

## WHY HYDROGEN?

Hydrogen burns clean — producing zero carbon dioxide when used as a fuel. For that reason, it's gaining momentum as a long-term solution for:

- 🔥 Reducing industrial carbon footprints
- 🔥 Meeting net-zero emissions targets
- 🔥 Complying with future clean fuel regulations
- 🔥 Participating in incentive programs or green fuel pilots

But hydrogen combustion isn't plug-and-play. It requires rethinking system design, materials, and controls.

## WHAT MAKES A SYSTEM HYDROGEN-READY?

A “hydrogen-ready” burner system is designed to accommodate either full hydrogen or a hydrogen-natural gas blend (often up to 20–30% H<sub>2</sub>) without compromising safety, emissions, or flame stability. Key features may include:

- 🔥 Material compatibility: Hydrogen burns hotter and can degrade certain alloys and seals
- 🔥 Flame speed accommodation: H<sub>2</sub> flames burn faster and have different shapes — burner geometry needs to adjust
- 🔥 Leak prevention: Hydrogen molecules are smaller and more prone to escaping through seals or fittings
- 🔥 Controls and sensors: Traditional air/fuel ratio systems may not handle H<sub>2</sub> blends without updated software and hardware
- 🔥 Ignition systems: Hydrogen has a lower ignition energy and wider flammability range, so ignition must be controlled carefully

If your system wasn't built with hydrogen in mind, it likely needs significant modifications.

## COMMON RETROFITTING SCENARIOS

BDC supports multiple hydrogen retrofit pathways based on fuel availability, local policy, and system type:

| SCENARIO                                      | FUEL MIX                            | SYSTEM CHANGES REQUIRED                                         |
|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| Blending pilot ( $\leq 15\%$ H <sub>2</sub> ) | Nat gas + H <sub>2</sub> blend      | Tune burner, review seals, update control logic                 |
| Futureproofing new installation               | Nat gas today, H <sub>2</sub> later | Choose burner with H <sub>2</sub> -rated components and sensors |
| Full hydrogen conversion (planned)            | 100% H <sub>2</sub>                 | Replace burner, controls, piping; full system revalidation      |
| “Hydrogen-ready” R&D programs                 | Test blends at intervals            | Advanced monitoring, flexible controls, service oversight       |

BDC can help you assess whether your current burner system is a candidate for modification or replacement — and whether hydrogen makes sense based on your location, utility provider, and goals.

## WHAT TO CONSIDER BEFORE RETROFITTING

-  Fuel supply: Is hydrogen available or on the horizon in your area?
-  Emissions goals: Will switching to hydrogen help meet corporate targets?
-  Safety protocols: Are your operators and maintenance team trained for H<sub>2</sub> handling?
-  Permitting: Hydrogen systems may require special review from local authorities
-  Total cost of ownership: Hydrogen fuel costs and infrastructure are still developing

## A PARTNER IN THE TRANSITION TO HYDROGEN

Working with burner experts can be a key to success for facilities looking to make the transition to hydrogen. At BDC, we support you in assessing your hydrogen readiness — from pilot test sites to equipment spec consultation. While full hydrogen conversions are still rare, we help facilities make practical, phased decisions about where and how hydrogen fits into their long-term combustion strategy.

# HYBRID HEATING: A PRACTICAL PATH TO LOWER EMISSIONS

Not every facility can flip a switch to hydrogen or go fully electric overnight. That's why Honeywell hybrid heating — combining gas-fired burners with electric heating elements — is emerging as a practical middle ground for emissions reduction and operational flexibility.

## HOW HYBRID SYSTEMS WORK

Honeywell hybrid heating uses the strengths of two energy sources:

- 🔥 Gas burners provide rapid heat-up and high-temperature capability when energy demand peaks
- 🔥 Electric elements maintain steady operating temperatures with zero on-site emissions
- 🔥 Smart controls automatically switch between sources based on temperature needs, utility rates, and emissions targets

This approach delivers faster startup times than electric-only systems while significantly reducing gas consumption during steady-state operation.

## WHEN HYBRID HEATING MAKES SENSE

Hybrid systems are particularly valuable for facilities that:

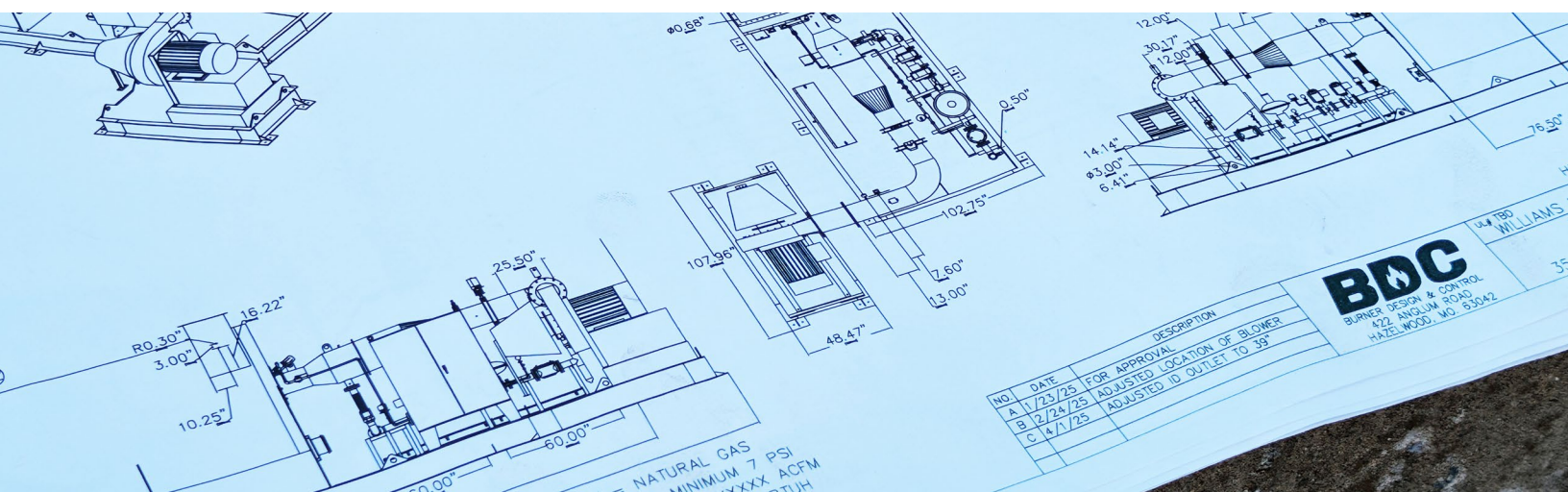
- 🔥 Face pressure to reduce emissions but can't justify full electrification
- 🔥 Experience variable utility rates and want to optimize energy costs
- 🔥 Need to maintain production while transitioning to cleaner energy
- 🔥 Want to future-proof their systems for evolving regulations
- 🔥 Operate furnaces or ovens where electric-only isn't feasible



## REAL-WORLD BENEFITS

BDC has engineered hybrid electric/gas systems that help facilities:

- 🔥 Reduce carbon emissions by 30-50% during normal operation
- 🔥 Cut fuel costs by switching to electric during off-peak hours
- 🔥 Maintain flexibility to run gas-only during peak electric rates
- 🔥 Support ESG initiatives with measurable emissions reductions
- 🔥 Preserve performance without sacrificing heat-up times or temperature uniformity



## IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

Converting to Honeywell hybrid heating requires:

- 🔥 Electrical infrastructure assessment and potential upgrades
- 🔥 Integration of dual control systems
- 🔥 Proper sizing of both gas and electric components
- 🔥 Operator training on mode switching and optimization

When it comes to reducing emissions, there's no one-size-fits-all solution. The right system for your facility requires balancing emissions targets with safety, efficiency, fuel flexibility, and long-term performance.

Whether you're aiming for 30 ppm NOx, under 10 ppm CO in occupied spaces, or reducing your carbon footprint through better efficiency, your burner system is a central part of that strategy.

# NEED HELP WITH YOUR BURNER STRATEGY?

Every facility is different. Whether you're sorting through compliance requirements, planning a retrofit, or just trying to get clear on your options, we're here to help.

Schedule a burner consultation with BDC and get tailored recommendations based on your emissions goals, equipment, and budget.

**SCHEDULE  
A BURNER  
CONSULTATION**  
[gobdc.com](http://gobdc.com)

