



State of Oregon Department of Environmental Quality

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Attachments

EDITORIAL NOTE: At 79 FR 11257, Feb. 27, 2014, Figure 1-2 was added to part 60, appendix A-1, method 1, section 17. However, this amendment could not be performed because Figure 1-2 already existed.

APPENDIX A-2 TO PART 60—TEST
METHODS 2G THROUGH 3C

Method 2G—Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate With Two-Dimensional Probes

Method 2H—Determination of Stack Gas Velocity Taking Into Account Velocity Decay Near the Stack Wall

Method 3—Gas analysis for the determination of dry molecular weight

Method 3A—Determination of Oxygen and Carbon Dioxide Concentrations in Emissions From Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure)

Method 3B—Gas analysis for the determination of emission rate correction factor or excess air

Method 3C—Determination of carbon dioxide, methane, nitrogen, and oxygen from stationary sources

The test methods in this appendix are referred to in §60.8 (Performance Tests) and §60.11 (Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements) of 40 CFR part 60, subpart A (General Provisions). Specific uses of these test methods are described in the standards of performance contained in the subparts, beginning with Subpart D.

Within each standard of performance, a section title “Test Methods and Procedures” is provided to: (1) Identify the test methods to be used as reference methods to the facility subject to the respective standard and (2) identify any special instructions or conditions to be followed when applying a method to the respective facility. Such instructions (for example, establish sampling rates, volumes, or temperatures) are to be used either in addition to, or as a substitute for procedures in a test method. Similarly, for sources subject to emission monitoring requirements, specific instructions pertaining to any use of a test method as a reference method are provided in the subpart or in Appendix B.

Inclusion of methods in this appendix is not intended as an endorsement or denial of their applicability to sources that are not subject to standards of performance. The methods are potentially applicable to other sources; however, applicability should be confirmed by careful and appropriate evaluation of the conditions prevalent at such sources.

The approach followed in the formulation of the test methods involves specifications for equipment, procedures, and performance. In concept, a performance specification approach would be preferable in all methods because this allows the greatest flexibility to the user. In practice, however, this ap-

proach is impractical in most cases because performance specifications cannot be established. Most of the methods described herein, therefore, involve specific equipment specifications and procedures, and only a few methods in this appendix rely on performance criteria.

Minor changes in the test methods should not necessarily affect the validity of the results and it is recognized that alternative and equivalent methods exist. section 60.8 provides authority for the Administrator to specify or approve (1) equivalent methods, (2) alternative methods, and (3) minor changes in the methodology of the test methods. It should be clearly understood that unless otherwise identified all such methods and changes must have prior approval of the Administrator. An owner employing such methods or deviations from the test methods without obtaining prior approval does so at the risk of subsequent disapproval and retesting with approved methods.

Within the test methods, certain specific equipment or procedures are recognized as being acceptable or potentially acceptable and are specifically identified in the methods. The items identified as acceptable options may be used without approval but must be identified in the test report. The potentially approvable options are cited as “subject to the approval of the Administrator” or as “or equivalent.” Such potentially approvable techniques or alternatives may be used at the discretion of the owner without prior approval. However, detailed descriptions for applying these potentially approvable techniques or alternatives are not provided in the test methods. Also, the potentially approvable options are not necessarily acceptable in all applications. Therefore, an owner electing to use such potentially approvable techniques or alternatives is responsible for: (1) assuring that the techniques or alternatives are in fact applicable and are properly executed; (2) including a written description of the alternative method in the test report (the written method must be clear and must be capable of being performed without additional instruction, and the degree of detail should be similar to the detail contained in the test methods); and (3) providing any rationale or supporting data necessary to show the validity of the alternative in the particular application. Failure to meet these requirements can result in the Administrator’s disapproval of the alternative.

METHOD 2G—DETERMINATION OF STACK GAS VELOCITY AND VOLUMETRIC FLOW RATE WITH TWO-DIMENSIONAL PROBES

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling) essential to its performance. Some material has been incorporated from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, those using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Methods 1, 2, 3 or 3A, and 4.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 This method is applicable for the determination of yaw angle, near-axial velocity, and the volumetric flow rate of a gas stream in a stack or duct using a two-dimensional (2-D) probe.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 A 2-D probe is used to measure the velocity pressure and the yaw angle of the flow velocity vector in a stack or duct. Alternatively, these measurements may be made by operating one of the three-dimensional (3-D) probes described in Method 2F, in yaw determination mode only. From these measurements and a determination of the stack gas density, the average near-axial velocity of the stack gas is calculated. The near-axial velocity accounts for the yaw, but not the pitch, component of flow. The average gas volumetric flow rate in the stack or duct is then determined from the average near-axial velocity.

3.0 Definitions

3.1 *Angle-measuring Device Rotational Offset (R_{ADO})*. The rotational position of an angle-measuring device relative to the reference scribe line, as determined during the pre-test rotational position check described in section 8.3.

3.2 *Calibration Pitot Tube*. The standard (Prandtl type) pitot tube used as a reference when calibrating a probe under this method.

3.3 *Field Test*. A set of measurements conducted at a specific unit or exhaust stack/duct to satisfy the applicable regulation (e.g., a three-run boiler performance test, a single-or multiple-load nine-run relative accuracy test).

3.4 *Full Scale of Pressure-measuring Device*. Full scale refers to the upper limit of the measurement range displayed by the device. For bi-directional pressure gauges, full scale includes the entire pressure range from the lowest negative value to the highest positive value on the pressure scale.

3.5 *Main probe*. Refers to the probe head and that section of probe sheath directly attached to the probe head. The main probe sheath is distinguished from probe exten-

sions, which are sections of sheath added onto the main probe to extend its reach.

3.6 “*May*,” “*Must*,” “*Shall*,” “*Should*,” and the imperative form of verbs.

3.6.1 “*May*” is used to indicate that a provision of this method is optional.

3.6.2 “*Must*,” “*Shall*,” and the imperative form of verbs (such as “record” or “enter”) are used to indicate that a provision of this method is mandatory.

3.6.3 “*Should*” is used to indicate that a provision of this method is not mandatory, but is highly recommended as good practice.

3.7 *Method 1*. Refers to 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, “Method 1—Sample and velocity traverses for stationary sources.”

3.8 *Method 2*. Refers to 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, “Method 2—Determination of stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate (Type S pitot tube).”

3.9 *Method 2F*. Refers to 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, “Method 2F—Determination of stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate with three-dimensional probes.”

3.10 *Near-axial Velocity*. The velocity vector parallel to the axis of the stack or duct that accounts for the yaw angle component of gas flow. The term “near-axial” is used herein to indicate that the velocity and volumetric flow rate results account for the measured yaw angle component of flow at each measurement point.

3.11 *Nominal Velocity*. Refers to a wind tunnel velocity setting that approximates the actual wind tunnel velocity to within ± 1.5 m/sec (± 5 ft/sec).

3.12 *Pitch Angle*. The angle between the axis of the stack or duct and the pitch component of flow, i.e., the component of the total velocity vector in a plane defined by the traverse line and the axis of the stack or duct. (Figure 2G-1 illustrates the “pitch plane.”) From the standpoint of a tester facing a test port in a vertical stack, the pitch component of flow is the vector of flow moving from the center of the stack toward or away from that test port. The pitch angle is the angle described by this pitch component of flow and the vertical axis of the stack.

3.13 *Readability*. For the purposes of this method, readability for an analog measurement device is one half of the smallest scale division. For a digital measurement device, it is the number of decimals displayed by the device.

3.14 *Reference Scribe Line*. A line permanently inscribed on the main probe sheath (in accordance with section 6.1.5.1) to serve as a reference mark for determining yaw angles.

3.15 *Reference Scribe Line Rotational Offset (R_{SLO})*. The rotational position of a probe’s reference scribe line relative to the probe’s yaw-null position, as determined during the yaw angle calibration described in section 10.5.

3.16 *Response Time.* The time required for the measurement system to fully respond to a change from zero differential pressure and ambient temperature to the stable stack or duct pressure and temperature readings at a traverse point.

3.17 *Tested Probe.* A probe that is being calibrated.

3.18 *Three-dimensional (3-D) Probe.* A directional probe used to determine the velocity pressure and the yaw and pitch angles in a flowing gas stream.

3.19 *Two-dimensional (2-D) Probe.* A directional probe used to measure velocity pressure and yaw angle in a flowing gas stream.

3.20 *Traverse Line.* A diameter or axis extending across a stack or duct on which measurements of velocity pressure and flow angles are made.

3.21 *Wind Tunnel Calibration Location.* A point, line, area, or volume within the wind tunnel test section at, along, or within which probes are calibrated. At a particular wind tunnel velocity setting, the average velocity pressures at specified points at, along, or within the calibration location shall vary by no more than 2 percent or 0.3 mm H₂O (0.01 in. H₂O), whichever is less restrictive, from the average velocity pressure at the calibration pitot tube location. Air flow at this location shall be axial, i.e., yaw and pitch angles within $\pm 3^\circ$ of 0° . Compliance with these flow criteria shall be demonstrated by performing the procedures prescribed in sections 10.1.1 and 10.1.2. For circular tunnels, no part of the calibration location may be closer to the tunnel wall than 10.2 cm (4 in.) or 25 percent of the tunnel diameter, whichever is farther from the wall. For elliptical or rectangular tunnels, no part of the calibration location may be closer to the tunnel wall than 10.2 cm (4 in.) or 25 percent of the applicable cross-sectional axis, whichever is farther from the wall.

3.22 *Wind Tunnel with Documented Axial Flow.* A wind tunnel facility documented as meeting the provisions of sections 10.1.1 (velocity pressure cross-check) and 10.1.2 (axial flow verification) using the procedures described in these sections or alternative procedures determined to be technically equivalent.

3.23 *Yaw Angle.* The angle between the axis of the stack or duct and the yaw component of flow, i.e., the component of the total velocity vector in a plane perpendicular to the traverse line at a particular traverse point. (Figure 2G-1 illustrates the "yaw plane.") From the standpoint of a tester facing a test port in a vertical stack, the yaw component of flow is the vector of flow moving to the left or right from the center of the stack as viewed by the tester. (This is sometimes referred to as "vortex flow," i.e., flow around the centerline of a stack or duct.) The yaw angle is the angle described by this yaw component of flow and the vertical axis of the

stack. The algebraic sign convention is illustrated in Figure 2G-2.

3.24 *Yaw Nulling.* A procedure in which a Type-S pitot tube or a 3-D probe is rotated about its axis in a stack or duct until a zero differential pressure reading ("yaw null") is obtained. When a Type S probe is yaw-nulled, the rotational position of its impact port is 90° from the direction of flow in the stack or duct and the ΔP reading is zero. When a 3-D probe is yaw-nulled, its impact pressure port (P_1) faces directly into the direction of flow in the stack or duct and the differential pressure between pressure ports P_2 and P_3 is zero.

4.0 Interferences [Reserved]

5.0 Safety

5.1 This test method may involve hazardous operations and the use of hazardous materials or equipment. This method does not purport to address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish and implement appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations before using this test method.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 *Two-dimensional Probes.* Probes that provide both the velocity pressure and the yaw angle of the flow vector in a stack or duct, as listed in sections 6.1.1 and 6.1.2, qualify for use based on comprehensive wind tunnel and field studies involving both inter- and intra-probe comparisons by multiple test teams. Each 2-D probe shall have a unique identification number or code permanently marked on the main probe sheath. Each probe shall be calibrated prior to use according to the procedures in section 10. Manufacturer-supplied calibration data shall be used as example information only, except when the manufacturer calibrates the probe as specified in section 10 and provides complete documentation.

6.1.1 *Type S (Stausscheibe or reverse type) pitot tube.* This is the same as specified in Method 2, section 2.1, except for the following additional specifications that enable the pitot tube to accurately determine the yaw component of flow. For the purposes of this method, the external diameter of the tubing used to construct the Type S pitot tube (dimension D, in Figure 2-2 of Method 2) shall be no less than 9.5 mm ($3/8$ in.). The pitot tube shall also meet the following alignment specifications. The angles α_1 , α_2 , β_1 , and β_2 , as shown in Method 2, Figure 2-3, shall not exceed $\pm 2^\circ$. The dimensions w and z , shown in Method 2, Figure 2-3 shall not exceed 0.5 mm (0.02 in.).

6.1.1.1 Manual Type S probe. This refers to a Type S probe that is positioned at individual traverse points and yaw nulled manually by an operator.

6.1.1.2 Automated Type S probe. This refers to a system that uses a computer-controlled motorized mechanism to position the Type S pitot head at individual traverse points and perform yaw angle determinations.

6.1.2 Three-dimensional probes used in 2-D mode. A 3-D probe, as specified in sections 6.1.1 through 6.1.3 of Method 2F, may, for the purposes of this method, be used in a two-dimensional mode (i.e., measuring yaw angle, but not pitch angle). When the 3-D probe is used as a 2-D probe, only the velocity pressure and yaw-null pressure are obtained using the pressure taps referred to as P_1 , P_2 , and P_3 . The differential pressure P_1-P_2 is a function of total velocity and corresponds to the ΔP obtained using the Type S probe. The differential pressure P_2-P_3 is used to yaw null the probe and determine the yaw angle. The differential pressure P_4-P_5 , which is a function of pitch angle, is not measured when the 3-D probe is used in 2-D mode.

6.1.3 Other probes. [Reserved]

6.1.4 Probe sheath. The probe shaft shall include an outer sheath to: (1) provide a surface for inscribing a permanent reference scribe line, (2) accommodate attachment of an angle-measuring device to the probe shaft, and (3) facilitate precise rotational movement of the probe for determining yaw angles. The sheath shall be rigidly attached to the probe assembly and shall enclose all pressure lines from the probe head to the farthest position away from the probe head where an angle-measuring device may be attached during use in the field. The sheath of the fully assembled probe shall be sufficiently rigid and straight at all rotational positions such that, when one end of the probe shaft is held in a horizontal position, the fully extended probe meets the horizontal straightness specifications indicated in section 8.2 below.

6.1.5 Scribe lines.

6.1.5.1 Reference scribe line. A permanent line, no greater than 1.6 mm (1/16 in.) in width, shall be inscribed on each manual probe that will be used to determine yaw angles of flow. This line shall be placed on the main probe sheath in accordance with the procedures described in section 10.4 and is used as a reference position for installation of the yaw angle-measuring device on the probe. At the discretion of the tester, the scribe line may be a single line segment placed at a particular position on the probe sheath (e.g., near the probe head), multiple line segments placed at various locations along the length of the probe sheath (e.g., at every position where a yaw angle-measuring device may be mounted), or a single continuous line extending along the full length of the probe sheath.

6.1.5.2 Scribe line on probe extensions. A permanent line may also be inscribed on any probe extension that will be attached to the main probe in performing field testing. This allows a yaw angle-measuring device mounted on the extension to be readily aligned with the reference scribe line on the main probe sheath.

6.1.5.3 Alignment specifications. This specification shall be met separately, using the procedures in section 10.4.1, on the main probe and on each probe extension. The rotational position of the scribe line or scribe line segments on the main probe or any probe extension must not vary by more than 2° . That is, the difference between the minimum and maximum of all of the rotational angles that are measured along the full length of the main probe or the probe extension must not exceed 2° .

6.1.6 Probe and system characteristics to ensure horizontal stability.

6.1.6.1 For manual probes, it is recommended that the effective length of the probe (coupled with a probe extension, if necessary) be at least 0.9 m (3 ft.) longer than the farthest traverse point mark on the probe shaft away from the probe head. The operator should maintain the probe's horizontal stability when it is fully inserted into the stack or duct. If a shorter probe is used, the probe should be inserted through a bushing sleeve, similar to the one shown in Figure 2G-3, that is installed on the test port; such a bushing shall fit snugly around the probe and be secured to the stack or duct entry port in such a manner as to maintain the probe's horizontal stability when fully inserted into the stack or duct.

6.1.6.2 An automated system that includes an external probe casing with a transport system shall have a mechanism for maintaining horizontal stability comparable to that obtained by manual probes following the provisions of this method. The automated probe assembly shall also be constructed to maintain the alignment and position of the pressure ports during sampling at each traverse point. The design of the probe casing and transport system shall allow the probe to be removed from the stack or duct and checked through direct physical measurement for angular position and insertion depth.

6.1.7 The tubing that is used to connect the probe and the pressure-measuring device should have an inside diameter of at least 3.2 mm (1/8 in.), to reduce the time required for pressure equilibration, and should be as short as practicable.

6.1.8 If a detachable probe head without a sheath [e.g., a pitot tube, typically 15.2 to 30.5 cm (6 to 12 in.) in length] is coupled with a probe sheath and calibrated in a wind tunnel in accordance with the yaw angle calibration procedure in section 10.5, the probe head shall remain attached to the probe

sheath during field testing in the same configuration and orientation as calibrated. Once the detachable probe head is uncoupled or re-oriented, the yaw angle calibration of the probe is no longer valid and must be repeated before using the probe in subsequent field tests.

6.2 Yaw Angle-measuring Device. One of the following devices shall be used for measurement of the yaw angle of flow.

6.2.1 Digital inclinometer. This refers to a digital device capable of measuring and displaying the rotational position of the probe to within $\pm 1^\circ$. The device shall be able to be locked into position on the probe sheath or probe extension, so that it indicates the probe's rotational position throughout the test. A rotational position collar block that can be attached to the probe sheath (similar to the collar shown in Figure 2G-4) may be required to lock the digital inclinometer into position on the probe sheath.

6.2.2 Protractor wheel and pointer assembly. This apparatus, similar to that shown in Figure 2G-5, consists of the following components.

6.2.2.1 A protractor wheel that can be attached to a port opening and set in a fixed rotational position to indicate the yaw angle position of the probe's scribe line relative to the longitudinal axis of the stack or duct. The protractor wheel must have a measurement ring on its face that is no less than 17.8 cm (7 in.) in diameter, shall be able to be rotated to any angle and then locked into position on the stack or duct test port, and shall indicate angles to a resolution of 1° .

6.2.2.2 A pointer assembly that includes an indicator needle mounted on a collar that can slide over the probe sheath and be locked into a fixed rotational position on the probe sheath. The pointer needle shall be of sufficient length, rigidity, and sharpness to allow the tester to determine the probe's angular position to within 1° from the markings on the protractor wheel. Corresponding to the position of the pointer, the collar must have a scribe line to be used in aligning the pointer with the scribe line on the probe sheath.

6.2.3 Other yaw angle-measuring devices. Other angle-measuring devices with a manufacturer's specified precision of 1° or better may be used, if approved by the Administrator.

6.3 Probe Supports and Stabilization Devices. When probes are used for determining flow angles, the probe head should be kept in a stable horizontal position. For probes longer than 3.0 m (10 ft.), the section of the probe that extends outside the test port shall be secured. Three alternative devices are suggested for maintaining the horizontal position and stability of the probe shaft during flow angle determinations and velocity pressure measurements: (1) monorails installed above each port, (2) probe stands on which the probe shaft may be rested, or (3) bushing

sleeves of sufficient length secured to the test ports to maintain probes in a horizontal position. Comparable provisions shall be made to ensure that automated systems maintain the horizontal position of the probe in the stack or duct. The physical characteristics of each test platform may dictate the most suitable type of stabilization device. Thus, the choice of a specific stabilization device is left to the judgement of the testers.

6.4 Differential Pressure Gauges. The velocity pressure (ΔP) measuring devices used during wind tunnel calibrations and field testing shall be either electronic manometers (e.g., pressure transducers), fluid manometers, or mechanical pressure gauges (e.g., Magnehelic Δ gauges). Use of electronic manometers is recommended. Under low velocity conditions, use of electronic manometers may be necessary to obtain acceptable measurements.

6.4.1 Differential pressure-measuring device. This refers to a device capable of measuring pressure differentials and having a readability of ± 1 percent of full scale. The device shall be capable of accurately measuring the maximum expected pressure differential. Such devices are used to determine the following pressure measurements: velocity pressure, static pressure, and yaw-null pressure. For an inclined-vertical manometer, the readability specification of ± 1 percent shall be met separately using the respective full-scale upper limits of the inclined anvertical portions of the scales. To the extent practicable, the device shall be selected such that most of the pressure readings are between 10 and 90 percent of the device's full-scale measurement range (as defined in section 3.4). In addition, pressure-measuring devices should be selected such that the zero does not drift by more than 5 percent of the average expected pressure readings to be encountered during the field test. This is particularly important under low pressure conditions.

6.4.2 Gauge used for yaw nulling. The differential pressure-measuring device chosen for yaw nulling the probe during the wind tunnel calibrations and field testing shall be bi-directional, i.e., capable of reading both positive and negative differential pressures. If a mechanical, bi-directional pressure gauge is chosen, it shall have a full-scale range no greater than 2.6 cm (i.e., -1.3 to $+1.3$ cm) [1 in. H_2O (i.e., -0.5 in. to $+0.5$ in.)].

6.4.3 Devices for calibrating differential pressure-measuring devices. A precision manometer (e.g., a U-tube, inclined, or inclined-vertical manometer, or micromanometer) or NIST (National Institute of Standards and Technology) traceable pressure source shall be used for calibrating differential pressure-measuring devices. The device shall be maintained under laboratory conditions or in a similar protected environment (e.g., a climate-controlled trailer). It shall not be used

in field tests. The precision manometer shall have a scale gradation of 0.3 mm H₂O (0.01 in. H₂O), or less, in the range of 0 to 5.1 cm H₂O (0 to 2 in. H₂O) and 2.5 mm H₂O (0.1 in. H₂O), or less, in the range of 5.1 to 25.4 cm H₂O (2 to 10 in. H₂O). The manometer shall have manufacturer's documentation that it meets an accuracy specification of at least 0.5 percent of full scale. The NIST-traceable pressure source shall be recertified annually.

6.4.4 Devices used for post-test calibration check. A precision manometer meeting the specifications in section 6.4.3, a pressure-measuring device or pressure source with a documented calibration traceable to NIST, or an equivalent device approved by the Administrator shall be used for the post-test calibration check. The pressure-measuring device shall have a readability equivalent to or greater than the tested device. The pressure source shall be capable of generating pressures between 50 and 90 percent of the range of the tested device and known to within ± 1 percent of the full scale of the tested device. The pressure source shall be recertified annually.

6.5 Data Display and Capture Devices. Electronic manometers (if used) shall be coupled with a data display device (such as a digital panel meter, personal computer display, or strip chart) that allows the tester to observe and validate the pressure measurements taken during testing. They shall also be connected to a data recorder (such as a data logger or a personal computer with data capture software) that has the ability to compute and retain the appropriate average value at each traverse point, identified by collection time and traverse point.

6.6 Temperature Gauges. For field tests, a thermocouple or resistance temperature detector (RTD) capable of measuring temperature to within ± 3 °C (± 5 °F) of the stack or duct temperature shall be used. The thermocouple shall be attached to the probe such that the sensor tip does not touch any metal. The position of the thermocouple relative to the pressure port face openings shall be in the same configuration as used for the probe calibrations in the wind tunnel. Temperature gauges used for wind tunnel calibrations shall be capable of measuring temperature to within ± 0.6 °C (± 1 °F) of the temperature of the flowing gas stream in the wind tunnel.

6.7 Stack or Duct Static Pressure Measurement. The pressure-measuring device used with the probe shall be as specified in section 6.4 of this method. The static tap of a standard (Prandtl type) pitot tube or one leg of a Type S pitot tube with the face opening planes positioned parallel to the gas flow may be used for this measurement. Also acceptable is the pressure differential reading of P_1 - P_{bar} from a five-hole prism-shaped 3-D probe, as specified in section 6.1.1 of Method 2F (such as the Type DA or DAT probe), with the P_1 pressure port face opening positioned

parallel to the gas flow in the same manner as the Type S probe. However, the 3-D spherical probe, as specified in section 6.1.2 of Method 2F, is unable to provide this measurement and shall not be used to take static pressure measurements. Static pressure measurement is further described in section 8.11.

6.8 Barometer. Same as Method 2, section 2.5.

6.9 Gas Density Determination Equipment. Method 3 or 3A shall be used to determine the dry molecular weight of the stack or duct gas. Method 4 shall be used for moisture content determination and computation of stack or duct gas wet molecular weight. Other methods may be used, if approved by the Administrator.

6.10 Calibration Pitot Tube. Same as Method 2, section 2.7.

6.11 Wind Tunnel for Probe Calibration. Wind tunnels used to calibrate velocity probes must meet the following design specifications.

6.11.1 Test section cross-sectional area. The flowing gas stream shall be confined within a circular, rectangular, or elliptical duct. The cross-sectional area of the tunnel must be large enough to ensure fully developed flow in the presence of both the calibration pitot tube and the tested probe. The calibration site, or "test section," of the wind tunnel shall have a minimum diameter of 30.5 cm (12 in.) for circular or elliptical duct cross-sections or a minimum width of 30.5 cm (12 in.) on the shorter side for rectangular cross-sections. Wind tunnels shall meet the probe blockage provisions of this section and the qualification requirements prescribed in section 10.1. The projected area of the portion of the probe head, shaft, and attached devices inside the wind tunnel during calibration shall represent no more than 2 percent of the cross-sectional area of the tunnel. If the pitot and/or probe assembly blocks more than 2 percent of the cross-sectional area at an insertion point only 4 inches inside the wind tunnel, the diameter of the wind tunnel must be increased.

6.11.2 Velocity range and stability. The wind tunnel should be capable of achieving and maintaining a constant and steady velocity between 6.1 m/sec and 30.5 m/sec (20 ft/sec and 100 ft/sec) for the entire calibration period for each selected calibration velocity. The wind tunnel shall produce fully developed flow patterns that are stable and parallel to the axis of the duct in the test section.

6.11.3 Flow profile at the calibration location. The wind tunnel shall provide axial flow within the test section calibration location (as defined in section 3.21). Yaw and pitch angles in the calibration location shall be within $\pm 3^\circ$ of 0° . The procedure for determining that this requirement has been met is described in section 10.1.2.

6.11.4 Entry ports in the wind tunnel test section.

6.11.4.1 Port for tested probe. A port shall be constructed for the tested probe. This port shall be located to allow the head of the tested probe to be positioned within the wind tunnel calibration location (as defined in section 3.21). The tested probe shall be able to be locked into the 0° pitch angle position. To facilitate alignment of the probe during calibration, the test section should include a window constructed of a transparent material to allow the tested probe to be viewed.

6.11.4.2 Port for verification of axial flow. Depending on the equipment selected to conduct the axial flow verification prescribed in section 10.1.2, a second port, located 90° from the entry port for the tested probe, may be needed to allow verification that the gas flow is parallel to the central axis of the test section. This port should be located and constructed so as to allow one of the probes described in section 10.1.2.2 to access the same test point(s) that are accessible from the port described in section 6.11.4.1.

6.11.4.3 Port for calibration pitot tube. The calibration pitot tube shall be used in the port for the tested probe or in a separate entry port. In either case, all measurements with the calibration pitot tube shall be made at the same point within the wind tunnel over the course of a probe calibration. The measurement point for the calibration pitot tube shall meet the same specifications for distance from the wall and for axial flow as described in section 3.21 for the wind tunnel calibration location.

7.0 Reagents and Standards [Reserved]

8.0 Sample Collection and Analysis

8.1 Equipment Inspection and Set Up

8.1.1 All 2-D and 3-D probes, differential pressure-measuring devices, yaw angle-measuring devices, thermocouples, and barometers shall have a current, valid calibration before being used in a field test. (See sections 10.3.3, 10.3.4, and 10.5 through 10.10 for the applicable calibration requirements.)

8.1.2 Before each field use of a Type S probe, perform a visual inspection to verify the physical condition of the pitot tube. Record the results of the inspection. If the face openings are noticeably misaligned or there is visible damage to the face openings, the probe shall not be used until repaired, the dimensional specifications verified (according to the procedures in section 10.2.1), and the probe recalibrated.

8.1.3 Before each field use of a 3-D probe, perform a visual inspection to verify the physical condition of the probe head according to the procedures in section 10.2 of Method 2F. Record the inspection results on a form similar to Table 2F-1 presented in Method 2F. If there is visible damage to the

3-D probe, the probe shall not be used until it is recalibrated.

8.1.4 After verifying that the physical condition of the probe head is acceptable, set up the apparatus using lengths of flexible tubing that are as short as practicable. Surge tanks installed between the probe and pressure-measuring device may be used to dampen pressure fluctuations provided that an adequate measurement system response time (see section 8.8) is maintained.

8.2 Horizontal Straightness Check. A horizontal straightness check shall be performed before the start of each field test, except as otherwise specified in this section. Secure the fully assembled probe (including the probe head and all probe shaft extensions) in a horizontal position using a stationary support at a point along the probe shaft approximating the location of the stack or duct entry port when the probe is sampling at the farthest traverse point from the stack or duct wall. The probe shall be rotated to detect bends. Use an angle-measuring device or trigonometry to determine the bend or sag between the probe head and the secured end. (See Figure 2G-6.) Probes that are bent or sag by more than 5° shall not be used. Although this check does not apply when the probe is used for a vertical traverse, care should be taken to avoid the use of bent probes when conducting vertical traverses. If the probe is constructed of a rigid steel material and consists of a main probe without probe extensions, this check need only be performed before the initial field use of the probe, when the probe is recalibrated, when a change is made to the design or material of the probe assembly, and when the probe becomes bent. With such probes, a visual inspection shall be made of the fully assembled probe before each field test to determine if a bend is visible. The probe shall be rotated to detect bends. The inspection results shall be documented in the field test report. If a bend in the probe is visible, the horizontal straightness check shall be performed before the probe is used.

8.3 Rotational Position Check. Before each field test, and each time an extension is added to the probe during a field test, a rotational position check shall be performed on all manually operated probes (except as noted in section 8.3.5 below) to ensure that, throughout testing, the angle-measuring device is either: aligned to within $\pm 1^\circ$ of the rotational position of the reference scribe line; or is affixed to the probe such that the rotational offset of the device from the reference scribe line is known to within $\pm 1^\circ$. This check shall consist of direct measurements of the rotational positions of the reference scribe line and angle-measuring device sufficient to verify that these specifications are met. Annex A in section 18 of this method gives recommended procedures for performing the rotational position check, and Table 2G-2

gives an example data form. Procedures other than those recommended in Annex A in section 18 may be used, provided they demonstrate whether the alignment specification is met and are explained in detail in the field test report.

8.3.1 Angle-measuring device rotational offset. The tester shall maintain a record of the angle-measuring device rotational offset, R_{ADO} , as defined in section 3.1. Note that R_{ADO} is assigned a value of 0° when the angle-measuring device is aligned to within $\pm 1^\circ$ of the rotational position of the reference scribe line. The R_{ADO} shall be used to determine the yaw angle of flow in accordance with section 8.9.4.

8.3.2 Sign of angle-measuring device rotational offset. The sign of R_{ADO} is positive when the angle-measuring device (as viewed from the "tail" end of the probe) is positioned in a clockwise direction from the reference scribe line and negative when the device is positioned in a counterclockwise direction from the reference scribe line.

8.3.3 Angle-measuring devices that can be independently adjusted (e.g., by means of a set screw), after being locked into position on the probe sheath, may be used. However, the R_{ADO} must also take into account this adjustment.

8.3.4 Post-test check. If probe extensions remain attached to the main probe throughout the field test, the rotational position check shall be repeated, at a minimum, at the completion of the field test to ensure that the angle-measuring device has remained within $\pm 2^\circ$ of its rotational position established prior to testing. At the discretion of the tester, additional checks may be conducted after completion of testing at any sample port or after any test run. If the $\pm 2^\circ$ specification is not met, all measurements made since the last successful rotational position check must be repeated. section 18.1.1.3 of Annex A provides an example procedure for performing the post-test check.

8.3.5 Exceptions.

8.3.5.1 A rotational position check need not be performed if, for measurements taken at all velocity traverse points, the yaw angle-measuring device is mounted and aligned directly on the reference scribe line specified in sections 6.1.5.1 and 6.1.5.3 and no independent adjustments, as described in section 8.3.3, are made to device's rotational position.

8.3.5.2 If extensions are detached and re-attached to the probe during a field test, a rotational position check need only be performed the first time an extension is added to the probe, rather than each time the extension is re-attached, if the probe extension is designed to be locked into a mechanically fixed rotational position (e.g., through the use of interlocking grooves), that can re-establish the initial rotational position to within $\pm 1^\circ$.

8.4 Leak Checks. A pre-test leak check shall be conducted before each field test. A post-test check shall be performed at the end of the field test, but additional leak checks may be conducted after any test run or group of test runs. The post-test check may also serve as the pre-test check for the next group of test runs. If any leak check is failed, all runs since the last passed leak check are invalid. While performing the leak check procedures, also check each pressure device's responsiveness to changes in pressure.

8.4.1 To perform the leak check on a Type S pitot tube, pressurize the pitot impact opening until at least 7.6 cm H_2O (3 in. H_2O) velocity pressure, or a pressure corresponding to approximately 75 percent of the pressure device's measurement scale, whichever is less, registers on the pressure device; then, close off the impact opening. The pressure shall remain stable (± 2.5 mm H_2O , ± 0.10 in. H_2O) for at least 15 seconds. Repeat this procedure for the static pressure side, except use suction to obtain the required pressure. Other leak-check procedures may be used, if approved by the Administrator.

8.4.2 To perform the leak check on a 3-D probe, pressurize the probe's impact (P_1) opening until at least 7.6 cm H_2O (3 in. H_2O) velocity pressure, or a pressure corresponding to approximately 75 percent of the pressure device's measurement scale, whichever is less, registers on the pressure device; then, close off the impact opening. The pressure shall remain stable (± 2.5 mm H_2O , ± 0.10 in. H_2O) for at least 15 seconds. Check the P_2 and P_3 pressure ports in the same fashion. Other leak-check procedures may be used, if approved by the Administrator.

8.5 Zeroing the Differential Pressure-measuring Device. Zero each differential pressure-measuring device, including the device used for yaw nulling, before each field test. At a minimum, check the zero after each field test. A zero check may also be performed after any test run or group of test runs. For fluid manometers and mechanical pressure gauges (e.g., Magnehelic Δ gauges), the zero reading shall not deviate from zero by more than ± 0.8 mm H_2O (± 0.03 in. H_2O) or one minor scale division, whichever is greater, between checks. For electronic manometers, the zero reading shall not deviate from zero between checks by more than: ± 0.3 mm H_2O (± 0.01 in. H_2O), for full scales less than or equal to 5.1 cm H_2O (2.0 in. H_2O); or ± 0.8 mm H_2O (± 0.03 in. H_2O), for full scales greater than 5.1 cm H_2O (2.0 in. H_2O). (NOTE: If negative zero drift is not directly readable, estimate the reading based on the position of the gauge oil in the manometer or of the needle on the pressure gauge.) In addition, for all pressure-measuring devices except those used exclusively for yaw nulling, the zero

reading shall not deviate from zero by more than 5 percent of the average measured differential pressure at any distinct process condition or load level. If any zero check is failed at a specific process condition or load level, all runs conducted at that process condition or load level since the last passed zero check are invalid.

8.6 Traverse Point Verification. The number and location of the traverse points shall be selected based on Method 1 guidelines. The stack or duct diameter and port nipple lengths, including any extension of the port nipples into the stack or duct, shall be verified the first time the test is performed; retain and use this information for subsequent field tests, updating it as required. Physically measure the stack or duct dimensions or use a calibrated laser device; do not use engineering drawings of the stack or duct. The probe length necessary to reach each traverse point shall be recorded to within ± 6.4 mm ($\pm 1/4$ in.) and, for manual probes, marked on the probe sheath. In determining these lengths, the tester shall take into account both the distance that the port flange projects outside of the stack and the depth that any port nipple extends into the gas stream. The resulting point positions shall reflect the true distances from the inside wall of the stack or duct, so that when the tester aligns any of the markings with the outside face of the stack port, the probe's impact port shall be located at the appropriate distance from the inside wall for the respective Method 1 traverse point. Before beginning testing at a particular location, an out-of-stack or duct verification shall be performed on each probe that will be used to ensure that these position markings are correct. The distances measured during the verification must agree with the previously calculated distances to within $\pm 1/4$ in. For manual probes, the traverse point positions shall be verified by measuring the distance of each mark from the probe's impact pressure port (the P_1 port for a 3-D probe). A comparable out-of-stack test shall be performed on automated probe systems. The probe shall be extended to each of the prescribed traverse point positions. Then, the accuracy of the positioning for each traverse point shall be verified by measuring the distance between the port flange and the probe's impact pressure port.

8.7 Probe Installation. Insert the probe into the test port. A solid material shall be used to seal the port.

8.8 System Response Time. Determine the response time of the probe measurement system. Insert and position the "cold" probe (at ambient temperature and pressure) at any Method 1 traverse point. Read and record the probe differential pressure, temperature, and elapsed time at 15-second intervals until stable readings for both pressure and temperature are achieved. The response time is the

longer of these two elapsed times. Record the response time.

8.9 Sampling.

8.9.1 Yaw angle measurement protocol. With manual probes, yaw angle measurements may be obtained in two alternative ways during the field test, either by using a yaw angle-measuring device (e.g., digital inclinometer) affixed to the probe, or using a protractor wheel and pointer assembly. For horizontal traversing, either approach may be used. For vertical traversing, i.e., when measuring from on top or into the bottom of a horizontal duct, only the protractor wheel and pointer assembly may be used. With automated probes, curve-fitting protocols may be used to obtain yaw-angle measurements.

8.9.1.1 If a yaw angle-measuring device affixed to the probe is to be used, lock the device on the probe sheath, aligning it either on the reference scribe line or in the rotational offset position established under section 8.3.1.

8.9.1.2 If a protractor wheel and pointer assembly is to be used, follow the procedures in Annex B of this method.

8.9.1.3 Curve-fitting procedures. Curve-fitting routines sweep through a range of yaw angles to create curves correlating pressure to yaw position. To find the zero yaw position and the yaw angle of flow, the curve found in the stack is computationally compared to a similar curve that was previously generated under controlled conditions in a wind tunnel. A probe system that uses a curve-fitting routine for determining the yaw-null position of the probe head may be used, provided that it is verified in a wind tunnel to be able to determine the yaw angle of flow to within $\pm 1^\circ$.

8.9.1.4 Other yaw angle determination procedures. If approved by the Administrator, other procedures for determining yaw angle may be used, provided that they are verified in a wind tunnel to be able to perform the yaw angle calibration procedure as described in section 10.5.

8.9.2 Sampling strategy. At each traverse point, first yaw-null the probe, as described in section 8.9.3, below. Then, with the probe oriented into the direction of flow, measure and record the yaw angle, the differential pressure and the temperature at the traverse point, after stable readings are achieved, in accordance with sections 8.9.4 and 8.9.5. At the start of testing in each port (i.e., after a probe has been inserted into the flue gas stream), allow at least the response time to elapse before beginning to take measurements at the first traverse point accessed from that port. Provided that the probe is not removed from the flue gas stream, measurements may be taken at subsequent traverse points accessed from the same test port without waiting again for the response time to elapse.

8.9.3 Yaw-nulling procedure. In preparation for yaw angle determination, the probe must first be yaw nulled. After positioning the probe at the appropriate traverse point, perform the following procedures.

8.9.3.1 For Type S probes, rotate the probe until a null differential pressure reading is obtained. The direction of the probe rotation shall be such that the thermocouple is located downstream of the probe pressure ports at the yaw-null position. Rotate the probe 90° back from the yaw-null position to orient the impact pressure port into the direction of flow. Read and record the angle displayed by the angle-measuring device.

8.9.3.2 For 3-D probes, rotate the probe until a null differential pressure reading (the difference in pressures across the P_2 and P_3 pressure ports is zero, i.e., $P_2 = P_3$) is indicated by the yaw angle pressure gauge. Read and record the angle displayed by the angle-measuring device.

8.9.3.3 Sign of the measured angle. The angle displayed on the angle-measuring device is considered positive when the probe's impact pressure port (as viewed from the "tail" end of the probe) is oriented in a clockwise rotational position relative to the stack or duct axis and is considered negative when the probe's impact pressure port is oriented in a counterclockwise rotational position (see Figure 2G-7).

8.9.4 Yaw angle determination. After performing the applicable yaw-nulling procedure in section 8.9.3, determine the yaw angle of flow according to one of the following procedures. Special care must be observed to take into account the signs of the recorded angle reading and all offsets.

8.9.4.1 Direct-reading. If all rotational offsets are zero or if the angle-measuring device rotational offset (R_{ADO}) determined in section 8.3 exactly compensates for the scribe line rotational offset (R_{SLO}) determined in section 10.5, then the magnitude of the yaw angle is equal to the displayed angle-measuring device reading from section 8.9.3.1 or 8.9.3.2. The algebraic sign of the yaw angle is determined in accordance with section 8.9.3.3. [NOTE: Under certain circumstances (e.g., testing of horizontal ducts) a 90° adjustment to the angle-measuring device readings may be necessary to obtain the correct yaw angles.]

8.9.4.2 Compensation for rotational offsets during data reduction. When the angle-measuring device rotational offset does not compensate for reference scribe line rotational offset, the following procedure shall be used to determine the yaw angle:

(a) Enter the reading indicated by the angle-measuring device from section 8.9.3.1 or 8.9.3.2.

(b) Associate the proper algebraic sign from section 8.9.3.3 with the reading in step (a).

(c) Subtract the reference scribe line rotational offset, R_{SLO} , from the reading in step (b).

(d) Subtract the angle-measuring device rotational offset, R_{ADO} , if any, from the result obtained in step (c).

(e) The final result obtained in step (d) is the yaw angle of flow.

[NOTE: It may be necessary to first apply a 90° adjustment to the reading in step (a), in order to obtain the correct yaw angle.]

8.9.4.3 Record the yaw angle measurements on a form similar to Table 2G-3.

8.9.5 Impact velocity determination. Maintain the probe rotational position established during the yaw angle determination. Then, begin recording the pressure-measuring device readings. These pressure measurements shall be taken over a sampling period of sufficiently long duration to ensure representative readings at each traverse point. If the pressure measurements are determined from visual readings of the pressure device or display, allow sufficient time to observe the pulsation in the readings to obtain a sight-weighted average, which is then recorded manually. If an automated data acquisition system (e.g., data logger, computer-based data recorder, strip chart recorder) is used to record the pressure measurements, obtain an integrated average of all pressure readings at the traverse point. Stack or duct gas temperature measurements shall be recorded, at a minimum, once at each traverse point. Record all necessary data as shown in the example field data form (Table 2G-3).

8.9.6 Alignment check. For manually operated probes, after the required yaw angle and differential pressure and temperature measurements have been made at each traverse point, verify (e.g., by visual inspection) that the yaw angle-measuring device has remained in proper alignment with the reference scribe line or with the rotational offset position established in section 8.3. If, for a particular traverse point, the angle-measuring device is found to be in proper alignment, proceed to the next traverse point; otherwise, re-align the device and repeat the angle and differential pressure measurements at the traverse point. In the course of a traverse, if a mark used to properly align the angle-measuring device (e.g., as described in section 18.1.1.1) cannot be located, re-establish the alignment mark before proceeding with the traverse.

8.10 Probe Plugging. Periodically check for plugging of the pressure ports by observing the responses on the pressure differential readouts. Plugging causes erratic results or sluggish responses. Rotate the probe to determine whether the readouts respond in the expected direction. If plugging is detected, correct the problem and repeat the affected measurements.

8.11 Static Pressure. Measure the static pressure in the stack or duct using the equipment described in section 6.7.

8.11.1 If a Type S probe is used for this measurement, position the probe at or between any traverse point(s) and rotate the probe until a null differential pressure reading is obtained. Disconnect the tubing from one of the pressure ports; read and record the ΔP . For pressure devices with one-directional scales, if a deflection in the positive direction is noted with the negative side disconnected, then the static pressure is positive. Likewise, if a deflection in the positive direction is noted with the positive side disconnected, then the static pressure is negative.

8.11.2 If a 3-D probe is used for this measurement, position the probe at or between any traverse point(s) and rotate the probe until a null differential pressure reading is obtained at P_2 - P_3 . Rotate the probe 90°. Disconnect the P_2 pressure side of the probe and read the pressure P_1 - P_{bar} and record as the static pressure. (NOTE: The spherical probe, specified in section 6.1.2 of Method 2F, is unable to provide this measurement and shall not be used to take static pressure measurements.)

8.12 Atmospheric Pressure. Determine the atmospheric pressure at the sampling elevation during each test run following the procedure described in section 2.5 of Method 2.

8.13 Molecular Weight. Determine the stack or duct gas dry molecular weight. For combustion processes or processes that emit essentially CO_2 , O_2 , CO , and N_2 , use Method 3 or 3A. For processes emitting essentially air, an analysis need not be conducted; use a dry molecular weight of 29.0. Other methods may be used, if approved by the Administrator.

8.14 Moisture. Determine the moisture content of the stack gas using Method 4 or equivalent.

8.15 Data Recording and Calculations. Record all required data on a form similar to Table 2G-3.

8.15.1 2-D probe calibration coefficient. When a Type S pitot tube is used in the field, the appropriate calibration coefficient as determined in section 10.6 shall be used to perform velocity calculations. For calibrated Type S pitot tubes, the A-side coefficient shall be used when the A-side of the tube faces the flow, and the B-side coefficient shall be used when the B-side faces the flow.

8.15.2 3-D calibration coefficient. When a 3-D probe is used to collect data with this method, follow the provisions for the calibration of 3-D probes in section 10.6 of Method 2F to obtain the appropriate velocity calibration coefficient (F_2 as derived using Equation 2F-2 in Method 2F) corresponding to a pitch angle position of 0°.

8.15.3 Calculations. Calculate the yaw-adjusted velocity at each traverse point using

the equations presented in section 12.2. Calculate the test run average stack gas velocity by finding the arithmetic average of the point velocity results in accordance with sections 12.3 and 12.4, and calculate the stack gas volumetric flow rate in accordance with section 12.5 or 12.6, as applicable.

9.0 Quality Control

9.1 Quality Control Activities. In conjunction with the yaw angle determination and the pressure and temperature measurements specified in section 8.9, the following quality control checks should be performed.

9.1.1 Range of the differential pressure gauge. In accordance with the specifications in section 6.4, ensure that the proper differential pressure gauge is being used for the range of ΔP values encountered. If it is necessary to change to a more sensitive gauge, replace the gauge with a gauge calibrated according to section 10.3.3, perform the leak check described in section 8.4 and the zero check described in section 8.5, and repeat the differential pressure and temperature readings at each traverse point.

9.1.2 Horizontal stability check. For horizontal traverses of a stack or duct, visually check that the probe shaft is maintained in a horizontal position prior to taking a pressure reading. Periodically, during a test run, the probe's horizontal stability should be verified by placing a carpenter's level, a digital inclinometer, or other angle-measuring device on the portion of the probe sheath that extends outside of the test port. A comparable check should be performed by automated systems.

10.0 Calibration

10.1 Wind Tunnel Qualification Checks. To qualify for use in calibrating probes, a wind tunnel shall have the design features specified in section 6.11 and satisfy the following qualification criteria. The velocity pressure cross-check in section 10.1.1 and axial flow verification in section 10.1.2 shall be performed before the initial use of the wind tunnel and repeated immediately after any alteration occurs in the wind tunnel's configuration, fans, interior surfaces, straightening vanes, controls, or other properties that could reasonably be expected to alter the flow pattern or velocity stability in the tunnel. The owner or operator of a wind tunnel used to calibrate probes according to this method shall maintain records documenting that the wind tunnel meets the requirements of sections 10.1.1 and 10.1.2 and shall provide these records to the Administrator upon request.

10.1.1 Velocity pressure cross-check. To verify that the wind tunnel produces the same velocity at the tested probe head as at the calibration pitot tube impact port, perform the following cross-check. Take three

differential pressure measurements at the fixed calibration pitot tube location, using the calibration pitot tube specified in section 6.10, and take three measurements with the calibration pitot tube at the wind tunnel calibration location, as defined in section 3.21. Alternate the measurements between the two positions. Perform this procedure at the lowest and highest velocity settings at which the probes will be calibrated. Record the values on a form similar to Table 2G-4. At each velocity setting, the average velocity pressure obtained at the wind tunnel calibration location shall be within ± 2 percent or 2.5 mm H₂O (0.01 in. H₂O), whichever is less restrictive, of the average velocity pressure obtained at the fixed calibration pitot tube location. This comparative check shall be performed at 2.5-cm (1-in.), or smaller, intervals across the full length, width, and depth (if applicable) of the wind tunnel calibration location. If the criteria are not met at every tested point, the wind tunnel calibration location must be redefined, so that acceptable results are obtained at every point. Include the results of the velocity pressure cross-check in the calibration data section of the field test report. (See section 16.1.4.)

10.1.2 Axial flow verification. The following procedures shall be performed to demonstrate that there is fully developed axial flow within the wind tunnel calibration location and at the calibration pitot tube location. Two options are available to conduct this check.

10.1.2.1 Using a calibrated 3-D probe. A probe that has been previously calibrated in a wind tunnel with documented axial flow (as defined in section 3.22) may be used to conduct this check. Insert the calibrated 3-D probe into the wind tunnel test section using the tested probe port. Following the procedures in sections 8.9 and 12.2 of Method 2F, determine the yaw and pitch angles at all the point(s) in the test section where the velocity pressure cross-check, as specified in section 10.1.1, is performed. This includes all the points in the calibration location and the point where the calibration pitot tube will be located. Determine the yaw and pitch angles at each point. Repeat these measurements at the highest and lowest velocities at which the probes will be calibrated. Record the values on a form similar to Table 2G-5. Each measured yaw and pitch angle shall be within $\pm 3^\circ$ of 0° . Exceeding the limits indicates unacceptable flow in the test section. Until the problem is corrected and acceptable flow is verified by repetition of this procedure, the wind tunnel shall not be used for calibration of probes. Include the results of the axial flow verification in the calibration data section of the field test report. (See section 16.1.4.)

10.1.2.2 Using alternative probes. Axial flow verification may be performed using an

uncalibrated prism-shaped 3-D probe (e.g., DA or DAT probe) or an uncalibrated wedge probe. (Figure 2G-8 illustrates a typical wedge probe.) This approach requires use of two ports: the tested probe port and a second port located 90° from the tested probe port. Each port shall provide access to all the points within the wind tunnel test section where the velocity pressure cross-check, as specified in section 10.1.1, is conducted. The probe setup shall include establishing a reference yaw-null position on the probe sheath to serve as the location for installing the angle-measuring device. Physical design features of the DA, DAT, and wedge probes are relied on to determine the reference position. For the DA or DAT probe, this reference position can be determined by setting a digital inclinometer on the flat facet where the P₁ pressure port is located and then identifying the rotational position on the probe sheath where a second angle-measuring device would give the same angle reading. The reference position on a wedge probe shaft can be determined either geometrically or by placing a digital inclinometer on each side of the wedge and rotating the probe until equivalent readings are obtained. With the latter approach, the reference position is the rotational position on the probe sheath where an angle-measuring device would give a reading of 0° . After installation of the angle-measuring device in the reference yaw-null position on the probe sheath, determine the yaw angle from the tested port. Repeat this measurement using the 90° offset port, which provides the pitch angle of flow. Determine the yaw and pitch angles at all the point(s) in the test section where the velocity pressure cross-check, as specified in section 10.1.1, is performed. This includes all the points in the wind tunnel calibration location and the point where the calibration pitot tube will be located. Perform this check at the highest and lowest velocities at which the probes will be calibrated. Record the values on a form similar to Table 2G-5. Each measured yaw and pitch angle shall be within $\pm 3^\circ$ of 0° . Exceeding the limits indicates unacceptable flow in the test section. Until the problem is corrected and acceptable flow is verified by repetition of this procedure, the wind tunnel shall not be used for calibration of probes. Include the results in the probe calibration report.

10.1.3 Wind tunnel audits.

10.1.3.1 Procedure. Upon the request of the Administrator, the owner or operator of a wind tunnel shall calibrate a 2-D audit probe in accordance with the procedures described in sections 10.3 through 10.6. The calibration shall be performed at two velocities that encompass the velocities typically used for this method at the facility. The resulting calibration data shall be submitted to the Agency in an audit test report. These results shall be

compared by the Agency to reference calibrations of the audit probe at the same velocity settings obtained at two different wind tunnels.

10.1.3.2 Acceptance criterion. The audited tunnel's calibration coefficient is acceptable if it is within ± 3 percent of the reference calibrations obtained at each velocity setting by one (or both) of the wind tunnels. If the acceptance criterion is not met at each calibration velocity setting, the audited wind tunnel shall not be used to calibrate probes for use under this method until the problems are resolved and acceptable results are obtained upon completion of a subsequent audit.

10.2 Probe Inspection.

10.2.1 Type S probe. Before each calibration of a Type S probe, verify that one leg of the tube is permanently marked A, and the other, B. Carefully examine the pitot tube from the top, side, and ends. Measure the angles (α_1 , α_2 , β_1 , and β_2) and the dimensions (w and z) illustrated in Figures 2-2 and 2-3 in Method 2. Also measure the dimension A, as shown in the diagram in Table 2G-1, and the external tubing diameter (dimension D_i, Figure 2-2b in Method 2). For the purposes of this method, D_i shall be no less than 9.5 mm ($\frac{3}{8}$ in.). The base-to-opening plane distances P_A and P_B in Figure 2-3 of Method 2 shall be equal, and the dimension A in Table 2G-1 should be between 2.10D_i and 3.00D_i. Record the inspection findings and probe measurements on a form similar to Table CD2-1 of the "Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems: Volume III, Stationary Source-Specific Methods" (EPA/600/R-94/038c, September 1994). For reference, this form is reproduced herein as Table 2G-1. The pitot tube shall not be used under this method if it fails to meet the specifications in this section and the alignment specifications in section 6.1.1. All Type S probes used to collect data with this method shall be calibrated according to the procedures outlined in sections 10.3 through 10.6 below. During calibration, each Type S pitot tube shall be configured in the same manner as used, or planned to be used, during the field test, including all components in the probe assembly (e.g., thermocouple, probe sheath, sampling nozzle). Probe shaft extensions that do not affect flow around the probe head need not be attached during calibration.

10.2.2 3-D probe. If a 3-D probe is used to collect data with this method, perform the pre-calibration inspection according to procedures in Method 2F, section 10.2.

10.3 Pre-Calibration Procedures. Prior to calibration, a scribe line shall have been placed on the probe in accordance with section 10.4. The yaw angle and velocity calibration procedures shall not begin until the pre-test requirements in sections 10.3.1 through 10.3.4 have been met.

10.3.1 Perform the horizontal straightness check described in section 8.2 on the probe assembly that will be calibrated in the wind tunnel.

10.3.2 Perform a leak check in accordance with section 8.4.

10.3.3 Except as noted in section 10.3.3.3, calibrate all differential pressure-measuring devices to be used in the probe calibrations, using the following procedures. At a minimum, calibrate these devices on each day that probe calibrations are performed.

10.3.3.1 Procedure. Before each wind tunnel use, all differential pressure-measuring devices shall be calibrated against the reference device specified in section 6.4.3 using a common pressure source. Perform the calibration at three reference pressures representing 30, 60, and 90 percent of the full-scale range of the pressure-measuring device being calibrated. For an inclined-vertical manometer, perform separate calibrations on the inclined and vertical portions of the measurement scale, considering each portion of the scale to be a separate full-scale range. [For example, for a manometer with a 0-to 2.5-cm H₂O (0-to 1-in. H₂O) inclined scale and a 2.5-to 12.7-cm H₂O (1-to 5-in. H₂O) vertical scale, calibrate the inclined portion at 7.6, 15.2, and 22.9 mm H₂O (0.3, 0.6, and 0.9 in. H₂O), and calibrate the vertical portion at 3.8, 7.6, and 11.4 cm H₂O (1.5, 3.0, and 4.5 in. H₂O).] Alternatively, for the vertical portion of the scale, use three evenly spaced reference pressures, one of which is equal to or higher than the highest differential pressure expected in field applications.

10.3.3.2 Acceptance criteria. At each pressure setting, the two pressure readings made using the reference device and the pressure-measuring device being calibrated shall agree to within ± 2 percent of full scale of the device being calibrated or 0.5 mm H₂O (0.02 in. H₂O), whichever is less restrictive. For an inclined-vertical manometer, these requirements shall be met separately using the respective full-scale upper limits of the inclined and vertical portions of the scale. Differential pressure-measuring devices not meeting the ± 2 percent of full scale or 0.5 mm H₂O (0.02 in. H₂O) calibration requirement shall not be used.

10.3.3.3 Exceptions. Any precision manometer that meets the specifications for a reference device in section 6.4.3 and that is not used for field testing does not require calibration, but must be leveled and zeroed before each wind tunnel use. Any pressure device used exclusively for yaw nulling does not require calibration, but shall be checked for responsiveness to rotation of the probe prior to each wind tunnel use.

10.3.4 Calibrate digital inclinometers on each day of wind tunnel or field testing

(prior to beginning testing) using the following procedures. Calibrate the inclinometer according to the manufacturer's calibration procedures. In addition, use a triangular block (illustrated in Figure 2G-9) with a known angle θ , independently determined using a protractor or equivalent device, between two adjacent sides to verify the inclinometer readings. (NOTE: If other angle-measuring devices meeting the provisions of section 6.2.3 are used in place of a digital inclinometer, comparable calibration procedures shall be performed on such devices.) Secure the triangular block in a fixed position. Place the inclinometer on one side of the block (side A) to measure the angle of inclination (R_1). Repeat this measurement on the adjacent side of the block (side B) using the inclinometer to obtain a second angle reading (R_2). The difference of the sum of the two readings from 180° (i.e., $180^\circ - R_1 - R_2$) shall be within $\pm 2^\circ$ of the known angle, θ .

10.4 Placement of Reference Scribe Line. Prior to the first calibration of a probe, a line shall be permanently inscribed on the main probe sheath to serve as a reference mark for determining yaw angles. Annex C in section 18 of this method gives a guideline for placement of the reference scribe line.

10.4.1 This reference scribe line shall meet the specifications in sections 6.1.5.1 and 6.1.5.3 of this method. To verify that the alignment specification in section 6.1.5.3 is met, secure the probe in a horizontal position and measure the rotational angle of each scribe line and scribe line segment using an angle-measuring device that meets the specifications in section 6.2.1 or 6.2.3. For any scribe line that is longer than 30.5 cm (12 in.), check the line's rotational position at 30.5-cm (12-in.) intervals. For each line segment that is 12 in. or less in length, check the rotational position at the two endpoints of the segment. To meet the alignment specification in section 6.1.5.3, the minimum and maximum of all of the rotational angles that are measured along the full length of main probe must not differ by more than 2° . (NOTE: A short reference scribe line segment [e.g., 15.2 cm (6 in.) or less in length] meeting the alignment specifications in section 6.1.5.3 is fully acceptable under this method. See section 18.1.1.1 of Annex A for an example of a probe marking procedure, suitable for use with a short reference scribe line.)

10.4.2 The scribe line should be placed on the probe first and then its offset from the yaw-null position established (as specified in section 10.5). The rotational position of the reference scribe line relative to the yaw-null position of the probe, as determined by the yaw angle calibration procedure in section 10.5, is the reference scribe line rotational offset, R_{SLO} . The reference scribe line rotational offset shall be recorded and retained as part of the probe's calibration record.

10.4.3 Scribe line for automated probes. A scribe line may not be necessary for an automated probe system if a reference rotational position of the probe is built into the probe system design. For such systems, a "flat" (or comparable, clearly identifiable physical characteristic) should be provided on the probe casing or flange plate to ensure that the reference position of the probe assembly remains in a vertical or horizontal position. The rotational offset of the flat (or comparable, clearly identifiable physical characteristic) needed to orient the reference position of the probe assembly shall be recorded and maintained as part of the automated probe system's specifications.

10.5 Yaw Angle Calibration Procedure. For each probe used to measure yaw angles with this method, a calibration procedure shall be performed in a wind tunnel meeting the specifications in section 10.1 to determine the rotational position of the reference scribe line relative to the probe's yaw-null position. This procedure shall be performed on the main probe with all devices that will be attached to the main probe in the field [such as thermocouples, resistance temperature detectors (RTDs), or sampling nozzles] that may affect the flow around the probe head. Probe shaft extensions that do not affect flow around the probe head need not be attached during calibration. At a minimum, this procedure shall include the following steps.

10.5.1 Align and lock the angle-measuring device on the reference scribe line. If a marking procedure (such as described in section 18.1.1.1) is used, align the angle-measuring device on a mark within $\pm 1^\circ$ of the rotational position of the reference scribe line. Lock the angle-measuring device onto the probe sheath at this position.

10.5.2 Zero the pressure-measuring device used for yaw nulling.

10.5.3 Insert the probe assembly into the wind tunnel through the entry port, positioning the probe's impact port at the calibration location. Check the responsiveness of the pressure-measurement device to probe rotation, taking corrective action if the response is unacceptable.

10.5.4 Ensure that the probe is in a horizontal position, using a carpenter's level.

10.5.5 Rotate the probe either clockwise or counterclockwise until a yaw null [zero ΔP for a Type S probe or zero ($P_2 - P_3$) for a 3-D probe] is obtained. If using a Type S probe with an attached thermocouple, the direction of the probe rotation shall be such that the thermocouple is located downstream of the probe pressure ports at the yaw-null position.

10.5.6 Use the reading displayed by the angle-measuring device at the yaw-null position to determine the magnitude of the reference scribe line rotational offset, R_{SLO} , as defined in section 3.15. Annex D in section 18

of this method gives a recommended procedure for determining the magnitude of R_{SLO} with a digital inclinometer and a second procedure for determining the magnitude of R_{SLO} with a protractor wheel and pointer device. Table 2G-6 gives an example data form and Table 2G-7 is a look-up table with the recommended procedure. Procedures other than those recommended in Annex D in section 18 may be used, if they can determine R_{SLO} to within 1° and are explained in detail in the field test report. The algebraic sign of R_{SLO} will either be positive if the rotational position of the reference scribe line (as viewed from the "tail" end of the probe) is clockwise, or negative, if counterclockwise with respect to the probe's yaw-null position. (This is illustrated in Figure 2G-10.)

10.5.7 The steps in sections 10.5.3 through 10.5.6 shall be performed twice at each of the velocities at which the probe will be calibrated (in accordance with section 10.6). Record the values of R_{SLO} .

10.5.8 The average of all of the R_{SLO} values shall be documented as the reference scribe line rotational offset for the probe.

10.5.9 Use of reference scribe line offset. The reference scribe line rotational offset shall be used to determine the yaw angle of flow in accordance with section 8.9.4.

10.6 Velocity Calibration Procedure. When a 3-D probe is used under this method, follow the provisions for the calibration of 3-D probes in section 10.6 of Method 2F to obtain the necessary velocity calibration coefficients (F_2 as derived using Equation 2F-2 in Method 2F) corresponding to a pitch angle position of 0°. The following procedure applies to Type S probes. This procedure shall be performed on the main probe and all devices that will be attached to the main probe in the field (e.g., thermocouples, RTDs, sampling nozzles) that may affect the flow around the probe head. Probe shaft extensions that do not affect flow around the probe head need not be attached during calibration. (Note: If a sampling nozzle is part of the assembly, two additional requirements must be satisfied before proceeding. The distance between the nozzle and the pitot tube shall meet the minimum spacing requirement prescribed in Method 2, and a wind tunnel demonstration shall be performed that shows the probe's ability to yaw null is not impaired when the nozzle is drawing sample.) To obtain velocity calibration coefficient(s) for the tested probe, proceed as follows.

10.6.1 Calibration velocities. The tester may calibrate the probe at two nominal wind tunnel velocity settings of 18.3 m/sec and 27.4 m/sec (60 ft/sec and 90 ft/sec) and average the results of these calibrations, as described in sections 10.6.12 through 10.6.14, in order to generate the calibration coefficient, C_p . If this option is selected, this calibration coefficient may be used for all field applications where the velocities are 9.1 m/sec (30 ft/sec)

or greater. Alternatively, the tester may customize the probe calibration for a particular field test application (or for a series of applications), based on the expected average velocity(ies) at the test site(s). If this option is selected, generate the calibration coefficients by calibrating the probe at two nominal wind tunnel velocity settings, one of which is less than or equal to and the other greater than or equal to the expected average velocity(ies) for the field application(s), and average the results as described in sections 10.6.12 through 10.6.14. Whichever calibration option is selected, the probe calibration coefficient(s) obtained at the two nominal calibration velocities shall meet the conditions specified in sections 10.6.12 through 10.6.14.

10.6.2 Connect the tested probe and calibration pitot tube to their respective pressure-measuring devices. Zero the pressure-measuring devices. Inspect and leak-check all pitot lines; repair or replace them, if necessary. Turn on the fan, and allow the wind tunnel air flow to stabilize at the first of the selected nominal velocity settings.

10.6.3 Position the calibration pitot tube at its measurement location (determined as outlined in section 6.11.4.3), and align the tube so that its tip is pointed directly into the flow. Ensure that the entry port surrounding the tube is properly sealed. The calibration pitot tube may either remain in the wind tunnel throughout the calibration, or be removed from the wind tunnel while measurements are taken with the probe being calibrated.

10.6.4 Check the zero setting of each pressure-measuring device.

10.6.5 Insert the tested probe into the wind tunnel and align it so that the designated pressure port (e.g., either the A-side or B-side of a Type S probe) is pointed directly into the flow and is positioned within the wind tunnel calibration location (as defined in section 3.21). Secure the probe at the 0° pitch angle position. Ensure that the entry port surrounding the probe is properly sealed.

10.6.6 Read the differential pressure from the calibration pitot tube (ΔP_{std}), and record its value. Read the barometric pressure to within ± 2.5 mm Hg (± 0.1 in. Hg) and the temperature in the wind tunnel to within 0.6 °C (1 °F). Record these values on a data form similar to Table 2G-8. Record the rotational speed of the fan or indicator of wind tunnel velocity control (damper setting, variac rheostat, etc.) and make no adjustment to fan speed or wind tunnel velocity control between this observation and the Type S probe reading.

10.6.7 After the tested probe's differential pressure gauges have had sufficient time to stabilize, yaw null the probe (and then rotate it back 90° for Type S probes), then obtain the differential pressure reading (ΔP). Record

the yaw angle and differential pressure readings.

10.6.8 Take paired differential pressure measurements with the calibration pitot tube and tested probe (according to sections 10.6.6 and 10.6.7). The paired measurements in each replicate can be made either simultaneously (*i.e.*, with both probes in the wind tunnel) or by alternating the measurements of the two probes (*i.e.*, with only one probe at a time in the wind tunnel). Adjustments made to the fan speed or other changes to the system designed to change the air flow velocity of the wind tunnel between observation of the calibration pitot tube (ΔP_{std}) and the Type S pitot tube invalidates the reading and the observation must be repeated.

10.6.9 Repeat the steps in sections 10.6.6 through 10.6.8 at the same nominal velocity setting until three pairs of ΔP readings have been obtained from the calibration pitot tube and the tested probe.

10.6.10 Repeat the steps in sections 10.6.6 through 10.6.9 above for the A-side and B-side of the Type S pitot tube. For a probe assembly constructed such that its pitot tube is always used in the same orientation, only one side of the pitot tube need be calibrated (the side that will face the flow). However, the pitot tube must still meet the alignment and dimension specifications in section 6.1.1 and must have an average deviation (σ) value of 0.01 or less as provided in section 10.6.12.4.

10.6.11 Repeat the calibration procedures in sections 10.6.6 through 10.6.10 at the second

selected nominal wind tunnel velocity setting.

10.6.12 Perform the following calculations separately on the A-side and B-side values.

10.6.12.1 Calculate a C_p value for each of the three replicates performed at the lower velocity setting where the calibrations were performed using Equation 2-2 in section 4.1.4 of Method 2.

10.6.12.2 Calculate the arithmetic average, $C_{p(avg-low)}$, of the three C_p values.

10.6.12.3 Calculate the deviation of each of the three individual values of C_p from the A-side average $C_{p(avg-low)}$ value using Equation 2-3 in Method 2.

10.6.12.4 Calculate the average deviation (σ) of the three individual C_p values from $C_{p(avg-low)}$ using Equation 2-4 in Method 2. Use the Type S pitot tube only if the values of σ (side A) and σ (side B) are less than or equal to 0.01. If both A-side and B-side calibration coefficients are calculated, the absolute value of the difference between $C_{p(avg-low)}$ (side A) and $C_{p(avg-low)}$ (side B) must not exceed 0.01.

10.6.13 Repeat the calculations in section 10.6.12 using the data obtained at the higher velocity setting to derive the arithmetic C_p values at the higher velocity setting, $C_{p(avg-high)}$, and to determine whether the conditions in 10.6.12.4 are met by both the A-side and B-side calibrations at this velocity setting.

10.6.14 Use equation 2G-1 to calculate the percent difference of the averaged C_p values at the two calibration velocities.

$$\%Difference = \frac{C_{p(avg-low)} - C_{p(avg-high)}}{C_{p(avg-low)}} \times 100\% \quad \text{Eq. 2G-1}$$

The percent difference between the averaged C_p values shall not exceed ± 3 percent. If the specification is met, average the A-side values of $C_{p(avg-low)}$ and $C_{p(avg-high)}$ to produce a single A-side calibration coefficient, C_p . Repeat for the B-side values if calibrations were performed on that side of the pitot. If the specification is not met, make necessary adjustments in the selected velocity settings and repeat the calibration procedure until acceptable results are obtained.

10.6.15 If the two nominal velocities used in the calibration were 18.3 and 27.4 m/sec (60 and 90 ft/sec), the average C_p from section 10.6.14 is applicable to all velocities 9.1 m/sec (30 ft/sec) or greater. If two other nominal velocities were used in the calibration, the resulting average C_p value shall be applicable only in situations where the velocity calculated using the calibration coefficient is neither less than the lower nominal velocity

nor greater than the higher nominal velocity.

10.7 Recalibration. Recalibrate the probe using the procedures in section 10 either within 12 months of its first field use after its most recent calibration or after 10 field tests (as defined in section 3.3), whichever occurs later. In addition, whenever there is visible damage to the probe head, the probe shall be recalibrated before it is used again.

10.8 Calibration of pressure-measuring devices used in the field. Before its initial use in a field test, calibrate each pressure-measuring device (except those used exclusively for yaw nulling) using the three-point calibration procedure described in section 10.3.3. The device shall be recalibrated according to the procedure in section 10.3.3 no later than 90 days after its first field use following its most recent calibration. At the discretion of the tester, more frequent calibrations (e.g.,

after a field test) may be performed. No adjustments, other than adjustments to the zero setting, shall be made to the device between calibrations.

10.8.1 Post-test calibration check. A single-point calibration check shall be performed on each pressure-measuring device after completion of each field test. At the discretion of the tester, more frequent single-point calibration checks (e.g., after one or more field test runs) may be performed. It is recommended that the post-test check be performed before leaving the field test site. The check shall be performed at a pressure between 50 and 90 percent of full scale by taking a common pressure reading with the tested probe and a reference pressure-measuring device (as described in section 6.4.4) or by challenging the tested device with a reference pressure source (as described in section 6.4.4) or by performing an equivalent check using a reference device approved by the Administrator.

10.8.2 Acceptance criterion. At the selected pressure setting, the pressure readings made using the reference device and the tested device shall agree to within ± 3 percent of full scale of the tested device or 0.8 mm H₂O (0.03 in. H₂O), whichever is less restrictive. If this specification is met, the test data collected during the field test are valid. If the specification is not met, all test data collected since the last successful calibration or calibration check are invalid and shall be repeated using a pressure-measuring device with a current, valid calibration. Any device that fails the calibration check shall not be used in a field test until a successful recalibration is performed according to the procedures in section 10.3.3.

10.9 Temperature Gauges. Same as Method 2, section 4.3. The alternative thermocouple calibration procedures outlined in Emission Measurement Center (EMC) Approved Alternative Method (ALT-011) "Alternative Method 2 Thermocouple Calibration Procedure" may be performed. Temperature gauges shall be calibrated no more than 30 days prior to the start of a field test or series of field tests and recalibrated no more than 30 days after completion of a field test or series of field tests.

10.10 Barometer. Same as Method 2, section 4.4. The barometer shall be calibrated no more than 30 days prior to the start of a field test or series of field tests.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

Sample collection and analysis are concurrent for this method (see section 8.0).

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

These calculations use the measured yaw angle and the differential pressure and temperature measurements at individual traverse points to derive the near-axial flue gas

velocity ($v_{a(i)}$) at each of those points. The near-axial velocity values at all traverse points that comprise a full stack or duct traverse are then averaged to obtain the average near-axial stack or duct gas velocity ($V_{a(avg)}$).

12.1 Nomenclature

A = Cross-sectional area of stack or duct at the test port location, m² (ft²).

B_{ws} = Water vapor in the gas stream (from Method 4 or alternative), proportion by volume.

C_p = Pitot tube calibration coefficient, dimensionless.

F_{2(i)} = 3-D probe velocity coefficient at 0 pitch, applicable at traverse point i.

K_p = Pitot tube constant,

$$34.97 \frac{\text{m}}{\text{sec}} \left[\frac{(\text{g/g - mole})(\text{mm Hg})}{(^{\circ}\text{K})(\text{mm H}_2\text{O})} \right]^{1/2}$$

for the metric system, and

$$85.49 \frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}} \left[\frac{(\text{lb/lb - mole})(\text{in. Hg})}{(^{\circ}\text{R})(\text{in. H}_2\text{O})} \right]^{1/2}$$

for the English system.

M_d = Molecular weight of stack or duct gas, dry basis (see section 8.13), g/g-mole (lb/lb-mole).

M_s = Molecular weight of stack or duct gas, wet basis, g/g-mole (lb/lb-mole).

$$M_s = M_d(1 - B_{ws}) + 18.0B_{ws} \quad \text{Eq. 2G-2}$$

P_{bar} = Barometric pressure at velocity measurement site, mm Hg (in. Hg).

P_g = Stack or duct static pressure, mm H₂O (in. H₂O).

P_s = Absolute stack or duct pressure, mm Hg (in. Hg),

$$P_s = P_{\text{bar}} + \frac{P_g}{13.6} \quad \text{Eq. 2G-3}$$

P_{std} = Standard absolute pressure, 760 mm Hg (29.92 in. Hg).

13.6 = Conversion from mm H₂O (in. H₂O) to mm Hg (in. Hg).

Q_{sd} = Average dry-basis volumetric stack or duct gas flow rate corrected to standard conditions, dscm/hr (dscf/hr).

Q_{sw} = Average wet-basis volumetric stack or duct gas flow rate corrected to standard conditions, wscm/hr (wscf/hr).

t_{s(i)} = Stack or duct temperature, °C (°F), at traverse point i.

T_{s(i)} = Absolute stack or duct temperature, °K (°R), at traverse point i.

$$T_{s(i)} = 273 + t_{s(i)} \quad \text{Eq. 2G-4}$$

for the metric system, and

$$T_{s(i)} = 460 + t_{s(i)} \quad \text{Eq. 2G-5}$$

for the English system.

$T_{s(\text{avg})}$ = Average absolute stack or duct gas temperature across all traverse points.

T_{std} = Standard absolute temperature, 293 °K (528 °R).

$v_{a(i)}$ = Measured stack or duct gas impact velocity, m/sec (ft/sec), at traverse point i.

$v_{a(\text{avg})}$ = Average near-axial stack or duct gas velocity, m/sec (ft/sec) across all traverse points.

ΔP_1 = Velocity head (differential pressure) of stack or duct gas, mm H₂O (in. H₂O), applicable at traverse point i.

$(P_1 - P_2)$ = Velocity head (differential pressure) of stack or duct gas measured by a 3-D probe, mm H₂O (in. H₂O), applicable at traverse point i.

3,600 = Conversion factor, sec/hr.

18.0 = Molecular weight of water, g/g-mole (lb/lb-mole).

$\theta_{y(i)}$ = Yaw angle of the flow velocity vector, at traverse point i.

n = Number of traverse points.

12.2 Traverse Point Velocity Calculations. Perform the following calculations from the measurements obtained at each traverse point.

12.2.1 Selection of calibration coefficient. Select the calibration coefficient as described in section 10.6.1.

12.2.2 Near-axial traverse point velocity. When using a Type S probe, use the following equation to calculate the traverse point near-axial velocity ($v_{a(i)}$) from the differential pressure (ΔP_1), yaw angle ($\theta_{y(i)}$), absolute stack or duct standard temperature ($T_{s(i)}$) measured at traverse point i, the absolute stack or duct pressure (P_s), and molecular weight (M_s).

$$v_{a(i)} = K_p C_p \sqrt{\frac{(\Delta P)_i T_{s(i)}}{P_s M_s}} (\cos \theta_{y(i)}) \quad \text{Eq. 2G-6}$$

Use the following equation when using a 3-D probe.

$$v_{a(i)} = K_p F_2 \sqrt{\frac{(P_1 - P_2)_i T_{s(i)}}{P_s M_s}} (\cos \theta_{y(i)}) \quad \text{Eq. 2G-7}$$

12.2.3 Handling multiple measurements at a traverse point. For pressure or temperature devices that take multiple measurements at a traverse point, the multiple measurements (or where applicable, their square roots) may first be averaged and the resulting average values used in the equations above. Alternatively, the individual measurements may be used in the equations above and the resulting calculated values may then be averaged to obtain a single traverse point value. With either approach, all of the individual measurements recorded at a traverse point must be used in calculating the applicable traverse point value.

12.3 Average Near-Axial Velocity in Stack or Duct. Use the reported traverse point near-axial velocity in the following equation.

$$v_{a(\text{avg})} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n v_{a(i)}}{n} \quad \text{Eq. 2G-8}$$

12.4 Acceptability of Results. The acceptability provisions in section 12.4 of Method 2F apply to 3-D probes used under Method 2G. The following provisions apply to Type S probes. For Type S probes, the test results are acceptable and the calculated value of $v_{a(\text{avg})}$ may be reported as the average near-axial velocity for the test run if the conditions in either section 12.4.1 or 12.4.2 are met.

12.4.1 The average calibration coefficient C_p used in Equation 2G-6 was generated at nominal velocities of 18.3 and 27.4 m/sec (60 and 90 ft/sec) and the value of $v_{a(\text{avg})}$ calculated using Equation 2G-8 is greater than or equal to 9.1 m/sec (30 ft/sec).

12.4.2 The average calibration coefficient C_p used in Equation 2G-6 was generated at nominal velocities other than 18.3 or 27.4 m/

sec (60 or 90 ft/sec) and the value of $v_{a(avg)}$ calculated using Equation 2G-8 is greater than or equal to the lower nominal velocity and less than or equal to the higher nominal velocity used to derive the average C_p .

12.4.3 If the conditions in neither section 12.4.1 nor section 12.4.2 are met, the test results obtained from Equation 2G-8 are not

acceptable, and the steps in sections 12.2 and 12.3 must be repeated using an average calibration coefficient C_p that satisfies the conditions in section 12.4.1 or 12.4.2.

12.5 Average Gas Volumetric Flow Rate in Stack or Duct (Wet Basis). Use the following equation to compute the average volumetric flow rate on a wet basis.

$$Q_{sw} = 3,600(v_{a(avg)})(A) \left(\frac{T_{std}}{T_{s(avg)}} \right) \left(\frac{P_s}{P_{std}} \right) \quad \text{Eq. 2G-9}$$

12.6 Average Gas Volumetric Flow Rate in Stack or Duct (Dry Basis). Use the following

equation to compute the average volumetric flow rate on a dry basis.

$$Q_{sd} = 3,600(1 - B_{ws})(v_{a(avg)})(A) \left(\frac{T_{std}}{T_{s(avg)}} \right) \left(\frac{P_s}{P_{std}} \right) \quad \text{Eq. 2G-10}$$

13.0 Method Performance [Reserved]

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 Reporting.

16.1 Field Test Reports. Field test reports shall be submitted to the Agency according to applicable regulatory requirements. Field test reports should, at a minimum, include the following elements.

16.1.1 Description of the source. This should include the name and location of the test site, descriptions of the process tested, a description of the combustion source, an accurate diagram of stack or duct cross-sectional area at the test site showing the dimensions of the stack or duct, the location of the test ports, and traverse point locations and identification numbers or codes. It should also include a description and diagram of the stack or duct layout, showing the distance of the test location from the nearest upstream and downstream disturbances and all structural elements (including breachings, baffles, fans, straighteners, etc.) affecting the flow pattern. If the source and test location descriptions have been previously submitted to the Agency in a document (e.g., a monitoring plan or test plan), referencing the document in lieu of including this information in the field test report is acceptable.

16.1.2 Field test procedures. These should include a description of test equipment and test procedures. Testing conventions, such as traverse point numbering and measurement

sequence (e.g., sampling from center to wall, or wall to center), should be clearly stated. Test port identification and directional reference for each test port should be included on the appropriate field test data sheets.

16.1.3 Field test data.

16.1.3.1 Summary of results. This summary should include the dates and times of testing, and the average near-axial gas velocity and the average flue gas volumetric flow results for each run and tested condition.

16.1.3.2 Test data. The following values for each traverse point should be recorded and reported:

- (a) Differential pressure at traverse point i (ΔP_i)
- (b) Stack or duct temperature at traverse point i ($t_{s(i)}$)
- (c) Absolute stack or duct temperature at traverse point i ($T_{s(i)}$)
- (d) Yaw angle at traverse point i ($\theta_{y(i)}$)
- (e) Stack gas near-axial velocity at traverse point i ($v_{a(i)}$)

16.1.3.3 The following values should be reported once per run:

- (a) Water vapor in the gas stream (from Method 4 or alternative), proportion by volume (B_{ws}), measured at the frequency specified in the applicable regulation
- (b) Molecular weight of stack or duct gas, dry basis (M_d)
- (c) Molecular weight of stack or duct gas, wet basis (M_s)
- (d) Stack or duct static pressure (P_g)
- (e) Absolute stack or duct pressure (P_s)
- (f) Carbon dioxide concentration in the flue gas, dry basis ($\%_d \text{ CO}_2$)

(g) Oxygen concentration in the flue gas, dry basis (%_d O₂)

(h) Average near-axial stack or duct gas velocity ($v_{a(avg)}$) across all traverse points

(i) Gas volumetric flow rate corrected to standard conditions, dry or wet basis as required by the applicable regulation (Q_{std} or Q_{sw})

16.1.3.4 The following should be reported once per complete set of test runs:

(a) Cross-sectional area of stack or duct at the test location (A)

(b) Pitot tube calibration coefficient (C_p)

(c) Measurement system response time (sec)

(d) Barometric pressure at measurement site (P_{bar})

16.1.4 Calibration data. The field test report should include calibration data for all probes and test equipment used in the field test. At a minimum, the probe calibration data reported to the Agency should include the following:

(a) Date of calibration

(b) Probe type

(c) Probe identification number(s) or code(s)

(d) Probe inspection sheets

(e) Pressure measurements and calculations used to obtain calibration coefficients in accordance with section 10.6 of this method

(f) Description and diagram of wind tunnel used for the calibration, including dimensions of cross-sectional area and position and size of the test section

(g) Documentation of wind tunnel qualification tests performed in accordance with section 10.1 of this method

16.1.5 Quality assurance. Specific quality assurance and quality control procedures used during the test should be described.

17.0 Bibliography.

(1) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 1—Sample and velocity traverses for stationary sources.

(2) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 2—Determination of stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate (Type S pitot tube).

(3) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 2F—Determination of stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate with three-dimensional probes.

(4) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 2H—Determination of stack gas velocity taking into account velocity decay near the stack wall.

(5) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 3—Gas analysis for carbon dioxide, oxygen, excess air, and dry molecular weight.

(6) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 3A—Determination of oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations in emissions from sta-

tionary sources (instrumental analyzer procedure).

(7) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 4—Determination of moisture content in stack gases.

(8) Emission Measurement Center (EMC) Approved Alternative Method (ALT-011) "Alternative Method 2 Thermocouple Calibration Procedure."

(9) Electric Power Research Institute, Interim Report EPRI TR-106698, "Flue Gas Flow Rate Measurement Errors," June 1996.

(10) Electric Power Research Institute, Final Report EPRI TR-108110, "Evaluation of Heat Rate Discrepancy from Continuous Emission Monitoring Systems," August 1997.

(11) Fossil Energy Research Corporation, Final Report, "Velocity Probe Tests in Non-axial Flow Fields," November 1998, Prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(12) Fossil Energy Research Corporation, "Additional Swirl Tunnel Tests: E-DAT and T-DAT Probes," February 24, 1999, Technical Memorandum Prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, P.O. No. 7W-1193-NALX.

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(16) National Institute of Standards and Technology, 1998, "Report of Special Test of Air Speed Instrumentation, Five Autoprobes," Prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under IAG #DW13938432-01-0.

(17) National Institute of Standards and Technology, 1998, "Report of Special Test of Air Speed Instrumentation, Eight Spherical Probes," Prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under IAG #DW13938432-01-0.

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(21) Shigehara, R.T., W.F. Todd, and W.S. Smith, "Significance of Errors in Stack Sampling Measurements," Presented at the Annual Meeting of the Air Pollution Control Association, St. Louis, Missouri, June 14-19, 1970.

(22) The Cadmus Group, Inc., May 1999, "EPA Flow Reference Method Testing and Analysis: Findings Report," EPA/430-R-99-009.

(23) The Cadmus Group, Inc., 1998, "EPA Flow Reference Method Testing and Analysis: Data Report, Texas Utilities, DeCordova Steam Electric Station, Volume I: Test Description and Appendix A (Data Distribution Package)," EPA/430-R-98-015a.

(24) The Cadmus Group, Inc., 1998, "EPA Flow Reference Method Testing and Analysis: Data Report, Texas Utilities, Lake Hubbard Steam Electric Station, Volume I: Test Description and Appendix A (Data Distribution Package)," EPA/430-R-98-017a.

(25) The Cadmus Group, Inc., 1998, "EPA Flow Reference Method Testing and Analysis: Data Report, Pennsylvania Electric Co., G.P.U. Genco Homer City Station: Unit 1, Volume I: Test Description and Appendix A (Data Distribution Package)," EPA/430-R-98-018a.

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18.0 Annexes

Annex A, C, and D describe recommended procedures for meeting certain provisions in sections 8.3, 10.4, and 10.5 of this method. Annex B describes procedures to be followed when using the protractor wheel and pointer assembly to measure yaw angles, as provided under section 8.9.1.

18.1 Annex A—Rotational Position Check. The following are recommended procedures that may be used to satisfy the rotational position check requirements of section 8.3 of this method and to determine the angle-measuring device rotational offset (R_{ADO}).

18.1.1 Rotational position check with probe outside stack. Where physical constraints at the sampling location allow full assembly of the probe outside the stack and insertion into the test port, the following procedures should be performed before the start of testing. Two angle-measuring devices that meet the specifications in section 6.2.1 or 6.2.3 are required for the rotational position check. An angle measuring device whose position can be independently adjusted (e.g., by means of a set screw) after being locked into

position on the probe sheath shall not be used for this check unless the independent adjustment is set so that the device performs exactly like a device without the capability for independent adjustment. That is, when aligned on the probe such a device must give the same reading as a device that does not have the capability of being independently adjusted. With the fully assembled probe (including probe shaft extensions, if any) secured in a horizontal position, affix one yaw angle-measuring device to the probe sheath and lock it into position on the reference scribe line specified in section 6.1.5.1. Position the second angle-measuring device using the procedure in section 18.1.1.1 or 18.1.1.2.

18.1.1.1 Marking procedure. The procedures in this section should be performed at each location on the fully assembled probe where the yaw angle-measuring device will be mounted during the velocity traverse. Place the second yaw angle-measuring device on the main probe sheath (or extension) at the position where a yaw angle will be measured during the velocity traverse. Adjust the position of the second angle-measuring device until it indicates the same angle ($\pm 1^\circ$) as the reference device, and affix the second device to the probe sheath (or extension). Record the angles indicated by the two angle-measuring devices on a form similar to table 2G-2. In this position, the second angle-measuring device is considered to be properly positioned for yaw angle measurement. Make a mark, no wider than 1.6 mm ($\frac{1}{16}$ in.), on the probe sheath (or extension), such that the yaw angle-measuring device can be re-affixed at this same properly aligned position during the velocity traverse.

18.1.1.2 Procedure for probe extensions with scribe lines. If, during a velocity traverse the angle-measuring device will be affixed to a probe extension having a scribe line as specified in section 6.1.5.2, the following procedure may be used to align the extension's scribe line with the reference scribe line instead of marking the extension as described in section 18.1.1.1. Attach the probe extension to the main probe. Align and lock the second angle-measuring device on the probe extension's scribe line. Then, rotate the extension until both measuring devices indicate the same angle ($\pm 1^\circ$). Lock the extension at this rotational position. Record the angles indicated by the two angle-measuring devices on a form similar to table 2G-2. An angle-measuring device may be aligned at any position on this scribe line during the velocity traverse, if the scribe line meets the alignment specification in section 6.1.5.3.

18.1.1.3 Post-test rotational position check. If the fully assembled probe includes one or more extensions, the following check should be performed immediately after the completion of a velocity traverse. At the discretion

of the tester, additional checks may be conducted after completion of testing at any sample port. Without altering the alignment of any of the components of the probe assembly used in the velocity traverse, secure the fully assembled probe in a horizontal position. Affix an angle-measuring device at the reference scribe line specified in section 6.1.5.1. Use the other angle-measuring device to check the angle at each location where the device was checked prior to testing. Record the readings from the two angle-measuring devices.

18.1.2 Rotational position check with probe in stack. This section applies only to probes that, due to physical constraints, cannot be inserted into the test port as fully assembled with all necessary extensions needed to reach the inner-most traverse point(s).

18.1.2.1 Perform the out-of-stack procedure in section 18.1.1 on the main probe and any attached extensions that will be initially inserted into the test port.

18.1.2.2 Use the following procedures to perform additional rotational position check(s) with the probe in the stack, each time a probe extension is added. Two angle-measuring devices are required. The first of these is the device that was used to measure yaw angles at the preceding traverse point, left in its properly aligned measurement position. The second angle-measuring device is positioned on the added probe extension. Use the applicable procedures in section 18.1.1.1 or 18.1.1.2 to align, adjust, lock, and mark (if necessary) the position of the second angle-measuring device to within $\pm 1^\circ$ of the first device. Record the readings of the two devices on a form similar to Table 2G-2.

18.1.2.3 The procedure in section 18.1.2.2 should be performed at the first port where measurements are taken. The procedure should be repeated each time a probe extension is re-attached at a subsequent port, unless the probe extensions are designed to be locked into a mechanically fixed rotational position (e.g., through use of interlocking grooves), which can be reproduced from port to port as specified in section 8.3.5.2.

18.2 Annex B—Angle Measurement Protocol for Protractor Wheel and Pointer Device. The following procedure shall be used when a protractor wheel and pointer assembly, such as the one described in section 6.2.2 and illustrated in Figure 2G-5 is used to measure the yaw angle of flow. With each move to a new traverse point, unlock, re-align, and re-lock the probe, angle-pointer collar, and protractor wheel to each other. At each such move, particular attention is required to ensure that the scribe line on the angle pointer collar is either aligned with the reference scribe line on the main probe sheath or is at the rotational offset position established under section 8.3.1. The procedure consists of the following steps:

18.2.1 Affix a protractor wheel to the entry port for the test probe in the stack or duct.

18.2.2 Orient the protractor wheel so that the 0° mark corresponds to the longitudinal axis of the stack or duct. For stacks, vertical ducts, or ports on the side of horizontal ducts, use a digital inclinometer meeting the specifications in section 6.2.1 to locate the 0° orientation. For ports on the top or bottom of horizontal ducts, identify the longitudinal axis at each test port and permanently mark the duct to indicate the 0° orientation. Once the protractor wheel is properly aligned, lock it into position on the test port.

18.2.3 Move the pointer assembly along the probe sheath to the position needed to take measurements at the first traverse point. Align the scribe line on the pointer collar with the reference scribe line or at the rotational offset position established under section 8.3.1. Maintaining this rotational alignment, lock the pointer device onto the probe sheath. Insert the probe into the entry port to the depth needed to take measurements at the first traverse point.

18.2.4 Perform the yaw angle determination as specified in sections 8.9.3 and 8.9.4 and record the angle as shown by the pointer on the protractor wheel. Then, take velocity pressure and temperature measurements in accordance with the procedure in section 8.9.5. Perform the alignment check described in section 8.9.6.

18.2.5 After taking velocity pressure measurements at that traverse point, unlock the probe from the collar and slide the probe through the collar to the depth needed to reach the next traverse point.

18.2.6 Align the scribe line on the pointer collar with the reference scribe line on the main probe or at the rotational offset position established under section 8.3.1. Lock the collar onto the probe.

18.2.7 Repeat the steps in sections 18.2.4 through 18.2.6 at the remaining traverse points accessed from the current stack or duct entry port.

18.2.8 After completing the measurement at the last traverse point accessed from a port, verify that the orientation of the protractor wheel on the test port has not changed over the course of the traverse at that port. For stacks, vertical ducts, or ports on the side of horizontal ducts, use a digital inclinometer meeting the specifications in section 6.2.1 to check the rotational position of the 0° mark on the protractor wheel. For ports on the top or bottom of horizontal ducts, observe the alignment of the angle wheel 0° mark relative to the permanent 0° mark on the duct at that test port. If these observed comparisons exceed $\pm 2^\circ$ of 0° , all angle and pressure measurements taken at that port since the protractor wheel was last locked into position on the port shall be repeated.

18.2.9 Move to the next stack or duct entry port and repeat the steps in sections 18.2.1 through 18.2.8.

18.3 Annex C—Guideline for Reference Scribe Line Placement. Use of the following guideline is recommended to satisfy the requirements of section 10.4 of this method. The rotational position of the reference scribe line should be either 90° or 180° from the probe's impact pressure port. For Type-S probes, place separate scribe lines, on opposite sides of the probe sheath, if both the A and B sides of the pitot tube are to be used for yaw angle measurements.

18.4 Annex D—Determination of Reference Scribe Line Rotational Offset. The following procedures are recommended for determining the magnitude and sign of a probe's reference scribe line rotational offset, R_{SLO} . Separate procedures are provided for two types of angle-measuring devices: digital inclinometers and protractor wheel and pointer assemblies.

18.4.1 Perform the following procedures on the main probe with all devices that will be attached to the main probe in the field [such as thermocouples, resistance temperature detectors (RTDs), or sampling nozzles] that may affect the flow around the probe head. Probe shaft extensions that do not affect flow around the probe head need not be attached during calibration.

18.4.2 The procedures below assume that the wind tunnel duct used for probe calibration is horizontal and that the flow in the calibration wind tunnel is axial as determined by the axial flow verification check described in section 10.1.2. Angle-measuring devices are assumed to display angles in alternating 0° to 90° and 90° to 0° intervals. If angle-measuring devices with other readout conventions are used or if other calibration wind tunnel duct configurations are used, make the appropriate calculational corrections. For Type-S probes, calibrate the A-side and B-sides separately, using the appropriate scribe line (see section 18.3, above), if both the A and B sides of the pitot tube are to be used for yaw angle determinations.

18.4.2.1 Position the angle-measuring device in accordance with one of the following procedures.

18.4.2.1.1 If using a digital inclinometer, affix the calibrated digital inclinometer to the probe. If the digital inclinometer can be independently adjusted after being locked into position on the probe sheath (e.g., by means of a set screw), the independent adjustment must be set so that the device performs exactly like a device without the capability for independent adjustment. That is, when aligned on the probe the device must give the same readings as a device that does not have the capability of being independently adjusted. Either align it directly on the reference scribe line or on a mark aligned with the scribe line determined ac-

ording to the procedures in section 18.1.1.1. Maintaining this rotational alignment, lock the digital inclinometer onto the probe sheath.

18.4.2.1.2 If using a protractor wheel and pointer device, orient the protractor wheel on the test port so that the 0° mark is aligned with the longitudinal axis of the wind tunnel duct. Maintaining this alignment, lock the wheel into place on the wind tunnel test port. Align the scribe line on the pointer collar with the reference scribe line or with a mark aligned with the reference scribe line, as determined under section 18.1.1.1. Maintaining this rotational alignment, lock the pointer device onto the probe sheath.

18.4.2.2 Zero the pressure-measuring device used for yaw nulling.

18.4.2.3 Insert the probe assembly into the wind tunnel through the entry port, positioning the probe's impact port at the calibration location. Check the responsiveness of the pressure-measuring device to probe rotation, taking corrective action if the response is unacceptable.

18.4.2.4 Ensure that the probe is in a horizontal position using a carpenter's level.

18.4.2.5 Rotate the probe either clockwise or counterclockwise until a yaw null [zero ΔP for a Type S probe or zero ($P_2 - P_3$) for a 3-D probe] is obtained. If using a Type S probe with an attached thermocouple, the direction of the probe rotation shall be such that the thermocouple is located downstream of the probe pressure ports at the yaw-null position.

18.4.2.6 Read and record the value of θ_{null} , the angle indicated by the angle-measuring device at the yaw-null position. Record the angle reading on a form similar to Table 2G-6. Do not associate an algebraic sign with this reading.

18.4.2.7 Determine the magnitude and algebraic sign of the reference scribe line rotational offset, R_{SLO} . The magnitude of R_{SLO} will be equal to either θ_{null} or $(90^\circ - \theta_{null})$, depending on the type of probe being calibrated and the type of angle-measuring device used. (See Table 2G-7 for a summary.) The algebraic sign of R_{SLO} will either be positive if the rotational position of the reference scribe line is clockwise or negative if counterclockwise with respect to the probe's yaw-null position. Figure 2G-10 illustrates how the magnitude and sign of R_{SLO} are determined.

18.4.2.8 Perform the steps in sections 18.3.2.3 through 18.3.2.7 twice at each of the two calibration velocities selected for the probe under section 10.6. Record the values of R_{SLO} in a form similar to Table 2G-6.

18.4.2.9 The average of all R_{SLO} values is the reference scribe line rotational offset for the probe.

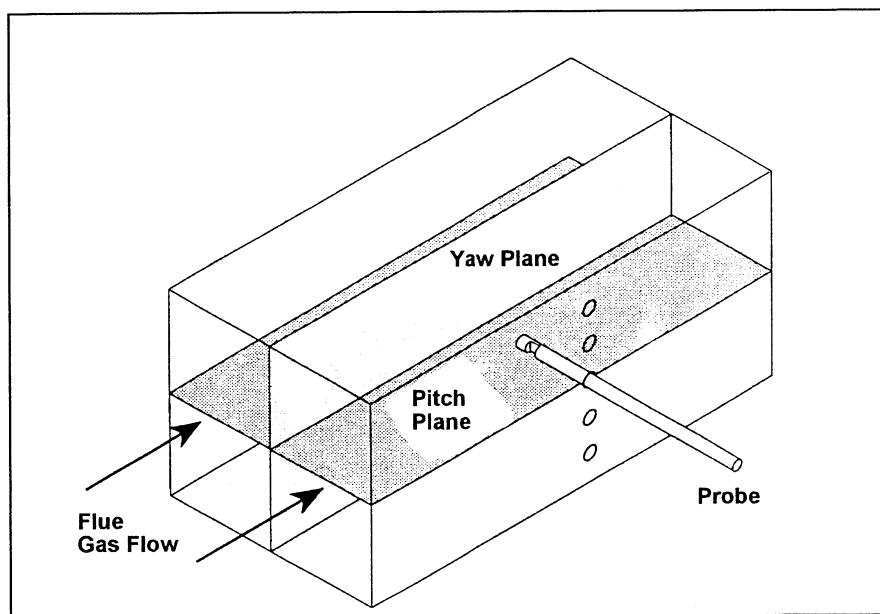


Figure 2G-1. Illustration of yaw and pitch planes in stack or duct.

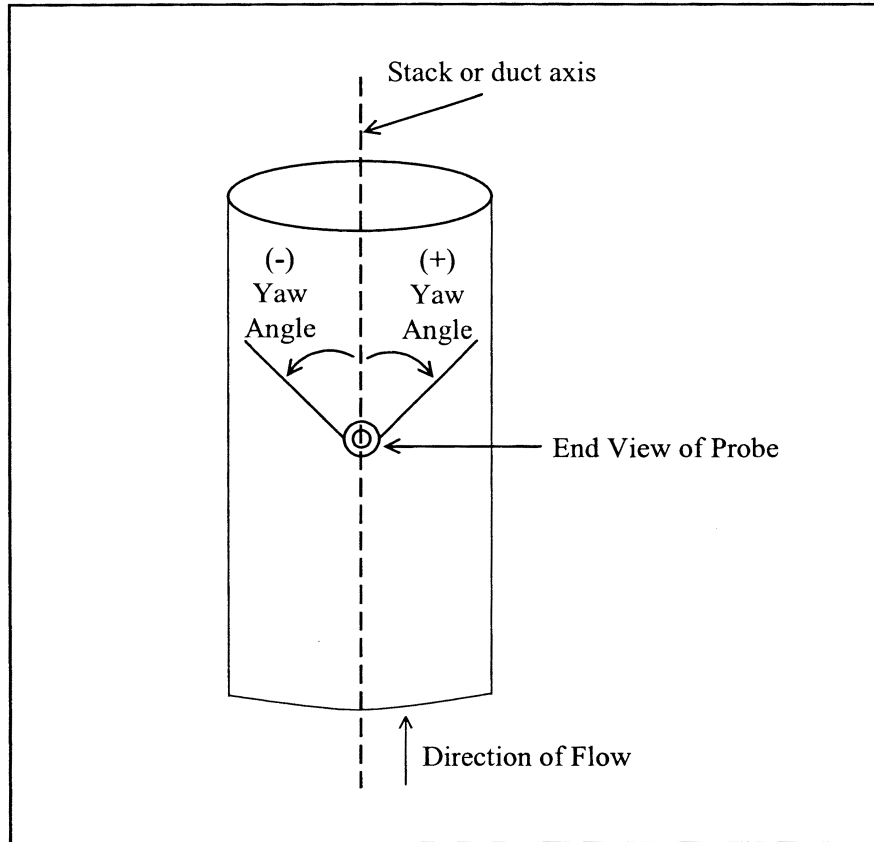


Figure 2G-2. Illustration of probe rotation representing positive and negative yaw angles.

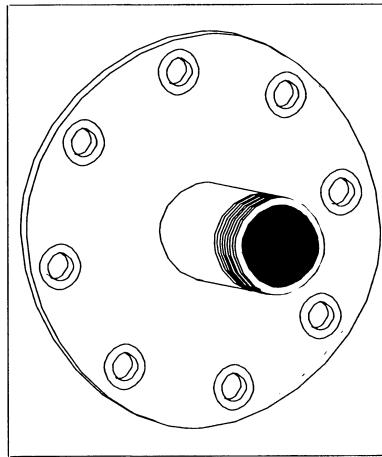


Figure 2G-3. Example bushing sleeve.

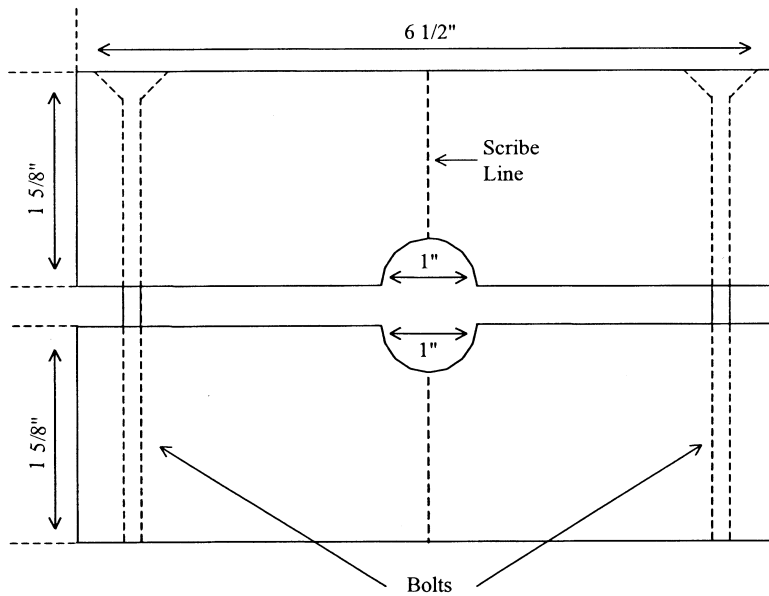


Figure 2G-4. Rotational position collar block.

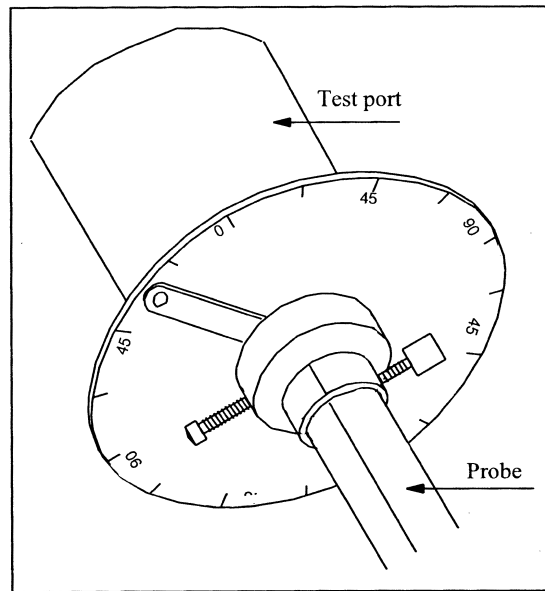


Figure 2G-5. Yaw angle protractor wheel and pointer.

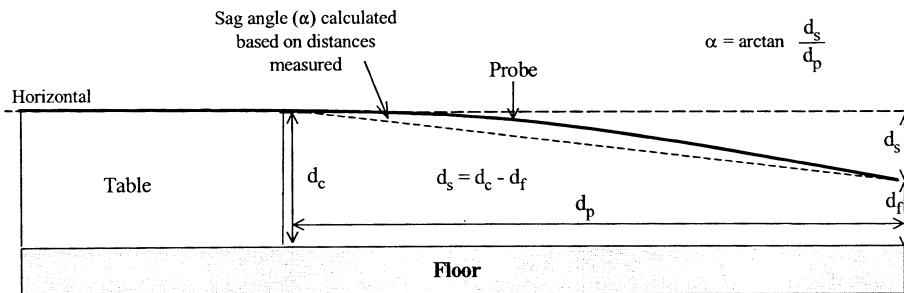


Figure 2G-6. Elements in horizontal straightness test based on trigonometry.

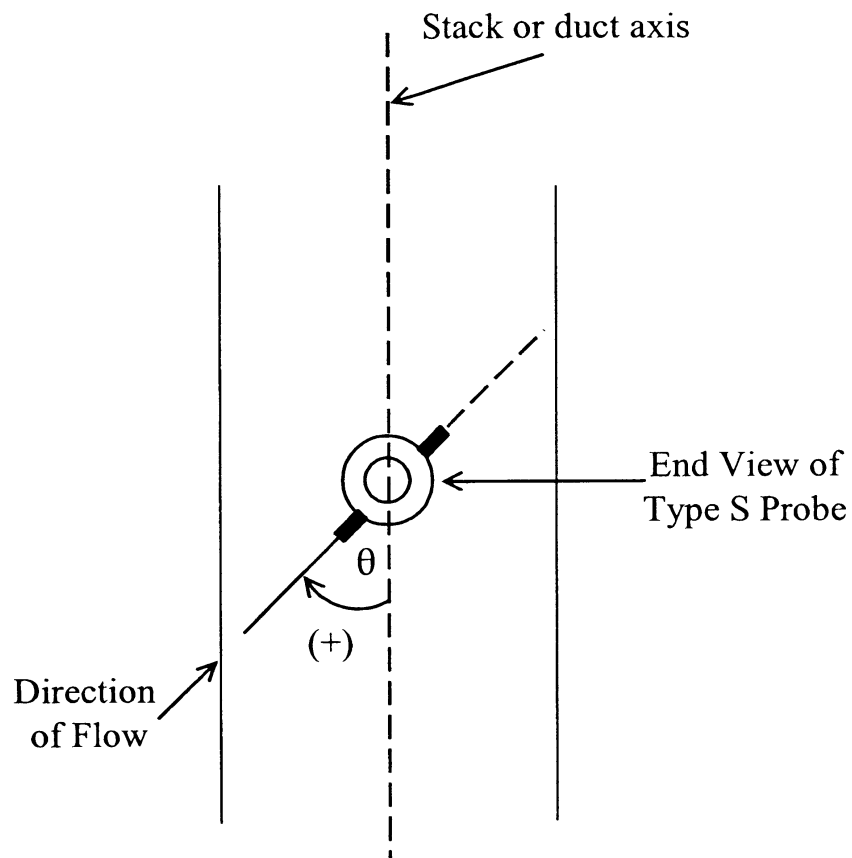


Figure 2G-7. Sign convention for the measured angle (θ) when the probe impact port is pointed directly into the flow. The angle θ is positive when the probe's impact pressure port is oriented in a clockwise rotational position relative to the stack or duct axis, as shown above, and negative for a counter-clockwise orientation.

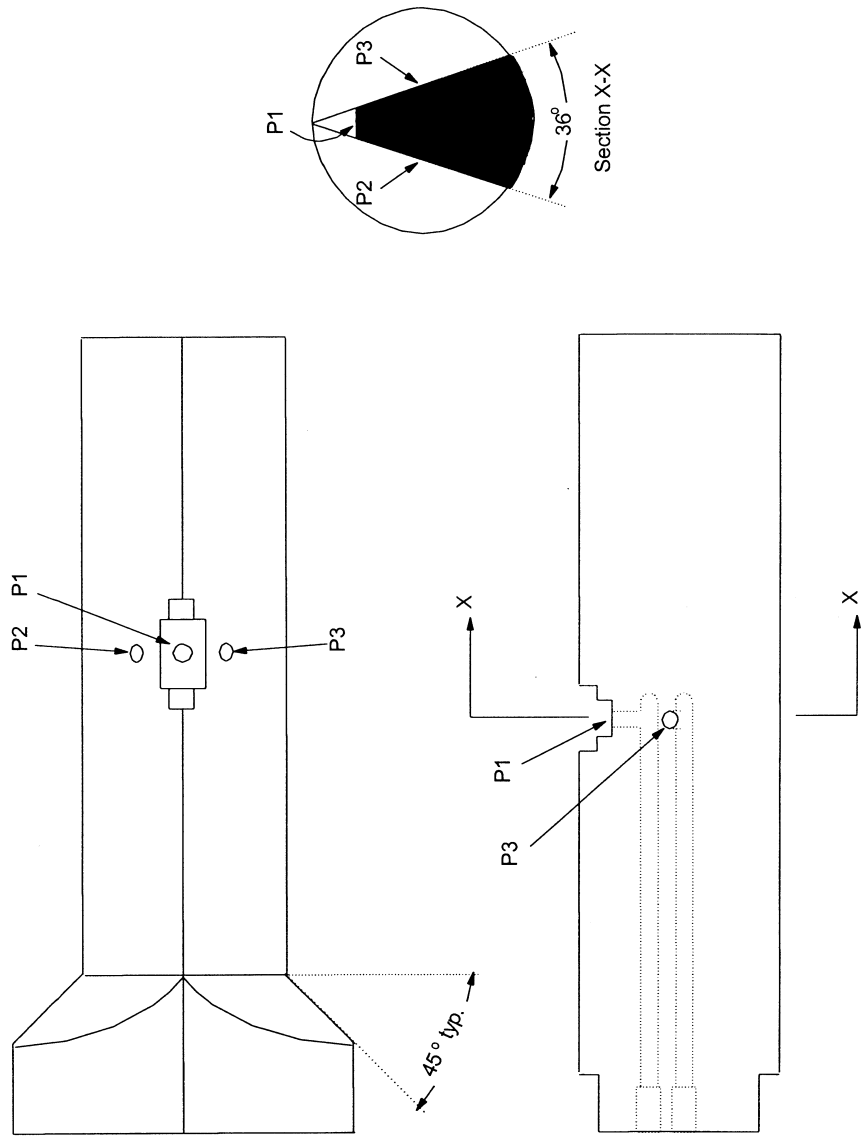


Figure 2G-8. Wedge probe used for axial flow verification.

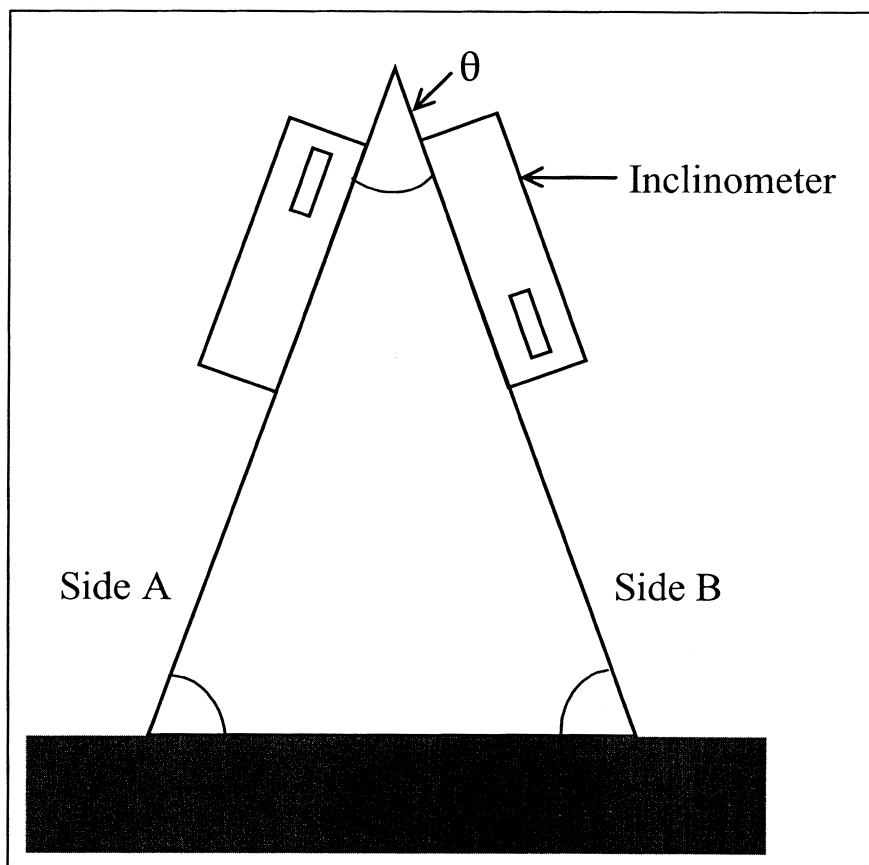


Figure 2G-9. Triangular block used for digital inclinometer calibration.

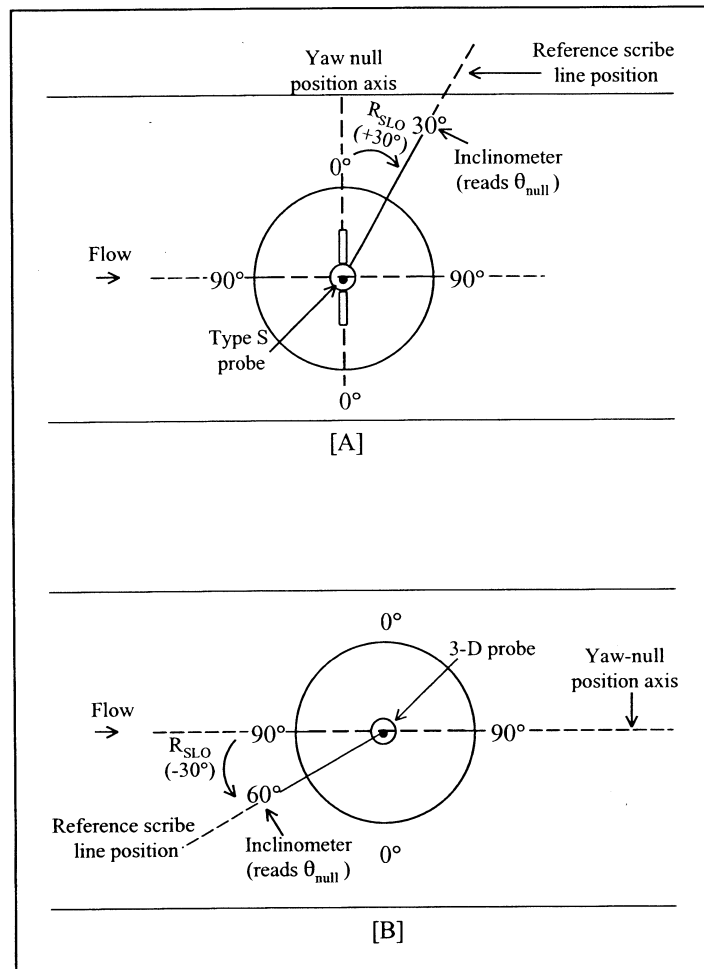
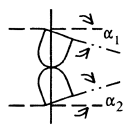
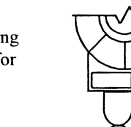
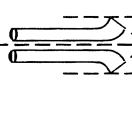
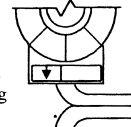

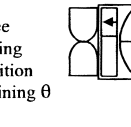


Figure 2G-10. Determination of reference scribe line rotational offset (R_{SLO}) in a horizontal wind tunnel with axial flow for: [A], a Type S probe, and [B], a 3-D probe. In [A] and [B], the probe impact pressure port is aligned with the yaw-null position axis and the inclinometer reads θ_{null} . In [A], the magnitude of $R_{SLO} = \theta_{null}$ and the sign is positive (clockwise from yaw-null position axis). In [B], the magnitude of $R_{SLO} = 90^\circ - \theta_{null}$ and the sign is negative (counterclockwise from yaw-null position axis).

Table 2G-1. Type S Probe Inspection Sheet

Note: Method 2 provides the criteria for an acceptably constructed Type S pitot tube. However, the procedure for making the necessary measurements is not specified. One approach is given below.

1. Use a vise with parallel and perpendicular faces. Use an angle-measuring device (analog or digital) for this check.
2. Place the pitot tube in the vise, and level the pitot tube horizontally using the angle-measuring device.
3. Place the angle-measuring device as shown below.
4. Measure distance A, which is P_A plus P_B. Method 2 specifies that P_A = P_B, but provides no tolerance for this measurement. Because this measurement is very difficult, it is suggested that P_A = P_B = A/2.
5. Measure the external tube diameter (D₁) with a micrometer, machinist's rule, or internal caliper.
6. Record all data as shown on the form below.
7. Calculate dimensions w and z as shown below.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
|  | Degree indicating level position for determining α_1 and α_2 |  | |
|  | Degree indicating level position for determining β_1 and β_2 |  | Degree indicating level position for determining θ |
|  | Degree indicating level position for determining γ , then calculating z. |  | Degree indicating level position |
| | | | Level and perpendicular? |
| | | | Obstruction? |
| | | | Damaged? |
| | | | α_1 $(-2^\circ \leq \alpha_1 \leq +2^\circ)$ |
| | | | α_2 $(-2^\circ \leq \alpha_2 \leq +2^\circ)$ |
| | | | β_1 $(-2^\circ \leq \beta_1 \leq +2^\circ)$ |
| | | | β_2 $(-2^\circ \leq \beta_2 \leq +2^\circ)$ |
| | | | γ |
| | | | θ |
| | | | $z = A (\tan \gamma)$ $[\leq 0.5 \text{ mm (0.02 in.)}]$ |
| | | | $w = A (\tan \theta)$ $[\leq 0.5 \text{ mm (0.02 in.)}]$ |
| | | | D_1 $[\geq 9.5 \text{ mm (3/8 in.)}]$ |
| | | | A |
| | | | $A/2D_1$ $(1.05 \leq P_A/D_1 \leq 1.5) *$ |
| * Recommended dimensions | | | |

QA/QC Check

Completeness _____ Legibility _____ Accuracy _____
 Specifications _____ Reasonableness _____

Certification

I certify that the Type S probe ID _____ meets or exceeds all specifications, criteria, and applicable design features.

Certified by: _____ Date: _____

Table 2G-2. Rotational Position Check

Source: _____ Date: _____
 Test Location: _____ Tester(s): _____
 Probe Type: _____ Affiliation: _____
 Probe ID: _____ Fully-Assembled Probe Length in mm (in.): _____

| Position | Angle Comparisons | | |
|----------|---|---|---|
| | 1st Device Angle measured by device aligned on the reference scribe line, including algebraic sign (degrees) | 2nd Device Angle measured by device mounted at each position to be used during testing, including algebraic sign (degrees) | R_{ADO} Difference between readings by 1 st and 2 nd angle-measuring devices (degrees) ² |
| (Col. A) | (Col. B) | (Col. C) | (Col. C - Col. B) |
| | | | |
| | | | |
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² The algebraic sign must be consistent with section 8.3.2.

Specifications: For the pre-test rotational position check, the value of R_{ADO} at each location along the probe shaft must be determined to within ±1°. In the post-test check, R_{ADO} at each location must remain within ±2° of the value obtained in the pre-test check.

Table 2G-3. Example EPA Method 2G Field Data Form

Source: _____ Date: _____
 Source Location: _____ Test Personnel: _____
 Measurement Location: _____ Probe Type: _____

| | | | |
|-----------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------|
| Run ID: | | Stack Diameter: | |
| Start Time: | | Stack Area: | |
| End Time: | | Barometric Pressure (P_{ba}): | in. Hg |
| Pitot Tube ID: | | Static Pressure (P_g): | in. H ₂ O |
| Pitot Tube Coefficient (C_p): | | R_{SLO} | |
| Pressure Gauge ID: | | R_{ADO} | |
| Pressure Gauge Readability: | in. H ₂ O | | Pre-test Post-test |
| Temperature Gauge ID: | | Pitot Tube Condition: Damage Noted? | |
| Measurement System Response Time | sec. | Leak Check Performed? | |

| Clock Time | Traverse Point | Yaw Angle, including algebraic sign (degrees) | Differential Pressure (ΔP) | Stack or Duct Gas Temperature ($^{\circ}$ F) |
|------------|----------------|---|--------------------------------------|---|
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Table 2G-4. Wind Tunnel Velocity Pressure Cross-Check

Wind Tunnel Facility: _____
 Date: _____
 Wind Tunnel Temperature: _____
 Barometric Pressure: _____
 Test Point Locations: _____
 Lowest Test Velocity in m/sec (ft/sec): _____
 Highest Test Velocity in m/sec (ft/sec): _____

| Port | Rep. | Velocity Pressure (ΔP_{std}) | |
|------------------------------------|---------|--|-------------------------|
| | | @ Lowest Test Velocity | @ Highest Test Velocity |
| Calibration Pitot Tube Location | 1 | | |
| | 2 | | |
| | 3 | | |
| | Average | | |
| Calibration Location Test Points * | 1 | 1 | |
| | | 2 | |
| | | 3 | |
| | | Average | |
| | | % Difference ** | |
| | 2 | 1 | |
| | | 2 | |
| | | 3 | |
| | | Average | |
| | | % Difference ** | |
| | .. | 1 | |
| | | 2 | |
| | | 3 | |
| | | Average | |
| | | % Difference ** | |

* Measurements must be taken at all points in the calibration location as specified in section 10.1.1

** Percent Difference =
$$\frac{(\text{Calibration Location Test Point Avg} - \text{Cal. Pitot Tube Location Avg})}{\text{Cal. Pitot Tube Location Avg}} \times 100\%$$

Specification: At each velocity setting, the average velocity pressure obtained at the calibration location shall be within ±2 percent or 0.01 in. H₂O, whichever is less restrictive, of the average velocity pressure obtained at the fixed calibration pitot tube location.

Table 2G-5. Wind Tunnel Axial Flow Verification

Wind Tunnel Facility: _____
Date: _____
Wind Tunnel Temperature: _____
Barometric Pressure: _____
Probe Type/I.D. Used To Conduct Check: _____
Test Point Locations: _____
Lowest Test Velocity in m/sec (ft/sec): _____
Highest Test Velocity in m/sec (ft/sec): _____

| Port | | @ Lowest Test Velocity | | @ Highest Test Velocity | |
|--|----|--------------------------|----------------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | Yaw Angle * (degrees) | Pitch Angle * (degrees) | Yaw Angle * (degrees) | Pitch Angle * (degrees) |
| Calibration Location Test Points ** | 1 | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | |
| | 3 | | | | |
| | .. | | | | |
| Calibration Pitot Tube Location | | | | | |

* When following the procedures in section 10.1.2.1, both the yaw and pitch angles are obtained from the same port. When following the procedures in section 10.1.2.2, the yaw angle is obtained using the port for the tested probe, and the pitch angle is obtained using the port for verification of axial flow.

** Yaw and pitch angle measurements must be taken at all points that define the calibration location (as per the requirements in section 10.1.1)

Specification: At each velocity setting, each measured yaw and pitch angle shall be within $\pm 3^\circ$ of 0° in accordance with the requirements in section 10.1.2.

Table 2G-6. Yaw Angle Calibration

Probe Type: _____ Tester(s): _____
 Probe ID: _____ Affiliation: _____
 Test Location: _____ Date: _____

| Nominal Velocity Setting in m/sec (ft/sec) | Repetition 1 | | Repetition 2 | |
|--|---------------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|----------------------|
| | θ_{null} (degrees) | R_{SLO} (degrees)* | θ_{null} (degrees) | R_{SLO} (degrees)* |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Average of all recorded R_{SLO} values: | | | | _____ |

* Include magnitude and algebraic sign in accordance with section 10.5.6.

Table 2G-7. Determining the Magnitude of Reference Scribe Line Offset

| Probe/Angle-Measuring Device | Magnitude of R_{SLO} |
|--|----------------------------|
| Type S probe with inclinometer | θ_{null} |
| Type S probe with protractor wheel and pointer | $90^\circ - \theta_{null}$ |
| 3-D probe with inclinometer | $90^\circ - \theta_{null}$ |
| 3-D probe with protractor wheel and pointer | θ_{null} |

Table 2G-8. Probe Calibration for Method 2G

Wind Tunnel Facility: _____
 Wind Tunnel Location: _____
 Probe Type: _____
 Probe ID: _____
 Probe Calibration Date: _____
 Test Point Location: _____
 Ambient Temperature (°F): _____
 Barometric Pressure (P_{bar}): _____

| Repetition | Low Velocity Setting (ft/sec) | Calibration Pitot | | Tested Probe | | Calculated C _p or F ₂ |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|--|------------|---|---------------|---|
| | | ΔP _{std} (in. H ₂ O) | Temp. (°F) | ΔP or P ₁ -P ₂ (in. H ₂ O) | Yaw Angle (°) | |
| 1 | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | |
| Average (C _{p(avg-low)}) = | | | | | | |

| Repetition | High Velocity Setting (ft/sec) | Calibration Pitot | | Tested Probe | | Calculated C _p or F ₂ |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|--|------------|---|---------------|---|
| | | ΔP _{std} (in. H ₂ O) | Temp. (°F) | ΔP or P ₁ -P ₂ (in. H ₂ O) | Yaw Angle (°) | |
| 1 | | | | | | |
| 2 | | | | | | |
| 3 | | | | | | |
| Average (C _{p(avg-high)}) = | | | | | | |

$$\% \text{ Difference} = \frac{C_{p(avg-low)} - C_{p(avg-high)}}{C_{p(avg-low)}} \times 100\% = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}\%$$

- Note:** (1) The percent difference between the low and high velocity setting C_p values shall be within ±3 percent.
 (2) If calibrating a 3-D probe for this method, the pitch angle setting must be 0°.

METHOD 2H—DETERMINATION OF STACK GAS VELOCITY TAKING INTO ACCOUNT VELOCITY DECAY NEAR THE STACK WALL

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 This method is applicable in conjunction with Methods 2, 2F, and 2G (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A) to account for velocity decay near the wall in circular stacks and ducts.

1.2 This method is not applicable for testing stacks and ducts less than 3.3 ft (1.0 m) in diameter.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 A wall effects adjustment factor is determined. It is used to adjust the average stack gas velocity obtained under Method 2, 2F, or 2G of this appendix to take into account velocity decay near the stack or duct wall.

2.2 The method contains two possible procedures: a calculational approach which derives an adjustment factor from velocity measurements and a default procedure which assigns a generic adjustment factor based on the construction of the stack or duct.

2.2.1 The calculational procedure derives a wall effects adjustment factor from velocity measurements taken using Method 2, 2F, or 2G at 16 (or more) traverse points specified under Method 1 of this appendix and a total of eight (or more) wall effects traverse points specified under this method. The calculational procedure based on velocity measurements is not applicable for horizontal circular ducts where build-up of particulate matter or other material in the bottom of the duct is present.

2.2.2 A default wall effects adjustment factor of 0.9900 for brick and mortar stacks and 0.9950 for all other types of stacks and ducts may be used without taking wall effects measurements in a stack or duct.

2.3 When the calculational procedure is conducted as part of a relative accuracy test audit (RATA) or other multiple-run test procedure, the wall effects adjustment factor derived from a single traverse (i.e., single RATA run) may be applied to all runs of the same RATA without repeating the wall effects measurements. Alternatively, wall effects adjustment factors may be derived for several traverses and an average wall effects adjustment factor applied to all runs of the same RATA.

3.0 Definitions.

3.1 *Complete wall effects traverse* means a traverse in which measurements are taken at d_{em} (see section 3.3) and at 1-in. intervals in each of the four Method 1 equal-area sectors closest to the wall, beginning not far-

ther than 4 in. (10.2 cm) from the wall and extending either (1) across the entire width of the Method 1 equal-area sector or (2) for stacks or ducts where this width exceeds 12 in. (30.5 cm) (i.e., stacks or ducts greater than or equal to 15.6 ft [4.8 m] in diameter), to a distance of not less than 12 in. (30.5 cm) from the wall. Note: Because this method specifies that measurements must be taken at whole number multiples of 1 in. from a stack or duct wall, for clarity numerical quantities in this method are expressed in English units followed by metric units in parentheses. To enhance readability, hyphenated terms such as "1-in. intervals" or "1-in. incremented," are expressed in English units only.

3.2 d_{last} Depending on context, d_{last} means either (1) the distance from the wall of the last 1-in. incremented wall effects traverse point or (2) the traverse point located at that distance (see Figure 2H-2).

3.3 d_{rem} Depending on context, d_{rem} means either (1) the distance from the wall of the centroid of the area between d_{last} and the interior edge of the Method 1 equal-area sector closest to the wall or (2) the traverse point located at that distance (see Figure 2H-2).

3.4 "May," "Must," "Shall," "Should," and the imperative form of verbs.

3.4.1 "May" is used to indicate that a provision of this method is optional.

3.4.2 "Must," "Shall," and the imperative form of verbs (such as "record" or "enter") are used to indicate that a provision of this method is mandatory.

3.4.3 "Should" is used to indicate that a provision of this method is not mandatory but is highly recommended as good practice.

3.5 *Method 1* refers to 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, "Method 1—Sample and velocity traverses for stationary sources."

3.6 *Method 1 exterior equal-area sector and Method 1 equal-area sector closest to the wall* mean any one of the four equal-area sectors that are closest to the wall for a circular stack or duct laid out in accordance with section 2.3.1 of Method 1 (see Figure 2H-1).

3.7 *Method 1 interior equal-area sector* means any of the equal-area sectors other than the Method 1 exterior equal-area sectors (as defined in section 3.6) for a circular stack or duct laid out in accordance with section 2.3.1 of Method 1 (see Figure 2H-1).

3.8 *Method 1 traverse point and Method 1 equal-area traverse point* mean a traverse point located at the centroid of an equal-area sector of a circular stack laid out in accordance with section 2.3.1 of Method 1.

3.9 *Method 2* refers to 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, "Method 2—Determination of stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate (Type S pitot tube)."

3.10 *Method 2F* refers to 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, "Method 2F—Determination of stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate with three-dimensional probes."

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3.11 *Method 2G* refers to 40 CFR part 60, appendix A, "Method 2G—Determination of stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate with two-dimensional probes."

3.12 *1-in. incremented wall effects traverse point* means any of the wall effects traverse points that are located at 1-in. intervals, i.e., traverse points d_1 through d_{last} (see Figure 2H-2).

3.13 *Partial wall effects traverse* means a traverse in which measurements are taken at fewer than the number of traverse points required for a "complete wall effects traverse" (as defined in section 3.1), but are taken at a minimum of two traverse points in each Method 1 equal-area sector closest to the wall, as specified in section 8.2.2.

3.14 *Relative accuracy test audit (RATA)* is a field test procedure performed in a stack or duct in which a series of concurrent measurements of the same stack gas stream is taken by a reference method and an installed monitoring system. A RATA usually consists of series of 9 to 12 sets of such concurrent measurements, each of which is referred to as a RATA run. In a volumetric flow RATA, each reference method run consists of a complete traverse of the stack or duct.

3.15 *Wall effects-unadjusted average velocity* means the average stack gas velocity, not accounting for velocity decay near the wall, as determined in accordance with Method 2, 2F, or 2G for a Method 1 traverse consisting of 16 or more points.

3.16 *Wall effects-adjusted average velocity* means the average stack gas velocity, taking into account velocity decay near the wall, as calculated from measurements at 16 or more Method 1 traverse points and at the additional wall effects traverse points specified in this method.

3.17 *Wall effects traverse point* means a traverse point located in accordance with sections 8.2.2 or 8.2.3 of this method.

4.0 Interferences [Reserved]

5.0 Safety

5.1 This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This method does not purport to address all of the health and safety considerations associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this method to establish appropriate health and safety practices and to determine the applicability of occupational health and safety regulatory requirements prior to performing this method.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 The provisions pertaining to equipment and supplies in the method that is used to take the traverse point measurements (i.e., Method 2, 2F, or 2G) are applicable under this method.

7.0 Reagents and Standards [Reserved]

8.0 Sample Collection and Analysis

8.1 Default Wall Effects Adjustment Factors. A default wall effects adjustment factor of 0.9900 for brick and mortar stacks and 0.9950 for all other types of stacks and ducts may be used without conducting the following procedures.

8.2 Traverse Point Locations. Determine the location of the Method 1 traverse points in accordance with section 8.2.1 and the location of the traverse points for either a partial wall effects traverse in accordance with section 8.2.2 or a complete wall effects traverse in accordance with section 8.2.3.

8.2.1 Method 1 equal-area traverse point locations. Determine the location of the Method 1 equal-area traverse points for a traverse consisting of 16 or more points using Table 1-2 (Location of Traverse Points in Circular Stacks) of Method 1.

8.2.2 Partial wall effects traverse. For a partial wall effects traverse, measurements must be taken at a minimum of the following two wall effects traverse point locations in all four Method 1 equal-area sectors closest to the wall: (1) 1 in. (2.5 cm) from the wall (except as provided in section 8.2.2.1) and (2) d_{rem} , as determined using Equation 2H-1 or 2H-2 (see section 8.2.2.2).

8.2.2.1 If the probe cannot be positioned at 1 in. (2.5 cm) from the wall (e.g., because of insufficient room to withdraw the probe shaft) or if velocity pressure cannot be detected at 1 in. (2.5 cm) from the wall (for any reason other than build-up of particulate matter in the bottom of a duct), take measurements at the 1-in. incremented wall effects traverse point closest to the wall where the probe can be positioned and velocity pressure can be detected.

8.2.2.2 Calculate the distance of d_{rem} from the wall to within $\pm 1/4$ in. (6.4 mm) using Equation 2H-1 or Equation 2H-2 (for a 16-point traverse).

$$d_{last} \leq d_b \quad \text{Eq. 2H-3}$$

Where:

r = the stack or duct radius determined from direct measurement of the stack or duct diameter in accordance with section 8.6 of Method 2F or Method 2G, in. (cm);

p = the number of Method 1 equal-area traverse points on a diameter, $p \geq 8$ (e.g., for a 16-point traverse, $p = 8$); d_{last} and d_{rem} are defined in sections 3.2 and 3.3 respectively, in. (cm).

For a 16-point Method 1 traverse, Equation 2H-1 becomes:

$$d_{rem} = r - \sqrt{\frac{7}{8}r^2 - rd_{last}} + \frac{1}{2}d_{last}^2 \quad \text{Eq. 2H-2}$$

8.2.2.3 Measurements may be taken at any number of additional wall effects traverse points, with the following provisions.

(a) d_{last} must not be closer to the center of the stack or duct than the distance of the interior edge (boundary), d_b , of the Method 1 equal-area sector closest to the wall (see Figure 2H-2 or 2H-3). That is,

Where:

$$d_b = r \left(1 - \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{p}} \right) \quad \text{Eq. 2H-4}$$

Table 2H-1 shows d_b as a function of the stack or duct radius, r , for traverses ranging from 16 to 48 points (i.e., for values of p ranging from 8 to 24).

(b) Each point must be located at a distance that is a whole number (e.g., 1, 2, 3) multiple of 1 in. (2.5 cm).

(c) Points do not have to be located at consecutive 1-in. intervals. That is, one or more 1-in. incremented points may be skipped. For example, it would be acceptable for points to be located at 1 in. (2.5 cm), 3 in. (7.6 cm), 5 in. (12.7 cm), d_{last} , and d_{rem} ; or at 1 in. (2.5 cm), 2 in. (5.1 cm), 4 in. (10.2 cm), 7 in. (17.8 cm), d_{last} , and d_{rem} . Follow the instructions in section 8.7.1.2 of this method for recording results for wall effects traverse points that are skipped. It should be noted that the full extent of velocity decay may not be accounted for if measurements are not taken at all 1-in. incremented points close to the wall.

8.2.3 Complete wall effects traverse. For a complete wall effects traverse, measurements must be taken at the following points in all four Method 1 equal-area sectors closest to the wall.

(a) The 1-in. incremented wall effects traverse point closest to the wall where the probe can be positioned and velocity can be detected, but no farther than 4 in. (10.2 cm) from the wall.

(b) Every subsequent 1-in. incremented wall effects traverse point out to the interior edge of the Method 1 equal-area sector or to 12 in. (30.5 cm) from the wall, whichever comes first. Note: In stacks or ducts with diameters greater than 15.6 ft (4.8 m) the interior edge of the Method 1 equal-area sector is farther from the wall than 12 in. (30.5 cm).

(c) d_{rem} , as determined using Equation 2H-1 or 2H-2 (as applicable). Note: For a complete traverse of a stack or duct with a diameter less than 16.5 ft (5.0 m), the distance between d_{rem} and d_{last} is less than or equal to ½ in. (12.7 mm). As discussed in section 8.2.4.2, when the distance between d_{rem} and

d_{last} is less than or equal to ½ in. (12.7 mm), the velocity measured at d_{last} may be used for d_{rem} . Thus, it is not necessary to calculate the distance of d_{rem} or to take measurements at d_{rem} when conducting a complete traverse of a stack or duct with a diameter less than 16.5 ft (5.0 m).

8.2.4 Special considerations. The following special considerations apply when the distance between traverse points is less than or equal to ½ in. (12.7 mm).

8.2.4.1 A wall effects traverse point and the Method 1 traverse point. If the distance between a wall effects traverse point and the Method 1 traverse point is less than or equal to ½ in. (12.7 mm), taking measurements at both points is allowed but not required or recommended; if measurements are taken at only one point, take the measurements at the point that is farther from the wall and use the velocity obtained at that point as the value for both points (see sections 8.2.3 and 9.2 for related requirements).

8.2.4.2 d_{rem} and d_{last} . If the distance between d_{rem} and d_{last} is less than or equal to ½ in. (12.7 mm), taking measurements at d_{rem} is allowed but not required or recommended; if measurements are not taken at d_{rem} , the measured velocity value at d_{last} must be used as the value for both d_{last} and d_{rem} .

8.3 Traverse Point Sampling Order and Probe Selection. Determine the sampling order of the Method 1 and wall effects traverse points and select the appropriate probe for the measurements, taking into account the following considerations.

8.3.1 Traverse points on any radius may be sampled in either direction (i.e., from the wall toward the center of the stack or duct, or vice versa).

8.3.2 To reduce the likelihood of velocity variations during the time of the traverse and the attendant potential impact on the wall effects-adjusted and unadjusted average velocities, the following provisions of this method shall be met.

8.3.2.1 Each complete set of Method 1 and wall effects traverse points accessed from the same port shall be sampled without interruption. Unless traverses are performed simultaneously in all ports using separate probes at each port, this provision disallows first sampling all Method 1 points at all ports and then sampling all the wall effects points.

8.3.2.2 The entire integrated Method 1 and wall effects traverse across all test ports shall be as short as practicable, consistent with the measurement system response time

(see section 8.4.1.1) and sampling (see section 8.4.1.2) provisions of this method.

8.3.3 It is recommended but not required that in each Method 1 equal-area sector closest to the wall, the Method 1 equal-area traverse point should be sampled in sequence between the adjacent wall effects traverse points. For example, for the traverse point configuration shown in Figure 2H-2, it is recommended that the Method 1 equal-area traverse point be sampled between d_{last} and d_{rem} . In this example, if the traverse is conducted from the wall toward the center of the stack or duct, it is recommended that measurements be taken at points in the following order: d_1 , d_2 , d_{last} , the Method 1 traverse point, d_{rem} , and then at the traverse points in the three Method 1 interior equal-area sectors.

8.3.4 The same type of probe must be used to take measurements at all Method 1 and wall effects traverse points. However, different copies of the same type of probe may be used at different ports (e.g., Type S probe 1 at port A, Type S probe 2 at port B) or at different traverse points accessed from a particular port (e.g., Type S probe 1 for Method 1 interior traverse points accessed from port A, Type S probe 2 for wall effects traverse points and the Method 1 exterior traverse point accessed from port A). The identification number of the probe used to obtain measurements at each traverse point must be recorded.

8.4 Measurements at Method 1 and Wall Effects Traverse Points. Conduct measurements at Method 1 and wall effects traverse points in accordance with Method 2, 2F, or 2G and in accordance with the provisions of the following subsections (some of which are included in Methods 2F and 2G but not in Method 2), which are particularly important for wall effects testing.

8.4.1 Probe residence time at wall effects traverse points. Due to the steep temperature and pressure gradients that can occur close to the wall, it is very important for the probe residence time (i.e., the total time spent at a traverse point) to be long enough to ensure collection of representative temperature and pressure measurements. The provisions of Methods 2F and 2G in the following subsections shall be observed.

8.4.1.1 System response time. Determine the response time of each probe measurement system by inserting and positioning the "cold" probe (at ambient temperature and pressure) at any Method 1 traverse point. Read and record the probe differential pressure, temperature, and elapsed time at 15-second intervals until stable readings for both pressure and temperature are achieved. The response time is the longer of these two elapsed times. Record the response time.

8.4.1.2 Sampling. At the start of testing in each port (i.e., after a probe has been inserted into the stack gas stream), allow at

least the response time to elapse before beginning to take measurements at the first traverse point accessed from that port. Provided that the probe is not removed from the stack gas stream, measurements may be taken at subsequent traverse points accessed from the same test port without waiting again for the response time to elapse.

8.4.2 Temperature measurement for wall effects traverse points. Either (1) take temperature measurements at each wall effects traverse point in accordance with the applicable provisions of Method 2, 2F, or 2G; or (2) use the temperature measurement at the Method 1 traverse point closest to the wall as the temperature measurement for all the wall effects traverse points in the corresponding equal-area sector.

8.4.3 Non-detectable velocity pressure at wall effects traverse points. If the probe cannot be positioned at a wall effects traverse point or if no velocity pressure can be detected at a wall effects point, measurements shall be taken at the first subsequent wall effects traverse point farther from the wall where velocity can be detected. Follow the instructions in section 8.7.1.2 of this method for recording results for wall effects traverse points where velocity pressure cannot be detected. It should be noted that the full extent of velocity decay may not be accounted for if measurements are not taken at the 1-in. incremented wall effects traverse points closest to the wall.

8.5 Data Recording. For each wall effects and Method 1 traverse point where measurements are taken, record all pressure, temperature, and attendant measurements prescribed in section 3 of Method 2 or section 8.0 of Method 2F or 2G, as applicable.

8.6 Point Velocity Calculation. For each wall effects and Method 1 traverse point, calculate the point velocity value (v_i) in accordance with sections 12.1 and 12.2 of Method 2F for tests using Method 2F and in accordance with sections 12.1 and 12.2 of Method 2G for tests using Method 2 and Method 2G. (Note that the term (v_i) in this method corresponds to the term ($v_{a(i)}$) in Methods 2F and 2G.) When the equations in the indicated sections of Method 2G are used in deriving point velocity values for Method 2 tests, set the value of the yaw angles appearing in the equations to 0°.

8.7 Tabulating Calculated Point Velocity Values for Wall Effects Traverse Points. Enter the following values in a hardcopy or electronic form similar to Form 2H-1 (for 16-point Method 1 traverses) or Form 2H-2 (for Method 1 traverses consisting of more than 16 points). A separate form must be completed for each of the four Method 1 equal-area sectors that are closest to the wall.

- (a) Port ID (e.g., A, B, C, or D)
- (b) Probe type
- (c) Probe ID

(d) Stack or duct diameter in ft (m) (determined in accordance with section 8.6 of Method 2F or Method 2G)

(e) Stack or duct radius in in. (cm)

(f) Distance from the wall of wall effects traverse points at 1-in. intervals, in ascending order starting with 1 in. (2.5 cm) (column A of Form 2H-1 or 2H-2)

(g) Point velocity values (v_d) for 1-in. incremented traverse points (see section 8.7.1), including d_{last} (see section 8.7.2)

(h) Point velocity value (v_{drem}) at d_{rem} (see section 8.7.3).

8.7.1 Point velocity values at wall effects traverse points other than d_{last} . For every 1-in. incremented wall effects traverse point other than d_{last} , enter in column B of Form 2H-1 or 2H-2 either the velocity measured at the point (see section 8.7.1.1) or the velocity measured at the first subsequent traverse point farther from the wall (see section 8.7.1.2). A velocity value must be entered in column B of Form 2H-1 or 2H-2 for every 1-in. incremented traverse point from d_i (representing the wall effects traverse point 1 in. [2.5 cm] from the wall) to d_{last} .

8.7.1.1 For wall effects traverse points where the probe can be positioned and velocity pressure can be detected, enter the value obtained in accordance with section 8.6.

8.7.1.2 For wall effects traverse points that were skipped [see section 8.2.2.3(c)] and for points where the probe cannot be positioned or where no velocity pressure can be detected, enter the value obtained at the first subsequent traverse point farther from the wall where velocity pressure was detected and measured and follow the entered value with a "flag," such as the notation "NM," to indicate that "no measurements" were actually taken at this point.

8.7.2 Point velocity value at d_{last} . For d_{last} , enter in column B of Form 2H-1 or 2H-2 the measured value obtained in accordance with section 8.6.

8.7.3 Point velocity value (v_{drem}) at d_{rem} . Enter the point velocity value obtained at d_{rem} in column G of row 4a in Form 2H-1 or 2H-2. If the distance between d_{rem} and d_{last} is less than or equal to $\frac{1}{2}$ in. (12.7 mm), the measured velocity value at d_{last} may be used as the value at d_{rem} (see section 8.2.4.2).

9.0 Quality Control.

9.1 Particulate Matter Build-up in Horizontal Ducts. Wall effects testing of horizontal circular ducts should be conducted only if build-up of particulate matter or other material in the bottom of the duct is not present.

9.2 Verifying Traverse Point Distances. In taking measurements at wall effects traverse points, it is very important for the probe impact pressure port to be positioned as close as practicable to the traverse point locations in the gas stream. For this reason, before beginning wall effects testing, it is

important to calculate and record the traverse point positions that will be marked on each probe for each port, taking into account the distance that each port nipple (or probe mounting flange for automated probes) extends out of the stack and any extension of the port nipple (or mounting flange) into the gas stream. To ensure that traverse point positions are properly identified, the following procedures should be performed on each probe used.

9.2.1 Manual probes. Mark the probe insertion distance of the wall effects and Method 1 traverse points on the probe sheath so that when a mark is aligned with the outside face of the stack port, the probe impact port is located at the calculated distance of the traverse point from the stack inside wall. The use of different colored marks is recommended for designating the wall effects and Method 1 traverse points. Before the first use of each probe, check to ensure that the distance of each mark from the center of the probe impact pressure port agrees with the previously calculated traverse point positions to within $\pm\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6.4 mm).

9.2.2 Automated probe systems. For automated probe systems that mechanically position the probe head at prescribed traverse point positions, activate the system with the probe assemblies removed from the test ports and sequentially extend the probes to the programmed location of each wall effects traverse point and the Method 1 traverse points. Measure the distance between the center of the probe impact pressure port and the inside of the probe assembly mounting flange for each traverse point. The measured distances must agree with the previously calculated traverse point positions to within $\pm\frac{1}{4}$ in. (6.4 mm).

9.3 Probe Installation. Properly sealing the port area is particularly important in taking measurements at wall effects traverse points. For testing involving manual probes, the area between the probe sheath and the port should be sealed with a tightly fitting flexible seal made of an appropriate material such as heavy cloth so that leakage is minimized. For automated probe systems, the probe assembly mounting flange area should be checked to verify that there is no leakage.

9.4 Velocity Stability. This method should be performed only when the average gas velocity in the stack or duct is relatively constant over the duration of the test. If the average gas velocity changes significantly during the course of a wall effects test, the test results should be discarded.

10.0 Calibration

10.1 The calibration coefficient(s) or curves obtained under Method 2, 2F, or 2G and used to perform the Method 1 traverse are applicable under this method.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Sample collection and analysis are concurrent for this method (see section 8).

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

12.1 The following calculations shall be performed to obtain a wall effects adjustment factor (*WAF*) from (1) the wall effects-unadjusted average velocity (*Tavg*), (2) the replacement velocity (\hat{v}_e) for each of the four Method 1 sectors closest to the wall, and (3) the average stack gas velocity that accounts for velocity decay near the wall (\hat{v}_{avg}).

12.2 Nomenclature. The following terms are listed in the order in which they appear in Equations 2H-5 through 2H-21.

v_{avg} = the average stack gas velocity, unadjusted for wall effects, actual ft/sec (m/sec);

v_i = stack gas point velocity value at Method 1 interior equal-area sectors, actual ft/sec (m/sec);

v_e = stack gas point velocity value, unadjusted for wall effects, at Method 1 exterior equal-area sectors, actual ft/sec (m/sec);

i = index of Method 1 interior equal-area traverse points;

j = index of Method 1 exterior equal-area traverse points;

n = total number of traverse points in the Method 1 traverse;

$vdec_d$ = the wall effects decay velocity for a sub-sector located between the traverse points at distances $d-1$ (in metric units, $d-2.5$) and d from the wall, actual ft/sec (m/sec);

v_d = the measured stack gas velocity at distance d from the wall, actual ft/sec (m/sec); Note: $v_0 = 0$;

d = the distance of a 1-in. incremented wall effects traverse point from the wall, for traverse points d_1 through d_{last} , in. (cm);

A_d = the cross-sectional area of a sub-sector located between the traverse points at distances $d-1$ (in metric units, $d-2.5$) and d from the wall, in.² (cm²) (e.g., sub-sector A₂ shown in Figures 2H-3 and 2H-4);

r = the stack or duct radius, in. (cm);

Q_d = the stack gas volumetric flow rate for a sub-sector located between the traverse points at distances $d-1$ (in metric units, $d-2.5$) and d from the wall, actual ft-in.²/sec (m-cm²/sec);

$Q_{d_1 \rightarrow d_{last}}$ = the total stack gas volumetric flow rate for all sub-sectors located between the wall and d_{last} , actual ft-in.²/sec (m-cm²/sec);

d_{last} = the distance from the wall of the last 1-in. incremented wall effects traverse point, in. (cm);

A_{drem} = the cross-sectional area of the sub-sector located between d_{last} and the interior edge of the Method 1 equal-area sec-

tor closest to the wall, in.² (cm²) (see Figure 2H-4);

p = the number of Method 1 traverse points per diameter, $p \geq 8$ (e.g., for a 16-point traverse, $p = 8$);

d_{rem} = the distance from the wall of the centroid of the area between d_{last} and the interior edge of the Method 1 equal-area sector closest to the wall, in. (cm);

Q_{drem} = the total stack gas volumetric flow rate for the sub-sector located between d_{last} and the interior edge of the Method 1 equal-area sector closest to the wall, actual ft-in.²/sec (m-cm²/sec);

v_{drem} = the measured stack gas velocity at distance d_{rem} from the wall, actual ft/sec (m/sec);

Q_T = the total stack gas volumetric flow rate for the Method 1 equal-area sector closest to the wall, actual ft-in.²/sec (m-cm²/sec);

\hat{v}_e = the replacement stack gas velocity for the Method 1 equal-area sector closest to the wall, i.e., the stack gas point velocity value, adjusted for wall effects, for the j^{th} Method 1 equal-area sector closest to the wall, actual ft/sec (m/sec);

\hat{v}_{avg} = the average stack gas velocity that accounts for velocity decay near the wall, actual ft/sec (m/sec);

WAF = the wall effects adjustment factor derived from v_{avg} and \hat{v}_{avg} for a single traverse, dimensionless;

\hat{v}_{final} = the final wall effects-adjusted average stack gas velocity that replaces the unadjusted average stack gas velocity obtained using Method 2, 2F, or 2G for a field test consisting of a single traverse, actual ft/sec (m/sec);

$\bar{W}\bar{A}\bar{F}$ = the wall effects adjustment factor that is applied to the average velocity, unadjusted for wall effects, in order to obtain the final wall effects-adjusted stack gas velocity, \hat{v}_{final} or, $\hat{v}_{final(k)}$, dimensionless;

$\hat{v}_{final(k)}$ = the final wall effects-adjusted average stack gas velocity that replaces the unadjusted average stack gas velocity obtained using Method 2, 2F, or 2G on run k of a RATA or other multiple-run field test procedure, actual ft/sec (m/sec);

$v_{avg(k)}$ = the average stack gas velocity, obtained on run k of a RATA or other multiple-run procedure, unadjusted for velocity decay near the wall, actual ft/sec (m/sec);

k = index of runs in a RATA or other multiple-run procedure.

12.3 Calculate the average stack gas velocity that does not account for velocity decay near the wall (v_{avg}) using Equation 2H-5.

$$v_{avg} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-4} vi_i + \sum_{j=1}^4 ve_j \right)}{n} \quad \text{Eq. 2H-5}$$

(Note that v_{avg} in Equation 2H-5 is the same as $v_{(a)avg}$ in Equations 2F-9 and 2G-8 in Methods 2F and 2G, respectively.)

For a 16-point traverse, Equation 2H-5 may be written as follows:

$$v_{avg} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{12} vi_i + \sum_{j=1}^4 ve_j \right)}{16} \quad \text{Eq. 2H-6}$$

12.4 Calculate the replacement velocity, $\hat{v}e_j$, for each of the four Method 1 equal-area sectors closest to the wall using the procedures described in sections 12.4.1 through 12.4.8. Forms 2H-1 and 2H-2 provide sample

tables that may be used in either hardcopy or spreadsheet format to perform the calculations described in sections 12.4.1 through 12.4.8. Forms 2H-3 and 2H-4 provide examples of Form 2H-1 filled in for partial and complete wall effects traverses.

12.4.1 Calculate the average velocity (designated the "decay velocity," $vdec_d$) for each sub-sector located between the wall and d_{last} (see Figure 2H-3) using Equation 2H-7.

$$vdec_d = \frac{v_{d-1} + v_d}{2} \quad \text{Eq. 2H-7}$$

For each line in column A of Form 2H-1 or 2H-2 that contains a value of d , enter the corresponding calculated value of $vdec_d$ in column C.

12.4.2 Calculate the cross-sectional area between the wall and the first 1-in. incremented wall effects traverse point and between successive 1-in. incremented wall effects traverse points, from the wall to d_{last} (see Figure 2H-3), using Equation 2H-8.

$$A_d = \frac{1}{4} \pi(r-d+1)^2 - \frac{1}{4} \pi(r-d)^2 \quad \text{Eq. 2H-8}$$

For each line in column A of Form 2H-1 or 2H-2 that contains a value of d , enter the value of the expression $\frac{1}{4} \pi(r-d+1)^2$ in column D, the value of the expression $\frac{1}{4} \pi(r-d)^2$ in column E, and the value of A_d in column F. Note that Equation 2H-8 is designed for use only with English units (in.). If metric units (cm) are used, the first term, $\frac{1}{4} \pi(r-d+1)^2$, must be changed to $\frac{1}{4} \pi(r-d+2.5)^2$. This change must also be made in column D of Form 2H-1 or 2H-2.

12.4.3 Calculate the volumetric flow through each cross-sectional area derived in

section 12.4.2 by multiplying the values of $vdec_d$, derived according to section 12.4.1, by the cross-sectional areas derived in section 12.4.2 using Equation 2H-9.

$$Q_d = vdec_d \times A_d \quad \text{Eq. 2H-9}$$

For each line in column A of Form 2H-1 or 2H-2 that contains a value of d , enter the corresponding calculated value of Q_d in column G.

12.4.4 Calculate the total volumetric flow through all sub-sectors located between the wall and d_{last} , using Equation 2H-10.

$$Q_{d_1 \rightarrow d_{last}} = \sum_{d=1}^{d_{last}} Q_d \quad \text{Eq. 2H-10}$$

Enter the calculated value of $Q_{d_1 \rightarrow d_{last}}$ in line 3 of column G of Form 2H-1 or 2H-2.

12.4.5 Calculate the cross-sectional area of the sub-sector located between d_{last} and the

interior edge of the Method 1 equal-area sector (e.g., sub-sector A_{drem} shown in Figures 2H-3 and 2H-4) using Equation 2H-11.

$$A_{drem} = \frac{1}{4} \pi(r-d_{last})^2 - \frac{p-2}{4p} \pi(r)^2 \quad \text{Eq. 2H-11}$$

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For a 16-point traverse (eight points per diameter), Equation 2H-11 may be written as follows:

$$A_{drem} = \frac{1}{4} \pi (r - d_{last})^2 - \frac{3}{16} \pi (r)^2 \quad \text{Eq. 2H-12}$$

Enter the calculated value of A_{drem} in line 4b of column G of Form 2H-1 or 2H-2.

12.4.6 Calculate the volumetric flow for the sub-sector located between d_{last} and the interior edge of the Method 1 equal-area sector, using Equation 2H-13.

$$Q_{drem} = v_{drem} \times A_{drem} \quad \text{Eq. 2H-13}$$

In Equation 2H-13, v_{drem} is either (1) the measured velocity value at d_{rem} or (2) the measured velocity at d_{last} , if the distance between d_{rem} and d_{last} is less than or equal to 1/2 in. (12.7 mm) and no velocity measurement is taken at d_{rem} (see section 8.2.4.2). Enter the calculated value of Q_{drem} in line 4c of column G of Form 2H-1 or 2H-2.

12.4.7 Calculate the total volumetric flow for the Method 1 equal-area sector closest to the wall, using Equation 2H-14.

$$Q_T = Q_{d1 \rightarrow d_{last}} + Q_{drem} \quad \text{Eq. 2H-14}$$

Enter the calculated value of Q_T in line 5a of column G of Form 2H-1 or 2H-2.

12.4.8 Calculate the wall effects-adjusted replacement velocity value for the Method 1 equal-area sector closest to the wall, using Equation 2H-15.

$$\hat{v}e_j = \frac{Q_T}{\frac{1}{2p} \pi (r)^2} \quad \text{Eq. 2H-15}$$

For a 16-point traverse (eight points per diameter), Equation 2H-15 may be written as follows:

$$\hat{v}e_j = \frac{Q_T}{\frac{1}{16} \pi (r)^2} \quad \text{Eq. 2H-16}$$

Enter the calculated value of $\hat{v}e_j$ in line 5B of column G of Form 2H-1 or 2H-2.

12.5 Calculate the wall effects-adjusted average velocity, \hat{v}_{avg} , by replacing the four values of v_{e_j} shown in Equation 2H-5 with the four wall effects-adjusted replacement velocity values, $\hat{v}e_j$, calculated according to section 12.4.8, using Equation 2H-17.

$$\hat{v}_{avg} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{n-4} v_{i_1} + \sum_{j=1}^4 \hat{v}e_j \right)}{n} \quad \text{Eq. 2H-17}$$

For a 16-point traverse, Equation 2H-17 may be written as follows:

$$\hat{v}_{avg} = \frac{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{12} v_{i_1} + \sum_{j=1}^4 \hat{v}e_j \right)}{16} \quad \text{Eq. 2H-18}$$

12.6 Calculate the wall effects adjustment factor, WAF, using Equation 2H-19.

$$\text{WAF} = \frac{\hat{v}_{avg}}{v_{avg}} \quad \text{Eq. 2H-19}$$

12.6.1 Partial wall effects traverse. If a partial wall effects traverse (see section 8.2.2) is conducted, the value obtained from Equation 2H-19 is acceptable and may be reported as the wall effects adjustment factor provided that the value is greater than or equal to 0.9800. If the value is less than 0.9800, it shall not be used and a wall effects adjustment factor of 0.9800 may be used instead.

12.6.2 Complete wall effects traverse. If a complete wall effects traverse (see section 8.2.3) is conducted, the value obtained from Equation 2H-19 is acceptable and may be reported as the wall effects adjustment factor provided that the value is greater than or equal to 0.9700. If the value is less than 0.9700, it shall not be used and a wall effects adjustment factor of 0.9700 may be used instead. If the wall effects adjustment factor for a particular stack or duct is less than 0.9700, the tester may (1) repeat the wall effects test, taking measurements at more Method 1 traverse points and (2) recalculate the wall effects adjustment factor from these measurements, in an attempt to obtain a wall effects adjustment factor that meets the 0.9700 specification and completely characterizes the wall effects.

12.7 Applying a Wall Effects Adjustment Factor. A default wall effects adjustment factor, as specified in section 8.1, or a calculated wall effects adjustment factor meeting the requirements of section 12.6.1 or 12.6.2

may be used to adjust the average stack gas velocity obtained using Methods 2, 2F, or 2G to take into account velocity decay near the wall of circular stacks or ducts. Default wall effects adjustment factors specified in section 8.1 and calculated wall effects adjustment factors that meet the requirements of section 12.6.1 and 12.6.2 are summarized in Table 2H-2.

12.7.1 Single-run tests. Calculate the final wall effects-adjusted average stack gas velocity for field tests consisting of a single traverse using Equation 2H-20.

$$\hat{v}_{\text{final}} = \overline{\text{WAF}} \times v_{\text{avg}} \quad \text{Eq. 2H-20}$$

The wall effects adjustment factor, WAF, shown in Equation 2H-20, may be (1) a default wall effects adjustment factor, as specified in section 8.1, or (2) a calculated adjustment factor that meets the specifications in sections 12.6.1 or 12.6.2. If a calculated adjustment factor is used in Equation 2H-20, the factor must have been obtained during the same traverse in which v_{avg} was obtained.

12.7.2 RATA or other multiple run test procedure. Calculate the final wall effects-adjusted average stack gas velocity for any run k of a RATA or other multiple-run procedure using Equation 2H-21.

$$\hat{v}_{\text{final}(k)} = \overline{\text{WAF}} \times v_{\text{avg}(k)} \quad \text{Eq. 2H-21}$$

The wall effects adjustment factor, $\overline{\text{WAF}}$, shown in Equation 2H-21 may be (1) a default wall effects adjustment factor, as specified in section 8.1; (2) a calculated adjustment factor (meeting the specifications in sections 12.6.1 or 12.6.2) obtained from any single run of the RATA that includes run k ; or (3) the arithmetic average of more than one WAF (each meeting the specifications in sections 12.6.1 or 12.6.2) obtained through wall effects testing conducted during several runs of the RATA that includes run k . If wall effects adjustment factors (meeting the specifications in sections 12.6.1 or 12.6.2) are determined for more than one RATA run, the arithmetic average of all of the resulting calculated wall effects adjustment factors must be used as the value of $\overline{\text{WAF}}$ and applied to all runs of that RATA. If a calculated, not a default, wall effects adjustment factor is used in Equation 2H-21, the average velocity unadjusted for wall effects, $v_{\text{avg}(k)}$ must be obtained from runs in which the number of Method 1 traverse points sampled does not exceed the number of Method 1 traverse points in the runs used to derive the wall effects adjustment factor, $\overline{\text{WAF}}$, shown in Equation 2H-21.

12.8 Calculating Volumetric Flow Using Final Wall Effects-Adjusted Average Velocity Value. To obtain a stack gas flow rate that accounts for velocity decay near the wall of circular stacks or ducts, replace v_s in Equation 2-10 in Method 2, or $v_{\text{a(avg)}}$ in Equations

2F-10 and 2F-11 in Method 2F, or $v_{\text{a(avg)}}$ in Equations 2G-9 and 2G-10 in Method 2G with one of the following.

12.8.1 For single-run test procedures, use the final wall effects-adjusted average stack gas velocity, \hat{v}_{final} , calculated according to Equation 2H-20.

12.8.2 For RATA and other multiple run test procedures, use the final wall effects-adjusted average stack gas velocity, $\hat{v}_{\text{final}(k)}$, calculated according to Equation 2H-21.

13.0 Method Performance [Reserved]

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 Reporting

16.1 Field Test Reports. Field test reports shall be submitted to the Agency according to the applicable regulatory requirements. When Method 2H is performed in conjunction with Method 2, 2F, or 2G to derive a wall effects adjustment factor, a single consolidated Method 2H/2F (or 2H/2G) field test report should be prepared. At a minimum, the consolidated field test report should contain (1) all of the general information, and data for Method 1 points, specified in section 16.0 of Method 2F (when Method 2H is used in conjunction with Method 2F) or section 16.0 of Method 2G (when Method 2H is used in conjunction with Method 2 or 2G) and (2) the additional general information, and data for Method 1 points and wall effects points, specified in this section (some of which are included in section 16.0 of Methods 2F and 2G and are repeated in this section to ensure complete reporting for wall effects testing).

16.1.1 Description of the source and site. The field test report should include the descriptive information specified in section 16.1.1 of Method 2F (when using Method 2F) or 2G (when using either Method 2 or 2G). It should also include a description of the stack or duct's construction material along with the diagram showing the dimensions of the stack or duct at the test port elevation prescribed in Methods 2F and 2G. The diagram should indicate the location of all wall effects traverse points where measurements were taken as well as the Method 1 traverse points. The diagram should provide a unique identification number for each wall effects and Method 1 traverse point, its distance from the wall, and its location relative to the probe entry ports.

16.1.2 Field test forms. The field test report should include a copy of Form 2H-1, 2H-2, or an equivalent for each Method 1 exterior equal-area sector.

16.1.3 Field test data. The field test report should include the following data for the Method 1 and wall effects traverse.

16.1.3.1 Data for each traverse point. The field test report should include the values

specified in section 16.1.3.2 of Method 2F (when using Method 2F) or 2G (when using either Method 2 or 2G) for each Method 1 and wall effects traverse point. The provisions of section 8.4.2 of Method 2H apply to the temperature measurements reported for wall effects traverse points. For each wall effects and Method 1 traverse point, the following values should also be included in the field test report.

(a) Traverse point identification number for each Method 1 and wall effects traverse point.

(b) Probe type.

(c) Probe identification number.

(d) Probe velocity calibration coefficient (i.e., C_p when Method 2 or 2G is used; F_2 when Method 2F is used).

For each Method 1 traverse point in an exterior equal-area sector, the following additional value should be included.

(e) Calculated replacement velocity, \hat{v}_{e_j} , accounting for wall effects.

16.1.3.2 Data for each run. The values specified in section 16.1.3.3 of Method 2F (when using Method 2F) or 2G (when using either Method 2 or 2G) should be included in the field test report once for each run. The provisions of section 12.8 of Method 2H apply for calculating the reported gas volumetric flow rate. In addition, the following Method 2H run values should also be included in the field test report.

(a) Average velocity for run, accounting for wall effects, \hat{v}_{avg} .

(b) Wall effects adjustment factor derived from a test run, WAF.

16.1.3.3 Data for a complete set of runs. The values specified in section 16.1.3.4 of Method 2F (when using Method 2F) or 2G (when using either Method 2 or 2G) should be included in the field test report once for each complete set of runs. In addition, the field test report should include the wall effects adjustment factor, $\bar{W}\bar{A}\bar{F}$, that is applied in accordance with section 12.7.1 or 12.7.2 to obtain the final wall effects-adjusted average stack gas velocity \hat{v}_{final} or $\hat{v}_{final(k)}$.

16.1.4 Quality assurance and control. Quality assurance and control procedures, specifically tailored to wall effects testing, should be described.

16.2 Reporting a Default Wall Effects Adjustment Factor. When a default wall effects adjustment factor is used in accordance with section 8.1 of this method, its value and a description of the stack or duct's construction material should be reported in lieu of submitting a test report.

17.0 References.

(1) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 1—Sample and velocity traverses for stationary sources.

(2) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 2—Determination of stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate (Type S pitot tube).

(3) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 2F—Determination of stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate with three-dimensional probes.

(4) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 2G—Determination of stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate with two-dimensional probes.

(5) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 3—Gas analysis for carbon dioxide, oxygen, excess air, and dry molecular weight.

(6) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 3A—Determination of oxygen and carbon dioxide concentrations in emissions from stationary sources (instrumental analyzer procedure).

(7) 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 4—Determination of moisture content in stack gases.

(8) Emission Measurement Center (EMC) Approved Alternative Method (ALT-011) "Alternative Method 2 Thermocouple Calibration Procedure."

(9) The Cadmus Group, Inc., 1998, "EPA Flow Reference Method Testing and Analysis: Data Report, Texas Utilities, DeCordova Steam Electric Station, Volume I: Test Description and Appendix A (Data Distribution Package)," EPA/430-R-98-015a.

(10) The Cadmus Group, Inc., 1998, "EPA Flow Reference Method Testing and Analysis: Data Report, Texas Utilities, Lake Hubbard Steam Electric Station, Volume I: Test Description and Appendix A (Data Distribution Package)," EPA/430-R-98-017a.

(11) The Cadmus Group, Inc., 1998, "EPA Flow Reference Method Testing and Analysis: Data Report, Pennsylvania Electric Co., G.P.U. Genco Homer City Station: Unit 1, Volume I: Test Description and Appendix A (Data Distribution Package)," EPA/430-R-98-018a.

(12) The Cadmus Group, Inc., May 1999, "EPA Flow Reference Method Testing and Analysis: Findings Report," EPA/430-R-99-009.

(13) The Cadmus Group, Inc., 1997, "EPA Flow Reference Method Testing and Analysis: Wind Tunnel Experimental Results," EPA/430-R-97-013.

(14) National Institute of Standards and Technology, 1998, "Report of Special Test of Air Speed Instrumentation, Four Prandtl Probes, Four S-Type Probes, Four French Probes, Four Modified Kiel Probes," Prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under IAG No. DW13938432-01-0.

(15) National Institute of Standards and Technology, 1998, "Report of Special Test of Air Speed Instrumentation, Five Autoprobes," Prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under IAG No. DW13938432-01-0.

(16) National Institute of Standards and Technology, 1998, "Report of Special Test of Air Speed Instrumentation, Eight Spherical Probes," Prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under IAG No. DW13938432-01-0.

(17) National Institute of Standards and Technology, 1998, "Report of Special Test of Air Speed Instrumentation, Four DAT Probes," Prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency under IAG No. DW13938432-01-0.

(18) Massachusetts Institute of Technology (MIT), 1998, "Calibration of Eight Wind Speed Probes Over a Reynolds Number Range of 46,000 to 725,000 per Foot, Text and

Summary Plots," Plus Appendices, WBWT-TR-1317, Prepared for The Cadmus Group, Inc., under EPA Contract 68-W6-0050, Work Assignment 0007AA-3.

(19) Fossil Energy Research Corporation, Final Report, "Velocity Probe Tests in Non-axial Flow Fields," November 1998, Prepared for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency.

(20) Fossil Energy Research Corporation, "Additional Swirl Tunnel Tests: E-DAT and T-DAT Probes," February 24, 1999, Technical Memorandum Prepared for U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, P.O. No. 7W-1193-NALX.

Table 2H-1. Distance from the Wall for the Interior Boundary, d_b , of a Method 1 Exterior Equal-Area Sector as a Function of the Stack or Duct Radius, r , and Number of Method 1 Traverse Points

| Number of Method 1 Traverse Points | d_b |
|------------------------------------|------------------|
| 16 | $0.134 \times r$ |
| 20 | $0.106 \times r$ |
| 24 | $0.087 \times r$ |
| 28 | $0.074 \times r$ |
| 32 | $0.065 \times r$ |
| 36 | $0.057 \times r$ |
| 40 | $0.051 \times r$ |
| 44 | $0.047 \times r$ |
| 48 | $0.043 \times r$ |

Table 2H-2 Default and Minimum Acceptable Calculated Wall Effects Adjustment Factors

| | | Brick and Mortar Stacks | All Other Stacks and Ducts |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|
| Default WAF | | 0.9900 | 0.9950 |
| Minimum Acceptable WAF | Partial Traverse | 0.9800 | |
| | Complete Traverse | 0.9700 | |

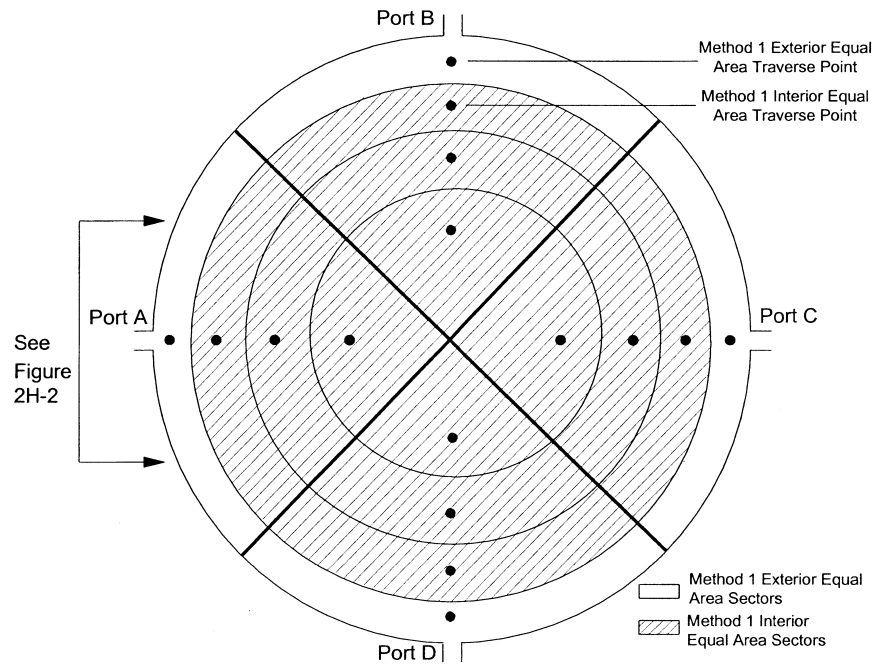


Figure 2H-1. Method 1 exterior and interior equal-area sectors with traverse points indicated.

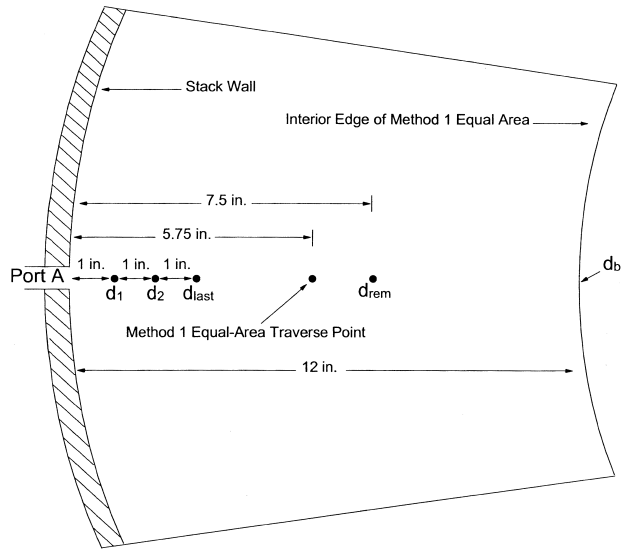


Figure 2H-2. Figure showing part of a Method 1 equal-area sector closest to the stack wall with three illustrative wall effects points at 1 in. intervals, the Method 1 equal-area traverse point, and d_{rem} for a 15 ft diameter stack.¹

¹ Metric equivalents of English units used in Figure 2H-2 are as follows: 1 in. = 2.5 cm; 5.75 in. = 14.6 cm; 7.5 in. = 19.0 cm; 12 in. = 30.5 cm; and 15 ft = 4.6 m.

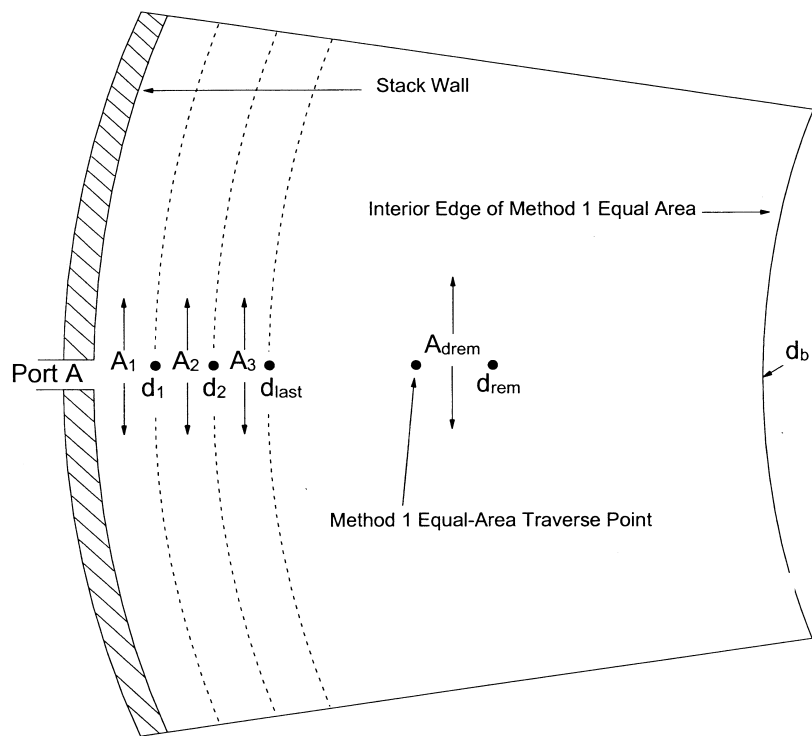


Figure 2H-3. Figure showing part of a Method 1 equal-area sector closest to the stack wall with three illustrative sub-sectors between the stack wall and d_{last} and the sub-sector represented by d_{rem} . A_1 is the area between the stack wall and d_1 , A_2 is the area between d_1 and d_2 , A_3 is the area between d_2 and d_{last} , and A_{drem} is the area between d_{last} and the interior edge of the Method 1 equal-area sector.

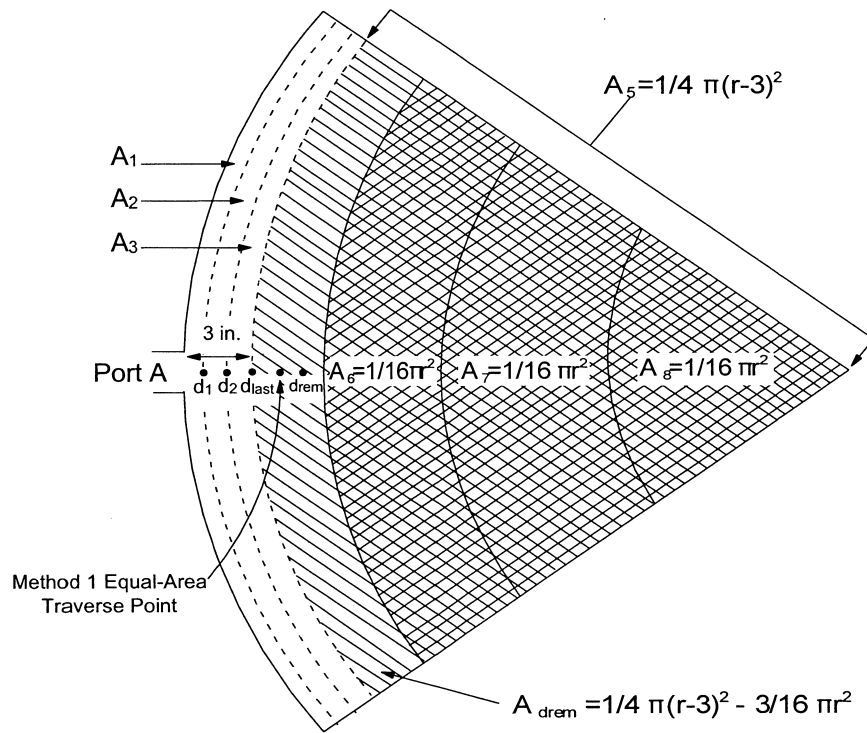


Figure 2H-4. Figure illustrating the calculations in Equation 2H-12 used to calculate the cross sectional area of the sub-sector between d_{last} and the interior edge of the Method 1 sector closest to the stack wall (A_{drem}) for a 16-point Method 1 traverse. The Method 1 equal-area traverse point and four wall effects traverse points (d_1 , d_2 , d_{last} , and d_{rem}) within the Method 1 sector closest to the stack wall are also shown.¹

¹ All dimensions are given in in. Metric equivalents (in cm) are as follows: 3 in. = 7.6 cm; $A_5 = 1/4 \pi (r-7.6)^2$; and $A_{drem} = 1/4 \pi (r-7.6)^2 - 3/16 \pi r^2$.

Form 2H-1. Calculation of Wall Effects Replacement Velocity Values (16-Point Method 1 Traverse)

1st Probe Type/ID/Pts. Sampled: _____ Tester(s): _____

2nd Probe Type/ID/Pts. Sampled: _____ Affiliation: _____

Entry Port ID (e.g., A, B, C, or D): _____

| 1. Diameter of the stack or duct (ft) | | Radius, <i>r</i> , of the stack or duct (in.) (= diameter × 6) | | | | | |
|--|---|--|---------------------------|-------------------------|---|--|-----|
| 2. Location (column A), measured and decay velocities (columns B and C), and volumetric flow (column G) associated with each successive wall effects traverse point. | | | | | | | |
| (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | | (E) | (F) | (G) |
| Distance (<i>d</i>) from Wall | Measured Velocity (<i>v_d</i>) at Distance <i>d</i> | Decay Velocity (<i>v_{dec,d}</i>) | Intermediate Calculations | | Area of Sub-sector (<i>A_d</i>) | Volumetric Flow in Sub-sector (<i>Q_d</i>) | |
| | | $\frac{v_{d-1} + v_d}{2}$ Note: <i>v₀</i> = 0 | $\frac{1}{4}\pi[r-d+1]^2$ | $\frac{1}{4}\pi[r-d]^2$ | (Col. D - Col. E) | (Col. C × Col. F) | |
| (in.) | (ft/sec) | (ft/sec) | (in. ²) | (in. ²) | (in. ²) | (ft-in. ² /sec) | |
| <i>d</i> = 1 | | | | | | | |
| <i>d</i> = 2 | | | | | | | |
| ... | | | | | | | |
| <i>d_{last}</i> | | | | | | | |
| Note: <i>d_{last}</i> ≤ 0.1340 <i>r</i> , where <i>r</i> is the radius of the stack or duct. See section 8.2.2.3 of the method. | | | | | | | |
| 3. Total volumetric flow for all sub-sectors located between stack wall and <i>d_{last}</i> (total Col. G). | | | | | | | |
| 4. Volumetric flow for remainder of the Method 1 equal-area sector. | | | | | | | |
| a. Velocity measurement at distance <i>d_{rem}</i> from stack wall (<i>v_{drem}</i>). (If <i>d_{rem}</i> - <i>d_{last}</i> < ½ in., then no measurement at <i>d_{rem}</i> is necessary. Enter the velocity at <i>d_{last}</i> on this line.) | | | | | | | |
| b. Total area in remainder of Method 1 equal-area segment (<i>A_{drem}</i>). Subtract $\frac{3}{16}\pi(r)^2$ from last entry in item 2, column E, and enter the result on this line. | | | | | | | |
| c. Multiply values on lines 4a and 4b. (<i>Q_{drem}</i>) | | | | | | | |
| 5. Wall effects-adjusted velocity in the Method 1 equal-area sector. | | | | | | | |
| a. Add the values on lines 3 and 4c. (<i>Q_r</i>) | | | | | | | |
| b. Divide line 5a by $\frac{1}{16}\pi(r)^2$. The resulting value is one of four "replacement" point velocity values adjusted for wall effects, \hat{v}_{e_j} , as derived in Equation 2H-16. | | | | | | | |
| 6. Substitute the value shown in 5b for the unadjusted velocity value in the Method 1 sector. (See Eq. 2H-18.) | | | | | | | |

Notes: 1. Column B: If no measurement is taken at distance *d*, enter the velocity value obtained at the first subsequent traverse point where a measurement was taken, followed by the letters "NM". See section 8.7.1.2.
 2. For clarity, only English units are shown in this form. Following are metric equivalents of the English units used in the form. In row 2, column A: 1 in. = 2.5 cm; 2 in. = 5.1 cm. In row 2, column D: If metric units (cm) are used, the term $\frac{1}{4}\pi(r-d+1)^2$ must be changed to $\frac{1}{4}\pi(r-d+2.5)^2$. In row 4a: ½ in. = 12.7 mm. Throughout the form, the metric equivalents of in., in.², ft, ft/sec, and ft-in²/sec are cm, cm², m, m/sec, and m-cm²/sec, respectively.

Form 2H-2. Calculation of Wall Effects Replacement Velocity Values (Any Method 1 Traverse ≥ 16 Points)

1st Probe Type/ID/Pts. Sampled: _____ Tester(s): _____

2nd Probe Type/ID/Pts. Sampled: _____ Affiliation: _____

Entry Port ID (e.g., A, B, C, or D): _____

| 1. Diameter of the stack or duct (ft) | | Radius, <i>r</i> , of the stack or duct (in.) (= diameter × 6) | | | | |
|--|---|--|-----------------------------|---------------------------|---|--|
| 2. Location (Column A), measured and decay velocities (Columns B and C), and volumetric flow (Column G) associated with each successive wall effects traverse point. | | | | | | |
| (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | (E) | (F) | (G) |
| Distance (<i>d</i>) from Wall | Measured Velocity (<i>v_d</i>) at Distance <i>d</i> | Decay Velocity (<i>v_{dec,d}</i>) | Intermediate Calculations | | Area of Sub-sector (<i>A_d</i>) | Volumetric Flow in Sub-sector (<i>Q_d</i>) |
| | | $\frac{v_{d-1} + v_d}{2}$ Note: <i>v₀</i> = 0 | $\frac{2}{p} \pi [r-d+1]^2$ | $\frac{2}{p} \pi [r-d]^2$ | (Col. D - Col. E) | (Col. C × Col. F) |
| (in.) | (ft/sec) | (ft/sec) | (in. ²) | (in. ²) | (in. ²) | (ft-in. ³ /sec) |
| <i>d</i> = 1 | | | | | | |
| <i>d</i> = 2 | | | | | | |
| ... | | | | | | |
| <i>d_{last}</i> | | | | | | |
| Note: <i>d_{last}</i> ≤ <i>d₀</i> , as defined in section 8.2.2.3 of the method. | | | | | | |
| 3. Total volumetric flow for all sub-sectors located between stack wall and <i>d_{last}</i> (total Col. G). | | | | | | |
| 4. Volumetric flow for remainder of the Method 1 equal-area sector. | | | | | | |
| a. Velocity measurement at distance <i>d_{rem}</i> from stack wall (<i>v_{drem}</i>). (If <i>d_{rem}</i> - <i>d_{last}</i> < ½ in., then no measurement at <i>d_{rem}</i> is necessary. Enter the velocity at <i>d_{last}</i> on this line.) | | | | | | |
| b. Total area in remainder of Method 1 equal-area segment (<i>A_{drem}</i>). Subtract $\left(\frac{p-2}{4p}\right) \pi (r)^2$ from last entry in item 2, column E, and enter the result on this line. | | | | | | |
| c. Multiply values on lines 4a and 4b. (<i>Q_{drem}</i>) | | | | | | |
| 5. Wall effects-adjusted velocity in the Method 1 near-wall equal-area segment. | | | | | | |
| a. Add the values on lines 3 and 4. (<i>Q_r</i>) | | | | | | |
| b. Divide line 5a by $\left(\frac{1}{2p}\right) \pi (r)^2$. The resulting value is one of four "replacement" point velocity values adjusted for wall effects, <i>v_e</i> , as derived in Equation 2H-15. | | | | | | |
| 6. Substitute the value shown in 5b for the unadjusted velocity value in the Method 1 sector. (See Eq. 2H-17.) | | | | | | |

Notes: 1. Column B: If no measurement is taken at distance *d*, enter the velocity value obtained at the first subsequent traverse point where a measurement was taken, followed by the letters "NM". See section 8.7.1.2.
 2. For clarity, only English units are shown in this form. Following are metric equivalents of the English units used in the form. In row 2, column A: 1 in. = 2.5 cm; 2 in. = 5.1 cm. In row 2, column D: If metric units (cm) are used, the term $\frac{1}{4} \pi (r-d+1)^2$ must be changed to $\frac{1}{4} \pi (r-d+2.5)^2$. In row 4a: ½ in. = 12.7 mm. Throughout the form, the metric equivalents of in., in.², ft, ft/sec, and ft-in.³/sec are cm, cm², m, m/sec, and m-cm³/sec, respectively.

Form 2H-3. Calculation of Replacement Velocity Values for a Method 1 Equal-Area Sector Closest to the Stack Wall for a 16-Point Method 1 Traverse, Using a Partial Wall Effects Traverse

1st Probe Type/ID/Pts. Sampled: Type S Straight-up/S-13/All Tester(s): Test Team III

2nd Probe Type/ID/Pts. Sampled: _____ Affiliation: Contractor III

Entry Port ID (e.g., A, B, C, or D): A

| 1. Diameter of the stack or duct (ft) | | 24 | | Radius, <i>r</i> , of the stack or duct (in.) (= diameter × 6) | | 144 | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|--|---|--|-----|
| 2. Location (column A), measured and decay velocities (columns B and C), and volumetric flow (column G) associated with each successive wall effects traverse point. | | | | | | | |
| (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | | (E) | (F) | (G) |
| Distance (<i>d</i>) from Wall | Measured Velocity (<i>v_d</i>) at Distance <i>d</i> | Decay Velocity (<i>v_{dec,d}</i>) | Intermediate Calculations | | Area of Sub-sector (<i>A_d</i>) | Volumetric Flow in Sub-sector (<i>Q_d</i>) | |
| | | $\frac{v_{d-1} + v_d}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{4}\pi[r-d+1]^2$ | $\frac{1}{4}\pi[r-d]^2$ | (Col. D - Col. E) | (Col. C × Col. F) | |
| | | Note: <i>v₀</i> = 0 | | | | | |
| (in.) | (ft/sec) | (ft/sec) | (in. ²) | (in. ²) | (in. ²) | (ft-in. ² /sec) | |
| <i>d</i> = 1 | 51.71 NM | 25.85 | 16,286.00 | 16,060.59 | 225.41 | 5,827.47 | |
| <i>d</i> = 2 | 51.71 NM | 51.71 | 16,060.59 | 15,836.76 | 223.84 | 11,573.72 | |
| <i>d_{last}</i> = 3 | 51.71 | 51.71 | 15,836.76 | 15,614.49 | 222.27 | 11,492.51 | |
| | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | |
| 3. Total volumetric flow for all sub-sectors located between stack wall and <i>d_{last}</i> (total Col. G). | | | | | | 28,893.70 | |
| 4. Volumetric flow for remainder of the Method 1 equal-area sector. | | | | | | | |
| a. Velocity measurement at distance <i>d_{rem}</i> from stack wall (<i>v_{drem}</i>). (If <i>d_{rem}</i> - <i>d_{last}</i> < 1/2 in., then no measurement at <i>d_{rem}</i> is necessary. Enter the velocity at <i>d_{last}</i> on this line.) | | | | | | 77.01 | |
| b. Total area in remainder of Method 1 equal-area segment (<i>A_{drem}</i>). Subtract $\frac{3}{16}\pi(r)^2$ from last entry in item 2, column E, and enter the result on this line. | | | | | | 3,399.99 | |
| c. Multiply values on lines 4a and 4b. (<i>Q_{drem}</i>) | | | | | | 261,832.90 | |
| 5. Wall effects-adjusted velocity in the Method 1 equal-area sector. | | | | | | | |
| a. Add the values on lines 3 and 4c. (<i>Q_r</i>) | | | | | | 290,726.61 | |
| b. Divide line 5a by $\frac{1}{16}\pi(r)^2$. The resulting value is one of four "replacement" point velocity values adjusted for wall effects, \hat{v}_{e_j} , as derived in Equation 2H-16. | | | | | | 71.41 | |
| 6. Substitute the value shown in 5b for the unadjusted velocity value in the Method 1 sector. (See Eq. 2H-18.) | | | | | | | |

Form 2H-4 Calculation of Replacement Velocity Values for a Method 1 Equal-Area Sector Closest to the Stack Wall for a 16-Point Method 1 Traverse, Using a Complete Traverse

1st Probe Type/ID/Pts. Sampled: Type S Straight-up/S-13/All Tester(s): Test Team III
 2nd Probe Type/ID/Pts. Sampled: _____ Affiliation: Contractor III
 Entry Port ID (e.g., A, B, C, or D): A

| 1. Diameter of the stack or duct (ft) | | 24 | | Radius, <i>r</i> , of the stack or duct (in.) (= diameter × 6) | | 144 | |
|--|---|---|---------------------------|--|---|--|-----|
| 2. Location (column A), measured and decay velocities (columns B and C), and volumetric flow (column G) associated with each successive wall effects traverse point. | | | | | | | |
| (A) | (B) | (C) | (D) | | (E) | (F) | (G) |
| Distance (<i>d</i>) from Wall | Measured Velocity (<i>v_d</i>) at Distance <i>d</i> | Decay Velocity (<i>v_{dec,d}</i>) | Intermediate Calculations | | Area of Sub-sector (<i>A_d</i>) | Volumetric Flow in Sub-sector (<i>Q_d</i>) | |
| | | $\frac{v_{d-1} + v_d}{2}$ | $\frac{1}{4}\pi[r-d+1]^2$ | $\frac{1}{4}\pi[r-d]^2$ | (Col. D - Col. E) | (Col. C × Vol. F) | |
| | | Note: <i>v₀</i> = 0 | | | | | |
| (in.) | (ft/sec) | (ft/sec) | (in. ²) | (in. ²) | (in. ²) | (ft-in. ² /sec) | |
| <i>d</i> = 1 | 51.71 NM | 25.85 | 16,286.00 | 16,060.59 | 225.41 | 5,827.47 | |
| <i>d</i> = 2 | 51.71 NM | 51.71 | 16,060.59 | 15,836.76 | 223.84 | 11,573.72 | |
| <i>d</i> = 3 | 51.71 | 51.71 | 15,836.76 | 15,614.49 | 222.27 | 11,492.51 | |
| <i>d</i> = 4 | 62.26 | 56.98 | 15,614.49 | 15,393.79 | 220.70 | 12,576.24 | |
| <i>d</i> = 5 | 67.16 | 64.71 | 15,393.79 | 15,174.67 | 219.13 | 14,179.40 | |
| <i>d</i> = 6 | 69.44 | 68.30 | 15,174.67 | 14,957.11 | 217.56 | 14,858.32 | |
| <i>d</i> = 7 | 72.63 | 71.03 | 14,957.11 | 14,741.13 | 215.98 | 15,341.75 | |
| <i>d</i> = 8 | 71.37 | 72.00 | 14,741.13 | 14,526.71 | 214.41 | 15,437.01 | |
| <i>d</i> = 9 | 74.37 | 72.87 | 14,526.71 | 14,313.87 | 212.84 | 15,510.03 | |
| <i>d</i> = 10 | 75.80 | 75.08 | 14,313.87 | 14,102.60 | 211.27 | 15,863.30 | |
| <i>d</i> = 11 | 77.15 | 76.47 | 14,102.60 | 13,892.90 | 209.70 | 16,035.93 | |
| <i>d_{last}</i> = 12 | 78.58 | 77.86 | 13,892.90 | 13,684.77 | 208.13 | 16,205.92 | |
| 3. Total volumetric flow for all sub-sectors located between stack wall and <i>d_{last}</i> (total Col. G). | | | | | | 164,901.59 | |
| 4. Volumetric flow for remainder of the Method 1 equal-area sector. | | | | | | | |
| a. Velocity measurement at distance <i>d_{rem}</i> from stack wall (<i>v_{drem}</i>). (If <i>d_{rem}</i> - <i>d_{last}</i> < ½ in., then no measurement at <i>d_{rem}</i> is necessary. Enter the velocity at <i>d_{last}</i> on this line.) | | | | | | 78.51 | |
| b. Total area in remainder of Method 1 equal-area segment (<i>A_{drem}</i>). Subtract $\frac{3}{16}\pi(r)^2$ from last entry in item 2, column E, and enter the result on this line. | | | | | | 1,470.26 | |
| c. Multiply values on lines 4a and 4b. (<i>Q_{drem}</i>) | | | | | | 115,430.44 | |
| 5. Wall effects-adjusted velocity in the Method 1 equal-area sector. | | | | | | | |
| a. Add the values on lines 3 and 4c. (<i>Q_T</i>) | | | | | | 280,332.03 | |
| b. Divide line 5a by $\frac{1}{16}\pi(r)^2$. The resulting value is one of four "replacement" point velocity values adjusted for wall effects, <i>v_e</i> , as derived in Equation 2H-16. | | | | | | 68.85 | |
| 6. Substitute the value shown in 5b for the unadjusted velocity value in the Method 1 sector. (See Eq. 2H-18.) | | | | | | | |

METHOD 3—GAS ANALYSIS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF DRY MOLECULAR WEIGHT

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable re-

sults, persons using this method should also have a thorough knowledge of Method 1.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

| Analytes | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| Oxygen (O ₂) | 7782-44-7 | 2,000 ppmv. |
| Nitrogen (N ₂) | 7727-37-9 | N/A. |
| Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | 124-38-9 | 2,000 ppmv. |
| Carbon monoxide (CO) | 630-08-0 | N/A. |

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of CO₂ and O₂ concentrations and dry molecular weight of a sample from an effluent gas stream of a fossil-fuel combustion process or other process.

1.3 Other methods, as well as modifications to the procedure described herein, are also applicable for all of the above determinations. Examples of specific methods and modifications include: (1) A multi-point grab sampling method using an Orsat analyzer to analyze the individual grab sample obtained at each point; (2) a method for measuring either CO₂ or O₂ and using stoichiometric calculations to determine dry molecular weight; and (3) assigning a value of 30.0 for dry molecular weight, in lieu of actual measurements, for processes burning natural gas, coal, or oil. These methods and modifications may be used, but are subject to the approval of the Administrator. The method may also be applicable to other processes where it has been determined that compounds other than CO₂, O₂, carbon monoxide (CO), and nitrogen (N₂) are not present in concentrations sufficient to affect the results.

1.4 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 A gas sample is extracted from a stack by one of the following methods: (1) single-point, grab sampling; (2) single-point, integrated sampling; or (3) multi-point, integrated sampling. The gas sample is analyzed for percent CO₂ and percent O₂. For dry molecular weight determination, either an Orsat or a Fyrite analyzer may be used for the analysis.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Several compounds can interfere, to varying degrees, with the results of Orsat or Fyrite analyses. Compounds that interfere with CO₂ concentration measurement include acid gases (*e.g.*, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride); compounds that interfere with O₂ concentration measurement include unsaturated hydrocarbons (*e.g.*, acetone, acetylene), nitrous oxide, and ammonia. Ammonia reacts chemically with the O₂ absorbing so-

lution, and when present in the effluent gas stream must be removed before analysis.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents.

5.2.1 A typical Orsat analyzer requires four reagents: a gas-confining solution, CO₂ absorbent, O₂ absorbent, and CO absorbent. These reagents may contain potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, cuprous chloride, cuprous sulfate, alkaline pyrogallol acid, and/or chromous chloride. Follow manufacturer's operating instructions and observe all warning labels for reagent use.

5.2.2 A typical Fyrite analyzer contains zinc chloride, hydrochloric acid, and either potassium hydroxide or chromous chloride. Follow manufacturer's operating instructions and observe all warning labels for reagent use.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

NOTE: As an alternative to the sampling apparatus and systems described herein, other sampling systems (*e.g.*, liquid displacement) may be used, provided such systems are capable of obtaining a representative sample and maintaining a constant sampling rate, and are, otherwise, capable of yielding acceptable results. Use of such systems is subject to the approval of the Administrator.

6.1 Grab Sampling (See Figure 3-1).

6.1.1 Probe. Stainless steel or borosilicate glass tubing equipped with an in-stack or out-of-stack filter to remove particulate matter (a plug of glass wool is satisfactory for this purpose). Any other materials, resistant to temperature at sampling conditions and inert to all components of the gas stream, may be used for the probe. Examples of such materials may include aluminum, copper, quartz glass, and Teflon.

6.1.2 Pump. A one-way squeeze bulb, or equivalent, to transport the gas sample to the analyzer.

6.2 Integrated Sampling (Figure 3-2).

6.2.1 Probe. Same as in section 6.1.1.

6.2.2 Condenser. An air-cooled or water-cooled condenser, or other condenser no greater than 250 ml that will not remove O₂, CO₂, CO, and N₂, to remove excess moisture which would interfere with the operation of the pump and flowmeter.

6.2.3 Valve. A needle valve, to adjust sample gas flow rate.

6.2.4 Pump. A leak-free, diaphragm-type pump, or equivalent, to transport sample gas to the flexible bag. Install a small surge tank between the pump and rate meter to eliminate the pulsation effect of the diaphragm pump on the rate meter.

6.2.5 Rate Meter. A rotameter, or equivalent, capable of measuring flow rate to ± 2 percent of the selected flow rate. A flow rate range of 500 to 1000 ml/min is suggested.

6.2.6 Flexible Bag. Any leak-free plastic (*e.g.*, Tedlar, Mylar, Teflon) or plastic-coated aluminum (*e.g.*, aluminized Mylar) bag, or equivalent, having a capacity consistent with the selected flow rate and duration of the test run. A capacity in the range of 55 to 90 liters (1.9 to 3.2 ft³) is suggested. To leak-check the bag, connect it to a water manometer, and pressurize the bag to 5 to 10 cm H₂O (2 to 4 in. H₂O). Allow to stand for 10 minutes. Any displacement in the water manometer indicates a leak. An alternative leak-check method is to pressurize the bag to 5 to 10 cm (2 to 4 in.) H₂O and allow to stand overnight. A deflated bag indicates a leak.

6.2.7 Pressure Gauge. A water-filled U-tube manometer, or equivalent, of about 30 cm (12 in.), for the flexible bag leak-check.

6.2.8 Vacuum Gauge. A mercury manometer, or equivalent, of at least 760 mm (30 in.) Hg, for the sampling train leak-check.

6.3 Analysis. An Orsat or Fyrite type combustion gas analyzer.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

7.1 Reagents. As specified by the Orsat or Fyrite-type combustion analyzer manufacturer.

7.2 Standards. Two standard gas mixtures, traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards, to be used in auditing the accuracy of the analyzer and the analyzer operator technique:

7.2.1. Gas cylinder containing 2 to 4 percent O₂ and 14 to 18 percent CO₂.

7.2.2. Gas cylinder containing 2 to 4 percent CO₂ and about 15 percent O₂.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

8.1 Single Point, Grab Sampling Procedure.

8.1.1 The sampling point in the duct shall either be at the centroid of the cross section or at a point no closer to the walls than 1.0 m (3.3 ft), unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

8.1.2 Set up the equipment as shown in Figure 3-1, making sure all connections ahead of

the analyzer are tight. If an Orsat analyzer is used, it is recommended that the analyzer be leak-checked by following the procedure in section 11.5; however, the leak-check is optional.

8.1.3 Place the probe in the stack, with the tip of the probe positioned at the sampling point. Purge the sampling line long enough to allow at least five exchanges. Draw a sample into the analyzer, and immediately analyze it for percent CO₂ and percent O₂ according to section 11.2.

8.2 Single-Point, Integrated Sampling Procedure.

8.2.1 The sampling point in the duct shall be located as specified in section 8.1.1.

8.2.2 Leak-check (optional) the flexible bag as in section 6.2.6. Set up the equipment as shown in Figure 3-2. Just before sampling, leak-check (optional) the train by placing a vacuum gauge at the condenser inlet, pulling a vacuum of at least 250 mm Hg (10 in. Hg), plugging the outlet at the quick disconnect, and then turning off the pump. The vacuum should remain stable for at least 0.5 minute. Evacuate the flexible bag. Connect the probe, and place it in the stack, with the tip of the probe positioned at the sampling point. Purge the sampling line. Next, connect the bag, and make sure that all connections are tight.

8.2.3 Sample Collection. Sample at a constant rate (± 10 percent). The sampling run should be simultaneous with, and for the same total length of time as, the pollutant emission rate determination. Collection of at least 28 liters (1.0 ft³) of sample gas is recommended; however, smaller volumes may be collected, if desired.

8.2.4 Obtain one integrated flue gas sample during each pollutant emission rate determination. Within 8 hours after the sample is taken, analyze it for percent CO₂ and percent O₂ using either an Orsat analyzer or a Fyrite type combustion gas analyzer according to section 11.3.

NOTE: When using an Orsat analyzer, periodic Fyrite readings may be taken to verify/confirm the results obtained from the Orsat.

8.3 Multi-Point, Integrated Sampling Procedure.

8.3.1 Unless otherwise specified in an applicable regulation, or by the Administrator, a minimum of eight traverse points shall be used for circular stacks having diameters less than 0.61 m (24 in.), a minimum of nine shall be used for rectangular stacks having equivalent diameters less than 0.61 m (24 in.), and a minimum of 12 traverse points shall be used for all other cases. The traverse points shall be located according to Method 1.

8.3.2 Follow the procedures outlined in sections 8.2.2 through 8.2.4, except for the following: Traverse all sampling points, and sample at each point for an equal length of

time. Record sampling data as shown in Figure 3-3.

9.0 Quality Control

| Section | Quality control measure | Effect |
|------------|--|---|
| 8.2 | Use of Fyrite to confirm Orsat results Periodic audit of analyzer and operator technique. Replicable analyses of integrated samples. | Ensures the accurate measurement of CO ₂ and O ₂ . |
| 10.1 | | Ensures that the analyzer is operating properly and that the operator performs the sampling procedure correctly and accurately. |
| 11.3 | | Minimizes experimental error. |

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Analyzer. The analyzer and analyzer operator's technique should be audited periodically as follows: take a sample from a manifold containing a known mixture of CO₂ and O₂, and analyze according to the procedure in section 11.3. Repeat this procedure until the measured concentration of three consecutive samples agrees with the stated value ±0.5 percent. If necessary, take corrective action, as specified in the analyzer users manual.

10.2 Rotameter. The rotameter need not be calibrated, but should be cleaned and maintained according to the manufacturer's instruction.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Maintenance. The Orsat or Fyrite-type analyzer should be maintained and operated according to the manufacturers specifications.

11.2 Grab Sample Analysis. Use either an Orsat analyzer or a Fyrite-type combustion gas analyzer to measure O₂ and CO₂ concentration for dry molecular weight determination, using procedures as specified in the analyzer user's manual. If an Orsat analyzer is used, it is recommended that the Orsat leak-check, described in section 11.5, be performed before this determination; however, the check is optional. Calculate the dry molecular weight as indicated in section 12.0. Repeat the sampling, analysis, and calculation procedures until the dry molecular weights of any three grab samples differ from their mean by no more than 0.3 g/g-mole (0.3 lb/lb-mole). Average these three molecular weights, and report the results to the nearest 0.1 g/g-mole (0.1 lb/lb-mole).

11.3 Integrated Sample Analysis. Use either an Orsat analyzer or a Fyrite-type combustion gas analyzer to measure O₂ and CO₂ concentration for dry molecular weight determination, using procedures as specified in the analyzer user's manual. If an Orsat analyzer is used, it is recommended that the Orsat leak-check, described in section 11.5, be performed before this determination; however, the check is optional. Calculate the dry molecular weight as indicated in section 12.0. Repeat the analysis and calculation procedures until the individual dry molecular

weights for any three analyses differ from their mean by no more than 0.3 g/g-mole (0.3 lb/lb-mole). Average these three molecular weights, and report the results to the nearest 0.1 g/g-mole (0.1 lb/lb-mole).

11.4 Standardization. A periodic check of the reagents and of operator technique should be conducted at least once every three series of test runs as outlined in section 10.1.

11.5 Leak-Check Procedure for Orsat Analyzer. Moving an Orsat analyzer frequently causes it to leak. Therefore, an Orsat analyzer should be thoroughly leak-checked on site before the flue gas sample is introduced into it. The procedure for leak-checking an Orsat analyzer is as follows:

11.5.1 Bring the liquid level in each pipette up to the reference mark on the capillary tubing, and then close the pipette stopcock.

11.5.2 Raise the leveling bulb sufficiently to bring the confining liquid meniscus onto the graduated portion of the burette, and then close the manifold stopcock.

11.5.3 Record the meniscus position.

11.5.4 Observe the meniscus in the burette and the liquid level in the pipette for movement over the next 4 minutes.

11.5.5 For the Orsat analyzer to pass the leak-check, two conditions must be met:

11.5.5.1 The liquid level in each pipette must not fall below the bottom of the capillary tubing during this 4-minute interval.

11.5.5.2 The meniscus in the burette must not change by more than 0.2 ml during this 4-minute interval.

11.5.6 If the analyzer fails the leak-check procedure, check all rubber connections and stopcocks to determine whether they might be the cause of the leak. Disassemble, clean, and regrease any leaking stopcocks. Replace leaking rubber connections. After the analyzer is reassembled, repeat the leak-check procedure.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

12.1 Nomenclature.

M_d = Dry molecular weight, g/g-mole (lb/lb-mole).

%CO₂ = Percent CO₂ by volume, dry basis.

%O₂ = Percent O₂ by volume, dry basis.

%CO = Percent CO by volume, dry basis.

%N₂ = Percent N₂ by volume, dry basis.

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0.280 = Molecular weight of N₂ or CO, divided by 100.

0.320 = Molecular weight of O₂ divided by 100.

0.440 = Molecular weight of CO₂ divided by 100.

12.2 Nitrogen, Carbon Monoxide Concentration. Determine the percentage of the gas

that is N₂ and CO by subtracting the sum of the percent CO₂ and percent O₂ from 100 percent.

12.3 Dry Molecular Weight. Use Equation 3-1 to calculate the dry molecular weight of the stack gas.

$$M_d = 0.440(\%CO_2) + 0.320(\%O_2) + 0.280(\%N_2 + \%CO) \quad \text{Eq. 3-1}$$

NOTE: The above Equation 3-1 does not consider the effect on calculated dry molecular weight of argon in the effluent gas. The concentration of argon, with a molecular weight of 39.9, in ambient air is about 0.9 percent. A negative error of approximately 0.4 percent is introduced. The tester may choose to include argon in the analysis using procedures subject to approval of the Administrator.

13.0 Method Performance [Reserved]

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 References

1. Altshuller, A.P. Storage of Gases and Vapors in Plastic Bags. *International Journal of Air and Water Pollution*. 6:75-81. 1963.

2. Conner, William D. and J.S. Nader. Air Sampling with Plastic Bags. *Journal of the American Industrial Hygiene Association*. 25:291-297. 1964.

3. Burrell Manual for Gas Analysts, Seventh edition. Burrell Corporation, 2223 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh, PA. 15219. 1951.

4. Mitchell, W.J. and M.R. Midgett. Field Reliability of the Orsat Analyzer. *Journal of Air Pollution Control Association*. 26:491-495. May 1976.

5. Shigehara, R.T., R.M. Neulicht, and W.S. Smith. Validating Orsat Analysis Data from Fossil Fuel-Fired Units. *Stack Sampling News*. 4(2):21-26. August 1976.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

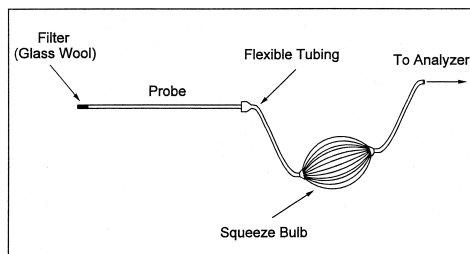


Figure 3-1. Grab-Sampling Train.

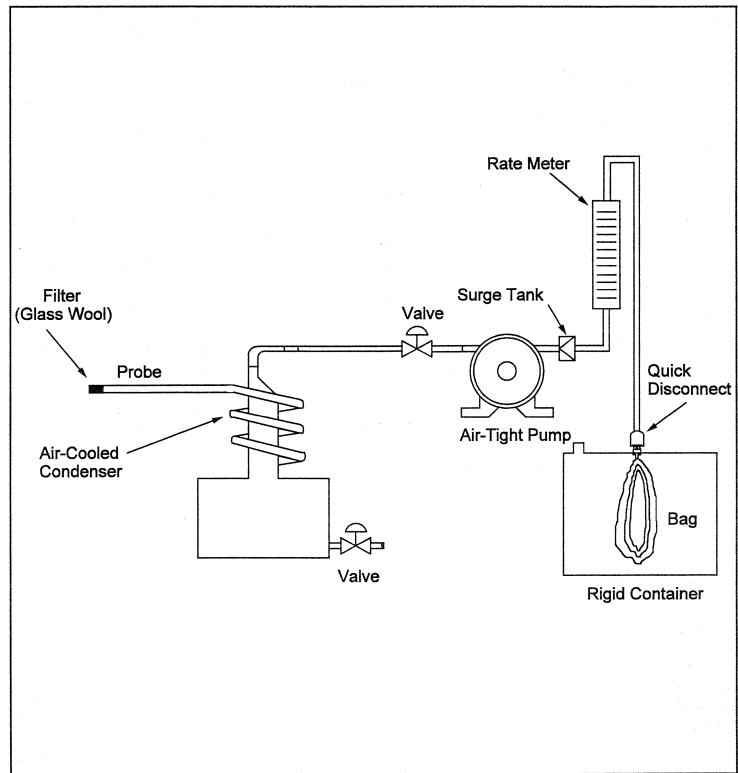


Figure 3-2. Integrated Gas-Sampling Train.

| Time | Traverse point | Q (liter/min) | % Deviation ^a |
|---------|----------------|---------------|--------------------------|
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
| Average | | | |

^a% Dev. = $[(Q - Q_{avg}) / Q_{avg}] \times 100$ (Must be $\leq \pm 10\%$)

Figure 3-3. Sampling Rate Data

METHOD 3A—DETERMINATION OF OXYGEN AND CARBON DIOXIDE CONCENTRATIONS IN EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES (INSTRUMENTAL ANALYZER PROCEDURE)

1.0 Scope and Application

What is Method 3A?

Method 3A is a procedure for measuring oxygen (O₂) and carbon dioxide (CO₂) in sta-

tionary source emissions using a continuous instrumental analyzer. Quality assurance and quality control requirements are included to assure that you, the tester, collect data of known quality. You must document your adherence to these specific requirements for equipment, supplies, sample collection and analysis, calculations, and data analysis.

This method does not completely describe all equipment, supplies, and sampling and

analytical procedures you will need but refers to other methods for some of the details. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, you should also have a thorough knowledge of these additional test methods which are found in appendix A to this part:

- (a) Method 1—Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources.
- (b) Method 3—Gas Analysis for the Determination of Molecular Weight.

(c) Method 4—Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases.

(d) Method 7E—Determination of Nitrogen Oxides Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure).

1.1 *Analytes. What does this method determine?* This method measures the concentration of oxygen and carbon dioxide.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|---|-----------|------------------------------------|
| Oxygen (O ₂) | 7782-44-7 | Typically <2% of Calibration Span. |
| Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | 124-38-9 | Typically <2% of Calibration Span. |

1.2 *Applicability. When is this method required?* The use of Method 3A may be required by specific New Source Performance Standards, Clean Air Marketing rules, State Implementation Plans and permits, where measurements of O₂ and CO₂ concentrations in stationary source emissions must be made, either to determine compliance with an applicable emission standard or to conduct performance testing of a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). Other regulations may also require the use of Method 3A.

1.3 *Data Quality Objectives. How good must my collected data be?* Refer to section 1.3 of Method 7E.

2.0 *Summary of Method*

In this method, you continuously or intermittently sample the effluent gas and convey the sample to an analyzer that measures the concentration of O₂ or CO₂. You must meet the performance requirements of this method to validate your data.

3.0 *Definitions*

Refer to section 3.0 of Method 7E for the applicable definitions.

4.0 *Interferences [Reserved]*

5.0 *Safety*

Refer to section 5.0 of Method 7E.

6.0 *Equipment and Supplies*

Figure 7E-1 in Method 7E is a schematic diagram of an acceptable measurement system.

6.1 *What do I need for the measurement system?* The components of the measurement system are described (as applicable) in sections 6.1 and 6.2 of Method 7E, except that the analyzer described in section 6.2 of this method must be used instead of the analyzer described in Method 7E. You must follow the noted specifications in section 6.1 of Method 7E except that the requirements to use stainless steel, Teflon, or non-reactive glass filters do not apply. Also, a heated sample line

is not required to transport dry gases or for systems that measure the O₂ or CO₂ concentration on a dry basis, provided that the system is not also being used to concurrently measure SO₂ and/or NO_x.

6.2 *What analyzer must I use?* You must use an analyzer that continuously measures O₂ or CO₂ in the gas stream and meets the specifications in section 13.0.

7.0 *Reagents and Standards*

7.1 *Calibration Gas. What calibration gases do I need?* Refer to Section 7.1 of Method 7E for the calibration gas requirements. Example calibration gas mixtures are listed below. Pre-cleaned or scrubbed air may be used for the O₂ high-calibration gas provided it does not contain other gases that interfere with the O₂ measurement.

- (a) CO₂ in Nitrogen (N₂).
- (b) CO₂/SO₂ gas mixture in N₂.
- (c) O₂/SO₂ gas mixture in N₂.
- (d) O₂/CO₂/SO₂ gas mixture in N₂.
- (e) CO₂/NO_x gas mixture in N₂.
- (f) CO₂/SO₂/NO_x gas mixture in N₂.

The tests for analyzer calibration error and system bias require high-, mid-, and low-level gases.

7.2 *Interference Check. What reagents do I need for the interference check?* Potential interferences may vary among available analyzers. Table 7E-3 of Method 7E lists a number of gases that should be considered in conducting the interference test.

8.0 *Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport*

8.1 *Sampling Site and Sampling Points.* You must follow the procedures of section 8.1 of Method 7E to determine the appropriate sampling points, unless you are using Method 3A only to determine the stack gas molecular weight and for no other purpose. In that case, you may use single-point integrated sampling as described in section 8.2.1 of Method 3. If the stratification test provisions in section 8.1.2 of Method 7E are used to reduce the number of required sampling points, the alternative acceptance criterion for 3-

point sampling will be ±0.5 percent CO₂ or O₂, and the alternative acceptance criterion for single-point sampling will be ±0.3 percent CO₂ or O₂. In that case, you may use single-point integrated sampling as described in section 8.2.1 of Method 3.

8.2 Initial Measurement System Performance Tests. You must follow the procedures in section 8.2 of Method 7E. If a dilution-type measurement system is used, the special considerations in section 8.3 of Method 7E apply.

8.3 Interference Check. The O₂ or CO₂ analyzer must be documented to show that interference effects to not exceed 2.5 percent of the calibration span. The interference test in section 8.2.7 of Method 7E is a procedure that may be used to show this. The effects of all potential interferences at the concentrations encountered during testing must be addressed and documented. This testing and documentation may be done by the instrument manufacturer.

8.4 Sample Collection. You must follow the procedures in section 8.4 of Method 7E.

8.5 Post-Run System Bias Check and Drift Assessment. You must follow the procedures in section 8.5 of Method 7E.

9.0 Quality Control

Follow quality control procedures in section 9.0 of Method 7E.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

Follow the procedures for calibration and standardization in section 10.0 of Method 7E.

11.0 Analytical Procedures

Because sample collection and analysis are performed together (see section 8), additional discussion of the analytical procedure is not necessary.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

You must follow the applicable procedures for calculations and data analysis in section

12.0 of Method 7E, substituting percent O₂ and percent CO₂ for ppmv of NO_x as appropriate.

13.0 Method Performance

The specifications for the applicable performance checks are the same as in section 13.0 of Method 7E except for the alternative specifications for system bias, drift, and calibration error. In these alternative specifications, replace the term “0.5 ppmv” with the term “0.5 percent O₂” or “0.5 percent CO₂” (as applicable).

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 Alternative Procedures [Reserved]

17.0 References

1. “EPA Traceability Protocol for Assay and Certification of Gaseous Calibration Standards” September 1997 as amended, EPA-600/R-97/121.

18.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

Refer to section 18.0 of Method 7E.

METHOD 3B—GAS ANALYSIS FOR THE DETERMINATION OF EMISSION RATE CORRECTION FACTOR OR EXCESS AIR

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1 and 3.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|---|-----------|-------------|
| Oxygen (O ₂) | 7782-44-7 | 2,000 ppmv. |
| Carbon Dioxide (CO ₂) | 124-38-9 | 2,000 ppmv. |
| Carbon Monoxide (CO) | 630-08-0 | N/A. |

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of O₂, CO₂, and CO concentrations in the effluent from fossil-fuel combustion processes for use in excess air or emission rate correction factor calculations. Where compounds other than CO₂, O₂, CO, and nitrogen (N₂) are present in concentrations sufficient to affect the results, the calculation procedures presented in this method must be modified, subject to the approval of the Administrator.

1.3 Other methods, as well as modifications to the procedure described herein, are also applicable for all of the above determinations. Examples of specific methods and modifications include: (1) A multi-point sampling method using an Orsat analyzer to analyze individual grab samples obtained at each point, and (2) a method using CO₂ or O₂ and stoichiometric calculations to determine excess air. These methods and modifications may be used, but are subject to the approval of the Administrator.

1.4 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 A gas sample is extracted from a stack by one of the following methods: (1) Single-point, grab sampling; (2) single-point, integrated sampling; or (3) multi-point, integrated sampling. The gas sample is analyzed for percent CO₂, percent O₂, and, if necessary, percent CO using an Orsat combustion gas analyzer.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Several compounds can interfere, to varying degrees, with the results of Orsat analyses. Compounds that interfere with CO₂ concentration measurement include acid gases (*e.g.*, sulfur dioxide, hydrogen chloride); compounds that interfere with O₂ concentration measurement include unsaturated hydrocarbons (*e.g.*, acetone, acetylene), nitrous oxide, and ammonia. Ammonia reacts chemically with the O₂ absorbing solution, and when present in the effluent gas stream must be removed before analysis.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. A typical Orsat analyzer requires four reagents: a gas-confining solution, CO₂ absorbent, O₂ absorbent, and CO absorbent. These reagents may contain potassium hydroxide, sodium hydroxide, cuprous chloride, cuprous sulfate, alkaline pyrogalllic acid, and/or chromous chloride. Follow manufacturer's operating instructions and observe all warning labels for reagent use.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

NOTE: As an alternative to the sampling apparatus and systems described herein, other sampling systems (*e.g.*, liquid displacement) may be used, provided such systems are capable of obtaining a representative sample and maintaining a constant sampling rate, and are, otherwise, capable of yielding acceptable results. Use of such systems is subject to the approval of the Administrator.

6.1 Grab Sampling and Integrated Sampling. Same as in sections 6.1 and 6.2, respectively for Method 3.

6.2 Analysis. An Orsat analyzer only. For low CO₂ (less than 4.0 percent) or high O₂ (greater than 15.0 percent) concentrations, the measuring burette of the Orsat must have at least 0.1 percent subdivisions. For Orsat maintenance and operation procedures, follow the instructions recommended by the manufacturer, unless otherwise specified herein.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

7.1 Reagents. Same as in Method 3, section 7.1.

7.2 Standards. Same as in Method 3, section 7.2.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

NOTE: Each of the three procedures below shall be used only when specified in an applicable subpart of the standards. The use of these procedures for other purposes must have specific prior approval of the Administrator. A Fyrite-type combustion gas analyzer is not acceptable for excess air or emission rate correction factor determinations, unless approved by the Administrator. If both percent CO₂ and percent O₂ are measured, the analytical results of any of the three procedures given below may also be used for calculating the dry molecular weight (see Method 3).

8.1 Single-Point, Grab Sampling and Analytical Procedure.

8.1.1 The sampling point in the duct shall either be at the centroid of the cross section or at a point no closer to the walls than 1.0 m (3.3 ft), unless otherwise specified by the Administrator.

8.1.2 Set up the equipment as shown in Figure 3-1 of Method 3, making sure all connections ahead of the analyzer are tight. Leak-check the Orsat analyzer according to the procedure described in section 11.5 of Method 3. This leak-check is mandatory.

8.1.3 Place the probe in the stack, with the tip of the probe positioned at the sampling point; purge the sampling line long enough to allow at least five exchanges. Draw a sample into the analyzer. For emission rate correction factor determinations, immediately analyze the sample for percent CO₂ or percent O₂, as outlined in section 11.2. For excess air determination, immediately analyze the sample for percent CO₂, O₂, and CO, as outlined in section 11.2, and calculate excess air as outlined in section 12.2.

8.1.4 After the analysis is completed, leak-check (mandatory) the Orsat analyzer once again, as described in section 11.5 of Method 3. For the results of the analysis to be valid, the Orsat analyzer must pass this leak-test before and after the analysis.

8.2 Single-Point, Integrated Sampling and Analytical Procedure.

8.2.1 The sampling point in the duct shall be located as specified in section 8.1.1.

8.2.2 Leak-check (mandatory) the flexible bag as in section 6.2.6 of Method 3. Set up the equipment as shown in Figure 3-2 of Method 3. Just before sampling, leak-check (mandatory) the train by placing a vacuum gauge at the condenser inlet, pulling a vacuum of at least 250 mm Hg (10 in. Hg), plugging the outlet at the quick disconnect, and then turning off the pump. The vacuum should remain stable for at least 0.5 minute. Evacuate the flexible bag. Connect the probe, and place it in the stack, with the tip of the probe positioned at the sampling point; purge the sampling line. Next, connect the bag, and make sure that all connections are tight.

8.2.3 Sample at a constant rate, or as specified by the Administrator. The sampling run must be simultaneous with, and for the same total length of time as, the pollutant emission rate determination. Collect at least 28 liters (1.0 ft³) of sample gas. Smaller volumes may be collected, subject to approval of the Administrator.

8.2.4 Obtain one integrated flue gas sample during each pollutant emission rate determination. For emission rate correction factor determination, analyze the sample within 4 hours after it is taken for percent CO₂ or percent O₂ (as outlined in section 11.2).

8.3 Multi-Point, Integrated Sampling and Analytical Procedure.

8.3.1 Unless otherwise specified in an applicable regulation, or by the Administrator, a minimum of eight traverse points shall be used for circular stacks having diameters less than 0.61 m (24 in.), a minimum of nine shall be used for rectangular stacks having equivalent diameters less than 0.61 m (24 in.), and a minimum of 12 traverse points shall be used for all other cases. The traverse points shall be located according to Method 1.

8.3.2 Follow the procedures outlined in sections 8.2.2 through 8.2.4, except for the following: Traverse all sampling points, and sample at each point for an equal length of time. Record sampling data as shown in Figure 3-3 of Method 3.

9.0 Quality Control

9.1 Data Validation Using Fuel Factor. Although in most instances, only CO₂ or O₂ measurement is required, it is recommended that both CO₂ and O₂ be measured to provide a check on the quality of the data. The data validation procedure of section 12.3 is suggested.

NOTE: Since this method for validating the CO₂ and O₂ analyses is based on combustion of organic and fossil fuels and dilution of the gas stream with air, this method does not apply to sources that (1) remove CO₂ or O₂ through processes other than combustion, (2) add O₂ (e.g., oxygen enrichment) and N₂ in proportions different from that of air, (3) add

CO₂ (e.g., cement or lime kilns), or (4) have no fuel factor, F_O, values obtainable (e.g., extremely variable waste mixtures). This method validates the measured proportions of CO₂ and O₂ for fuel type, but the method does not detect sample dilution resulting from leaks during or after sample collection. The method is applicable for samples collected downstream of most lime or limestone flue-gas desulfurization units as the CO₂ added or removed from the gas stream is not significant in relation to the total CO₂ concentration. The CO₂ concentrations from other types of scrubbers using only water or basic slurry can be significantly affected and would render the fuel factor check minimally useful.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Analyzer. The analyzer and analyzer operator technique should be audited periodically as follows: take a sample from a manifold containing a known mixture of CO₂ and O₂, and analyze according to the procedure in section 11.3. Repeat this procedure until the measured concentration of three consecutive samples agrees with the stated value ±0.5 percent. If necessary, take corrective action, as specified in the analyzer users manual.

10.2 Rotameter. The rotameter need not be calibrated, but should be cleaned and maintained according to the manufacturer's instruction.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Maintenance. The Orsat analyzer should be maintained according to the manufacturers specifications.

11.2 Grab Sample Analysis. To ensure complete absorption of the CO₂, O₂, or if applicable, CO, make repeated passes through each absorbing solution until two consecutive readings are the same. Several passes (three or four) should be made between readings. (If constant readings cannot be obtained after three consecutive readings, replace the absorbing solution.) Although in most cases, only CO₂ or O₂ concentration is required, it is recommended that both CO₂ and O₂ be measured, and that the procedure in section 12.3 be used to validate the analytical data.

NOTE: Since this single-point, grab sampling and analytical procedure is normally conducted in conjunction with a single-point, grab sampling and analytical procedure for a pollutant, only one analysis is ordinarily conducted. Therefore, great care must be taken to obtain a valid sample and analysis.

11.3 Integrated Sample Analysis. The Orsat analyzer must be leak-checked (see section 11.5 of Method 3) before the analysis. If excess air is desired, proceed as follows: (1) within 4 hours after the sample is taken, analyze it (as in sections 11.3.1 through

11.3.3) for percent CO₂, O₂, and CO; (2) determine the percentage of the gas that is N₂ by subtracting the sum of the percent CO₂, percent O₂, and percent CO from 100 percent; and (3) calculate percent excess air, as outlined in section 12.2.

11.3.1 To ensure complete absorption of the CO₂, O₂, or if applicable, CO, follow the procedure described in section 11.2.

NOTE: Although in most instances only CO₂ or O₂ is required, it is recommended that both CO₂ and O₂ be measured, and that the procedures in section 12.3 be used to validate the analytical data.

11.3.2 Repeat the analysis until the following criteria are met:

11.3.2.1 For percent CO₂, repeat the analytical procedure until the results of any three analyses differ by no more than (a) 0.3 percent by volume when CO₂ is greater than 4.0 percent or (b) 0.2 percent by volume when CO₂ is less than or equal to 4.0 percent. Average three acceptable values of percent CO₂, and report the results to the nearest 0.2 percent.

11.3.2.2 For percent O₂, repeat the analytical procedure until the results of any three analyses differ by no more than (a) 0.3 percent by volume when O₂ is less than 15.0 percent or (b) 0.2 percent by volume when O₂ is greater than or equal to 15.0 percent. Average the three acceptable values of percent

O₂, and report the results to the nearest 0.1 percent.

11.3.2.3 For percent CO, repeat the analytical procedure until the results of any three analyses differ by no more than 0.3 percent. Average the three acceptable values of percent CO, and report the results to the nearest 0.1 percent.

11.3.3 After the analysis is completed, leak-check (mandatory) the Orsat analyzer once again, as described in section 11.5 of Method 3. For the results of the analysis to be valid, the Orsat analyzer must pass this leak-test before and after the analysis.

11.4 Standardization. A periodic check of the reagents and of operator technique should be conducted at least once every three series of test runs as indicated in section 10.1.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

12.1 Nomenclature. Same as section 12.1 of Method 3 with the addition of the following: %EA = Percent excess air.

0.264 = Ratio of O₂ to N₂ in air, v/v.

12.2 Percent Excess Air. Determine the percentage of the gas that is N₂ by subtracting the sum of the percent CO₂, percent CO, and percent O₂ from 100 percent. Calculate the percent excess air (if applicable) by substituting the appropriate values of percent O₂, CO, and N₂ into Equation 3B-1.

$$\%EA = \frac{\%O_2 - 0.5 \%CO}{0.264 \%N_2 - (\%O_2 - 0.5 \%CO)} \times 100 \quad \text{Eq. 3B-1}$$

NOTE: The equation above assumes that ambient air is used as the source of O₂ and that the fuel does not contain appreciable amounts of N₂ (as do coke oven or blast furnace gases). For those cases when appreciable amounts of N₂ are present (coal, oil, and natural gas do not contain appreciable amounts of N₂) or when oxygen enrichment is used, alternative methods, subject to approval of the Administrator, are required.

12.3 Data Validation When Both CO₂ and O₂ Are Measured.

12.3.1 Fuel Factor, F_o. Calculate the fuel factor (if applicable) using Equation 3B-2:

$$F_o = \frac{20.9 - \%O_2}{\%CO_2} \quad \text{Eq. 3B-2}$$

Where:

%O₂ = Percent O₂ by volume, dry basis.

%CO₂ = Percent CO₂ by volume, dry basis.

20.9 = Percent O₂ by volume in ambient air.

If CO is present in quantities measurable by this method, adjust the O₂ and CO₂ values

using Equations 3B-3 and 3B-4 before performing the calculation for F_o:

$$\%CO_2(\text{adj}) = \%CO_2 + \%CO \quad \text{Eq. 3B-3}$$

$$\%O_2(\text{adj}) = \%O_2 - 0.5 \%CO \quad \text{Eq. 3B-4}$$

Where:

%CO = Percent CO by volume, dry basis.

12.3.2 Compare the calculated F_o factor with the expected F_o values. Table 3B-1 in section 17.0 may be used in establishing acceptable ranges for the expected F_o if the fuel being burned is known. When fuels are burned in combinations, calculate the combined fuel F_d and F_c factors (as defined in Method 19, section 12.2) according to the procedure in Method 19, sections 12.2 and 12.3. Then calculate the F_o factor according to Equation 3B-5.

$$F_o = \frac{0.209 F_d}{F_c} \quad \text{Eq. 3B-5}$$

12.3.3 Calculated F_o values, beyond the acceptable ranges shown in this table, should be investigated before accepting the test results. For example, the strength of the solutions in the gas analyzer and the analyzing technique should be checked by sampling and analyzing a known concentration, such as air; the fuel factor should be reviewed and verified. An acceptability range of ± 12 percent is appropriate for the F_o factor of mixed fuels with variable fuel ratios. The level of the emission rate relative to the compliance level should be considered in determining if a retest is appropriate; i.e., if the measured emissions are much lower or much greater than the compliance limit, repetition of the test would not significantly change the compliance status of the source and would be unnecessarily time consuming and costly.

13.0 Method Performance [Reserved]

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 References

Same as Method 3, section 16.0.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

TABLE 3B-1— F_o FACTORS FOR SELECTED FUELS

| Fuel type | F_o range |
|------------------------------|-------------|
| Coal: | |
| Anthracite and lignite | 1.016-1.130 |
| Bituminous | 1.083-1.230 |
| Oil: | |
| Distillate | 1.260-1.413 |
| Residual | 1.210-1.370 |
| Gas: | |
| Natural | 1.600-1.836 |
| Propane | 1.434-1.586 |
| Butane | 1.405-1.553 |
| Wood | 1.000-1.120 |
| Wood bark | 1.003-1.130 |

METHOD 3C—DETERMINATION OF CARBON DIOXIDE, METHANE, NITROGEN, AND OXYGEN FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

1. Applicability and Principle

1.1 Applicability. This method applies to the analysis of carbon dioxide (CO_2), methane (CH_4), nitrogen (N_2), and oxygen (O_2) in samples from municipal solid waste landfills and other sources when specified in an applicable subpart.

1.2 Principle. A portion of the sample is injected into a gas chromatograph (GC) and the CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2 , and O_2 concentrations are determined by using a thermal conductivity detector (TCD) and integrator.

2. Range and Sensitivity

2.1 Range. The range of this method depends upon the concentration of samples. The analytical range of TCD's is generally between approximately 10 ppmv and the upper percent range.

2.2 Sensitivity. The sensitivity limit for a compound is defined as the minimum detectable concentration of that compound, or the concentration that produces a signal-to-noise ratio of three to one. For CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2 , and O_2 , the sensitivity limit is in the low ppmv range.

3. Interferences

Since the TCD exhibits universal response and detects all gas components except the carrier, interferences may occur. Choosing the appropriate GC or shifting the retention times by changing the column flow rate may help to eliminate resolution interferences.

To assure consistent detector response, helium is used to prepare calibration gases. Frequent exposure to samples or carrier gas containing oxygen may gradually destroy filaments.

4. Apparatus

4.1 Gas Chromatograph. GC having at least the following components:

4.1.1 Separation Column. Appropriate column(s) to resolve CO_2 , CH_4 , N_2 , O_2 , and other gas components that may be present in the sample.

4.1.2 Sample Loop. Teflon or stainless steel tubing of the appropriate diameter.

NOTE: Mention of trade names or specific products does not constitute endorsement or recommendation by the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency.

4.1.3 Conditioning System. To maintain the column and sample loop at constant temperature.

4.1.4 Thermal Conductivity Detector.

4.2 Recorder. Recorder with linear strip chart. Electronic integrator (optional) is recommended.

4.3 Teflon Tubing. Diameter and length determined by connection requirements of cylinder regulators and the GC.

4.4 Regulators. To control gas cylinder pressures and flow rates.

4.5 Adsorption Tubes. Applicable traps to remove any O_2 from the carrier gas.

5. Reagents

5.1 Calibration and Linearity Gases. Standard cylinder gas mixtures for each compound of interest with at least three concentration levels spanning the range of suspected sample concentrations. The calibration gases shall be prepared in helium.

5.2 Carrier Gas. Helium, high-purity.

6. Analysis

6.1 Sample Collection. Use the sample collection procedures described in Methods 3 or 25C to collect a sample of landfill gas (LFG).

6.2 Preparation of GC. Before putting the GC analyzer into routine operation, optimize the operational conditions according to the manufacturer's specifications to provide good resolution and minimum analysis time. Establish the appropriate carrier gas flow and set the detector sample and reference cell flow rates at exactly the same levels. Adjust the column and detector temperatures to the recommended levels. Allow sufficient time for temperature stabilization. This may typically require 1 hour for each change in temperature.

6.3 Analyzer Linearity Check and Calibration. Perform this test before sample analysis.

6.3.1 Using the gas mixtures in section 5.1, verify the detector linearity over the range of suspected sample concentrations with at least three concentrations per compound of interest. This initial check may also serve as the initial instrument calibration.

6.3.2 You may extend the use of the analyzer calibration by performing a single-point calibration verification. Calibration verifications shall be performed by triplicate injections of a single-point standard gas. The concentration of the single-point calibration must either be at the midpoint of the calibration curve or at approximately the source emission concentration measured during operation of the analyzer.

6.3.3 Triplicate injections must agree within 5 percent of their mean, and the average calibration verification point must agree within 10 percent of the initial calibration response factor. If these calibration verification criteria are not met, the initial calibration described in section 6.3.1, using at least three concentrations, must be repeated before analysis of samples can continue.

6.3.4 For each instrument calibration, record the carrier and detector flow rates, detector filament and block temperatures, attenuation factor, injection time, chart speed, sample loop volume, and component concentrations.

6.3.5 Plot a linear regression of the standard concentrations versus area values to obtain the response factor of each compound. Alternatively, response factors of uncorrected component concentrations (wet basis) may be generated using instrumental integration.

NOTE: Peak height may be used instead of peak area throughout this method.

6.4 Sample Analysis. Purge the sample loop with sample, and allow to come to atmospheric pressure before each injection. Analyze each sample in duplicate, and calculate the average sample area (A). The results are acceptable when the peak areas for two consecutive injections agree within 5 percent of their average. If they do not agree, run additional samples until consistent area data are obtained. Determine the tank sample concentrations according to section 7.2.

7. Calculations

Carry out calculations retaining at least one extra decimal figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off results only after the final calculation.

7.1 Nomenclature.

B_w = Moisture content in the sample, fraction.

C_{N_2} = Measured N_2 concentration (by Method 3C), fraction.

$C_{N_2\text{corr}}$ = Measured N_2 concentration corrected only for dilution, fraction.

C_i = Calculated NMOC concentration, ppmv C equivalent.

C_m = Measured NMOC concentration, ppmv C equivalent.

P_b = Barometric pressure, mm Hg.

P_t = Gas sample tank pressure after sampling, but before pressurizing, mm Hg absolute.

$P_{t\text{f}}$ = Final gas sample tank pressure after pressurizing, mm Hg absolute.

$P_{t\text{i}}$ = Gas sample tank pressure after evacuation, mm Hg absolute.

P_w = Vapor pressure of H_2O (from Table 25C-1), mm Hg.

r = Total number of analyzer injections of sample tank during analysis (where j = injection number, 1 . . . r).

R = Mean calibration response factor for specific sample component, area/ppm.

T_t = Sample tank temperature at completion of sampling, °K.

$T_{t\text{i}}$ = Sample tank temperature before sampling, °K.

$T_{t\text{f}}$ = Sample tank temperature after pressurizing, °K.

7.2 Concentration of Sample Components. Calculate C for each compound using Equations 3C-1 and 3C-2. Use the temperature and barometric pressure at the sampling site to calculate B_w . If the sample was diluted with helium using the procedures in Method 25C, use Equation 3C-3 to calculate the concentration.

$$B_w = \frac{P_w}{P_{bar}} \quad 3C-1$$

$$C = \frac{A}{R(1-B_w)} \quad 3C-2$$

$$C = \frac{\frac{P_{tf}}{T_{tf}}}{\frac{P_t - P_{ti}}{T_t - T_{ti}}} \cdot \frac{A}{R(1-B_w)} \quad 3C-3$$

7.3 Measured N₂ Concentration Correction. Calculate the reported N₂ correction for Method 25-C using Eq. 3C-4. If oxygen is determined in place of N₂, substitute the oxygen concentration for the nitrogen concentration in the equation.

$$C_{N_2, Corr} = \frac{\frac{P_{tf}}{T_{tf}}}{\frac{P_t - P_{ti}}{T_t - T_{ti}}} (C_{N_2}) \quad Eq. 3C-4$$

8. Bibliography

1. McNair, H.M., and E.J. Bonnelly. Basic Gas Chromatography. Consolidated Printers, Berkeley, CA. 1969.

[36 FR 24877, Dec. 23, 1971]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting appendix A-2 to part 60, see the List of CFR sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

APPENDIX A-3 TO PART 60—TEST METHODS 4 THROUGH 5I

- Method 4—Determination of moisture content in stack gases
- Method 5—Determination of particulate matter emissions from stationary sources
- Method 5A—Determination of particulate matter emissions from the asphalt processing and asphalt roofing industry
- Method 5B—Determination of nonsulfuric acid particulate matter emissions from stationary sources
- Method 5C [Reserved]
- Method 5D—Determination of particulate matter emissions from positive pressure fabric filters
- Method 5E—Determination of particulate matter emissions from the wool fiber-glass insulation manufacturing industry

Method 5F—Determination of nonsulfate particulate matter emissions from stationary sources

Method 5G—Determination of particulate matter emissions from wood heaters (dilution tunnel sampling location)

Method 5H—Determination of particulate emissions from wood heaters from a stack location

Method 5I—Determination of Low Level Particulate Matter Emissions From Stationary Sources

The test methods in this appendix are referred to in §60.8 (Performance Tests) and §60.11 (Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements) of 40 CFR part 60, subpart A (General Provisions). Specific uses of these test methods are described in the standards of performance contained in the subparts, beginning with Subpart D.

Within each standard of performance, a section title “Test Methods and Procedures” is provided to: (1) Identify the test methods to be used as reference methods to the facility subject to the respective standard and (2) identify any special instructions or conditions to be followed when applying a method to the respective facility. Such instructions (for example, establish sampling rates, volumes, or temperatures) are to be used either in addition to, or as a substitute for procedures in a test method. Similarly, for sources subject to emission monitoring requirements, specific instructions pertaining to any use of a test method as a reference

APPENDIX A-4 TO PART 60—TEST
METHODS 6 THROUGH 10B

- Method 6—Determination of sulfur dioxide emissions from stationary sources
- Method 6A—Determination of sulfur dioxide, moisture, and carbon dioxide emissions from fossil fuel combustion sources
- Method 6B—Determination of sulfur dioxide and carbon dioxide daily average emissions from fossil fuel combustion sources
- Method 6C—Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Emissions From Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure)
- Method 7—Determination of nitrogen oxide emissions from stationary sources
- Method 7A—Determination of nitrogen oxide emissions from stationary sources—Ion chromatographic method
- Method 7B—Determination of nitrogen oxide emissions from stationary sources (Ultraviolet spectrophotometry)
- Method 7C—Determination of nitrogen oxide emissions from stationary sources—Alkaline-permanganate/colorimetric method
- Method 7D—Determination of nitrogen oxide emissions from stationary sources—Alkaline-permanganate/ion chromatographic method
- Method 7E—Determination of Nitrogen Oxides Emissions From Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure)
- Method 8—Determination of sulfuric acid mist and sulfur dioxide emissions from stationary sources
- Method 9—Visual determination of the opacity of emissions from stationary sources
- Alternate method 1—Determination of the opacity of emissions from stationary sources remotely by lidar
- Method 10—Determination of carbon monoxide emissions from stationary sources
- Method 10A—Determination of carbon monoxide emissions in certifying continuous emission monitoring systems at petroleum refineries
- Method 10B—Determination of carbon monoxide emissions from stationary sources

The test methods in this appendix are referred to in §60.8 (Performance Tests) and §60.11 (Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements) of 40 CFR part 60, subpart A (General Provisions). Specific uses of these test methods are described in the standards of performance contained in the subparts, beginning with Subpart D.

Within each standard of performance, a section title “Test Methods and Procedures” is provided to: (1) Identify the test methods to be used as reference methods to the facility subject to the respective standard and (2) identify any special instructions or conditions to be followed when applying a method to the respective facility. Such instructions (for example, establish sampling rates, volumes, or temperatures) are to be used either

in addition to, or as a substitute for procedures in a test method. Similarly, for sources subject to emission monitoring requirements, specific instructions pertaining to any use of a test method as a reference method are provided in the subpart or in Appendix B.

Inclusion of methods in this appendix is not intended as an endorsement or denial of their applicability to sources that are not subject to standards of performance. The methods are potentially applicable to other sources; however, applicability should be confirmed by careful and appropriate evaluation of the conditions prevalent at such sources.

The approach followed in the formulation of the test methods involves specifications for equipment, procedures, and performance. In concept, a performance specification approach would be preferable in all methods because this allows the greatest flexibility to the user. In practice, however, this approach is impractical in most cases because performance specifications cannot be established. Most of the methods described herein, therefore, involve specific equipment specifications and procedures, and only a few methods in this appendix rely on performance criteria.

Minor changes in the test methods should not necessarily affect the validity of the results and it is recognized that alternative and equivalent methods exist. Section 60.8 provides authority for the Administrator to specify or approve (1) equivalent methods, (2) alternative methods, and (3) minor changes in the methodology of the test methods. It should be clearly understood that unless otherwise identified all such methods and changes must have prior approval of the Administrator. An owner employing such methods or deviations from the test methods without obtaining prior approval does so at the risk of subsequent disapproval and retesting with approved methods.

Within the test methods, certain specific equipment or procedures are recognized as being acceptable or potentially acceptable and are specifically identified in the methods. The items identified as acceptable options may be used without approval but must be identified in the test report. The potentially approvable options are cited as “subject to the approval of the Administrator” or as “or equivalent.” Such potentially approvable techniques or alternatives may be used at the discretion of the owner without prior approval. However, detailed descriptions for applying these potentially approvable techniques or alternatives are not provided in the test methods. Also, the potentially approvable options are not necessarily acceptable in all applications. Therefore, an owner electing to use such potentially approvable techniques or alternatives is responsible for: (1) assuring that

the techniques or alternatives are in fact applicable and are properly executed; (2) including a written description of the alternative method in the test report (the written method must be clear and must be capable of being performed without additional instruction, and the degree of detail should be similar to the detail contained in the test methods); and (3) providing any rationale or supporting data necessary to show the validity of the alternative in the particular application. Failure to meet these requirements can result in the Administrator's disapproval of the alternative.

METHOD 6—DETERMINATION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 2, Method 3, Method 5, and Method 8.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|-----------------------|-----------|--|
| SO ₂ | 7449-09-5 | 3.4 mg SO ₂ /m ³ (2.12 × 10) ⁻⁷ lb/ft ³ |

1.2 Applicability. This method applies to the measurement of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions from stationary sources.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 A gas sample is extracted from the sampling point in the stack. The SO₂ and the sulfur trioxide, including those fractions in any sulfur acid mist, are separated. The SO₂ fraction is measured by the barium-thorin titration method.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Free Ammonia. Free ammonia interferes with this method by reacting with SO₂ to form particulate sulfite and by reacting with the indicator. If free ammonia is present (this can be determined by knowledge of the process and/or noticing white particulate matter in the probe and isopropanol bubbler), alternative methods, subject to the approval of the Administrator are required. One approved alternative is listed in Reference 13 of section 17.0.

4.2 Water-Soluble Cations and Fluorides. The cations and fluorides are removed by a glass wool filter and an isopropanol bubbler; therefore, they do not affect the SO₂ analysis. When samples are collected from a gas stream with high concentrations of metallic fumes (i.e., very fine cation aerosols) a high-efficiency glass fiber filter must be used in place of the glass wool plug (i.e., the one in the probe) to remove the cation interferent.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations before performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burns as thermal burns.

5.2.1 Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂). Irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. 30% H₂O₂ is a strong oxidizing agent. Avoid contact with skin, eyes, and combustible material. Wear gloves when handling.

5.2.2 Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH). Causes severe damage to eyes and skin. Inhalation causes irritation to nose, throat, and lungs. Reacts exothermically with limited amounts of water.

5.2.3 Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄). Rapidly destructive to body tissue. Will cause third degree burns. Eye damage may result in blindness. Inhalation may be fatal from spasm of the larynx, usually within 30 minutes. May cause lung tissue damage with edema. 1 mg/m³ for 8 hours will cause lung damage or, in higher concentrations, death. Provide ventilation to limit inhalation. Reacts violently with metals and organics.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection. The following items are required for sample collection:

6.1.1 Sampling Train. A schematic of the sampling train is shown in Figure 6-1. The sampling equipment described in Method 8 may be substituted in place of the midjet impinger equipment of Method 6. However, the Method 8 train must be modified to include a heated filter between the probe and isopropanol impinger, and the operation of the sampling train and sample analysis must be at the flow rates and solution volumes defined in Method 8. Alternatively, SO₂ may be determined simultaneously with particulate

matter and moisture determinations by either (1) replacing the water in a Method 5 impinger system with a 3 percent H₂O₂ solution, or (2) replacing the Method 5 water impinger system with a Method 8 isopropanol-filter-H₂O₂ system. The analysis for SO₂ must be consistent with the procedure of Method 8. The Method 6 sampling train consists of the following components:

6.1.1.1 Probe. Borosilicate glass or stainless steel (other materials of construction may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator), approximately 6 mm (0.25 in.) inside diameter, with a heating system to prevent water condensation and a filter (either in-stack or heated out-of-stack) to remove particulate matter, including sulfuric acid mist. A plug of glass wool is a satisfactory filter.

6.1.1.2 Bubbler and Impingers. One midget bubbler with medium-coarse glass frit and borosilicate or quartz glass wool packed in top (see Figure 6-1) to prevent sulfuric acid mist carryover, and three 30-ml midget impingers. The midget bubbler and midget impingers must be connected in series with leak-free glass connectors. Silicone grease may be used, if necessary, to prevent leakage. A midget impinger may be used in place of the midget bubbler.

NOTE: Other collection absorbers and flow rates may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator, but the collection efficiency must be shown to be at least 99 percent for each test run and must be documented in the report. If the efficiency is found to be acceptable after a series of three tests, further documentation is not required. To conduct the efficiency test, an extra absorber must be added and analyzed separately. This extra absorber must not contain more than 1 percent of the total SO₂.

6.1.1.3 Glass Wool. Borosilicate or quartz.

6.1.1.4 Stopcock Grease. Acetone-insoluble, heat-stable silicone grease may be used, if necessary.

6.1.1.5 Temperature Sensor. Dial thermometer, or equivalent, to measure temperature of gas leaving impinger train to within 1 °C (2 °F).

6.1.1.6 Drying Tube. Tube packed with 6- to 16- mesh indicating-type silica gel, or equivalent, to dry the gas sample and to protect the meter and pump. If silica gel is previously used, dry at 177 °C (350 °F) for 2 hours. New silica gel may be used as received. Alternatively, other types of desiccants (equivalent or better) may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator.

6.1.1.7 Valve. Needle valve, to regulate sample gas flow rate.

6.1.1.8 Pump. Leak-free diaphragm pump, or equivalent, to pull gas through the train. Install a small surge tank between the pump

and rate meter to negate the pulsation effect of the diaphragm pump on the rate meter.

6.1.1.9 Rate Meter. Rotameter, or equivalent, capable of measuring flow rate to within 2 percent of the selected flow rate of about 1 liter/min (0.035 cfm).

6.1.1.10 Volume Meter. Dry gas meter (DGM), sufficiently accurate to measure the sample volume to within 2 percent, calibrated at the selected flow rate and conditions actually encountered during sampling, and equipped with a temperature sensor (dial thermometer, or equivalent) capable of measuring temperature accurately to within 3 °C (5.4 °F). A critical orifice may be used in place of the DGM specified in this section provided that it is selected, calibrated, and used as specified in section 16.0.

6.1.2 Barometer. Mercury, aneroid, or other barometer capable of measuring atmospheric pressure to within 2.5 mm Hg (0.1 in. Hg). See the note in Method 5, section 6.1.2.

6.1.3 Vacuum Gauge and Rotameter. At least 760-mm Hg (30-in. Hg) gauge and 0- to 40-ml/min rotameter, to be used for leak-check of the sampling train.

6.2 Sample Recovery. The following items are needed for sample recovery:

6.2.1 Wash Bottles. Two polyethylene or glass bottles, 500-ml.

6.2.2 Storage Bottles. Polyethylene bottles, 100-ml, to store impinger samples (one per sample).

6.3 Sample Analysis. The following equipment is needed for sample analysis:

6.3.1 Pipettes. Volumetric type, 5-ml, 20-ml (one needed per sample), and 25-ml sizes.

6.3.2 Volumetric Flasks. 100-ml size (one per sample) and 1000-ml size.

6.3.3 Burettes. 5- and 50-ml sizes.

6.3.4 Erlenmeyer Flasks. 250-ml size (one for each sample, blank, and standard).

6.3.5 Dropping Bottle. 125-ml size, to add indicator.

6.3.6 Graduated Cylinder. 100-ml size.

6.3.7 Spectrophotometer. To measure absorbance at 352 nm.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, all reagents must conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society. Where such specifications are not available, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Collection. The following reagents are required for sample collection:

7.1.1 Water. Deionized distilled to conform to ASTM Specification D 1193-77 or 91 Type 3 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17). The KMnO₄ test for oxidizable organic matter may be omitted when high concentrations of organic matter are not expected to be present.

7.1.2 Isopropanol, 80 Percent by Volume. Mix 80 ml of isopropanol with 20 ml of water.

7.1.2.1 Check each lot of isopropanol for peroxide impurities as follows: Shake 10 ml of isopropanol with 10 ml of freshly prepared 10 percent potassium iodide solution. Prepare a blank by similarly treating 10 ml of water. After 1 minute, read the absorbance at 352 nm on a spectrophotometer using a 1-cm path length. If absorbance exceeds 0.1, reject alcohol for use.

7.1.2.2 Peroxides may be removed from isopropanol by redistilling or by passage through a column of activated alumina; however, reagent grade isopropanol with suitably low peroxide levels may be obtained from commercial sources. Rejection of contaminated lots may, therefore, be a more efficient procedure.

7.1.3 Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂), 3 Percent by Volume. Add 10 ml of 30 percent H₂O₂ to 90 ml of water. Prepare fresh daily.

7.1.4 Potassium Iodide Solution, 10 Percent Weight by Volume (w/v). Dissolve 10.0 g of KI in water, and dilute to 100 ml. Prepare when needed.

7.2 Sample Recovery. The following reagents are required for sample recovery:

7.2.1 Water. Same as in section 7.1.1.

7.2.2 Isopropanol, 80 Percent by Volume. Same as in section 7.1.2.

7.3 Sample Analysis. The following reagents and standards are required for sample analysis:

7.3.1 Water. Same as in section 7.1.1.

7.3.2 Isopropanol, 100 Percent.

7.3.3 Thorin Indicator. 1-(o-arsenophenylazo)-2-naphthol-3,6-disulfonic acid, disodium salt, or equivalent. Dissolve 0.20 g in 100 ml of water.

7.3.4 Barium Standard Solution, 0.0100 N. Dissolve 1.95 g of barium perchlorate trihydrate [Ba(ClO₄)₂·3H₂O] in 200 ml water, and dilute to 1 liter with isopropanol. Alternatively, 1.22 g of barium chloride dihydrate [BaCl₂·2H₂O] may be used instead of the barium perchlorate trihydrate. Standardize as in section 10.5.

7.3.5 Sulfuric Acid Standard, 0.0100 N. Purchase or standardize to ±0.0002 N against 0.0100 N NaOH which has previously been standardized against potassium acid phthalate (primary standard grade).

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage and Transport

8.1 Preparation of Sampling Train. Measure 15 ml of 80 percent isopropanol into the midjet bubbler and 15 ml of 3 percent H₂O₂ into each of the first two midjet impingers. Leave the final midjet impinger dry. Assemble the train as shown in Figure 6-1. Adjust the probe heater to a temperature sufficient to prevent water condensation. Place crushed ice and water around the impingers.

8.2 Sampling Train Leak-Check Procedure. A leak-check prior to the sampling run is recommended, but not required. A leak-

check after the sampling run is mandatory. The leak-check procedure is as follows:

8.2.1 Temporarily attach a suitable (*e.g.*, 0- to 40- ml/min) rotameter to the outlet of the DGM, and place a vacuum gauge at or near the probe inlet. Plug the probe inlet, pull a vacuum of at least 250 mm Hg (10 in. Hg), and note the flow rate as indicated by the rotameter. A leakage rate in excess of 2 percent of the average sampling rate is not acceptable.

NOTE: Carefully (*i.e.*, slowly) release the probe inlet plug before turning off the pump.

8.2.2 It is suggested (not mandatory) that the pump be leak-checked separately, either prior to or after the sampling run. To leak-check the pump, proceed as follows: Disconnect the drying tube from the probe-impinger assembly. Place a vacuum gauge at the inlet to either the drying tube or the pump, pull a vacuum of 250 mm Hg (10 in. Hg), plug or pinch off the outlet of the flow meter, and then turn off the pump. The vacuum should remain stable for at least 30 seconds.

If performed prior to the sampling run, the pump leak-check shall precede the leak-check of the sampling train described immediately above; if performed after the sampling run, the pump leak-check shall follow the sampling train leak-check.

8.2.3 Other leak-check procedures may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator.

8.3 Sample Collection.

8.3.1 Record the initial DGM reading and barometric pressure. To begin sampling, position the tip of the probe at the sampling point, connect the probe to the bubbler, and start the pump. Adjust the sample flow to a constant rate of approximately 1.0 liter/min as indicated by the rate meter. Maintain this constant rate (±10 percent) during the entire sampling run.

8.3.2 Take readings (DGM volume, temperatures at DGM and at impinger outlet, and rate meter flow rate) at least every 5 minutes. Add more ice during the run to keep the temperature of the gases leaving the last impinger at 20 °C (68 °F) or less.

8.3.3 At the conclusion of each run, turn off the pump, remove the probe from the stack, and record the final readings. Conduct a leak-check as described in section 8.2. (This leak-check is mandatory.) If a leak is detected, void the test run or use procedures acceptable to the Administrator to adjust the sample volume for the leakage.

8.3.4 Drain the ice bath, and purge the remaining part of the train by drawing clean ambient air through the system for 15 minutes at the sampling rate. Clean ambient air can be provided by passing air through a charcoal filter or through an extra midjet impinger containing 15 ml of 3 percent H₂O₂. Alternatively, ambient air without purification may be used.

8.4 Sample Recovery. Disconnect the impingers after purging. Discard the contents of the midget bubbler. Pour the contents of the midget impingers into a leak-free polyethylene bottle for shipment. Rinse the three midget impingers and the con-

necting tubes with water, and add the rinse to the same storage container. Mark the fluid level. Seal and identify the sample container.

9.0 Quality Control

| Section | Quality control measure | Effect |
|----------------|--|--|
| 7.1.2 | Isopropanol check | Ensure acceptable level of peroxide impurities in isopropanol. |
| 8.2, 10.1-10.4 | Sampling equipment leak-check and calibration. | Ensure accurate measurement of stack gas flow rate, sample volume. |
| 10.5 | Barium standard solution standardization | Ensure precision of normality determination |
| 11.2.3 | Replicate titrations | Ensure precision of titration determinations. |

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Volume Metering System.

10.1.1 Initial Calibration.

10.1.1.1 Before its initial use in the field, leak-check the metering system (drying tube, needle valve, pump, rate meter, and DGM) as follows: Place a vacuum gauge at the inlet to the drying tube and pull a vacuum of 250 mm Hg (10 in. Hg). Plug or pinch off the outlet of the flow meter, and then turn off the pump. The vacuum must remain stable for at least 30 seconds. Carefully release the vacuum gauge before releasing the flow meter end.

10.1.1.2 Remove the drying tube, and calibrate the metering system (at the sampling flow rate specified by the method) as follows: Connect an appropriately sized wet-test meter (e.g., 1 liter per revolution) to the inlet of the needle valve. Make three independent calibration runs, using at least five revolutions of the DGM per run. Calculate the calibration factor Y (wet-test meter calibration volume divided by the DGM volume, both volumes adjusted to the same reference temperature and pressure) for each run, and average the results (Y_i). If any Y-value deviates by more than 2 percent from (Y_i), the metering system is unacceptable for use. If the metering system is acceptable, use (Y_i) as the calibration factor for subsequent test runs.

10.1.2 Post-Test Calibration Check. After each field test series, conduct a calibration check using the procedures outlined in section 10.1.1.2, except that three or more revolutions of the DGM may be used, and only two independent runs need be made. If the average of the two post-test calibration factors does not deviate by more than 5 percent from Y_i, then Y_i is accepted as the DGM calibration factor (Y), which is used in Equation 6-1 to calculate collected sample volume (see section 12.2). If the deviation is more than 5 percent, recalibrate the metering system as in section 10.1.1, and determine a post-test calibration factor (Y_P). Compare Y_i and Y_P; the smaller of the two factors is accepted as the DGM calibration factor. If recalibration indicates that the metering system is un-

ceptable for use, either void the test run or use methods, subject to the approval of the Administrator, to determine an acceptable value for the collected sample volume.

10.1.3 DGM as a Calibration Standard. A DGM may be used as a calibration standard for volume measurements in place of the wet-test meter specified in section 10.1.1.2, provided that it is calibrated initially and recalibrated periodically according to the same procedures outlined in Method 5, section 10.3 with the following exceptions: (a) the DGM is calibrated against a wet-test meter having a capacity of 1 liter/rev (0.035 ft³/rev) or 3 liters/rev (0.1 ft³/rev) and having the capability of measuring volume to within 1 percent; (b) the DGM is calibrated at 1 liter/min (0.035 cfm); and (c) the meter box of the Method 6 sampling train is calibrated at the same flow rate.

10.2 Temperature Sensors. Calibrate against mercury-in-glass thermometers. An alternative mercury-free thermometer may be used if the thermometer is, at a minimum, equivalent in terms of performance or suitably effective for the specific temperature measurement application.

10.3 Rate Meter. The rate meter need not be calibrated, but should be cleaned and maintained according to the manufacturer's instructions.

10.4 Barometer. Calibrate against a mercury barometer or NIST-traceable barometer prior to the field test.

10.5 Barium Standard Solution. Standardize the barium perchlorate or chloride solution against 25 ml of standard sulfuric acid to which 100 ml of 100 percent isopropanol has been added. Run duplicate analyses. Calculate the normality using the average of duplicate analyses where the titrations agree within 1 percent or 0.2 ml, whichever is larger.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Sample Loss Check. Note level of liquid in container and confirm whether any sample was lost during shipment; note this

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finding on the analytical data sheet. If a noticeable amount of leakage has occurred, either void the sample or use methods, subject to the approval of the Administrator, to correct the final results.

11.2 Sample Analysis.

11.2.1 Transfer the contents of the storage container to a 100-ml volumetric flask, dilute to exactly 100 ml with water, and mix the diluted sample.

11.2.2 Pipette a 20-ml aliquot of the diluted sample into a 250-ml Erlenmeyer flask and add 80 ml of 100 percent isopropanol plus two to four drops of thorn indicator. While stirring the solution, titrate to a pink endpoint using 0.0100 N barium standard solution.

11.2.3 Repeat the procedures in section 11.2.2, and average the titration volumes. Run a blank with each series of samples. Replicate titrations must agree within 1 percent or 0.2 ml, whichever is larger.

NOTE: Protect the 0.0100 N barium standard solution from evaporation at all times.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Carry out calculations, retaining at least one extra significant figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures after final calculation.

12.1 NOMENCLATURE

C_{SO_2} = Concentration of SO_2 , dry basis, corrected to standard conditions, mg/dscm (lb/dscf).
 N = Normality of barium standard titrant, meq/ml.

P_{bar} = Barometric pressure, mm Hg (in. Hg).
 P_{std} = Standard absolute pressure, 760 mm Hg (29.92 in. Hg).

T_m = Average DGM absolute temperature, °K (°R).

T_{std} = Standard absolute temperature, 293 °K (528 °R).

V_a = Volume of sample aliquot titrated, ml.

V_m = Dry gas volume as measured by the DGM, dcm (dcf).

$V_{m(std)}$ = Dry gas volume measured by the DGM, corrected to standard conditions, dscm (dscf).

V_{soln} = Total volume of solution in which the SO_2 sample is contained, 100 ml.

V_t = Volume of barium standard titrant used for the sample (average of replicate titration), ml.

V_{tb} = Volume of barium standard titrant used for the blank, ml.

Y = DGM calibration factor.

12.2 Dry Sample Gas Volume, Corrected to Standard Conditions.

$$V_{m(std)} = \frac{(V_m Y T_{std} P_{bar})}{(T_m P_{std})} \quad \text{Eq. 6-1}$$

$$= \frac{K_1 Y V_m P_{bar}}{T_m}$$

Where:

$K_1 = 0.3855$ °K/mm Hg for metric units,

$K_1 = 17.65$ °R/in. Hg for English units.

12.3 SO_2 Concentration.

$$C_{SO_2} = \frac{K_2 N (V_t - V_{tb})(V_{soln}/V_a)}{V_{m(std)}} \quad \text{Eq. 6-2}$$

Where:

$K_2 = 32.03$ mg SO_2 /meq for metric units,

$K_2 = 7.061 \times 10^{-5}$ lb SO_2 /meq for English units.

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Range. The minimum detectable limit of the method has been determined to be 3.4 mg SO_2 /m³ (2.12×10^{-7} lb/ft³). Although no upper limit has been established, tests have shown that concentrations as high as 80,000 mg/m³ (0.005 lb/ft³) of SO_2 can be collected efficiently at a rate of 1.0 liter/min (0.035 cfm) for 20 minutes in two midjet impingers, each containing 15 ml of 3 percent H_2O_2 . Based on theoretical calculations, the upper concentration limit in a 20 liter (0.7 ft³) sample is about 93,300 mg/m³ (0.00583 lb/ft³).

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 Alternative Procedures

16.1 Nomenclature. Same as section 12.1, with the following additions:

B_{wa} = Water vapor in ambient air, proportion by volume.

M_a = Molecular weight of the ambient air saturated at impinger temperature, g/g-mole (lb/lb-mole).

M_s = Molecular weight of the sample gas saturated at impinger temperature, g/g-mole (lb/lb-mole).

P_c = Inlet vacuum reading obtained during the calibration run, mm Hg (in. Hg).

P_{sr} = Inlet vacuum reading obtained during the sampling run, mm Hg (in. Hg).

\bar{Q}_{std} = Volumetric flow rate through critical orifice, scm/min (scf/min).

Q_{std} = Average flow rate of pre-test and post-test calibration runs, scm/min (scf/min).

T_{amb} = Ambient absolute temperature of air, °K (°R).

V_{sb} = Volume of gas as measured by the soap bubble meter, m³ (ft³).

$V_{sb(std)}$ = Volume of gas as measured by the soap bubble meter, corrected to standard conditions, scm (scf).

θ = Soap bubble travel time, min.

θ_s = Time, min.

16.2 Critical Orifices for Volume and Rate Measurements. A critical orifice may be used in place of the DGM specified in section 6.1.1.10, provided that it is selected, calibrated, and used as follows:

16.2.1 Preparation of Sampling Train. Assemble the sampling train as shown in Figure 6-2. The rate meter and surge tank are optional but are recommended in order to detect changes in the flow rate.

NOTE: The critical orifices can be adapted to a Method 6 type sampling train as follows: Insert sleeve type, serum bottle stoppers into two reducing unions. Insert the needle into the stoppers as shown in Figure 6-3.

16.2.2 Selection of Critical Orifices.

16.2.2.1 The procedure that follows describes the use of hypodermic needles and stainless steel needle tubings, which have been found suitable for use as critical orifices. Other materials and critical orifice designs may be used provided the orifices act as true critical orifices, (*i.e.*, a critical vacuum can be obtained) as described in this section. Select a critical orifice that is sized to operate at the desired flow rate. The needle sizes and tubing lengths shown in Table 6-1 give the following approximate flow rates.

16.2.2.2 Determine the suitability and the appropriate operating vacuum of the critical orifice as follows: If applicable, temporarily attach a rate meter and surge tank to the

outlet of the sampling train, if said equipment is not present (see section 16.2.1). Turn on the pump and adjust the valve to give an outlet vacuum reading corresponding to about half of the atmospheric pressure. Observe the rate meter reading. Slowly increase the vacuum until a stable reading is obtained on the rate meter. Record the critical vacuum, which is the outlet vacuum when the rate meter first reaches a stable value. Orifices that do not reach a critical value must not be used.

16.2.3 Field Procedures.

16.2.3.1 Leak-Check Procedure. A leak-check before the sampling run is recommended, but not required. The leak-check procedure is as follows: Temporarily attach a suitable (*e.g.*, 0-40 ml/min) rotameter and surge tank, or a soap bubble meter and surge tank to the outlet of the pump. Plug the probe inlet, pull an outlet vacuum of at least 250 mm Hg (10 in. Hg), and note the flow rate as indicated by the rotameter or bubble meter. A leakage rate in excess of 2 percent of the average sampling rate (\bar{Q}_{std}) is not acceptable. Carefully release the probe inlet plug before turning off the pump.

16.2.3.2 Moisture Determination. At the sampling location, prior to testing, determine the percent moisture of the ambient air using the wet and dry bulb temperatures or, if appropriate, a relative humidity meter.

16.2.3.3 Critical Orifice Calibration. At the sampling location, prior to testing, calibrate the entire sampling train (*i.e.*, determine the flow rate of the sampling train when operated at critical conditions). Attach a 500-ml soap bubble meter to the inlet of the probe, and operate the sampling train at an outlet vacuum of 25 to 50 mm Hg (1 to 2 in. Hg) above the critical vacuum. Record the information listed in Figure 6-4. Calculate the standard volume of air measured by the soap bubble meter and the volumetric flow rate using the equations below:

$$V_{sb(std)} = V_{sb} (T_{std}/T_{amb}) (P_{bar}/P_{std}) \quad \text{Eq. 6-4}$$

$$Q_{std} = \frac{V_{sb(std)}}{\theta} \quad \text{Eq. 6-5}$$

16.2.3.4 Sampling.

16.2.3.4.1 Operate the sampling train for sample collection at the same vacuum used during the calibration run. Start the watch and pump simultaneously. Take readings (temperature, rate meter, inlet vacuum, and outlet vacuum) at least every 5 minutes. At the end of the sampling run, stop the watch and pump simultaneously.

16.2.3.4.2 Conduct a post-test calibration run using the calibration procedure outlined in section 16.2.3.3. If the Q_{std} obtained before and after the test differ by more than 5 percent, void the test run; if not, calculate the volume of the gas measured with the critical orifice using Equation 6-6 as follows:

$$V_{m(\text{std})} = \frac{\bar{Q}_{\text{std}} \theta_s (1 - B_{\text{wa}})(P_{\text{bar}} + P_{\text{sr}})}{(P_{\text{bar}} + P_c)} \quad \text{Eq. 6-6}$$

16.2.3.4.3 If the percent difference between the molecular weight of the ambient air at saturated conditions and the sample gas is more than ± 3 percent, then the molecular

weight of the gas sample must be considered in the calculations using the following equation:

$$V_{m(\text{std})} = \frac{\bar{Q}_{\text{std}} \theta_s (1 - B_{\text{wa}})(P_{\text{bar}} + P_{\text{sr}})(M_a/M_s)^{1/2}}{(P_{\text{bar}} + P_c)} \quad \text{Eq. 6-7}$$

NOTE: A post-test leak-check is not necessary because the post-test calibration run results will indicate whether there is any leakage.

16.2.3.4.4 Drain the ice bath, and purge the sampling train using the procedure described in section 8.3.4.

16.3 Elimination of Ammonia Interference. The following alternative procedures must be used in addition to those specified in the method when sampling at sources having ammonia emissions.

16.3.1 Sampling. The probe shall be maintained at 275 °C (527 °F) and equipped with a high-efficiency in-stack filter (glass fiber) to remove particulate matter. The filter material shall be unreactive to SO₂. Whatman 934AH (formerly Reeve Angel 934AH) filters treated as described in Reference 10 in section 17.0 of Method 5 is an example of a filter that has been shown to work. Where alkaline particulate matter and condensed moisture are present in the gas stream, the filter shall be heated above the moisture dew point but below 225 °C (437 °F).

16.3.2 Sample Recovery. Recover the sample according to section 8.4 except for discarding the contents of the midget bubbler. Add the bubbler contents, including the rinsings of the bubbler with water, to a separate polyethylene bottle from the rest of the sample. Under normal testing conditions where sulfur trioxide will not be present significantly, the tester may opt to delete the midget bubbler from the sampling train. If an approximation of the sulfur trioxide concentration is desired, transfer the contents of the midget bubbler to a separate polyethylene bottle.

16.3.3 Sample Analysis. Follow the procedures in sections 11.1 and 11.2, except add 0.5 ml of 0.1 N HCl to the Erlenmeyer flask and mix before adding the indicator. The following analysis procedure may be used for an approximation of the sulfur trioxide concentration. The accuracy of the calculated

concentration will depend upon the ammonia to SO₂ ratio and the level of oxygen present in the gas stream. A fraction of the SO₂ will be counted as sulfur trioxide as the ammonia to SO₂ ratio and the sample oxygen content increases. Generally, when this ratio is 1 or less and the oxygen content is in the range of 5 percent, less than 10 percent of the SO₂ will be counted as sulfur trioxide. Analyze the peroxide and isopropanol sample portions separately. Analyze the peroxide portion as described above. Sulfur trioxide is determined by difference using sequential titration of the isopropanol portion of the sample. Transfer the contents of the isopropanol storage container to a 100-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to exactly 100 ml with water. Pipette a 20-ml aliquot of this solution into a 250-ml Erlenmeyer flask, add 0.5 ml of 0.1 N HCl, 80 ml of 100 percent isopropanol, and two to four drops of thiorin indicator. Titrate to a pink endpoint using 0.0100 N barium perchlorate. Repeat and average the titration volumes that agree within 1 percent or 0.2 ml, whichever is larger. Use this volume in Equation 6-2 to determine the sulfur trioxide concentration. From the flask containing the remainder of the isopropanol sample, determine the fraction of SO₂ collected in the bubbler by pipetting 20-ml aliquots into 250-ml Erlenmeyer flasks. Add 5 ml of 3 percent H₂O₂, 100 ml of 100 percent isopropanol, and two to four drops of thiorin indicator, and titrate as before. From this titration volume, subtract the titrant volume determined for sulfur trioxide, and add the titrant volume determined for the peroxide portion. This final volume constitutes V₁, the volume of barium perchlorate used for the SO₂ sample.

17.0 References

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18.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts and Validation Data

TABLE 6-1—APPROXIMATE FLOW RATES FOR VARIOUS NEEDLE SIZES

| Needle size (gauge) | Needle length (cm) | Flow rate (ml/min) |
|---------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| 21 | 7.6 | 1,100 |
| 22 | 2.9 | 1,000 |
| 22 | 3.8 | 900 |
| 23 | 3.8 | 500 |
| 23 | 5.1 | 450 |
| 24 | 3.2 | 400 |

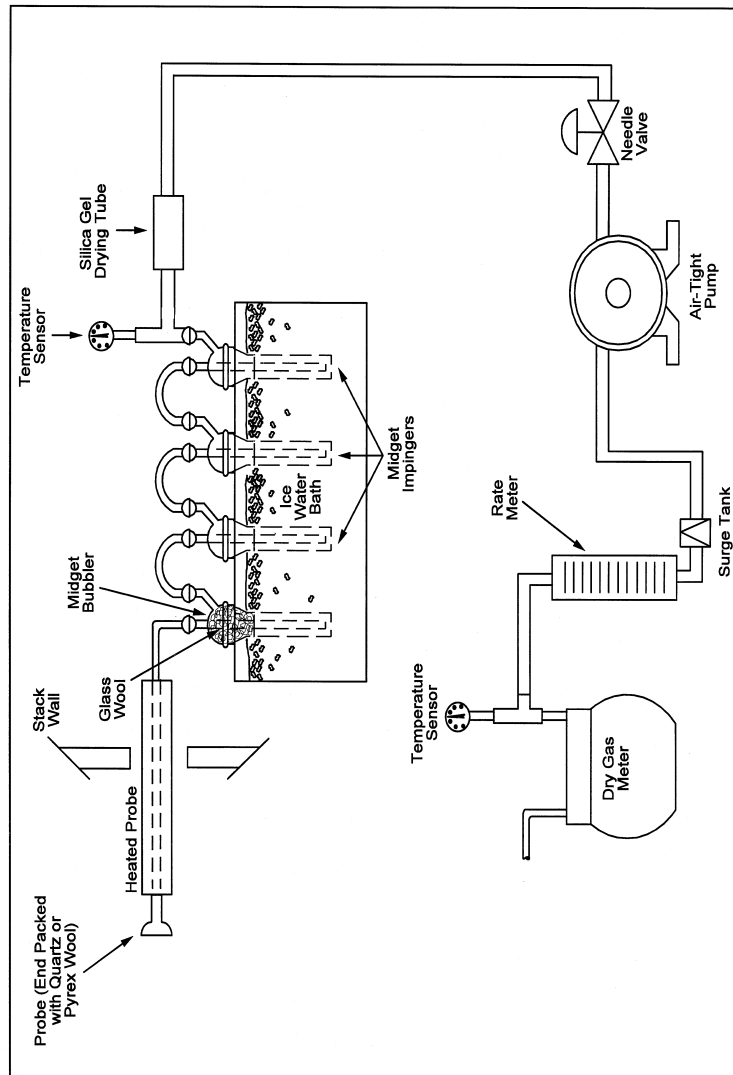


Figure 6-1. Sulfur Dioxide Sampling Train.

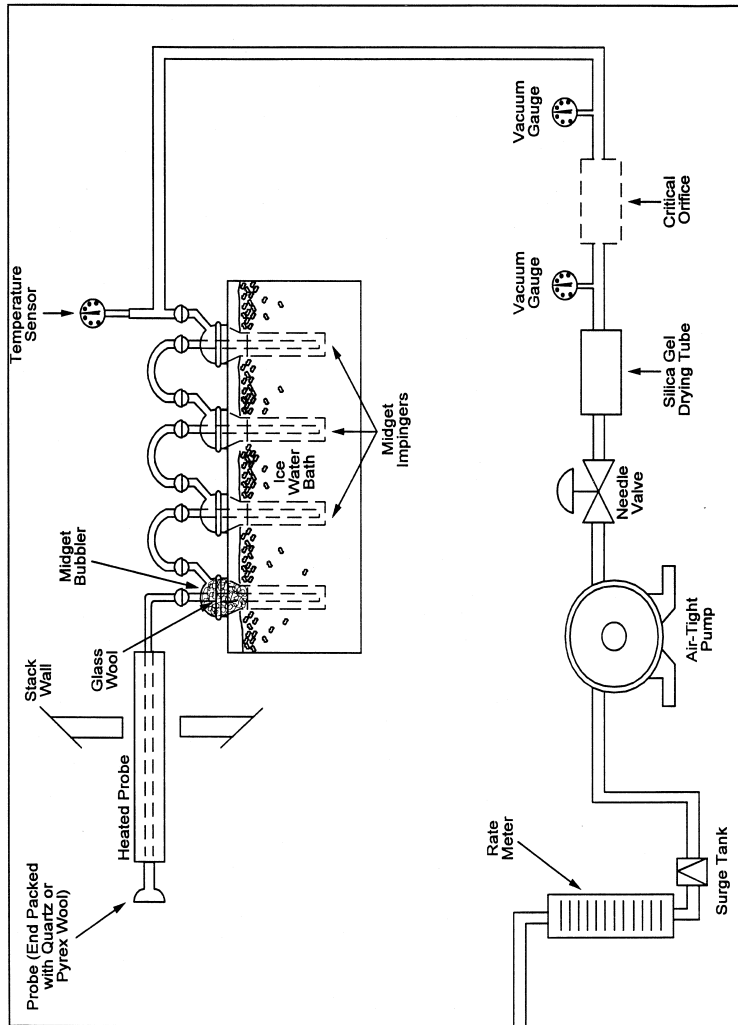


Figure 6-2. Sulfur Dioxide Sampling Train Using a Critical Orifice.

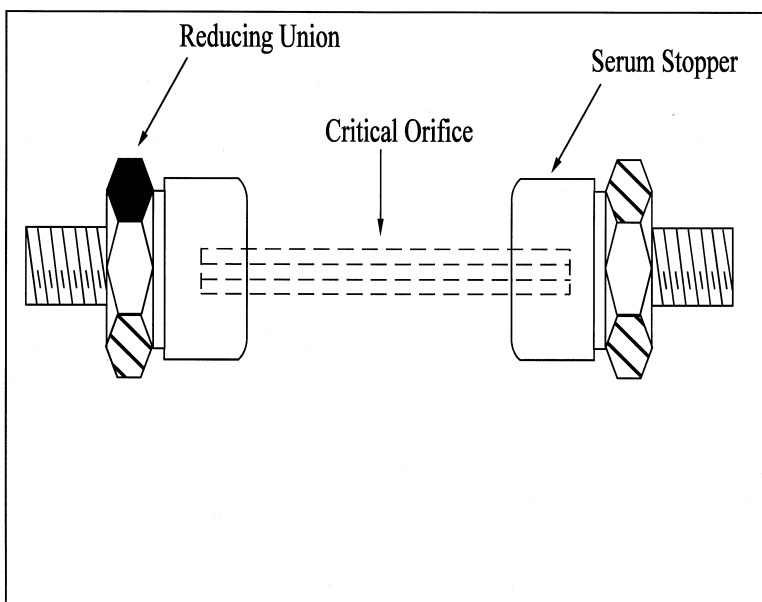


Figure 6-3. Critical Orifice Adaptation for the Method 6 Sampling Train.

| | | | |
|--------------------------------|---|----------------|------------------|
| Date _____ | Train ID _____ | | |
| Critical orifice size _____ | Critical vacuum _____ | | |
| | | <u>Pretest</u> | <u>Post-test</u> |
| Soap bubble meter volume, cc | | _____ | _____ |
| V_{sb} | | | |
| | m ³ (ft ³) | _____ | _____ |
| Time, θ | sec | _____ | _____ |
| | min | _____ | _____ |
| Barometric pressure, P_{bar} | mm Hg (in. Hg) | _____ | _____ |
| Ambient temperature, t_{amb} | °C (°F) | _____ | _____ |
| Inlet vacuum, P_c | mm Hg (in. Hg) | _____ | _____ |
| Outlet vacuum | mm Hg (in. Hg) | _____ | _____ |
| $V_{sb(Std)}$ | m ³ (ft ³) | _____ | _____ |
| Flow rate, Q_{Std} | $\frac{m^3}{min} \left(\frac{ft^3}{min} \right)$ | _____ | _____ |

Figure 6-4. Critical Orifice Calibration Data Sheet.

METHOD 6A—DETERMINATION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE, MOISTURE, AND CARBON DIOXIDE FROM FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION SOURCES

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part. Therefore, to ob-

tain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 2, Method 3, Method 5, Method 6, and Method 19.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|------------------------|------------|---|
| SO ₂ | 7449-09-05 | 3.4 mg SO ₂ /m ³ (2.12 × 10 ⁻⁷ lb/ft ³) |
| CO ₂ | 124-38-9 | N/A |
| H ₂ O | 7732-18-5 | N/A |

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of sulfur dioxide (SO₂) emissions from fossil fuel combustion sources in terms of concentration (mg/dscm or lb/dscf) and in terms of emission rate (ng/J or lb/10⁶ Btu) and for the determination of carbon dioxide (CO₂) concentration (percent). Moisture content (percent), if desired, may also be determined by this method.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 A gas sample is extracted from a sampling point in the stack. The SO₂ and the sulfur trioxide, including those fractions in any sulfur acid mist, are separated. The SO₂ fraction is measured by the barium-thorin titration method. Moisture and CO₂ fractions are collected in the same sampling train, and are determined gravimetrically.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

Same as Method 6, section 4.0.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive reagents. Same as Method 6, section 5.2.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection. Same as Method 6, section 6.1, with the exception of the following:

6.1.1 Sampling Train. A schematic of the sampling train used in this method is shown in Figure 6A-1.

6.1.1.1 Impingers and Bubblers. Two 30 = ml midget impingers with a 1 = mm restricted tip and two 30 = ml midget bubblers with unrestricted tips. Other types of impingers and bubblers (e.g., Mae West for SO₂ collection and rigid cylinders containing Drierite for moisture absorbers), may be used with proper attention to reagent volumes and levels, subject to the approval of the Administrator.

6.1.1.2 CO₂ Absorber. A sealable rigid cylinder or bottle with an inside diameter between 30 and 90 mm, a length between 125 and 250 mm, and appropriate connections at both ends. The filter may be a separate heated unit or may be within the heated portion of the probe. If the filter is within the sampling probe, the filter should not be within 15 cm of the probe inlet or any unheated section of the probe, such as the connection to the first bubbler. The probe and filter should be heated to at least 20 °C (68 °F) above the source temperature, but not greater than 120 °C (248 °F). The filter temperature (i.e., the sample gas temperature) should be monitored to assure the desired temperature is maintained. A heated Teflon connector may be used to connect the filter holder or probe to the first impinger.

NOTE: For applications downstream of wet scrubbers, a heated out-of-stack filter (either borosilicate glass wool or glass fiber mat) is necessary.

6.2 Sample Recovery. Same as Method 6, section 6.2.

6.3 Sample Analysis. Same as Method 6, section 6.3, with the addition of a balance to measure within 0.05 g.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, all reagents must conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society. Where such specifications are not available, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Collection. Same as Method 6, section 7.1, with the addition of the following:

7.1.1 Drierite. Anhydrous calcium sulfate (CaSO₄) desiccant, 8 mesh, indicating type is recommended.

NOTE: Do not use silica gel or similar desiccant in this application.

7.1.2 CO₂ Absorbing Material. Ascarite II. Sodium hydroxide-coated silica, 8- to 20-mesh.

7.2 Sample Recovery and Analysis. Same as Method 6, sections 7.2 and 7.3, respectively.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

8.1 Preparation of Sampling Train.

8.1.1 Measure 15 ml of 80 percent isopropanol into the first midget bubbler and 15 ml of 3 percent hydrogen peroxide into each of the two midget impingers (the second

and third vessels in the train) as described in Method 6, section 8.1. Insert the glass wool into the top of the isopropanol bubbler as shown in Figure 6A-1. Place about 25 g of Drierite into the second midget bubbler (the fourth vessel in the train). Clean the outside of the bubblers and impingers and allow the vessels to reach room temperature. Weigh the four vessels simultaneously to the nearest 0.1 g, and record this initial weight (m_{wi}).

8.1.2 With one end of the CO₂ absorber sealed, place glass wool into the cylinder to a depth of about 1 cm (0.5 in.). Place about 150 g of CO₂ absorbing material in the cylinder on top of the glass wool, and fill the remaining space in the cylinder with glass wool. Assemble the cylinder as shown in figure 6A-2. With the cylinder in a horizontal position, rotate it around the horizontal axis. The CO₂ absorbing material should remain in position during the rotation, and no open spaces or channels should be formed. If necessary, pack more glass wool into the cylinder to make the CO₂ absorbing material stable. Clean the outside of the cylinder of loose dirt and moisture and allow the cylinder to reach room temperature. Weigh the cylinder to the nearest 0.1 g, and record this initial weight (m_{ai}).

8.1.3 Assemble the train as shown in figure 6A-1. Adjust the probe heater to a temperature sufficient to prevent condensation (see note in section 6.1). Place crushed ice and water around the impingers and bubblers. Mount the CO₂ absorber outside the water bath in a vertical flow position with the sample gas inlet at the bottom. Flexible tubing (e.g., Tygon) may be used to connect the last SO₂ absorbing impinger to the moisture absorber and to connect the moisture absorber to the CO₂ absorber. A second, smaller CO₂ absorber containing Ascarite II may be added in-line downstream of the primary CO₂ absorber as a breakthrough indicator. Ascarite II turns white when CO₂ is absorbed.

8.2 Sampling Train Leak-Check Procedure and Sample Collection. Same as Method 6, sections 8.2 and 8.3, respectively.

8.3 Sample Recovery.

8.3.1 Moisture Measurement. Disconnect the isopropanol bubbler, the SO₂ impingers, and the moisture absorber from the sample train. Allow about 10 minutes for them to reach room temperature, clean the outside of loose dirt and moisture, and weigh them simultaneously in the same manner as in section 8.1. Record this final weight (m_{wf}).

8.3.2 Peroxide Solution. Discard the contents of the isopropanol bubbler and pour the contents of the midget impingers into a leak-free polyethylene bottle for shipping. Rinse the two midget impingers and connecting tubes with water, and add the washing to the same storage container.

8.3.3 CO₂ Absorber. Allow the CO₂ absorber to warm to room temperature (about 10 min-

utes), clean the outside of loose dirt and moisture, and weigh to the nearest 0.1 g in the same manner as in section 8.1. Record this final weight (m_{af}). Discard used Ascarite II material.

9.0 Quality Control

Same as Method 6, section 9.0.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

Same as Method 6, section 10.0.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Sample Analysis. The sample analysis procedure for SO₂ is the same as that specified in Method 6, section 11.0.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Same as Method 6, section 12.0, with the addition of the following:

12.1 Nomenclature.

C_w = Concentration of moisture, percent.

C_{CO_2} = Concentration of CO₂, dry basis, percent.

E_{SO_2} = Emission rate of SO₂, ng/J (lb/10⁶ Btu).

F_c = Carbon F-factor from Method 19 for the fuel burned, dscm/J (dscf/10⁶ Btu).

m_{wi} = Initial weight of impingers, bubblers, and moisture absorber, g.

m_{wf} = Final weight of impingers, bubblers, and moisture absorber, g.

m_{ai} = Initial weight of CO₂ absorber, g.

m_{af} = Final weight of CO₂ absorber, g.

m_{SO_2} = Mass of SO₂ collected, mg.

$V_{CO_2(std)}$ = Equivalent volume of CO₂ collected at standard conditions, dscm (dscf).

$V_{w(std)}$ = Equivalent volume of moisture collected at standard conditions, scm (scf).

12.2 CO₂ Volume Collected, Corrected to Standard Conditions.

$$V_{CO_2(std)} = K_3 (m_{af} - m_{ai}) \quad \text{Eq. 6A-1}$$

Where:

K_3 = Equivalent volume of gaseous CO₂ at standard conditions, 5.467×10^{-4} dscm/g (1.930×10^{-2} dscf/g).

12.3 Moisture Volume Collected, Corrected to Standard Conditions.

$$V_{w(std)} = K_4 (m_{wf} - m_{wi}) \quad \text{Eq. 6A-2}$$

Where:

K_4 = Equivalent volume of water vapor at standard conditions, 1.336×10^{-3} scm/g (4.717×10^{-2} scf/g).

12.4 SO₂ Concentration.

$$C_{\text{SO}_2} = \frac{K_2 N (V_t - V_{\text{tb}}) (V_{\text{soln}} / V_a)}{V_{\text{m(std)}} + V_{\text{CO}_2(\text{std})}} \quad \text{Eq. 6A-3}$$

Where:

$K_2 = 32.03 \text{ mg SO}_2/\text{meq. SO}_2$ ($7.061 \times 10^{-5} \text{ lb SO}_2/\text{meq. SO}_2$)

12.5 CO₂ Concentration.

$$C_{\text{CO}_2} = \frac{V_{\text{CO}_2(\text{std})}}{V_{\text{m(std)}} + V_{\text{CO}_2(\text{std})}} \quad \text{Eq. 6A-4}$$

12.6 Moisture Concentration.

$$C_w = \frac{V_{\text{w(std)}}}{V_{\text{m(std)}} + V_{\text{w(std)}} + V_{\text{CO}_2(\text{std})}} \quad \text{Eq. 6A-5}$$

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Range and Precision. The minimum detectable limit and the upper limit for the measurement of SO₂ are the same as for Method 6. For a 20-liter sample, this method has a precision of ±0.5 percent CO₂ for concentrations between 2.5 and 25 percent CO₂ and ±1.0 percent moisture for moisture concentrations greater than 5 percent.

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 Alternative Methods

If the only emission measurement desired is in terms of emission rate of SO₂ (ng/J or lb/10⁶ Btu), an abbreviated procedure may be used. The differences between the above procedure and the abbreviated procedure are described below.

16.1 Sampling Train. The sampling train is the same as that shown in Figure 6A-1 and as

described in section 6.1, except that the dry gas meter is not needed.

16.2 Preparation of the Sampling Train. Follow the same procedure as in section 8.1, except do not weigh the isopropanol bubbler, the SO₂ absorbing impingers, or the moisture absorber.

16.3 Sampling Train Leak-Check Procedure and Sample Collection. Leak-check and operate the sampling train as described in section 8.2, except that dry gas meter readings, barometric pressure, and dry gas meter temperatures need not be recorded during sampling.

16.4 Sample Recovery. Follow the procedure in section 8.3, except do not weigh the isopropanol bubbler, the SO₂ absorbing impingers, or the moisture absorber.

16.5 Sample Analysis. Analysis of the peroxide solution is the same as that described in section 11.1.

16.6 Calculations.

16.6.1 SO₂ Collected.

$$m_{\text{SO}_2} = K_2 N (V_t - V_{\text{tb}}) (V_{\text{soln}} / V_a) \quad \text{Eq. 6A-6}$$

Where:

$K_2 = 32.03 \text{ mg SO}_2/\text{meq. SO}_2$

$K_2 = 7.061 \times 10^{-5} \text{ lb SO}_2/\text{meq. SO}_2$

16.6.2 Sulfur Dioxide Emission Rate.

$$E_{\text{SO}_2} = K_5 F_c m_{\text{SO}_2} / (m_{\text{af}} - m_{\text{ai}}) \quad \text{Eq. 6A-7}$$

Where:

$K_5 = 1.829 \times 10^9$ mg/dscm

$K_2 = 0.1142$ lb/dscf

17.0 References

Same as Method 6, section 17.0, References 1 through 8, with the addition of the following:

1. Stanley, Jon and P.R. Westlin. An Alternate Method for Stack Gas Moisture Determination. Source Evaluation Society Newsletter. 3(4). November 1978.

2. Whittle, Richard N. and P.R. Westlin. Air Pollution Test Report: Development and Evaluation of an Intermittent Integrated SO₂/CO₂ Emission Sampling Procedure. Environmental Protection Agency, Emission Standard and Engineering Division, Emission Measurement Branch. Research Triangle Park, NC. December 1979. 14 pp.

18.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

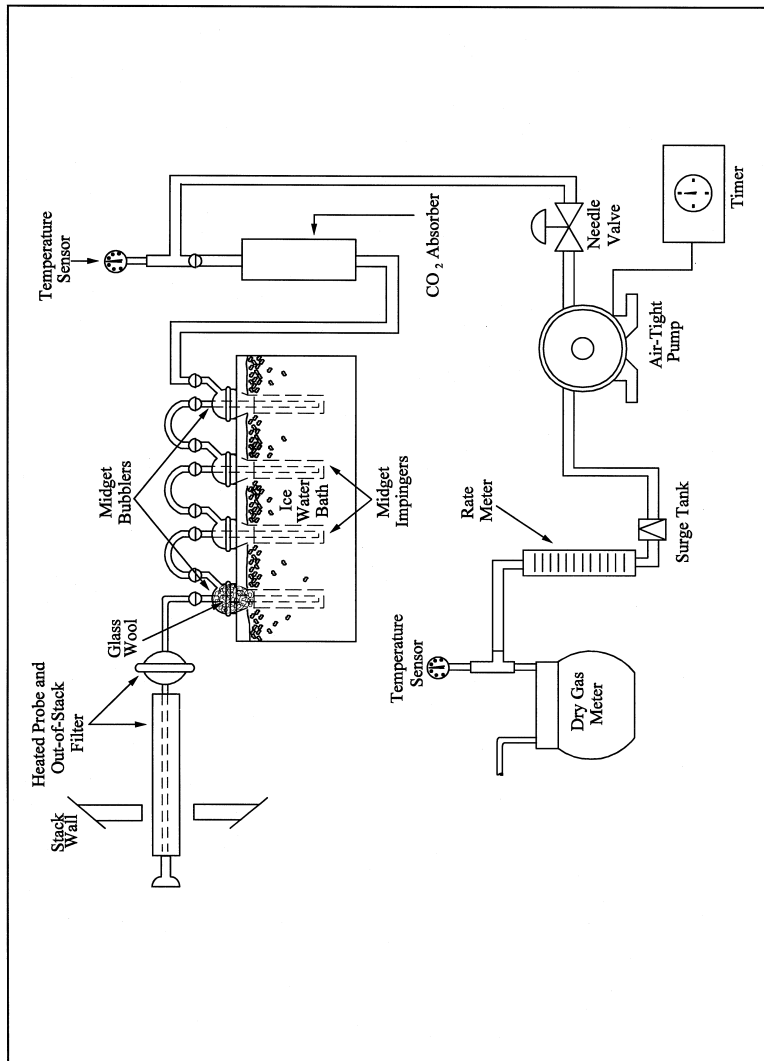


Figure 6A-1. Sampling train.

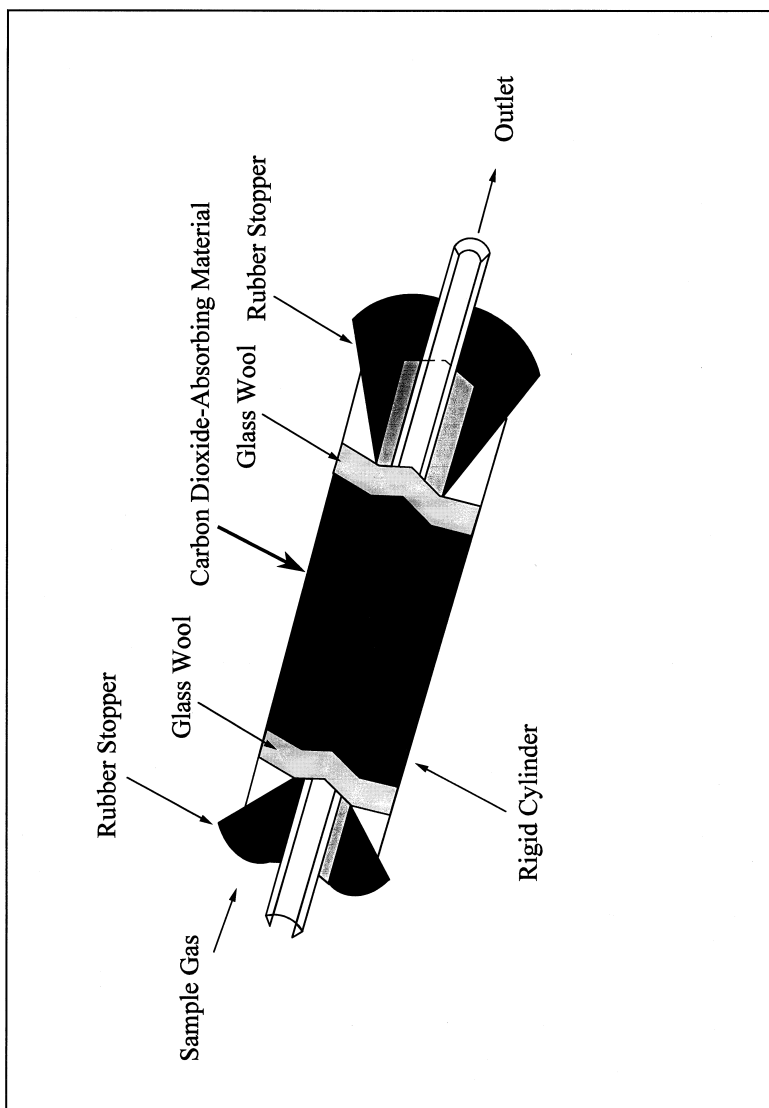


Figure 6A-2. CO₂ Absorber

METHOD 6B—DETERMINATION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE AND CARBON DIOXIDE DAILY AVERAGE EMISSIONS FROM FOSSIL FUEL COMBUSTION SOURCES

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (*e.g.*, equipment and supplies) and procedures (*e.g.*, sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from

other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 2, Method 3, Method 5, Method 6, and Method 6A.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

Environmental Protection Agency

Pt. 60, App. A-4, Meth. 6B

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|-----------------------------------|------------|---|
| Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) | 7449-09-05 | 3.4 mg SO ₂ /m ³ (2.12 × 10 ⁻⁷ lb/ft ³) |
| Carbon dioxide (CO ₂) | 124-38-9 | N/A |

1.2 **Applicability.** This method is applicable for the determination of SO₂ emissions from combustion sources in terms of concentration (ng/dscm or lb/dscf) and emission rate (ng/J or lb/10⁶ Btu), and for the determination of CO₂ concentration (percent) on a daily (24 hours) basis.

1.3 **Data Quality Objectives.** Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 A gas sample is extracted from the sampling point in the stack intermittently over a 24-hour or other specified time period. The SO₂ fraction is measured by the bariumthorin titration method. Moisture and CO₂ fractions are collected in the same sampling train, and are determined gravimetrically.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

Same as Method 6, section 4.0.

5.0 Safety

5.1 **Disclaimer.** This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 **Corrosive Reagents.** Same as Method 6, section 5.2.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

Same as Method 6A, section 6.0, with the following exceptions and additions:

6.1 The isopropanol bubbler is not used. An empty bubbler for the collection of liquid droplets, that does not allow direct contact between the collected liquid and the gas sample, may be included in the sampling train.

6.2 For intermittent operation, include an industrial timer-switch designed to operate in the "on" position at least 2 minutes continuously and "off" the remaining period over a repeating cycle. The cycle of operation is designated in the applicable regulation. At a minimum, the sampling operation should include at least 12, equal, evenly-spaced periods per 24 hours.

6.3 Stainless steel sampling probes, type 316, are not recommended for use with Method 6B because of potential sample contami-

nation due to corrosion. Glass probes or other types of stainless steel, *e.g.*, Hasteloy or Carpenter 20, are recommended for long-term use.

NOTE: For applications downstream of wet scrubbers, a heated out-of-stack filter (either borosilicate glass wool or glass fiber mat) is necessary. Probe and filter heating systems capable of maintaining a sample gas temperature of between 20 and 120 °C (68 and 248 °F) at the filter are also required in these cases. The electric supply for these heating systems should be continuous and separate from the timed operation of the sample pump.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Same as Method 6A, section 7.0, with the following exceptions:

7.1 Isopropanol is not used for sampling.

7.2 The hydrogen peroxide absorbing solution shall be diluted to no less than 6 percent by volume, instead of 3 percent as specified in Methods 6 and 6A.

7.3 If the Method 6B sampling train is to be operated in a low sample flow condition (less than 100 ml/min or 0.21 ft³/hr), molecular sieve material may be substituted for Ascarite II as the CO₂ absorbing material. The recommended molecular sieve material is Union Carbide 1/16 inch pellets, 5 A°, or equivalent. Molecular sieve material need not be discarded following the sampling run, provided that it is regenerated as per the manufacturer's instruction. Use of molecular sieve material at flow rates higher than 100 ml/min (0.21 ft³/hr) may cause erroneous CO₂ results.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage

8.1 **Preparation of Sampling Train.** Same as Method 6A, section 8.1, with the addition of the following:

8.1.1 The sampling train is assembled as shown in Figure 6A-1 of Method 6A, except that the isopropanol bubbler is not included.

8.1.2 Adjust the timer-switch to operate in the "on" position from 2 to 4 minutes on a 2-hour repeating cycle or other cycle specified in the applicable regulation. Other timer sequences may be used with the restriction that the total sample volume collected is between 25 and 60 liters (0.9 and 2.1 ft³) for the amounts of sampling reagents prescribed in this method.

8.1.3 Add cold water to the tank until the impingers and bubblers are covered at least two-thirds of their length. The impingers and bubbler tank must be covered and protected from intense heat and direct sunlight. If freezing conditions exist, the impinger solution and the water bath must be protected.

NOTE: Sampling may be conducted continuously if a low flow-rate sample pump [20

to 40 ml/min (0.04 to 0.08 ft³/hr) for the reagent volumes described in this method] is used. If sampling is continuous, the timer-switch is not necessary. In addition, if the sample pump is designed for constant rate sampling, the rate meter may be deleted. The total gas volume collected should be between 25 and 60 liters (0.9 and 2.1 ft³) for the amounts of sampling reagents prescribed in this method.

8.2 Sampling Train Leak-Check Procedure. Same as Method 6, section 8.2.

8.3 Sample Collection.

8.3.1 The probe and filter (either in-stack, out-of-stack, or both) must be heated to a temperature sufficient to prevent water condensation.

8.3.2 Record the initial dry gas meter reading. To begin sampling, position the tip of the probe at the sampling point, connect the probe to the first impinger (or filter), and start the timer and the sample pump. Adjust the sample flow to a constant rate of approximately 1.0 liter/min (0.035 cfm) as indicated by the rotameter. Observe the operation of the timer, and determine that it is operating as intended (*i.e.*, the timer is in the "on" position for the desired period, and the cycle repeats as required).

8.3.3 One time between 9 a.m. and 11 a.m. during the 24-hour sampling period, record the dry gas meter temperature (T_m) and the barometric pressure (P_{bar}).

8.3.4 At the conclusion of the run, turn off the timer and the sample pump, remove the probe from the stack, and record the final gas meter volume reading. Conduct a leak-check as described in section 8.2. If a leak is found, void the test run or use procedures acceptable to the Administrator to adjust the sample volume for leakage. Repeat the steps in sections 8.3.1 to 8.3.4 for successive runs.

8.4 Sample Recovery. The procedures for sample recovery (moisture measurement, peroxide solution, and CO₂ absorber) are the same as those in Method 6A, section 8.3.

9.0 Quality Control

Same as Method 6, section 9.0., with the exception of the isopropanol-check.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

Same as Method 6, section 10.0, with the addition of the following:

10.1 Periodic Calibration Check. After 30 days of operation of the test train, conduct a calibration check according to the same procedures as the post-test calibration check (Method 6, section 10.1.2). If the deviation between initial and periodic calibration factors exceeds 5 percent, use the smaller of the two factors in calculations for the preceding 30 days of data, but use the most recent calibration factor for succeeding test runs.

11.0 Analytical Procedures

11.1 Sample Loss Check and Analysis. Same as Method 6, sections 11.1 and 11.2, respectively.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Same as Method 6A, section 12.0, except that P_{bar} and T_m correspond to the values recorded in section 8.3.3 of this method. The values are as follows:

P_{bar} = Initial barometric pressure for the test period, mm Hg.

T_m = Absolute meter temperature for the test period, °K.

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Range.

13.1.1 Sulfur Dioxide. Same as Method 6.

13.1.2 Carbon Dioxide. Not determined.

13.2 Repeatability and Reproducibility. EPA-sponsored collaborative studies were undertaken to determine the magnitude of repeatability and reproducibility achievable by qualified testers following the procedures in this method. The results of the studies evolve from 145 field tests including comparisons with Methods 3 and 6. For measurements of emission rates from wet, flue gas desulfurization units in (ng/J), the repeatability (intra-laboratory precision) is 8.0 percent and the reproducibility (inter-laboratory precision) is 11.1 percent.

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 Alternative Methods

Same as Method 6A, section 16.0, except that the timer is needed and is operated as outlined in this method.

17.0 References

Same as Method 6A, section 17.0, with the addition of the following:

1. Butler, Frank E., et. al. The Collaborative Test of Method 6B: Twenty-Four-Hour Analysis of SO₂ and CO₂. JAPCA. Vol. 33, No. 10. October 1983.

18.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data [Reserved]

METHOD 6C—DETERMINATION OF SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES (INSTRUMENTAL ANALYZER PROCEDURE)

1.0 Scope and Application

What is Method 6C?

Method 6C is a procedure for measuring sulfur dioxide (SO₂) in stationary source emissions using a continuous instrumental analyzer. Quality assurance and quality control requirements are included to assure that

you, the tester, collect data of known quality. You must document your adherence to these specific requirements for equipment, supplies, sample collection and analysis, calculations, and data analysis.

This method does not completely describe all equipment, supplies, and sampling and analytical procedures you will need but refers to other methods for some of the details. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, you should also have a thorough knowledge of these additional test methods which are found in appendix A to this part:

(a) Method 1—Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources.

(b) Method 4—Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases.

(c) Method 6—Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Emissions from Stationary Sources.

(d) Method 7E—Determination of Nitrogen Oxides Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure).

1.1 *Analytes. What does this method determine?* This method measures the concentration of sulfur dioxide.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------------------------------|
| SO ₂ | 7446-09-5 | Typically <2% of Calibration Span. |

1.2 *Applicability. When is this method required?* The use of Method 6C may be required by specific New Source Performance Standards, Clean Air Marketing rules, State Implementation Plans, and permits where SO₂ concentrations in stationary source emissions must be measured, either to determine compliance with an applicable emission standard or to conduct performance testing of a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). Other regulations may also require the use of Method 6C.

1.3 *Data Quality Objectives. How good must my collected data be?* Refer to section 1.3 of Method 7E.

2.0 Summary of Method

In this method, you continuously sample the effluent gas and convey the sample to an analyzer that measures the concentration of SO₂. You must meet the performance requirements of this method to validate your data.

3.0 Definitions

Refer to section 3.0 of Method 7E for the applicable definitions.

4.0 Interferences

Refer to Section 4.0 of Method 7E.

5.0 Safety

Refer to section 5.0 of Method 7E.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

Figure 7E-1 of Method 7E is a schematic diagram of an acceptable measurement system.

6.1 *What do I need for the measurement system?* The essential components of the measurement system are the same as those in sections 6.1 and 6.2 of Method 7E, except that the SO₂ analyzer described in section 6.2 of this method must be used instead of the analyzer described in section 6.2 of Method 7E.

You must follow the noted specifications in section 6.1 of Method 7E.

6.2 *What analyzer must I use?* You may use an instrument that uses an ultraviolet, non-dispersive infrared, fluorescence, or other detection principle to continuously measure SO₂ in the gas stream and meets the performance specifications in section 13.0. The low-range and dual-range analyzer provisions in sections 6.2.8.1 and 6.2.8.2 of Method 7E apply.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

7.1 *Calibration Gas. What calibration gases do I need?* Refer to section 7.1 of Method 7E for the calibration gas requirements. Example calibration gas mixtures are listed below.

- (a) SO₂ in nitrogen (N₂).
- (b) SO₂ in air.
- (c) SO₂ and CO₂ in N₂.
- (d) SO₂ and O₂ in N₂.
- (e) SO₂/CO₂/O₂ gas mixture in N₂.
- (f) CO₂/NO_x gas mixture in N₂.
- (g) CO₂/SO₂/NO_x gas mixture in N₂.

7.2 *Interference Check. What additional reagents do I need for the interference check?* The test gases for the interference check are listed in Table 7E-3 of Method 7E. For the alternative interference check, you must use the reagents described in section 7.0 of Method 6.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

8.1 *Sampling Site and Sampling Points.* You must follow the procedures of section 8.1 of Method 7E.

8.2 *Initial Measurement System Performance Tests.* You must follow the procedures in section 8.2 of Method 7E. If a dilution-type measurement system is used, the special considerations in section 8.3 of Method 7E also apply.

8.3 *Interference Check.* You must follow the procedures of section 8.2.7 of Method 7E

to conduct an interference check, substituting SO₂ for NO_x as the method pollutant. For dilution-type measurement systems, you must use the alternative interference check procedure in section 16 and a co-located, unmodified Method 6 sampling train.

8.4 Sample Collection. You must follow the procedures of section 8.4 of Method 7E.

8.5 Post-Run System Bias Check and Drift Assessment. You must follow the procedures of section 8.5 of Method 7E.

9.0 Quality Control

Follow quality control procedures in section 9.0 of Method 7E.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

Follow the procedures for calibration and standardization in section 10.0 of Method 7E.

11.0 Analytical Procedures

Because sample collection and analysis are performed together (see section 8), additional discussion of the analytical procedure is not necessary.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

You must follow the applicable procedures for calculations and data analysis in section 12.0 of Method 7E as applicable, substituting SO₂ for NO_x as appropriate.

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 The specifications for the applicable performance checks are the same as in section 13.0 of Method 7E.

13.2 **Alternative Interference Check.** The results are acceptable if the difference between the Method 6C result and the modified Method 6 result is less than 7.0 percent of the Method 6 result for each of the three test runs. For the purposes of comparison, the Method 6 and 6C results must be expressed in the same units of measure.

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 Alternative Procedures

16.1 **Alternative Interference Check.** You may perform an alternative interference check

consisting of at least three comparison runs between Method 6C and Method 6. This check validates the Method 6C results at each particular source category (type of facility) where the check is performed. When testing under conditions of low concentrations (<15 ppm), this alternative interference check is not allowed.

NOTE: The procedure described below applies to non-dilution sampling systems only. If this alternative interference check is used for a dilution sampling system, use a standard Method 6 sampling train and extract the sample directly from the exhaust stream at points collocated with the Method 6C sample probe.

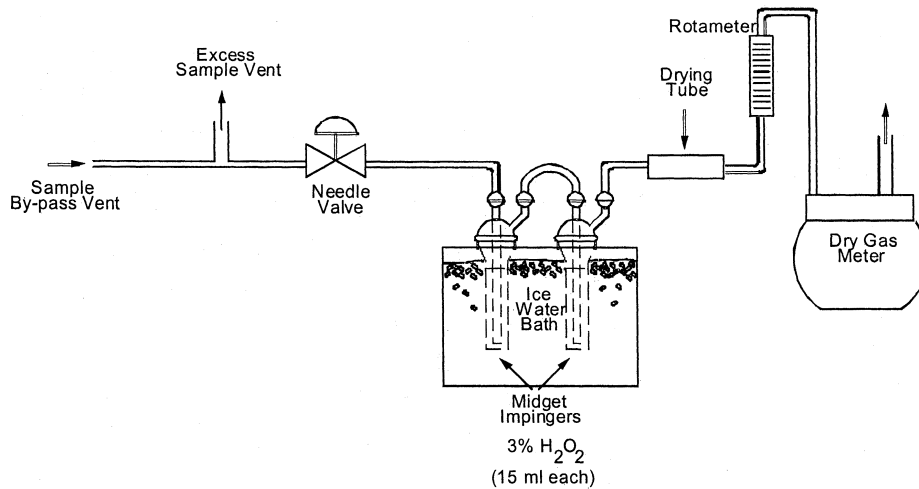
a. Build the modified Method 6 sampling train (flow control valve, two midget impingers containing 3 percent hydrogen peroxide, and dry gas meter) shown in Figure 6C-1. Connect the sampling train to the sample bypass discharge vent. Record the dry gas meter reading before you begin sampling. Simultaneously collect modified Method 6 and Method 6C samples. Open the flow control valve in the modified Method 6 train as you begin to sample with Method 6C. Adjust the Method 6 sampling rate to 1 liter per minute (.10 percent). The sampling time per run must be the same as for Method 6 plus twice the average measurement system response time. If your modified Method 6 train does not include a pump, you risk biasing the results high if you over-pressurize the midget impingers and cause a leak. You can reduce this risk by cautiously increasing the flow rate as sampling begins.

b. After completing a run, record the final dry gas meter reading, meter temperature, and barometric pressure. Recover and analyze the contents of the midget impingers using the procedures in Method 6. Determine the average gas concentration reported by Method 6C for the run.

17.0 References

1. "EPA Traceability Protocol for Assay and Certification of Gaseous Calibration Standards" September 1997 as amended, EPA-600/R-97/121

18.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data



**Figure 6C-1. Modified Method 6
Alternative Interference Check Sampling Train**

METHOD 7—DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN OXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from

other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1 and Method 5.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|---|------------|---------------|
| Nitrogen oxides (NO _x), as NO ₂ , including: | | |
| Nitric oxide (NO) | 10102-43-9 | 2-400 mg/dscm |
| Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) | 10102-44-0 | |

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the measurement of nitrogen oxides (NO_x) emitted from stationary sources.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sample methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

A grab sample is collected in an evacuated flask containing a dilute sulfuric acid-hydrogen peroxide absorbing solution, and the nitrogen oxides, except nitrous oxide, are measured colorimetrically using the phenoldisulfonic acid (PDS) procedure.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

Biased results have been observed when sampling under conditions of high sulfur dioxide concentrations. At or above 2100 ppm SO₂, use five times the H₂O₂ concentration of the Method 7 absorbing solution. Laboratory tests have shown that high concentrations of SO₂ (about 2100 ppm) cause low results in Method 7 and 7A. Increasing the H₂O₂ concentration to five times the original concentration eliminates this bias. However, when no SO₂ is present, increasing the concentration by five times results in a low bias.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burns as thermal burns.

5.2.1 Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂). Irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs.

5.2.2 Phenoldisulfonic Acid. Irritating to eyes and skin.

5.2.3 Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH). Causes severe damage to eyes and skin. Inhalation causes irritation to nose, throat, and lungs. Reacts exothermically with limited amounts of water.

5.2.4 Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄). Rapidly destructive to body tissue. Will cause third degree burns. Eye damage may result in blindness. Inhalation may be fatal from spasm of the larynx, usually within 30 minutes. May cause lung tissue damage with edema. 1 mg/m³ for 8 hours will cause lung damage or, in higher concentrations, death. Provide ventilation to limit inhalation. Reacts violently with metals and organics.

5.2.5 Phenol. Poisonous and caustic. Do not handle with bare hands as it is absorbed through the skin.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection. A schematic of the sampling train used in performing this method is shown in Figure 7-1. Other grab sampling systems or equipment, capable of measuring sample volume to within 2.0 percent and collecting a sufficient sample volume to allow analytical reproducibility to within 5 percent, will be considered acceptable alternatives, subject to the approval of the Administrator. The following items are required for sample collection:

6.1.1 Probe. Borosilicate glass tubing, sufficiently heated to prevent water condensation and equipped with an in-stack or heated out-of-stack filter to remove particulate matter (a plug of glass wool is satisfactory for this purpose). Stainless steel or Teflon tubing may also be used for the probe. Heating is not necessary if the probe remains dry during the purging period.

6.1.2 Collection Flask. Two-liter borosilicate, round bottom flask, with short

neck and 24/40 standard taper opening, protected against implosion or breakage.

6.1.3 Flask Valve. T-bore stopcock connected to a 24/40 standard taper joint.

6.1.4 Temperature Gauge. Dial-type thermometer, or other temperature gauge, capable of measuring 1 °C (2 °F) intervals from -5 to 50 °C (23 to 122 °F).

6.1.5 Vacuum Line. Tubing capable of withstanding a vacuum of 75 mm (3 in.) Hg absolute pressure, with "T" connection and T-bore stopcock.

6.1.6 Vacuum Gauge. U-tube manometer, 1 meter (39 in.), with 1 mm (0.04 in.) divisions, or other gauge capable of measuring pressure to within 2.5 mm (0.10 in.) Hg.

6.1.7 Pump. Capable of evacuating the collection flask to a pressure equal to or less than 75 mm (3 in.) Hg absolute.

6.1.8 Squeeze Bulb. One-way.

6.1.9 Volumetric Pipette. 25-ml.

6.1.10 Stopcock and Ground Joint Grease. A high-vacuum, high-temperature chlorofluorocarbon grease is required. Halocarbon 25-5S has been found to be effective.

6.1.11 Barometer. Mercury, aneroid, or other barometer capable of measuring atmospheric pressure to within 2.5 mm (0.1 in.) Hg. See note in Method 5, section 6.1.2.

6.2 Sample Recovery. The following items are required for sample recovery:

6.2.1 Graduated Cylinder. 50-ml with 1 ml divisions.

6.2.2 Storage Containers. Leak-free polyethylene bottles.

6.2.3 Wash Bottle. Polyethylene or glass.

6.2.4 Glass Stirring Rod.

6.2.5 Test Paper for Indicating pH. To cover the pH range of 7 to 14.

6.3 Analysis. The following items are required for analysis:

6.3.1 Volumetric Pipettes. Two 1-ml, two 2-ml, one 3-ml, one 4-ml, two 10-ml, and one 25-ml for each sample and standard.

6.3.2 Porcelain Evaporating Dishes. 175- to 250-ml capacity with lip for pouring, one for each sample and each standard. The Coors No. 45006 (shallowform, 195-ml) has been found to be satisfactory. Alternatively, polymethyl pentene beakers (Nalge No. 1203, 150-ml), or glass beakers (150-ml) may be used. When glass beakers are used, etching of the beakers may cause solid matter to be present in the analytical step; the solids should be removed by filtration.

6.3.3 Steam Bath. Low-temperature ovens or thermostatically controlled hot plates kept below 70 °C (160 °F) are acceptable alternatives.

6.3.4 Dropping Pipette or Dropper. Three required.

6.3.5 Polyethylene Policeman. One for each sample and each standard.

6.3.6 Graduated Cylinder. 100-ml with 1-ml divisions.

6.3.7 Volumetric Flasks. 50-ml (one for each sample and each standard), 100-ml (one for each sample and each standard, and one for the working standard KNO_3 solution), and 1000-ml (one).

6.3.8 Spectrophotometer. To measure at 410 nm.

6.3.9 Graduated Pipette. 10-ml with 0.1-ml divisions.

6.3.10 Test Paper for Indicating pH. To cover the pH range of 7 to 14.

6.3.11 Analytical Balance. To measure to within 0.1 mg.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Collection. The following reagents are required for sampling:

7.1.1 Water. Deionized distilled to conform to ASTM D 1193-77 or 91 Type 3 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17). The KMnO_4 test for oxidizable organic matter may be omitted when high concentrations of organic matter are not expected to be present.

7.1.2 Absorbing Solution. Cautiously add 2.8 ml concentrated H_2SO_4 to a 1-liter flask partially filled with water. Mix well, and add 6 ml of 3 percent hydrogen peroxide, freshly prepared from 30 percent hydrogen peroxide solution. Dilute to 1 liter of water and mix well. The absorbing solution should be used within 1 week of its preparation. Do not expose to extreme heat or direct sunlight.

7.2 Sample Recovery. The following reagents are required for sample recovery:

7.2.1 Water. Same as in 7.1.1.

7.2.2 Sodium Hydroxide, 1 N. Dissolve 40 g NaOH in water, and dilute to 1 liter.

7.3 Analysis. The following reagents and standards are required for analysis:

7.3.1 Water. Same as in 7.1.1.

7.3.2 Fuming Sulfuric Acid. 15 to 18 percent by weight free sulfur trioxide. HANDLE WITH CAUTION.

7.3.3 Phenol. White solid.

7.3.4 Sulfuric Acid. Concentrated, 95 percent minimum assay.

7.3.5 Potassium Nitrate (KNO_3). Dried at 105 to 110 °C (221 to 230 °F) for a minimum of 2 hours just prior to preparation of standard solution.

7.3.6 Standard KNO_3 Solution. Dissolve exactly 2.198 g of dried KNO_3 in water, and dilute to 1 liter with water in a 1000-ml volumetric flask.

7.3.7 Working Standard KNO_3 Solution. Dilute 10 ml of the standard solution to 100 ml with water. One ml of the working standard solution is equivalent to 100 µg nitrogen dioxide (NO_2).

7.3.8 Phenoldisulfonic Acid Solution. Dissolve 25 g of pure white phenol solid in 150 ml

concentrated sulfuric acid on a steam bath. Cool, add 75 ml fuming sulfuric acid (15 to 18 percent by weight free sulfur trioxide—HANDLE WITH CAUTION), and heat at 100 °C (212 °F) for 2 hours. Store in a dark, stoppered bottle.

7.3.9 Concentrated Ammonium Hydroxide.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage and Transport

8.1 Sample Collection.

8.1.1 Flask Volume. The volume of the collection flask and flask valve combination must be known prior to sampling. Assemble the flask and flask valve, and fill with water to the stopcock. Measure the volume of water to ±10 ml. Record this volume on the flask.

8.1.2 Pipette 25 ml of absorbing solution into a sample flask, retaining a sufficient quantity for use in preparing the calibration standards. Insert the flask valve stopper into the flask with the valve in the "purge" position. Assemble the sampling train as shown in Figure 7-1, and place the probe at the sampling point. Make sure that all fittings are tight and leak-free, and that all ground glass joints have been greased properly with a high-vacuum, high temperature chlorofluorocarbon-based stopcock grease. Turn the flask valve and the pump valve to their "evacuate" positions. Evacuate the flask to 75 mm (3 in.) Hg absolute pressure, or less. Evacuation to a pressure approaching the vapor pressure of water at the existing temperature is desirable. Turn the pump valve to its "vent" position, and turn off the pump. Check for leakage by observing the manometer for any pressure fluctuation. (Any variation greater than 10 mm (0.4 in.) Hg over a period of 1 minute is not acceptable, and the flask is not to be used until the leakage problem is corrected. Pressure in the flask is not to exceed 75 mm (3 in.) Hg absolute at the time sampling is commenced.) Record the volume of the flask and valve (V_f), the flask temperature (T_f), and the barometric pressure. Turn the flask valve counterclockwise to its "purge" position, and do the same with the pump valve. Purge the probe and the vacuum tube using the squeeze bulb. If condensation occurs in the probe and the flask valve area, heat the probe, and purge until the condensation disappears. Next, turn the pump valve to its "vent" position. Turn the flask valve clockwise to its "evacuate" position, and record the difference in the mercury levels in the manometer. The absolute internal pressure in the flask (P_i) is equal to the barometric pressure less the manometer reading. Immediately turn the flask valve to the "sample" position, and permit the gas to enter the flask until pressures in the flask and sample line (*i.e.*, duct, stack) are equal. This will usually require about 15 seconds; a longer period indicates a plug in the probe, which must be

corrected before sampling is continued. After collecting the sample, turn the flask valve to its "purge" position, and disconnect the flask from the sampling train.

8.1.3 Shake the flask for at least 5 minutes.

8.1.4 If the gas being sampled contains insufficient oxygen for the conversion of NO to NO₂ (e.g., an applicable subpart of the standards may require taking a sample of a calibration gas mixture of NO in N₂), then introduce oxygen into the flask to permit this conversion. Oxygen may be introduced into the flask by one of three methods: (1) Before evacuating the sampling flask, flush with pure cylinder oxygen, then evacuate flask to 75 mm (3 in.) Hg absolute pressure or less; or (2) inject oxygen into the flask after sampling; or (3) terminate sampling with a minimum of 50 mm (2 in.) Hg vacuum remaining in the flask, record this final pressure, and then vent the flask to the atmosphere until the flask pressure is almost equal to atmospheric pressure.

8.2 Sample Recovery. Let the flask sit for a minimum of 16 hours, and then shake the contents for 2 minutes.

8.2.1 Connect the flask to a mercury filled U-tube manometer. Open the valve from the flask to the manometer, and record the flask temperature (T_f), the barometric pressure, and the difference between the mercury levels in the manometer. The absolute internal pressure in the flask (P_f) is the barometric pressure less the manometer reading. Transfer the contents of the flask to a leak-free polyethylene bottle. Rinse the flask twice with 5 ml portions of water, and add the rinse water to the bottle. Adjust the pH to between 9 and 12 by adding 1 N NaOH, dropwise (about 25 to 35 drops). Check the pH by dipping a stirring rod into the solution and then touching the rod to the pH test paper. Remove as little material as possible during this step. Mark the height of the liquid level so that the container can be checked for leakage after transport. Label the container to identify clearly its contents. Seal the container for shipping.

9.0 Quality Control

| Section | Quality control measure | Effect |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 10.1 | Spectrophotometer calibration | Ensure linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards. |

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Spectrophotometer.

10.1.1 Optimum Wavelength Determination.

10.1.1.1 Calibrate the wavelength scale of the spectrophotometer every 6 months. The calibration may be accomplished by using an energy source with an intense line emission such as a mercury lamp, or by using a series of glass filters spanning the measuring range of the spectrophotometer. Calibration materials are available commercially and from the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Specific details on the use of such materials should be supplied by the vendor; general information about calibration techniques can be obtained from general reference books on analytical chemistry. The wavelength scale of the spectrophotometer must read correctly within 5 nm at all calibration points; otherwise, repair and recalibrate the spectrophotometer. Once the wavelength scale of the spectrophotometer is in proper calibration, use 410 nm as the optimum wavelength for the measurement of the absorbance of the standards and samples.

10.1.1.2 Alternatively, a scanning procedure may be employed to determine the proper measuring wavelength. If the instrument is a double-beam spectrophotometer, scan the spectrum between 400 and 415 nm using a 200 µg NO₂ standard solution in the sample cell and a blank solution in the reference cell. If a peak does not occur, the spectrophotometer is probably malfunctioning and should

be repaired. When a peak is obtained within the 400 to 415 nm range, the wavelength at which this peak occurs shall be the optimum wavelength for the measurement of absorbance of both the standards and the samples. For a single-beam spectrophotometer, follow the scanning procedure described above, except scan separately the blank and standard solutions. The optimum wavelength shall be the wavelength at which the maximum difference in absorbance between the standard and the blank occurs.

10.1.2 Determination of Spectrophotometer Calibration Factor K_c. Add 0 ml, 2.0 ml, 4.0 ml, 6.0 ml, and 8.0 ml of the KNO₃ working standard solution (1 ml = 100 µg NO₂) to a series of five 50-ml volumetric flasks. To each flask, add 25 ml of absorbing solution and 10 ml water. Add 1 N NaOH to each flask until the pH is between 9 and 12 (about 25 to 35 drops). Dilute to the mark with water. Mix thoroughly, and pipette a 25-ml aliquot of each solution into a separate porcelain evaporating dish. Beginning with the evaporation step, follow the analysis procedure of section 11.2 until the solution has been transferred to the 100-ml volumetric flask and diluted to the mark. Measure the absorbance of each solution at the optimum wavelength as determined in section 10.2.1. This calibration procedure must be repeated on each day that samples are analyzed. Calculate the spectrophotometer calibration factor as shown in section 12.2.

10.1.3 Spectrophotometer Calibration Quality Control. Multiply the absorbance value obtained for each standard by the K_c factor (reciprocal of the least squares slope) to determine the distance each calibration point lies from the theoretical calibration line. The difference between the calculated concentration values and the actual concentrations (*i.e.*, 100, 200, 300, and 400 $\mu\text{g NO}_2$) should be less than 7 percent for all standards.

10.2 Barometer. Calibrate against a mercury barometer or NIST-traceable barometer prior to the field test.

10.3 Temperature Gauge. Calibrate dial thermometers against mercury-in-glass thermometers. An alternative mercury-free thermometer may be used if the thermometer is, at a minimum, equivalent in terms of performance or suitably effective for the specific temperature measurement application.

10.4 Vacuum Gauge. Calibrate mechanical gauges, if used, against a mercury manometer such as that specified in section 6.1.6.

10.5 Analytical Balance. Calibrate against standard weights.

11.0 Analytical Procedures

11.1 Sample Loss Check. Note the level of the liquid in the container, and confirm whether any sample was lost during shipment. Note this on the analytical data sheet. If a noticeable amount of leakage has occurred, either void the sample or use methods, subject to the approval of the Administrator, to correct the final results.

11.2 Sample Preparation. Immediately prior to analysis, transfer the contents of the shipping container to a 50 ml volumetric flask, and rinse the container twice with 5 ml portions of water. Add the rinse water to the flask, and dilute to mark with water; mix thoroughly. Pipette a 25-ml aliquot into the porcelain evaporating dish. Return any unused portion of the sample to the polyethylene storage bottle. Evaporate the 25-ml aliquot to dryness on a steam bath, and allow to cool. Add 2 ml phenoldisulfonic acid solution to the dried residue, and triturate thoroughly with a polyethylene policeman. Make sure the solution contacts all the residue. Add 1 ml water and 4 drops of concentrated sulfuric acid. Heat the solution on a steam bath for 3 minutes with occasional stirring. Allow the solution to cool, add 20 ml water, mix well by stirring, and add concentrated ammonium hydroxide, dropwise, with constant stirring, until the pH is 10 (as determined by pH paper). If the sample contains solids, these must be removed by filtration (centrifugation is an acceptable alter-

native, subject to the approval of the Administrator) as follows: Filter through Whatman No. 41 filter paper into a 100-ml volumetric flask. Rinse the evaporating dish with three 5-ml portions of water. Filter these three rinses. Wash the filter with at least three 15-ml portions of water. Add the filter washings to the contents of the volumetric flask, and dilute to the mark with water. If solids are absent, the solution can be transferred directly to the 100-ml volumetric flask and diluted to the mark with water.

11.3 Sample Analysis. Mix the contents of the flask thoroughly, and measure the absorbance at the optimum wavelength used for the standards (Section 10.2.1), using the blank solution as a zero reference. Dilute the sample and the blank with equal volumes of water if the absorbance exceeds A_4 , the absorbance of the 400- $\mu\text{g NO}_2$ standard (see section 10.2.2).

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Carry out the calculations, retaining at least one extra significant figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures after final calculations.

12.1 12.1 Nomenclature

A = Absorbance of sample.

A_1 = Absorbance of the 100- $\mu\text{g NO}_2$ standard.

A_2 = Absorbance of the 200- $\mu\text{g NO}_2$ standard.

A_3 = Absorbance of the 300- $\mu\text{g NO}_2$ standard.

A_4 = Absorbance of the 400- $\mu\text{g NO}_2$ standard.

C = Concentration of NO_x as NO_2 , dry basis, corrected to standard conditions, mg/dsm^3 (lb/dscf).

F = Dilution factor (*i.e.*, 25/5, 25/10, *etc.*, required only if sample dilution was needed to reduce the absorbance into the range of the calibration).

K_c = Spectrophotometer calibration factor.

M = Mass of NO_x as NO_2 in gas sample, μg .

P_f = Final absolute pressure of flask, mm Hg (in. Hg).

P_i = Initial absolute pressure of flask, mm Hg (in. Hg).

P_{std} = Standard absolute pressure, 760 mm Hg (29.92 in. Hg).

T_f = Final absolute temperature of flask, $^{\circ}\text{K}$ ($^{\circ}\text{R}$).

T_i = Initial absolute temperature of flask, $^{\circ}\text{K}$ ($^{\circ}\text{R}$).

T_{std} = Standard absolute temperature, 293 $^{\circ}\text{K}$ (528 $^{\circ}\text{R}$).

V_{sc} = Sample volume at standard conditions (dry basis), ml.

V_f = Volume of flask and valve, ml.

V_a = Volume of absorbing solution, 25 ml.

12.2 Spectrophotometer Calibration Factor.

$$K_c = 100 \frac{A_1 + 2A_2 + 3A_3 + 4A_4}{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + A_3^2 + A_4^2} \quad \text{Eq. 7-1}$$

12.3 Sample Volume, Dry Basis, Corrected to Standard Conditions.

$$\begin{aligned} V_{sc} &= (V_f - V_a) \frac{T_{std}}{P_{std}} \left[\frac{P_f}{T_f} - \frac{P_i}{T_i} \right] \quad \text{Eq. 7-2} \\ &= K_1 (V_f - 25) \left[\frac{P_f}{T_f} - \frac{P_i}{T_i} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Where:

$K_1 = 0.3858$ °K/mm Hg for metric units,
 $K_1 = 17.65$ °R/in. Hg for English units.

12.4 Total $\mu\text{g NO}_2$ per sample.

$$m = 2K_c AF \quad \text{Eq. 7-3}$$

Where:

$2 = 50/25$, the aliquot factor.

NOTE: If other than a 25-ml aliquot is used for analysis, the factor 2 must be replaced by a corresponding factor.

12.5 Sample Concentration, Dry Basis, Corrected to Standard Conditions.

$$C = K_2 (m/V_{sc}) \quad \text{Eq. 7-4}$$

Where:

$K_2 = 10^8$ (mg/m³)/($\mu\text{g/ml}$) for metric units,
 $K_2 = 6.242 \times 10^{-5}$ (lb/scf)/($\mu\text{g/ml}$) for English units.

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Range. The analytical range of the method has been determined to be 2 to 400 milligrams NO_x (as NO₂) per dry standard cubic meter, without having to dilute the sample.

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 References

1. Standard Methods of Chemical Analysis. 6th ed. New York, D. Van Nostrand Co., Inc. 1962. Vol. 1, pp. 329-330.

2. Standard Method of Test for Oxides of Nitrogen in Gaseous Combustion Products (Phenoldisulfonic Acid Procedure). In: 1968 Book of ASTM Standards, Part 26. Philadelphia, PA. 1968. ASTM Designation D 1608-60, pp. 725-729.

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6. Hamil, H.F. and R.E. Thomas. Collaborative Study of Method for the Determination of Nitrogen Oxide Emissions from Stationary Sources (Nitric Acid Plants). Southwest Research Institute Report for Environmental Protection Agency. Research Triangle Park, NC. May 8, 1974.

7. Stack Sampling Safety Manual (Draft). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standards, Research Triangle Park, NC. September 1978.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

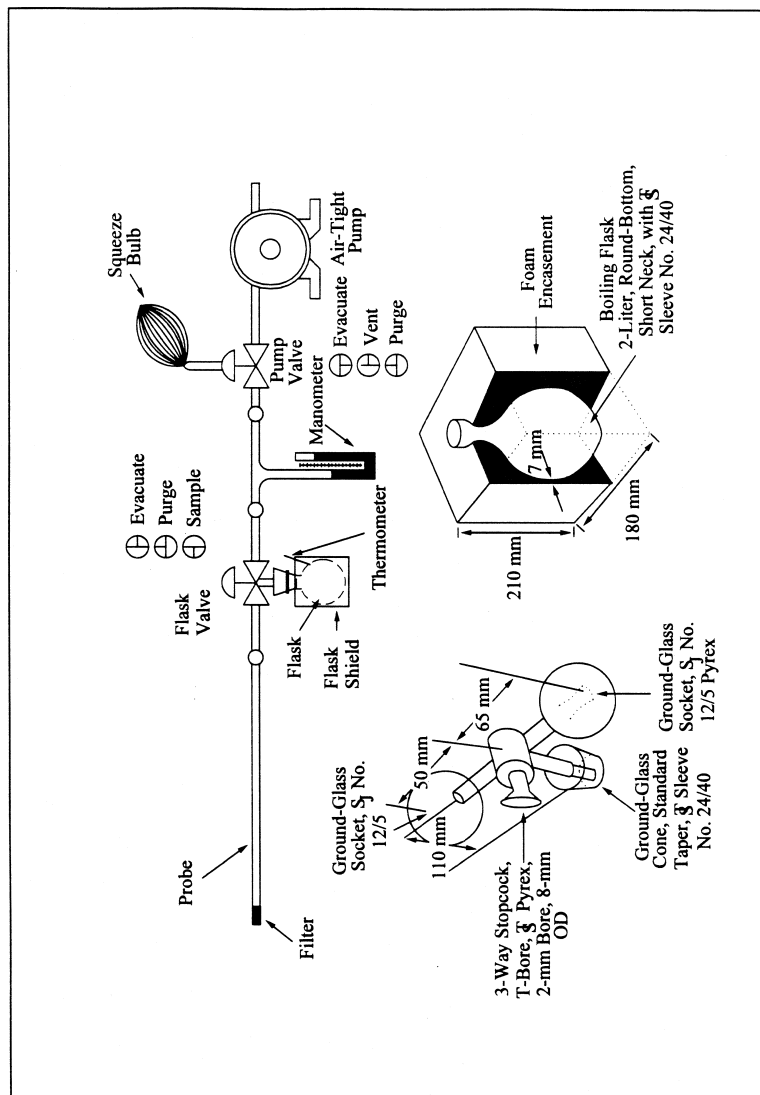


Figure 7-1. Sampling Train, Flask Valve, and Flask.

METHOD 7A—DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN OXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES (ION CHROMATOGRAPHIC METHOD)

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part. Therefore, to ob-

tain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 3, Method 5, and Method 7.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Nitrogen oxides (NO _x), as NO ₂ , including: | | |
| Nitric oxide (NO) | 10102-43-9 | |
| Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) | 10102-44-0 | 65-655 ppmv |

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of NO_x emissions from stationary sources.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

A grab sample is collected in an evacuated flask containing a dilute sulfuric acid-hydrogen peroxide absorbing solution. The nitrogen oxides, excluding nitrous oxide (N₂O), are oxidized to nitrate and measured by ion chromatography.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

Biased results have been observed when sampling under conditions of high sulfur dioxide concentrations. At or above 2100 ppm SO₂, use five times the H₂O₂ concentration of the Method 7 absorbing solution. Laboratory tests have shown that high concentrations of SO₂ (about 2100 ppm) cause low results in Method 7 and 7A. Increasing the H₂O₂ concentration to five times the original concentration eliminates this bias. However, when no SO₂ is present, increasing the concentration by five times results in a low bias.

5.0 Safety

5.1 This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burns as thermal burns.

5.2.1 Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂). Irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs.

5.2.2 Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄). Rapidly destructive to body tissue. Will cause third degree burns. Eye damage may result in blindness. Inhalation may be fatal from spasm of the larynx, usually within 30 minutes. May

cause lung tissue damage with edema. 3 mg/m³ will cause lung damage in uninitiated. 1 mg/m³ for 8 hours will cause lung damage or, in higher concentrations, death. Provide ventilation to limit inhalation. Reacts violently with metals and organics.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection. Same as in Method 7, section 6.1.

6.2 Sample Recovery. Same as in Method 7, section 6.2, except the stirring rod and pH paper are not needed.

6.3 Analysis. For the analysis, the following equipment and supplies are required. Alternative instrumentation and procedures will be allowed provided the calibration precision requirement in section 10.1.2 can be met.

6.3.1 Volumetric Pipets. Class A; 1-, 2-, 4-, 5-ml (two for the set of standards and one per sample), 6-, 10-, and graduated 5-ml sizes.

6.3.2 Volumetric Flasks. 50-ml (two per sample and one per standard), 200-ml, and 1-liter sizes.

6.3.3 Analytical Balance. To measure to within 0.1 mg.

6.3.4 Ion Chromatograph. The ion chromatograph should have at least the following components:

6.3.4.1 Columns. An anion separation or other column capable of resolving the nitrate ion from sulfate and other species present and a standard anion suppressor column (optional). Suppressor columns are produced as proprietary items; however, one can be produced in the laboratory using the resin available from BioRad Company, 32nd and Griffin Streets, Richmond, California. Peak resolution can be optimized by varying the eluent strength or column flow rate, or by experimenting with alternative columns that may offer more efficient separation. When using guard columns with the stronger reagent to protect the separation column, the analyst should allow rest periods between injection intervals to purge possible sulfate buildup in the guard column.

6.3.4.2 Pump. Capable of maintaining a steady flow as required by the system.

6.3.4.3 Flow Gauges. Capable of measuring the specified system flow rate.

6.3.4.4 Conductivity Detector.

6.3.4.5 Recorder. Compatible with the output voltage range of the detector.

Environmental Protection Agency

Pt. 60, App. A-4, Meth. 7A

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Collection. Same as Method 7, section 7.1.

7.2 Sample Recovery. Same as Method 7, section 7.1.1.

7.3 Analysis. The following reagents and standards are required for analysis:

7.3.1 Water. Same as Method 7, section 7.1.1.

7.3.2 Stock Standard Solution, 1 mg NO₂/ml. Dry an adequate amount of sodium nitrate (NaNO₃) at 105 to 110 °C (221 to 230 °F) for a minimum of 2 hours just before preparing the standard solution. Then dissolve exactly 1.847 g of dried NaNO₃ in water, and dilute to 1 liter in a volumetric flask. Mix well. This solution is stable for 1 month and should not be used beyond this time.

7.3.3 Working Standard Solution, 25 µg/ml. Dilute 5 ml of the standard solution to 200 ml with water in a volumetric flask, and mix well.

7.3.4 Eluent Solution. Weigh 1.018 g of sodium carbonate (Na₂CO₃) and 1.008 g of sodium bicarbonate (NaHCO₃), and dissolve in 4 liters of water. This solution is 0.0024 M Na₂CO₃/0.003 M NaHCO₃. Other eluents appropriate to the column type and capable of resolving nitrate ion from sulfate and other species present may be used.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

8.1 Sampling. Same as in Method 7, section 8.1.

8.2 Sample Recovery. Same as in Method 7, section 8.2, except delete the steps on adjusting and checking the pH of the sample. Do not store the samples more than 4 days between collection and analysis.

9.0 Quality Control

| Section | Quality control measure | Effect |
|------------|-------------------------------------|--|
| 10.1 | Ion chromatograph calibration | Ensure linearity of ion chromatograph response to standards. |

10.0 Calibration and Standardizations

10.1 Ion Chromatograph.

10.1.1 Determination of Ion Chromatograph Calibration Factor S. Prepare a series of five standards by adding 1.0, 2.0, 4.0, 6.0, and 10.0 ml of working standard solution (25 µg/ml) to a series of five 50-ml volumetric flasks. (The standard masses will equal 25, 50, 100, 150, and 250 µg.) Dilute each flask to the mark with water, and mix well. Analyze with the samples as described in section 11.2, and subtract the blank from each value. Prepare or calculate a linear regression plot of the standard masses in µg (x-axis) versus their peak height responses in millimeters (y-axis). (Take peak height measurements with symmetrical peaks; in all other cases, calculate peak areas.) From this curve, or equation, determine the slope, and calculate its reciprocal to denote as the calibration factor, S.

10.1.2 Ion Chromatograph Calibration Quality Control. If any point on the calibration curve deviates from the line by more than 7 percent of the concentration at that point, remake and reanalyze that standard. This deviation can be determined by multiplying S times the peak height response for each standard. The resultant concentrations must not differ by more than 7 percent from each known standard mass (i.e., 25, 50, 100, 150, and 250 µg).

10.2 Conductivity Detector. Calibrate according to manufacturer's specifications prior to initial use.

10.3 Barometer. Calibrate against a mercury barometer.

10.4 Temperature Gauge. Calibrate dial thermometers against mercury-in-glass thermometers. An alternative mercury-free thermometer may be used if the thermometer is, at a minimum, equivalent in terms of performance or suitably effective for the specific temperature measurement application.

10.5 Vacuum Gauge. Calibrate mechanical gauges, if used, against a mercury manometer such as that specified in section 6.1.6 of Method 7.

10.6 Analytical Balance. Calibrate against standard weights.

11.0 Analytical Procedures

11.1 Sample Preparation.

11.1.1 Note on the analytical data sheet, the level of the liquid in the container, and whether any sample was lost during shipment. If a noticeable amount of leakage has occurred, either void the sample or use methods, subject to the approval of the Administrator, to correct the final results. Immediately before analysis, transfer the contents of the shipping container to a 50-ml volumetric flask, and rinse the container twice with 5 ml portions of water. Add the rinse water to the flask, and dilute to the mark with water. Mix thoroughly.

11.1.2 Pipet a 5-ml aliquot of the sample into a 50-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to the mark with water. Mix thoroughly. For each set of determinations, prepare a reagent

blank by diluting 5 ml of absorbing solution to 50 ml with water. (Alternatively, eluent solution may be used instead of water in all sample, standard, and blank dilutions.)

11.2 Analysis.

11.2.1 Prepare a standard calibration curve according to section 10.1.1. Analyze the set of standards followed by the set of samples using the same injection volume for both standards and samples. Repeat this analysis sequence followed by a final analysis of the standard set. Average the results. The two sample values must agree within 5 percent of their mean for the analysis to be valid. Perform this duplicate analysis sequence on the same day. Dilute any sample and the blank with equal volumes of water if the concentration exceeds that of the highest standard.

11.2.2 Document each sample chromatogram by listing the following analytical parameters: injection point, injection volume, nitrate and sulfate retention times, flow rate, detector sensitivity setting, and recorder chart speed.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Carry out the calculations, retaining at least one extra significant figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures after final calculations.

12.1 Sample Volume. Calculate the sample volume V_{sc} (in ml), on a dry basis, corrected to standard conditions, using Equation 7-2 of Method 7.

12.2 Sample Concentration of NO_x as NO_2 .

12.2.1 Calculate the sample concentration C (in $mg/dscm$) as follows:

$$C = (H)(S)(F)(10^4)/V_{sc} \quad \text{Eq. 7A-1}$$

Where:

- H = Sample peak height, mm.
- S = Calibration factor, $\mu g/mm$.
- F = Dilution factor (required only if sample dilution was needed to reduce the concentration into the range of calibration), dimensionless.
- 10^4 = 1:10 dilution times conversion factor of: $(mg/10^3 \mu g)(10^6 ml/m^3)$.

12.2.2 If desired, the concentration of NO_2 may be calculated as ppm NO_2 at standard conditions as follows:

$$\text{ppm } NO_2 = 0.5228C \quad \text{Eq. 7A-2}$$

Where:

0.5228 = ml/mg NO_2 .

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Range. The analytical range of the method is from 125 to 1250 $mg NO_x/m^3$ as NO_2 (65 to 655 ppmv), and higher concentrations may be analyzed by diluting the sample. The lower detection limit is approximately 19 mg/m^3 (10 ppmv), but may vary among instruments.

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 References

1. Mulik, J.D., and E. Sawicki. Ion Chromatographic Analysis of Environmental Pollutants. Ann Arbor, Ann Arbor Science Publishers, Inc. Vol. 2, 1979.
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6. Stack Sampling Safety Manual (Draft). U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Air Quality Planning and Standard, Research Triangle Park, NC. September 1978.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data [Reserved]

METHOD 7B—DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN OXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES (ULTRAVIOLET SPECTROPHOTOMETRIC METHOD)

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 5, and Method 7.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|--|---------|-------------|
| Nitrogen oxides (NO_x), as NO_2 , including: | | |

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Nitric oxide (NO) | 10102-43-9 | 30-786 ppmv |
| Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) | 10102-44-0 | |

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of NO_x emissions from nitric acid plants.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 A grab sample is collected in an evacuated flask containing a dilute sulfuric acid-hydrogen peroxide absorbing solution; the NO_x, excluding nitrous oxide (N₂O), are measured by ultraviolet spectrophotometry.

3.0 Definition [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences [Reserved]

5.0 Safety

5.1 This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burn as thermal burn.

5.2.1 Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂). Irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs.

5.2.2 Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH). Causes severe damage to eyes and skin. Inhalation causes irritation to nose, throat, and lungs. Reacts exothermically with limited amounts of water.

5.2.3 Sulfuric Acid (H₂SO₄). Rapidly destructive to body tissue. Will cause third degree burns. Eye damage may result in blindness. Inhalation may be fatal from spasm of the larynx, usually within 30 minutes. May cause lung tissue damage with edema. 3 mg/m³ will cause lung damage in uninitiated. 1 mg/m³ for 8 hours will cause lung damage or, in higher concentrations, death. Provide ventilation to limit inhalation. Reacts violently with metals and organics.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection. Same as Method 7, section 6.1.

6.2 Sample Recovery. The following items are required for sample recovery:

6.2.1 Wash Bottle. Polyethylene or glass.

6.2.2 Volumetric Flasks. 100-ml (one for each sample).

6.3 Analysis. The following items are required for analysis:

6.3.1 Volumetric Pipettes. 5-, 10-, 15-, and 20-ml to make standards and sample dilutions.

6.3.2 Volumetric Flasks. 1000- and 100-ml for preparing standards and dilution of samples.

6.3.3 Spectrophotometer. To measure ultraviolet absorbance at 210 nm.

6.3.4 Analytical Balance. To measure to within 0.1 mg.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, all reagents are to conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available. Otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Collection. Same as Method 7, section 7.1. It is important that the amount of hydrogen peroxide in the absorbing solution not be increased. Higher concentrations of peroxide may interfere with sample analysis.

7.2 Sample Recovery. Same as Method 7, section 7.2.

7.3 Analysis. Same as Method 7, sections 7.3.1, 7.3.3, and 7.3.4, with the addition of the following:

7.3.1 Working Standard KNO₃ Solution. Dilute 10 ml of the standard solution to 1000 ml with water. One milliliter of the working standard is equivalent to 10 µg NO₂.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

8.1 Sample Collection. Same as Method 7, section 8.1.

8.2 Sample Recovery.

8.2.1 Let the flask sit for a minimum of 16 hours, and then shake the contents for 2 minutes.

8.2.2 Connect the flask to a mercury filled U-tube manometer. Open the valve from the flask to the manometer, and record the flask temperature (T_f), the barometric pressure, and the difference between the mercury levels in the manometer. The absolute internal pressure in the flask (P_f) is the barometric pressure less the manometer reading.

8.2.3 Transfer the contents of the flask to a leak-free wash bottle. Rinse the flask three times with 10-ml portions of water, and add

to the bottle. Mark the height of the liquid level so that the container can be checked for leakage after transport. Label the con-

tainer to identify clearly its contents. Seal the container for shipping.

9.0 Quality Control

| Section | Quality control measure | Effect |
|------------|-------------------------------------|---|
| 10.1 | Spectrophotometer calibration | Ensures linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards. |

10.0 Calibration and Standardizations

Same as Method 7, sections 10.2 through 10.5, with the addition of the following:

10.1 Determination of Spectrophotometer Standard Curve. Add 0 ml, 5 ml, 10 ml, 15 ml, and 20 ml of the KNO₃ working standard solution (1 ml = 10 µg NO₂) to a series of five 100-ml volumetric flasks. To each flask, add 5 ml of absorbing solution. Dilute to the mark with water. The resulting solutions contain 0.0, 50, 100, 150, and 200 µg NO₂, respectively. Measure the absorbance by ultraviolet spectrophotometry at 210 nm, using the blank as a zero reference. Prepare a standard curve plotting absorbance vs. µg NO₂.

NOTE: If other than a 20-ml aliquot of sample is used for analysis, then the amount of absorbing solution in the blank and standards must be adjusted such that the same

amount of absorbing solution is in the blank and standards as is in the aliquot of sample used.

10.1.1 Calculate the spectrophotometer calibration factor as follows:

$$K_c = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n M_i A_i}{\sum_{i=1}^n A_i^2} \quad \text{Eq. 7B-1}$$

Where:

M_i = Mass of NO₂ in standard i, µg.

A_i = Absorbance of NO₂ standard i.

n = Total number of calibration standards.

10.1.2 For the set of calibration standards specified here, Equation 7B-1 simplifies to the following:

$$K_c = 50 \frac{A_1 + 2A_2 + 3A_3 + 4A_4}{A_1^2 + A_2^2 + A_3^2 + A_4^2} \quad \text{Eq. 7B-2}$$

10.2 Spectrophotometer Calibration Quality Control. Multiply the absorbance value obtained for each standard by the K_c factor (reciprocal of the least squares slope) to determine the distance each calibration point lies from the theoretical calibration line. The difference between the calculated concentration values and the actual concentrations (i.e., 50, 100, 150, and 200 µg NO₂) should be less than 7 percent for all standards.

11.0 Analytical Procedures

11.1 Sample Loss Check. Note the level of the liquid in the container, and confirm whether any sample was lost during shipment. Note this on the analytical data sheet. If a noticeable amount of leakage has occurred, either void the sample or use methods, subject to the approval of the Administrator, to correct the final results.

11.2 Sample Preparation. Immediately prior to analysis, transfer the contents of the shipping container to a 100-ml volumetric flask, and rinse the container twice with 5-ml portions of water. Add the rinse

water to the flask, and dilute to mark with water.

11.3 Sample Analysis. Mix the contents of the flask thoroughly and pipette a 20 ml-aliquot of sample into a 100-ml volumetric flask. Dilute to the mark with water. Using the blank as zero reference, read the absorbance of the sample at 210 nm.

11.4 Audit Sample Analysis. Same as Method 7, section 11.4, except that a set of audit samples must be analyzed with each set of compliance samples or once per analysis day, or once per week when averaging continuous samples.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Same as Method 7, section 12.0, except replace section 12.3 with the following:

12.1 Total µg NO₂ Per Sample.

$$m = 5 K_c A F \quad \text{Eq. 7B-3}$$

Where:

5 = 100/20, the aliquot factor.

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NOTE: If other than a 20-ml aliquot is used for analysis, the factor 5 must be replaced by a corresponding factor.

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Range. The analytical range of the method as outlined has been determined to be 57 to 1500 milligrams NO_x (as NO₂) per dry standard cubic meter, or 30 to 786 parts per million by volume (ppmv) NO_x.

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 References

1. National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. Recommendations for Occupational Exposure to Nitric Acid. In: Occupational Safety and Health Reporter. Washington, D.C. Bureau of National Affairs, Inc. 1976. p. 149.
2. Rennie, P.J., A.M. Sumner, and F.B. Basketter. Determination of Nitrate in Raw, Potable, and Waste Waters by Ultraviolet

Spectrophotometry. *Analyst*. 104:837. September 1979.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data [Reserved]

METHOD 7C—DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN OXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES (ALKALINE PERMANGANATE/COLORIMETRIC METHOD)

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (*e.g.*, equipment and supplies) and procedures (*e.g.*, sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 3, Method 6 and Method 7.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

| Analyte | CAS no. | Sensitivity |
|---|-------------|-------------|
| Nitrogen oxides (NO _x), as NO ₂ , including: | | |
| Nitric oxide (NO) | 10102-43-9 | |
| Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) | 10102-44-07 | ppmv |

1.2 Applicability. This method applies to the measurement of NO_x emissions from fossil-fuel fired steam generators, electric utility plants, nitric acid plants, or other sources as specified in the regulations.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

An integrated gas sample is extracted from the stack and passed through impingers containing an alkaline potassium permanganate solution; NO_x (NO + NO₂) emissions are oxidized to NO₂ and NO₃. Then NO₃⁻ is reduced to NO₂⁻ with cadmium, and the NO₂⁻ is analyzed colorimetrically.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

Possible interferents are sulfur dioxides (SO₂) and ammonia (NH₃).

4.1 High concentrations of SO₂ could interfere because SO₂ consumes MnO₄ (as does NO_x) and, therefore, could reduce the NO_x collection efficiency. However, when sampling emissions from a coal-fired electric utility plant burning 2.1 percent sulfur coal with no control of SO₂ emissions, collection efficiency was not reduced. In fact, calculations show that sampling 3000 ppm SO₂ will reduce the MnO₄ concentration by only 5 per-

cent if all the SO₂ is consumed in the first impinger.

4.2 Ammonia (NH₃) is slowly oxidized to NO₃⁻ by the absorbing solution. At 100 ppm NH₃ in the gas stream, an interference of 6 ppm NO_x (11 mg NO₂/m³) was observed when the sample was analyzed 10 days after collection. Therefore, the method may not be applicable to plants using NH₃ injection to control NO_x emissions unless means are taken to correct the results. An equation has been developed to allow quantification of the interference and is discussed in Reference 5 of section 16.0.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive Reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burns as thermal burns.

5.2.1 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl). Highly toxic and corrosive. Causes severe damage to skin. Vapors are highly irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs, causing severe damage. May cause bronchitis, pneumonia, or edema of lungs. Exposure to vapor concentrations of 0.13 to 0.2 percent can be lethal in minutes. Will react with metals, producing hydrogen.

5.2.2 Oxalic Acid (COOH)₂. Poisonous. Irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and throat.

5.2.3 Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH). Causes severe damage to eye tissues and to skin. Inhalation causes irritation to nose, throat, and lungs. Reacts exothermically with small amounts of water.

5.2.4 Potassium Permanganate (KMnO₄). Caustic, strong oxidizer. Avoid bodily contact with.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection and Sample Recovery. A schematic of the Method 7C sampling train is shown in Figure 7C-1, and component parts are discussed below. Alternative apparatus and procedures are allowed provided acceptable accuracy and precision can be demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Administrator.

6.1.1 Probe. Borosilicate glass tubing, sufficiently heated to prevent water condensation and equipped with an in-stack or heated out-of-stack filter to remove particulate matter (a plug of glass wool is satisfactory for this purpose). Stainless steel or Teflon tubing may also be used for the probe.

6.1.2 Impingers. Three restricted-orifice glass impingers, having the specifications given in Figure 7C-2, are required for each sampling train. The impingers must be connected in series with leak-free glass connectors. Stopcock grease may be used, if necessary, to prevent leakage. (The impingers can be fabricated by a glass blower if not available commercially.)

6.1.3 Glass Wool, Stopcock Grease, Drying Tube, Valve, Pump, Barometer, and Vacuum Gauge and Rotameter. Same as in Method 6, sections 6.1.1.3, 6.1.1.4, 6.1.1.6, 6.1.1.7, 6.1.1.8, 6.1.2, and 6.1.3, respectively.

6.1.4 Rate Meter. Rotameter, or equivalent, accurate to within 2 percent at the selected flow rate of between 400 and 500 ml/min (0.014 to 0.018 cfm). For rotameters, a range of 0 to 1 liter/min (0 to 0.035 cfm) is recommended.

6.1.5 Volume Meter. Dry gas meter (DGM) capable of measuring the sample volume under the sampling conditions of 400 to 500 ml/min (0.014 to 0.018 cfm) for 60 minutes within an accuracy of 2 percent.

6.1.6 Filter. To remove NO_x from ambient air, prepared by adding 20 g of 5-angstrom molecular sieve to a cylindrical tube (e.g., a polyethylene drying tube).

6.1.7 Polyethylene Bottles. 1-liter, for sample recovery.

6.1.8 Funnel and Stirring Rods. For sample recovery.

6.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis.

6.2.1 Hot Plate. Stirring type with 50- by 10-mm Teflon-coated stirring bars.

6.2.2 Beakers. 400-, 600-, and 1000-ml capacities.

6.2.3 Filtering Flask. 500-ml capacity with side arm.

6.2.4 Buchner Funnel. 75-mm ID, with spout equipped with a 13-mm ID by 90-mm long piece of Teflon tubing to minimize possibility of aspirating sample solution during filtration.

6.2.5 Filter Paper. Whatman GF/C, 7.0-cm diameter.

6.2.6 Stirring Rods.

6.2.7 Volumetric Flasks. 100-, 200- or 250-, 500-, and 1000-ml capacity.

6.2.8 Watch Glasses. To cover 600- and 1000-ml beakers.

6.2.9 Graduated Cylinders. 50- and 250-ml capacities.

6.2.10 Pipettes. Class A.

6.2.11 pH Meter. To measure pH from 0.5 to 12.0.

6.2.12 Burette. 50-ml with a micrometer type stopcock. (The stopcock is Catalog No. 8225-t-05, Ace Glass, Inc., Post Office Box 996, Louisville, Kentucky 50201.) Place a glass wool plug in bottom of burette. Cut off burette at a height of 43 cm (17 in.) from the top of plug, and have a blower attach a glass funnel to top of burette such that the diameter of the burette remains essentially unchanged. Other means of attaching the funnel are acceptable.

6.2.13 Glass Funnel. 75-mm ID at the top.

6.2.14 Spectrophotometer. Capable of measuring absorbance at 540 nm; 1-cm cells are adequate.

6.2.15 Metal Thermometers. Bimetallic thermometers, range 0 to 150 °C (32 to 300 °F).

6.2.16 Culture Tubes. 20-by 150-mm, Kimax No. 45048.

6.2.17 Parafilm "M." Obtained from American Can Company, Greenwich, Connecticut 06830.

6.2.18 CO₂ Measurement Equipment. Same as in Method 3, section 6.0.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Collection.

7.1.1 Water. Deionized distilled to conform to ASTM Specification D 1193-77 or 91 Type 3 (incorporated by reference—see § 60.17).

7.1.2 Potassium Permanganate, 4.0 Percent (w/w), Sodium Hydroxide, 2.0 Percent (w/w) solution (KMnO₄/NaOH solution). Dissolve 40.0 g of KMnO₄ and 20.0 g of NaOH in 940 ml of water.

7.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis.

7.2.1 Water. Same as in section 7.1.1.

7.2.2 Oxalic Acid Solution. Dissolve 48 g of oxalic acid [(COOH)₂·2H₂O] in water, and dilute to 500 ml. Do not heat the solution.

7.2.3 Sodium Hydroxide, 0.5 N. Dissolve 20 g of NaOH in water, and dilute to 1 liter.

7.2.4 Sodium Hydroxide, 10 N. Dissolve 40 g of NaOH in water, and dilute to 100 ml.

7.2.5 Ethylenediamine Tetraacetic Acid (EDTA) Solution, 6.5 percent (w/v). Dissolve 6.5 g of EDTA (disodium salt) in water, and dilute to 100 ml. Dissolution is best accomplished by using a magnetic stirrer.

7.2.6 Column Rinse Solution. Add 20 ml of 6.5 percent EDTA solution to 960 ml of water, and adjust the pH to between 11.7 and 12.0 with 0.5 N NaOH.

7.2.7 Hydrochloric Acid (HCl), 2 N. Add 86 ml of concentrated HCl to a 500 ml-volumetric flask containing water, dilute to volume, and mix well. Store in a glass-stoppered bottle.

7.2.8 Sulfanilamide Solution. Add 20 g of sulfanilamide (melting point 165 to 167 °C (329 to 333 °F)) to 700 ml of water. Add, with mixing, 50 ml concentrated phosphoric acid (85 percent), and dilute to 1000 ml. This solution is stable for at least 1 month, if refrigerated.

7.2.9 N-(1-Naphthyl)-Ethylenediamine Dihydrochloride (NEDA) Solution. Dissolve 0.5 g of NEDA in 500 ml of water. An aqueous solution should have one absorption peak at 320 nm over the range of 260 to 400 nm. NEDA that shows more than one absorption peak over this range is impure and should not be used. This solution is stable for at least 1 month if protected from light and refrigerated.

7.2.10 Cadmium. Obtained from Matheson Coleman and Bell, 2909 Highland Avenue, Norwood, Ohio 45212, as EM Laboratories Catalog No. 2001. Prepare by rinsing in 2 N HCl for 5 minutes until the color is silver-grey. Then rinse the cadmium with water until the rinsings are neutral when tested with pH paper. CAUTION: H₂ is liberated during preparation. Prepare in an exhaust hood away from any flame or combustion source.

7.2.11 Sodium Sulfite (NaNO₂) Standard Solution, Nominal Concentration, 1000 µg NO₂⁻/ml. Desiccate NaNO₂ overnight. Accurately weigh 1.4 to 1.6 g of NaNO₂ (assay of 97 percent NaNO₂ or greater), dissolve in water, and dilute to 1 liter. Calculate the exact NO₂⁻ concentration using Equation 7C-1 in section 12.2. This solution is stable for at least 6 months under laboratory conditions.

7.2.12 Potassium Nitrate (KNO₃) Standard Solution. Dry KNO₃ at 110 °C (230 °F) for 2 hours, and cool in a desiccator. Accurately weigh 9 to 10 g of KNO₃ to within 0.1 mg, dissolve in water, and dilute to 1 liter. Calculate the exact NO₃⁻ concentration using Equation 7C-2 in section 12.3. This solution is stable for 2 months without preservative under laboratory conditions.

7.2.13 Spiking Solution. Pipette 7 ml of the KNO₃ standard into a 100-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to volume.

7.2.14 Blank Solution. Dissolve 2.4 g of KMnO₄ and 1.2 g of NaOH in 96 ml of water. Alternatively, dilute 60 ml of KMnO₄/NaOH solution to 100 ml.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

8.1 Preparation of Sampling Train. Add 200 ml of KMnO₄/NaOH solution (Section 7.1.2) to each of three impingers, and assemble the train as shown in Figure 7C-1. Adjust the probe heater to a temperature sufficient to prevent water condensation.

8.2 Leak-Checks. Same as in Method 6, section 8.2.

8.3 Sample Collection.

8.3.1 Record the initial DGM reading and barometric pressure. Determine the sampling point or points according to the appropriate regulations (e.g., §60.46(b)(5) of 40 CFR Part 60). Position the tip of the probe at the sampling point, connect the probe to the first impinger, and start the pump. Adjust the sample flow to a value between 400 and 500 ml/min (0.014 and 0.018 cfm). CAUTION: DO NOT EXCEED THESE FLOW RATES. Once adjusted, maintain a constant flow rate during the entire sampling run. Sample for 60 minutes. For relative accuracy (RA) testing of continuous emission monitors, the minimum sampling time is 1 hour, sampling 20 minutes at each traverse point.

NOTE: When the SO₂ concentration is greater than 1200 ppm, the sampling time may have to be reduced to 30 minutes to eliminate plugging of the impinger orifice with MnO₂. For RA tests with SO₂ greater than 1200 ppm, sample for 30 minutes (10 minutes at each point).

8.3.2 Record the DGM temperature, and check the flow rate at least every 5 minutes. At the conclusion of each run, turn off the pump, remove the probe from the stack, and record the final readings. Divide the sample volume by the sampling time to determine the average flow rate. Conduct the mandatory post-test leak-check. If a leak is found, void the test run, or use procedures acceptable to the Administrator to adjust the sample volume for the leakage.

8.4 CO₂ Measurement. During sampling, measure the CO₂ content of the stack gas near the sampling point using Method 3. The single-point grab sampling procedure is adequate, provided the measurements are made at least three times (near the start, midway, and before the end of a run), and the average CO₂ concentration is computed. The Orsat or Fyrite analyzer may be used for this analysis.

8.5 Sample Recovery. Disconnect the impingers. Pour the contents of the impingers into a 1-liter polyethylene bottle

using a funnel and a stirring rod (or other means) to prevent spillage. Complete the quantitative transfer by rinsing the impingers and connecting tubes with water until the rinsings are clear to light pink, and

add the rinsings to the bottle. Mix the sample, and mark the solution level. Seal and identify the sample container.

9.0 Quality Control

| Section | Quality control measure | Effect |
|----------------|--|---|
| 8.2, 10.1-10.3 | Sampling equipment leak-check and calibration. | Ensure accurate measurement of sample volume. |
| 10.4 | Spectrophotometer calibration | Ensure linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards |
| 11.3 | Spiked sample analysis. | Ensure reduction efficiency of column. |

10.0 Calibration and Standardizations

10.1 Volume Metering System. Same as Method 6, section 10.1. For detailed instructions on carrying out these calibrations, it is suggested that section 3.5.2 of Reference 4 of section 16.0 be consulted.

10.2 Temperature Sensors and Barometer. Same as in Method 6, sections 10.2 and 10.4, respectively.

10.3 Check of Rate Meter Calibration Accuracy (Optional). Disconnect the probe from the first impinger, and connect the filter. Start the pump, and adjust the rate meter to read between 400 and 500 ml/min (0.014 and 0.018 cfm). After the flow rate has stabilized, start measuring the volume sampled, as recorded by the dry gas meter and the sampling time. Collect enough volume to measure accurately the flow rate. Then calculate the flow rate. This average flow rate must be less than 500 ml/min (0.018 cfm) for the sample to be valid; therefore, it is recommended that the flow rate be checked as above prior to each test.

10.4 Spectrophotometer.

10.4.1 Dilute 5.0 ml of the NaNO_2 standard solution to 200 ml with water. This solution nominally contains 25 $\mu\text{g NO}_2^-/\text{ml}$. Use this solution to prepare calibration standards to cover the range of 0.25 to 3.00 $\mu\text{g NO}_2^-/\text{ml}$. Prepare a minimum of three standards each for the linear and slightly nonlinear (described below) range of the curve. Use pipettes for all additions.

10.4.2 Measure the absorbance of the standards and a water blank as instructed in section 11.5. Plot the net absorbance vs. $\mu\text{g NO}_2^-/\text{ml}$. Draw a smooth curve through the points. The curve should be linear up to an absorbance of approximately 1.2 with a slope of approximately 0.53 absorbance units/ $\mu\text{g NO}_2^-/\text{ml}$. The curve should pass through the origin. The curve is slightly nonlinear from an absorbance of 1.2 to 1.6.

11.0 Analytical Procedures

11.1 Sample Stability. Collected samples are stable for at least four weeks; thus, analysis must occur within 4 weeks of collection.

11.2 Sample Preparation.

11.2.1 Prepare a cadmium reduction column as follows: Fill the burette with water. Add freshly prepared cadmium slowly, with tapping, until no further settling occurs. The height of the cadmium column should be 39 cm (15 in). When not in use, store the column under rinse solution.

NOTE: The column should not contain any bands of cadmium fines. This may occur if regenerated cadmium is used and will greatly reduce the column lifetime.

11.2.2 Note the level of liquid in the sample container, and determine whether any sample was lost during shipment. If a noticeable amount of leakage has occurred, the volume lost can be determined from the difference between initial and final solution levels, and this value can then be used to correct the analytical result. Quantitatively transfer the contents to a 1-liter volumetric flask, and dilute to volume.

11.2.3 Take a 100-ml aliquot of the sample and blank (unexposed $\text{KMnO}_4/\text{NaOH}$) solutions, and transfer to 400-ml beakers containing magnetic stirring bars. Using a pH meter, add concentrated H_2SO_4 with stirring until a pH of 0.7 is obtained. Allow the solutions to stand for 15 minutes. Cover the beakers with watch glasses, and bring the temperature of the solutions to 50 °C (122 °F). Keep the temperature below 60 °C (140 °F). Dissolve 4.8 g of oxalic acid in a minimum volume of water, approximately 50 ml, at room temperature. Do not heat the solution. Add this solution slowly, in increments, until the KMnO_4 solution becomes colorless. If the color is not completely removed, prepare some more of the above oxalic acid solution, and add until a colorless solution is obtained. Add an excess of oxalic acid by dissolving 1.6 g of oxalic acid in 50 ml of water, and add 6 ml of this solution to the colorless solution. If suspended matter is present, add concentrated H_2SO_4 until a clear solution is obtained.

11.2.4 Allow the samples to cool to near room temperature, being sure that the samples are still clear. Adjust the pH to between 11.7 and 12.0 with 10 N NaOH. Quantitatively transfer the mixture to a Buchner funnel containing GF/C filter paper, and filter the

precipitate. Filter the mixture into a 500-ml filtering flask. Wash the solid material four times with water. When filtration is complete, wash the Teflon tubing, quantitatively transfer the filtrate to a 500-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to volume. The samples are now ready for cadmium reduction. Pipette a 50-ml aliquot of the sample into a 150-ml beaker, and add a magnetic stirring bar. Pipette in 1.0 ml of 6.5 percent EDTA solution, and mix.

11.3 Determine the correct stopcock setting to establish a flow rate of 7 to 9 ml/min of column rinse solution through the cadmium reduction column. Use a 50-ml graduated cylinder to collect and measure the solution volume. After the last of the rinse solution has passed from the funnel into the burette, but before air entrapment can occur, start adding the sample, and collect it in a 250-ml graduated cylinder. Complete the quantitative transfer of the sample to the column as the sample passes through the column. After the last of the sample has passed from the funnel into the burette, start adding 60 ml of column rinse solution, and collect the rinse solution until the solution just disappears from the funnel. Quantitatively transfer the sample to a 200-ml volumetric flask (a 250-ml flask may be required), and dilute to volume. The samples are now ready for NO₂-analysis.

NOTE: Two spiked samples should be run with every group of samples passed through the column. To do this, prepare two additional 50-ml aliquots of the sample suspected to have the highest NO₂-concentration, and add 1 ml of the spiking solution to these aliquots. If the spike recovery or column efficiency (see section 12.2) is below 95 percent, prepare a new column, and repeat the cadmium reduction.

11.5 Sample Analysis. Pipette 10 ml of sample into a culture tube. Pipette in 10 ml of sulfanilamide solution and 1.4 ml of NEDA solution. Cover the culture tube with parafilm, and mix the solution. Prepare a blank in the same manner using the sample from treatment of the unexposed KMnO₄/NaOH solution. Also, prepare a calibration standard to check the slope of the calibration curve. After a 10-minute color develop-

ment interval, measure the absorbance at 540 nm against water. Read µg NO₂⁻/ml from the calibration curve. If the absorbance is greater than that of the highest calibration standard, use less than 10 ml of sample, and repeat the analysis. Determine the NO₂⁻ concentration using the calibration curve obtained in section 10.4.

NOTE: Some test tubes give a high blank NO₂⁻ value but culture tubes do not.

11.6 Audit Sample Analysis. Same as in Method 7, section 11.4.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Carry out calculations, retaining at least one extra significant figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures after final calculation.

12.1 Nomenclature.

B = Analysis of blank, µg NO₂⁻/ml.

C = Concentration of NO_x as NO₂, dry basis, mg/dsm³.

E = Column efficiency, dimensionless

K₂ = 10⁻³ mg/µg.

m = Mass of NO_x, as NO₂, in sample, µg.

P_{bar} = Barometric pressure, mm Hg (in. Hg).

P_{std} = Standard absolute pressure, 760 mm Hg (29.92 in. Hg).

s = Concentration of spiking solution, µg NO₃/ml.

S = Analysis of sample, µg NO₂⁻/ml.

T_m = Average dry gas meter absolute temperature, °K.

T_{std} = Standard absolute temperature, 293 °K (528 °R).

V_{m(std)} = Dry gas volume measured by the dry gas meter, corrected to standard conditions, dscm (dscf).

V_m = Dry gas volume as measured by the dry gas meter, scm (scf).

x = Analysis of spiked sample, µg NO₂⁻/ml.

X = Correction factor for CO₂ collection = 100/(100 - %CO₂(V/V)).

y = Analysis of unspiked sample, µg NO₂⁻/ml.

Y = Dry gas meter calibration factor.

1.0 ppm NO = 1.247 mg NO/m³ at STP.

1.0 ppm NO₂ = 1.912 mg NO₂/m³ at STP.

1 ft³ = 2.832 × 10⁻² m³.

12.2 NO₂ Concentration. Calculate the NO₂ concentration of the solution (see section 7.2.11) using the following equation:

$$\frac{\mu\text{g NO}_2^-}{\text{ml}} = \text{g NaNO}_2 \times \frac{\text{purity, \%}}{100} \times 10^3 \times \frac{46.01}{69.01} \quad \text{Eq. 7C-1}$$

12.3 NO₃ Concentration. Calculate the NO₃ concentration of the KNO₃ solution (see section 7.2.12) using the following equation:

$$\frac{\mu\text{g NO}_3^-}{\text{ml}} = \text{g KNO}_3 \times (10^3) \times \frac{62.01}{101.10} \quad \text{Eq. 7C-2}$$

12.4 Sample Volume, Dry Basis, Corrected to Standard Conditions.

$$V_{m(\text{std})} = V_m \times Y \frac{T_{\text{std}}}{T_m} \frac{P_{\text{bar}}}{P_{\text{std}}} \quad \text{Eq. 7C-3}$$

$$= K_1 \times Y \times V_m \frac{P_{\text{bar}}}{T_m}$$

Where:

$K_1 = 0.3855$ °K/mm Hg for metric units.

$K_1 = 17.65$ °R/in. Hg for English units.

12.5 Efficiency of Cadmium Reduction Column. Calculate this value as follows:

$$E = \frac{200(x-y)}{1.0s \frac{46.01}{62.01}} = \frac{269.6(x-y)}{s} \quad \text{Eq. 7C-4}$$

Where:

200 = Final volume of sample and blank after passing through the column, ml.

1.0 = Volume of spiking solution added, ml.

46.01 = $\mu\text{g NO}_2^-/\mu\text{mole}$.

62.01 = $\mu\text{g NO}_3^-/\mu\text{mole}$.

12.6 Total $\mu\text{g NO}_2$.

$$m = 200 \left(\frac{500}{50} \right) \left(\frac{1000}{100} \right) \left(\frac{S-B}{E} \right) = \frac{(2 \times 10^4)(S-B)}{E} \quad \text{Eq. 7C-5}$$

Where:

500 = Total volume of prepared sample, ml.

50 = Aliquot of prepared sample processed through cadmium column, ml.

100 = Aliquot of $\text{KMnO}_4/\text{NaOH}$ solution, ml.

1000 = Total volume of $\text{KMnO}_4/\text{NaOH}$ solution, ml.

12.7 Sample Concentration.

$$C = K_2 \frac{m}{V_{m(\text{std})}} \quad \text{Eq. 7C-6}$$

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Precision. The intra-laboratory relative standard deviation for a single measurement is 2.8 and 2.9 percent at 201 and 268 ppm NO_x , respectively.

13.2 Bias. The method does not exhibit any bias relative to Method 7.

13.3 Range. The lower detectable limit is 13 mg NO_x/m^3 , as NO_2 (7 ppm NO_x) when sampling at 500 ml/min for 1 hour. No upper limit has been established; however, when using the recommended sampling conditions, the method has been found to collect NO_x emis-

sions quantitatively up to 1782 mg NO_x/m^3 , as NO_2 (932 ppm NO_x).

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 References

1. Margeson, J.H., W.J. Mitchell, J.C. Suggs, and M.R. Midgett. Integrated Sampling and Analysis Methods for Determining NO_x Emissions at Electric Utility Plants. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. Journal of the Air Pollution Control Association. 32:1210-1215. 1982.

2. Memorandum and attachment from J.H. Margeson, Source Branch, Quality Assurance Division, Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, to The Record, EPA. March 30, 1983. NH_3 Interference in Methods 7C and 7D.

3. Margeson, J.H., J.C. Suggs, and M.R. Midgett. Reduction of Nitrate to Nitrite with Cadmium. Anal. Chem. 52:1955-57. 1980.

4. Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems. Volume III—Stationary Source Specific Methods. U.S.

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Environmental Protection Agency. Research Triangle Park, NC. Publication No. EPA-600/4-77-027b. August 1977.

Nitric Acid Plants. Analytical Chemistry. 47 (11):1801. 1975.

5. Margeson, J.H., *et al.* An Integrated Method for Determining NO_x Emissions at

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

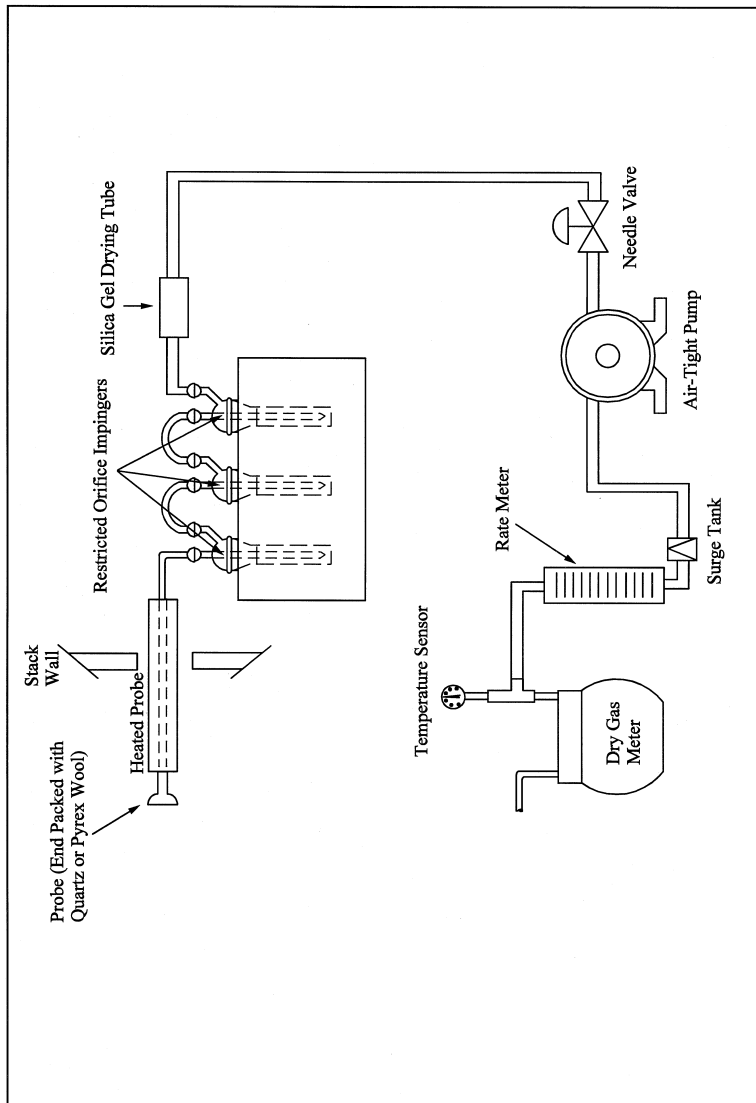


Figure 7C-1. NO_x Sampling Train.

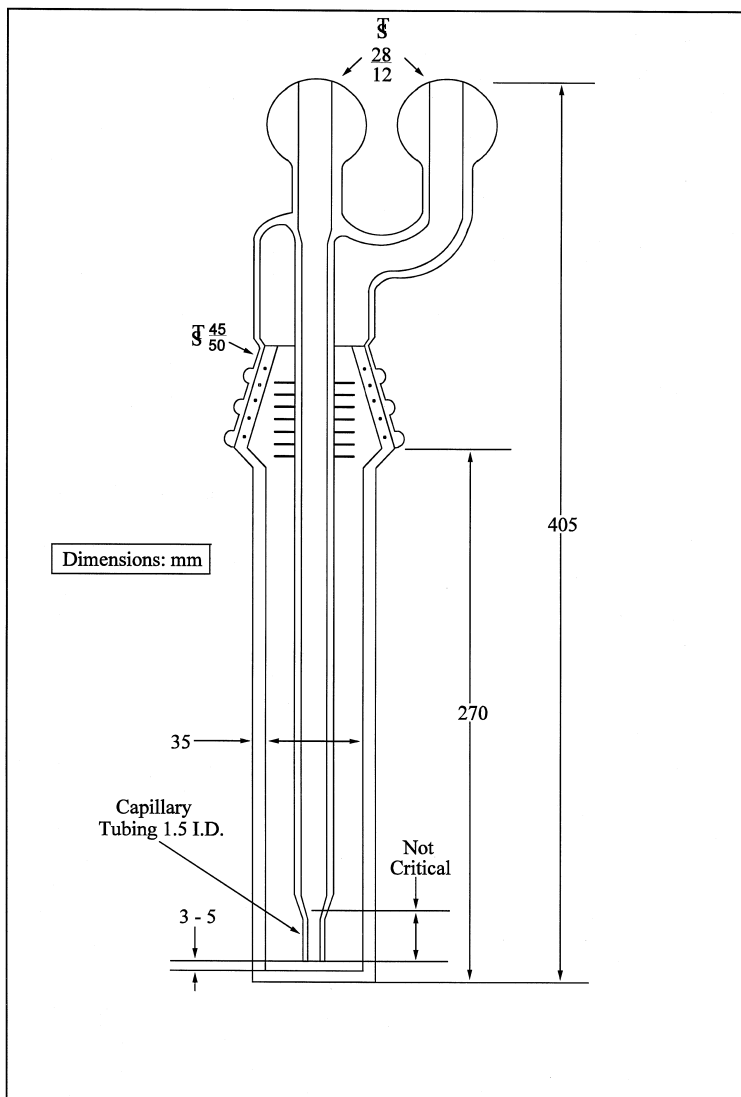


Figure 7C-2. Restricted-Orifice Impinger.

METHOD 7D—DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN OXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES (ALKALINE-PERMANGANATE/ION CHROMATOGRAPHIC METHOD)

NOTE: This method is not inclusive with respect to specifications (*e.g.*, equipment and supplies) and procedures (*e.g.*, sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference

from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 3, Method 6, Method 7, and Method 7C.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Nitrogen oxides (NO _x), as NO ₂ , including: | | |
| Nitric oxide (NO) | 10102-43-9 | |
| Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) | 10102-44-0 | 7 ppmv |

1.2 Applicability. This method applies to the measurement of NO_x emissions from fossil-fuel fired steam generators, electric utility plants, nitric acid plants, or other sources as specified in the regulations.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

An integrated gas sample is extracted from the stack and passed through impingers containing an alkaline-potassium permanganate solution; NO_x (NO + NO₂) emissions are oxidized to NO₃⁻. Then NO₃⁻ is analyzed by ion chromatography.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

Same as in Method 7C, section 4.0.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and to determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burns as thermal burns.

5.2.1 Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂). Irritating to eyes, skin, nose, and lungs. 30% H₂O₂ is a strong oxidizing agent; avoid contact with skin, eyes, and combustible material. Wear gloves when handling.

5.2.2 Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH). Causes severe damage to eye tissues and to skin. Inhalation causes irritation to nose, throat, and lungs. Reacts exothermically with limited amounts of water.

5.2.3 Potassium Permanganate (KMnO₄). Caustic, strong oxidizer. Avoid bodily contact with.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection and Sample Recovery. Same as Method 7C, section 6.1. A sche-

matic of the sampling train used in performing this method is shown in Figure 7C-1 of Method 7C.

6.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis.

6.2.1 Magnetic Stirrer. With 25- by 10-mm Teflon-coated stirring bars.

6.2.2 Filtering Flask. 500-ml capacity with sidearm.

6.2.3 Buchner Funnel. 75-mm ID, with spout equipped with a 13-mm ID by 90-mm long piece of Teflon tubing to minimize possibility of aspirating sample solution during filtration.

6.2.4 Filter Paper. Whatman GF/C, 7.0-cm diameter.

6.2.5 Stirring Rods.

6.2.6 Volumetric Flask. 250-ml.

6.2.7 Pipettes. Class A.

6.2.8 Erlenmeyer Flasks. 250-ml.

6.2.9 Ion Chromatograph. Equipped with an anion separator column to separate NO₃⁻, H₃⁺ suppressor, and necessary auxiliary equipment. Nonsuppressed and other forms of ion chromatography may also be used provided that adequate resolution of NO₃⁻ is obtained. The system must also be able to resolve and detect NO₂⁻.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, it is intended that all reagents conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Collection.

7.1.1 Water. Deionized distilled to conform to ASTM specification D 1193-77 or 91 Type 3 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17).

7.1.2 Potassium Permanganate, 4.0 Percent (w/w), Sodium Hydroxide, 2.0 Percent (w/w). Dissolve 40.0 g of KMnO₄ and 20.0 g of NaOH in 940 ml of water.

7.2 Sample Preparation and Analysis.

7.2.1 Water. Same as in section 7.1.1.

7.2.2 Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂), 5 Percent. Dilute 30 percent H₂O₂ 1:5 (v/v) with water.

7.2.3 Blank Solution. Dissolve 2.4 g of KMnO₄ and 1.2 g of NaOH in 96 ml of water. Alternatively, dilute 60 ml of KMnO₄/NaOH solution to 100 ml.

7.2.4 KNO₃ Standard Solution. Dry KNO₃ at 110 °C for 2 hours, and cool in a desiccator. Accurately weigh 9 to 10 g of KNO₃ to within 0.1 mg, dissolve in water, and dilute to 1 liter. Calculate the exact NO₃⁻ concentration using Equation 7D-1 in section 12.2. This

solution is stable for 2 months without preservative under laboratory conditions.

7.2.5 Eluent, 0.003 M NaHCO₃/0.0024 M Na₂CO₃. Dissolve 1.008 g NaHCO₃ and 1.018 g Na₂CO₃ in water, and dilute to 4 liters. Other eluents capable of resolving nitrate ion from sulfate and other species present may be used.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Transport, and Storage.

8.1 Sampling. Same as in Method 7C, section 8.1.

8.2 Sample Recovery. Same as in Method 7C, section 8.2.

8.3 Sample Preparation for Analysis.

NOTE: Samples must be analyzed within 28 days of collection.

8.3.1 Note the level of liquid in the sample container, and determine whether any sample was lost during shipment. If a noticeable amount of leakage has occurred, the volume lost can be determined from the difference between initial and final solution levels, and this value can then be used to correct the analytical result. Quantitatively transfer the contents to a 1-liter volumetric flask, and dilute to volume.

8.3.2 Sample preparation can be started 36 hours after collection. This time is necessary to ensure that all NO₂⁻ is converted to NO₃⁻ in the collection solution. Take a 50-ml ali-

quot of the sample and blank, and transfer to 250-ml Erlenmeyer flasks. Add a magnetic stirring bar. Adjust the stirring rate to as fast a rate as possible without loss of solution. Add 5 percent H₂O₂ in increments of approximately 5 ml using a 5-ml pipette. When the KMnO₄ color appears to have been removed, allow the precipitate to settle, and examine the supernatant liquid. If the liquid is clear, the H₂O₂ addition is complete. If the KMnO₄ color persists, add more H₂O₂, with stirring, until the supernatant liquid is clear.

NOTE: The faster the stirring rate, the less volume of H₂O₂ that will be required to remove the KMnO₄.) Quantitatively transfer the mixture to a Buchner funnel containing GF/C filter paper, and filter the precipitate. The spout of the Buchner funnel should be equipped with a 13-mm ID by 90-mm long piece of Teflon tubing. This modification minimizes the possibility of aspirating sample solution during filtration. Filter the mixture into a 500-ml filtering flask. Wash the solid material four times with water. When filtration is complete, wash the Teflon tubing, quantitatively transfer the filtrate to a 250-ml volumetric flask, and dilute to volume. The sample and blank are now ready for NO₃⁻ analysis.

9.0 Quality Control

| Section | Quality control measure | Effect |
|----------------|--|--|
| 8.2, 10.1-10.3 | Sampling equipment leak-check and calibration. | Ensure accurate measurement of sample volume. |
| 10.4 | Spectrophotometer calibration | Ensure linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards. |
| 11.3 | Spiked sample analysis | Ensure reduction efficiency of column. |

10.0 Calibration and Standardizations

10.1 Dry Gas Meter (DGM) System.

10.1.1 Initial Calibration. Same as in Method 6, section 10.1.1. For detailed instructions on carrying out this calibration, it is suggested that section 3.5.2 of Citation 4 in section 16.0 of Method 7C be consulted.

10.1.2 Post-Test Calibration Check. Same as in Method 6, section 10.1.2.

10.2 Thermometers for DGM and Barometer. Same as in Method 6, sections 10.2 and 10.4, respectively.

10.3 Ion Chromatograph.

10.3.1 Dilute a given volume (1.0 ml or greater) of the KNO₃ standard solution to a convenient volume with water, and use this solution to prepare calibration standards. Prepare at least four standards to cover the range of the samples being analyzed. Use pipettes for all additions. Run standards as instructed in section 11.2. Determine peak height or area, and plot the individual values versus concentration in µg NO₃⁻/ml.

10.3.2 Do not force the curve through zero. Draw a smooth curve through the points. The curve should be linear. With the linear curve, use linear regression to determine the calibration equation.

11.0 Analytical Procedures

11.1 The following chromatographic conditions are recommended: 0.003 M NaHCO₃/0.0024 Na₂CO₃ eluent solution (Section 7.2.5), full scale range, 3 µMHO; sample loop, 0.5 ml; flow rate, 2.5 ml/min. These conditions should give a NO₃⁻ retention time of approximately 15 minutes (Figure 7D-1).

11.2 Establish a stable baseline. Inject a sample of water, and determine whether any NO₃⁻ appears in the chromatogram. If NO₃⁻ is present, repeat the water load/injection procedure approximately five times; then re-inject a water sample and observe the chromatogram. When no NO₃⁻ is present, the instrument is ready for use. Inject calibration standards. Then inject samples and a blank. Repeat the injection of the calibration

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standards (to compensate for any drift in response of the instrument). Measure the NO_3^- peak height or peak area, and determine the sample concentration from the calibration curve.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Carry out calculations, retaining at least one extra significant figure beyond that of

the acquired data. Round off figures after final calculation.

12.1 Nomenclature. Same as in Method 7C, section 12.1.

12.2 NO_3^- concentration. Calculate the NO_3^- concentration in the KNO_3 standard solution (see section 7.2.4) using the following equation:

$$\frac{\mu\text{g NO}_3^-}{\text{ml}} = \text{g of KNO}_3 \times 10^3 \times \frac{62.01}{101.10} \quad \text{Eq. 7D-1}$$

12.3 Sample Volume, Dry Basis, Corrected to Standard Conditions. Same as in Method 7C, section 12.4.

12.4 Total $\mu\text{g NO}_2$ Per Sample.

$$m = 250 \left(\frac{1000}{50} \right) \left(\frac{46.01}{62.01} \right) (S - B) \quad \text{Eq. 7D-2}$$
$$= 3710 (S - B)$$

Where:

250 = Volume of prepared sample, ml.

1000 = Total volume of KMnO_4 solution, ml.

50 = Aliquot of $\text{KMnO}_4/\text{NaOH}$ solution, ml.

46.01 = Molecular weight of NO_3^- .

62.01 = Molecular weight of NO_3^- .

12.5 Sample Concentration. Same as in Method 7C, section 12.7.

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Precision. The intra-laboratory relative standard deviation for a single measurement is approximately 6 percent at 200 to 270 ppm NO_x .

13.2 Bias. The method does not exhibit any bias relative to Method 7.

13.3 Range. The lower detectable limit is similar to that of Method 7C. No upper limit has been established; however, when using the recommended sampling conditions, the method has been found to collect NO_x emissions quantitatively up to 1782 mg NO_x/m^3 , as NO_2 (932 ppm NO_x).

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 References

Same as Method 7C, section 16.0, References 1, 2, 4, and 5.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

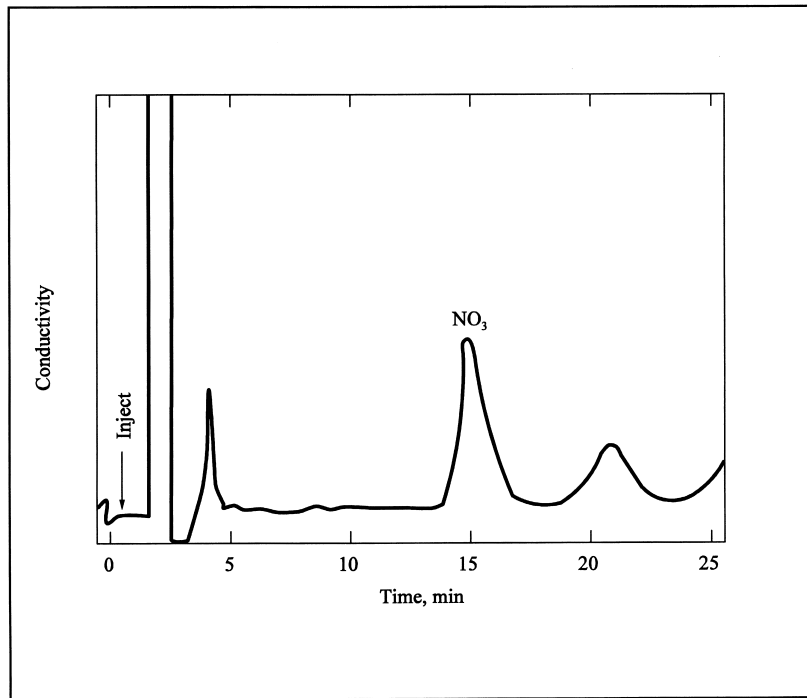


Figure 7D-1. Ion Chromatogram of a Prepared Sample.

METHOD 7E—DETERMINATION OF NITROGEN OXIDES EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES (INSTRUMENTAL ANALYZER PROCEDURE)

1.0 Scope and Application

What is Method 7E?

Method 7E is a procedure for measuring nitrogen oxides (NO_x) in stationary source emissions using a continuous instrumental analyzer. Quality assurance and quality control requirements are included to assure that you, the tester, collect data of known quality. You must document your adherence to these specific requirements for equipment, supplies, sample collection and analysis, cal-

culations, and data analysis. This method does not completely describe all equipment, supplies, and sampling and analytical procedures you will need but refers to other methods for some of the details. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, you should also have a thorough knowledge of these additional test methods which are found in appendix A to this part:

(a) Method 1—Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources.

(b) Method 4—Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases.

1.1 Analytes. What does this method determine? This method measures the concentration of nitrogen oxides as NO₂.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|---|------------|------------------------------------|
| Nitric oxide (NO) | 10102-43-9 | Typically <2% of Calibration Span. |
| Nitrogen dioxide (NO ₂) | 10102-44-0 | |

1.2 Applicability. When is this method required? The use of Method 7E may be required by specific New Source Performance Standards, Clean Air Marketing rules, State Implementation Plans, and permits where

measurement of NO_x concentrations in stationary source emissions is required, either to determine compliance with an applicable

emissions standard or to conduct performance testing of a continuous monitoring system (CEMS). Other regulations may also require the use of Method 7E.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives (DQO). How good must my collected data be? Method 7E is designed to provide high-quality data for determining compliance with Federal and State emission standards and for relative accuracy testing of CEMS. In these and other applications, the principal objective is to ensure the accuracy of the data at the actual emission levels encountered. To meet this objective, the use of EPA traceability protocol calibration gases and measurement system performance tests are required.

1.4 Data Quality Assessment for Low Emitters. Is performance relief granted when testing low-emission units? Yes. For low-emitting sources, there are alternative performance specifications for analyzer calibration error, system bias, drift, and response time. Also, the alternative dynamic spiking procedure in section 16 may provide performance relief for certain low-emitting units.

2.0 Summary of Method

In this method, a sample of the effluent gas is continuously sampled and conveyed to the analyzer for measuring the concentration of NO_x. You may measure NO and NO₂ separately or simultaneously together but, for the purposes of this method, NO_x is the sum of NO and NO₂. You must meet the performance requirements of this method to validate your data.

3.0 Definitions

3.1 Analyzer Calibration Error, for non-dilution systems, means the difference between the manufacturer certified concentration of a calibration gas and the measured concentration of the same gas when it is introduced into the analyzer in direct calibration mode.

3.2 Calibration Curve means the relationship between an analyzer's response to the injection of a series of calibration gases and the actual concentrations of those gases.

3.3 Calibration Gas means the gas mixture containing NO_x at a known concentration and produced and certified in accordance with "EPA Traceability Protocol for Assay and Certification of Gaseous Calibration Standards," September 1997, as amended August 25, 1999, EPA-600/R-97/121 or more recent updates. The tests for analyzer calibration error, drift, and system bias require the use of calibration gas prepared according to this protocol. If a zero gas is used for the low-level gas, it must meet the requirements under the definition for "zero air material" in 40 CFR 72.2 in place of being prepared by the traceability protocol.

3.3.1 Low-Level Gas means a calibration gas with a concentration that is less than 20 per-

cent of the calibration span and may be a zero gas.

3.3.2 Mid-Level Gas means a calibration gas with a concentration that is 40 to 60 percent of the calibration span.

3.3.3 High-Level Gas means a calibration gas with a concentration that is equal to the calibration span.

3.4 Calibration Span means the upper limit of the analyzer's calibration that is set by the choice of high-level calibration gas. No valid run average concentration may exceed the calibration span. To the extent practicable, the measured emissions should be between 20 to 100 percent of the selected calibration span. This may not be practicable in some cases of low-concentration measurements or testing for compliance with an emission limit when emissions are substantially less than the limit. In such cases, calibration spans that are practicable to achieving the data quality objectives without being excessively high should be chosen.

3.5 Centroidal Area means the central area of the stack or duct that is no greater than 1 percent of the stack or duct cross section. This area has the same geometric shape as the stack or duct.

3.6 Converter Efficiency Gas means a calibration gas with a known NO or NO₂ concentration and of Traceability Protocol quality.

3.7 Data Recorder means the equipment that permanently records the concentrations reported by the analyzer.

3.8 Direct Calibration Mode means introducing the calibration gases directly into the analyzer (or into the assembled measurement system at a point downstream of all sample conditioning equipment) according to manufacturer's recommended calibration procedure. This mode of calibration applies to non-dilution-type measurement systems.

3.9 Drift means the difference between the pre- and post-run system bias (or system calibration error) checks at a specific calibration gas concentration level (*i.e.* low-, mid- or high-).

3.10 Gas Analyzer means the equipment that senses the gas being measured and generates an output proportional to its concentration.

3.11 Interference Check means the test to detect analyzer responses to compounds other than the compound of interest, usually a gas present in the measured gas stream, that is not adequately accounted for in the calibration procedure and may cause measurement bias.

3.12 Low-Concentration Analyzer means any analyzer that operates with a calibration span of 20 ppm NO_x or lower. Each analyzer model used routinely to measure low NO_x concentrations must pass a manufacturer's stability test (MST). An MST subjects the analyzer to a range of line voltages and temperatures that reflect potential field conditions to demonstrate its stability following

procedures similar to those provided in 40 CFR 53.23. Ambient-level analyzers are exempt from the MST requirements of section 16.3. A copy of this information must be included in each test report. Table 7E-5 lists the criteria to be met.

3.13 Measurement System means all of the equipment used to determine the NO_x concentration. The measurement system comprises six major subsystems: Sample acquisition, sample transport, sample conditioning, calibration gas manifold, gas analyzer, and data recorder.

3.14 Response Time means the time it takes the measurement system to respond to a change in gas concentration occurring at the sampling point when the system is operating normally at its target sample flow rate or dilution ratio.

3.15 Run means a series of gas samples taken successively from the stack or duct. A test normally consists of a specific number of runs.

3.16 System Bias means the difference between a calibration gas measured in direct calibration mode and in system calibration mode. System bias is determined before and after each run at the low- and mid- or high-concentration levels. For dilution-type systems, pre- and post-run system calibration error is measured rather than system bias.

3.17 System Calibration Error applies to dilution-type systems and means the difference between the measured concentration of low-, mid-, or high-level calibration gas and the certified concentration for each gas when introduced in system calibration mode. For dilution-type systems, a 3-point system calibration error test is conducted in lieu of the analyzer calibration error test, and 2-point system calibration error tests are conducted in lieu of system bias tests.

3.18 System Calibration Mode means introducing the calibration gases into the measurement system at the probe, upstream of the filter and all sample conditioning components.

3.19 Test refers to the series of runs required by the applicable regulation.

4.0 Interferences

Note that interferences may vary among instruments and that instrument-specific interferences must be evaluated through the interference test.

5.0 Safety

What safety measures should I consider when using this method? This method may require you to work with hazardous materials and in hazardous conditions. We encourage you to establish safety procedures before using the method. Among other precautions, you should become familiar with the safety recommendations in the gas analyzer user's manual. Occupational Safety and Health Ad-

ministration (OSHA) regulations concerning cylinder and noxious gases may apply. Nitric oxide and NO₂ are toxic and dangerous gases. Nitric oxide is immediately converted to NO₂ upon reaction with air. Nitrogen dioxide is a highly poisonous and insidious gas. Inflammation of the lungs from exposure may cause only slight pain or pass unnoticed, but the resulting edema several days later may cause death. A concentration of 100 ppm is dangerous for even a short exposure, and 200 ppm may be fatal. Calibration gases must be handled with utmost care and with adequate ventilation. Emission-level exposure to these gases should be avoided.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

The performance criteria in this method will be met or exceeded if you are properly using equipment designed for this application.

6.1 What do I need for the measurement system? You may use any equipment and supplies meeting the following specifications:

(1) Sampling system components that are not evaluated in the system bias or system calibration error test must be glass, Teflon, or stainless steel. Other materials are potentially acceptable, subject to approval by the Administrator.

(2) The interference, calibration error, and system bias criteria must be met.

(3) Sample flow rate must be maintained within 10 percent of the flow rate at which the system response time was measured.

(4) All system components (excluding sample conditioning components, if used) must maintain the sample temperature above the moisture dew point. Ensure minimal contact between any condensate and the sample gas. Section 6.2 provides example equipment specifications for a NO_x measurement system. Figure 7E-1 is a diagram of an example dry-basis measurement system that is likely to meet the method requirements and is provided as guidance. For wet-basis systems, you may use alternative equipment and supplies as needed (some of which are described in Section 6.2), provided that the measurement system meets the applicable performance specifications of this method.

6.2 Measurement System Components

6.2.1 Sample Probe. Glass, stainless steel, or other approved material, of sufficient length to traverse the sample points.

6.2.2 Particulate Filter. An in-stack or out-of-stack filter. The filter must be made of material that is non-reactive to the gas being sampled. The filter media for out-of-stack filters must be included in the system bias test. The particulate filter requirement may be waived in applications where no significant particulate matter is expected (*e.g.*, for emission testing of a combustion turbine firing natural gas).

6.2.3 Sample Line. The sample line from the probe to the conditioning system/sample pump should be made of Teflon or other material that does not absorb or otherwise alter the sample gas. For a dry-basis measurement system (as shown in Figure 7E-1), the temperature of the sample line must be maintained at a sufficiently high level to prevent condensation before the sample conditioning components. For wet-basis measurement systems, the temperature of the sample line must be maintained at a sufficiently high level to prevent condensation before the analyzer.

6.2.4 Conditioning Equipment. For dry basis measurements, a condenser, dryer or other suitable device is required to remove moisture continuously from the sample gas. Any equipment needed to heat the probe or sample line to avoid condensation prior to the sample conditioning component is also required.

For wet basis systems, you must keep the sample above its dew point either by: (1) Heating the sample line and all sample transport components up to the inlet of the analyzer (and, for hot-wet extractive systems, also heating the analyzer) or (2) by diluting the sample prior to analysis using a dilution probe system. The components required to do either of the above are considered to be conditioning equipment.

6.2.5 Sampling Pump. For systems similar to the one shown in Figure 7E-1, a leak-free pump is needed to pull the sample gas through the system at a flow rate sufficient to minimize the response time of the measurement system. The pump may be constructed of any material that is non-reactive to the gas being sampled. For dilution-type measurement systems, an ejector pump (eductor) is used to create a vacuum that draws the sample through a critical orifice at a constant rate.

6.2.6 Calibration Gas Manifold. Prepare a system to allow the introduction of calibration gases either directly to the gas analyzer in direct calibration mode or into the measurement system, at the probe, in system calibration mode, or both, depending upon the type of system used. In system calibration mode, the system should be able to flood the sampling probe and vent excess gas. Alternatively, calibration gases may be introduced at the calibration valve following the probe. Maintain a constant pressure in the gas manifold. For in-stack dilution-type systems, a gas dilution subsystem is required to transport large volumes of purified air to the sample probe and a probe controller is needed to maintain the proper dilution ratio.

6.2.7 Sample Gas Manifold. For the type of system shown in Figure 7E-1, the sample gas manifold diverts a portion of the sample to the analyzer, delivering the remainder to the by-pass discharge vent. The manifold should also be able to introduce calibration gases

directly to the analyzer (except for dilution-type systems). The manifold must be made of material that is non-reactive to the gas sampled or the calibration gas and be configured to safely discharge the bypass gas.

6.2.8 NO_x Analyzer. An instrument that continuously measures NO_x in the gas stream and meets the applicable specifications in section 13.0. An analyzer that operates on the principle of chemiluminescence with an NO₂ to NO converter is one example of an analyzer that has been used successfully in the past. Analyzers operating on other principles may also be used provided the performance criteria in section 13.0 are met.

6.2.8.1 Dual Range Analyzers. For certain applications, a wide range of gas concentrations may be encountered, necessitating the use of two measurement ranges. Dual-range analyzers are readily available for these applications. These analyzers are often equipped with automated range-switching capability, so that when readings exceed the full-scale of the low measurement range, they are recorded on the high range. As an alternative to using a dual-range analyzer, you may use two segments of a single, large measurement scale to serve as the low and high ranges. In all cases, when two ranges are used, you must quality-assure both ranges using the proper sets of calibration gases. You must also meet the interference, calibration error, system bias, and drift checks. However, we caution that when you use two segments of a large measurement scale for dual range purposes, it may be difficult to meet the performance specifications on the low range due to signal-to-noise ratio considerations.

6.2.8.2 Low Concentration Analyzer. When an analyzer is routinely calibrated with a calibration span of 20 ppmv or less, the manufacturer's stability test (MST) is required. See Table 7E-5 for test parameters.

6.2.9 Data Recording. A strip chart recorder, computerized data acquisition system, digital recorder, or data logger for recording measurement data may be used.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

7.1 Calibration Gas. What calibration gases do I need? Your calibration gas must be NO in N₂ and certified (or recertified) within an uncertainty of 2.0 percent in accordance with "EPA Traceability Protocol for Assay and Certification of Gaseous Calibration Standards" September 1997, as amended August 25, 1999, EPA-600/R-97/121. Blended gases meeting the Traceability Protocol are allowed if the additional gas components are shown not to interfere with the analysis. If a zero gas is used for the low-level gas, it must meet the requirements under the definition for "zero air material" in 40 CFR 72.2. The calibration gas must not be used after its expiration date. Except for applications under part 75 of

this chapter, it is acceptable to prepare calibration gas mixtures from EPA Traceability Protocol gases in accordance with Method 205 in appendix M to part 51 of this chapter. For part 75 applications, the use of Method 205 is subject to the approval of the Administrator. The goal and recommendation for selecting calibration gases is to bracket the sample concentrations. The following calibration gas concentrations are required:

7.1.1 High-Level Gas. This concentration is chosen to set the calibration span as defined in Section 3.4.

7.1.2 Mid-Level Gas. 40 to 60 percent of the calibration span.

7.1.3 Low-Level Gas. Less than 20 percent of the calibration span.

7.1.4 Converter Efficiency Gas. *What reagents do I need for the converter efficiency test?* The converter efficiency gas is a manufacturer-certified gas with a concentration sufficient to show NO₂ conversion at the concentrations encountered in the source. A test gas concentration in the 40 to 60 ppm range is suggested, but other concentrations may be more appropriate to specific sources. For the test described in section 8.2.4.1, NO₂ is required. For the alternative converter efficiency tests in section 16.2, NO is required.

7.2 Interference Check. *What reagents do I need for the interference check?* Use the appropriate test gases listed in Table 7E-3 or others not listed that can potentially interfere (as indicated by the test facility type, instrument manufacturer, etc.) to conduct the interference check. These gases should be manufacturer certified but do not have to be prepared by the EPA traceability protocol.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

Emission Test Procedure

Since you are allowed to choose different options to comply with some of the performance criteria, it is your responsibility to identify the specific options you have chosen, to document that the performance criteria for that option have been met, and to identify any deviations from the method.

8.1 What sampling site and sampling points do I select?

8.1.1 Unless otherwise specified in an applicable regulation or by the Administrator, when this method is used to determine compliance with an emission standard, conduct a stratification test as described in section 8.1.2 to determine the sampling traverse points to be used. For performance testing of continuous emission monitoring systems, follow the sampling site selection and traverse point layout procedures described in the appropriate performance specification or applicable regulation (e.g., Performance Specification 2 in appendix B to this part).

8.1.2 Determination of Stratification. Perform a stratification test at each test site to

determine the appropriate number of sample traverse points. If testing for multiple pollutants or diluents at the same site, a stratification test using only one pollutant or diluent satisfies this requirement. A stratification test is not required for small stacks that are less than 4 inches in diameter. To test for stratification, use a probe of appropriate length to measure the NO_x (or pollutant of interest) concentration at 12 traverse points located according to Table 1-1 or Table 1-2 of Method 1. Alternatively, you may measure at three points on a line passing through the centroidal area. Space the three points at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3 percent of the measurement line. Sample for a minimum of twice the system response time (see section 8.2.6) at each traverse point. Calculate the individual point and mean NO_x concentrations. If the concentration at each traverse point differs from the mean concentration for all traverse points by no more than: ±5.0 percent of the mean concentration; or ±0.5 ppm (whichever is less restrictive), the gas stream is considered unstratified, and you may collect samples from a single point that most closely matches the mean. If the 5.0 percent or 0.5 ppm criterion is not met, but the concentration at each traverse point differs from the mean concentration for all traverse points by not more than: ±10.0 percent of the mean concentration; or ±1.0 ppm (whichever is less restrictive), the gas stream is considered to be minimally stratified and you may take samples from three points. Space the three points at 16.7, 50.0, and 83.3 percent of the measurement line. Alternatively, if a 12-point stratification test was performed and the emissions were shown to be minimally stratified (all points within ± 10.0 percent of their mean or within ±1.0 ppm), and if the stack diameter (or equivalent diameter, for a rectangular stack or duct) is greater than 2.4 meters (7.8 ft), then you may use 3-point sampling and locate the three points along the measurement line exhibiting the highest average concentration during the stratification test at 0.4, 1.2 and 2.0 meters from the stack or duct wall. If the gas stream is found to be stratified because the 10.0 percent or 1.0 ppm criterion for a 3-point test is not met, locate 12 traverse points for the test in accordance with Table 1-1 or Table 1-2 of Method 1.

8.2 Initial Measurement System Performance Tests. *What initial performance criteria must my system meet before I begin collecting samples?* Before measuring emissions, perform the following procedures:

- (a) Calibration gas verification,
- (b) Measurement system preparation,
- (c) Calibration error test,
- (d) NO₂ to NO conversion efficiency test, if applicable,
- (e) System bias check,
- (f) System response time test, and
- (g) Interference check

8.2.1 Calibration Gas Verification. How must I verify the concentrations of my calibration gases? Obtain a certificate from the gas manufacturer documenting the quality of the gas. Confirm that the manufacturer certification is complete and current. Ensure that your calibration gas certifications have not expired. This documentation should be available on-site for inspection. To the extent practicable, select a high-level gas concentration that will result in the measured emissions being between 20 and 100 percent of the calibration span.

8.2.2 Measurement System Preparation. How do I prepare my measurement system? Assemble, prepare, and precondition the measurement system according to your standard operating procedure. Adjust the system to achieve the correct sampling rate or dilution ratio (as applicable).

8.2.3 Calibration Error Test. How do I confirm my analyzer calibration is correct? After you have assembled, prepared and calibrated your sampling system and analyzer, you must conduct a 3-point analyzer calibration error test (or a 3-point system calibration error test for dilution systems) before the first run and again after any failed system bias test (or 2-point system calibration error test for dilution systems) or failed drift test. Introduce the low-, mid-, and high-level calibration gases sequentially. For non-dilution-type measurement systems, introduce the gases in direct calibration mode. For dilution-type measurement systems, introduce the gases in system calibration mode.

(1) For non-dilution systems, you may adjust the system to maintain the correct flow rate at the analyzer during the test, but you may not make adjustments for any other purpose. For dilution systems, you must operate the measurement system at the appropriate dilution ratio during all system calibration error checks, and may make only the adjustments necessary to maintain the proper ratio.

(2) Record the analyzer's response to each calibration gas on a form similar to Table 7E-1. For each calibration gas, calculate the analyzer calibration error using Equation 7E-1 in section 12.2 or the system calibration error using Equation 7E-3 in section 12.4 (as applicable). The calibration error specification in section 13.1 must be met for the low-, mid-, and high-level gases. If the calibration error specification is not met, take corrective action and repeat the test until an acceptable 3-point calibration is achieved.

8.2.4 NO₂ to NO Conversion Efficiency Test. Before or after each field test, you must conduct an NO₂ to NO conversion efficiency test if your system converts NO₂ to NO before analyzing for NO_x. You may risk testing multiple facilities before performing this test provided you pass this test at the conclusion of the final facility test. A failed final conversion efficiency test in this case

will invalidate all tests performed subsequent to the test in which the converter efficiency test was passed. Follow the procedures in section 8.2.4.1, or 8.2.4.2. If desired, the converter efficiency factor derived from this test may be used to correct the test results for converter efficiency if the NO₂ fraction in the measured test gas is known. Use Equation 7E-8 in section 12.8 for this correction.

8.2.4.1 Introduce NO₂ converter efficiency gas to the analyzer in direct calibration mode and record the NO_x concentration displayed by the analyzer. Calculate the converter efficiency using Equation 7E-7 in section 12.7. The specification for converter efficiency in section 13.5 must be met. The user is cautioned that state-of-the-art NO₂ calibration gases may have limited shelf lives, and this could affect the ability to pass the 90-percent conversion efficiency requirement.

8.2.4.2 Alternatively, either of the procedures for determining conversion efficiency using NO in section 16.2 may be used.

8.2.5 Initial System Bias and System Calibration Error Checks. Before sampling begins, determine whether the high-level or mid-level calibration gas best approximates the emissions and use it as the upscale gas. Introduce the upscale gas at the probe upstream of all sample conditioning components in system calibration mode. Record the time it takes for the measured concentration to increase to a value that is at least 95 percent or within 0.5 ppm (whichever is less restrictive) of a stable response for both the low-level and upscale gases. Continue to observe the gas concentration reading until it has reached a final, stable value. Record this value on a form similar to Table 7E-2.

(1) Next, introduce the low-level gas in system calibration mode and record the time required for the concentration response to decrease to a value that is within 5.0 percent or 0.5 ppm (whichever is less restrictive) of the certified low-range gas concentration. If the low-level gas is a zero gas, use the procedures described above and observe the change in concentration until the response is 0.5 ppm or 5.0 percent of the upscale gas concentration (whichever is less restrictive).

(2) Continue to observe the low-level gas reading until it has reached a final, stable value and record the result on a form similar to Table 7E-2. Operate the measurement system at the normal sampling rate during all system bias checks. Make only the adjustments necessary to achieve proper calibration gas flow rates at the analyzer.

(3) From these data, calculate the measurement system response time (see section 8.2.6) and then calculate the initial system bias using Equation 7E-2 in section 12.3. For dilution systems, calculate the system calibration error in lieu of system bias using

equation 7E-3 in section 12.4. See section 13.2 for acceptable performance criteria for system bias and system calibration error. If the initial system bias (or system calibration error) specification is not met, take corrective action. Then, you must repeat the applicable calibration error test from section 8.2.3 and the initial system bias (or 2-point system calibration error) check until acceptable results are achieved, after which you may begin sampling.

(NOTE: For dilution-type systems, data from the 3-point system calibration error test described in section 8.2.3 may be used to meet the initial 2-point system calibration error test requirement of this section, if the calibration gases were injected as described in this section, and if response time data were recorded).

8.2.6 Measurement System Response Time. As described in section 8.2.5, you must determine the measurement system response time during the initial system bias (or 2-point system calibration error) check. Observe the times required to achieve 95 percent of a stable response for both the low-level and upscale gases. The longer interval is the response time.

8.2.7 Interference Check. Conduct an interference response test of the gas analyzer prior to its initial use in the field. If you have multiple analyzers of the same make and model, you need only perform this alternative interference check on one analyzer. You may also meet the interference check requirement if the instrument manufacturer performs this or a similar check on an analyzer of the same make and model of the analyzer that you use and provides you with documented results.

(1) You may introduce the appropriate interference test gases (that are potentially encountered during a test; see examples in Table 7E-3) into the analyzer separately or as mixtures. Test the analyzer with the interference gas alone at the highest concentration expected at a test source and again with the interference gas and NO_x at a representative NO_x test concentration. For analyzers measuring NO_x greater than 20 ppm, use a calibration gas with a NO_x concentration of 80 to 100 ppm and set this concentration equal to the calibration span. For analyzers measuring less than 20 ppm NO_x, select an NO concentration for the calibration span that reflects the emission levels at the sources to be tested, and perform the interference check at that level. Measure the total interference response of the analyzer to these gases in ppmv. Record the responses and determine the interference using Table 7E-4. The specification in section 13.4 must be met.

(2) A copy of this data, including the date completed and signed certification, must be available for inspection at the test site and

included with each test report. This interference test is valid for the life of the instrument unless major analytical components (*e.g.*, the detector) are replaced with different model parts. If major components are replaced with different model parts, the interference gas check must be repeated before returning the analyzer to service. If major components are replaced, the interference gas check must be repeated before returning the analyzer to service. The tester must ensure that any specific technology, equipment, or procedures that are intended to remove interference effects are operating properly during testing.

8.3 Dilution-Type Systems—Special Considerations. When a dilution-type measurement system is used, there are three important considerations that must be taken into account to ensure the quality of the emissions data. First, the critical orifice size and dilution ratio must be selected properly so that the sample dew point will be below the sample line and analyzer temperatures. Second, a high-quality, accurate probe controller must be used to maintain the dilution ratio during the test. The probe controller should be capable of monitoring the dilution air pressure, eductor vacuum, and sample flow rates. Third, differences between the molecular weight of calibration gas mixtures and the stack gas molecular weight must be addressed because these can affect the dilution ratio and introduce measurement bias.

8.4 Sample Collection.

(1) Position the probe at the first sampling point. Purge the system for at least two times the response time before recording any data. Then, traverse all required sampling points, sampling at each point for an equal length of time and maintaining the appropriate sample flow rate or dilution ratio (as applicable). You must record at least one valid data point per minute during the test run.

(2) Each time the probe is removed from the stack and replaced, you must recondition the sampling system for at least two times the system response time prior to your next recording. If the average of any run exceeds the calibration span value, that run is invalid.

(3) You may satisfy the multipoint traverse requirement by sampling sequentially using a single-hole probe or a multi-hole probe designed to sample at the prescribed points with a flow within 10 percent of mean flow rate. Notwithstanding, for applications under part 75 of this chapter, the use of multi-hole probes is subject to the approval of the Administrator.

8.5 Post-Run System Bias Check and Drift Assessment.

How do I confirm that each sample I collect is valid? After each run, repeat the system bias check or 2-point system calibration error check (for dilution systems) to validate

the run. Do not make adjustments to the measurement system (other than to maintain the target sampling rate or dilution ratio) between the end of the run and the completion of the post-run system bias or system calibration error check. Note that for all post-run system bias or 2-point system calibration error checks, you may inject the low-level gas first and the upscale gas last, or vice-versa. You may risk sampling for multiple runs before performing the post-run bias or system calibration error check provided you pass this test at the conclusion of the group of runs. A failed final test in this case will invalidate all runs subsequent to the last passed test.

(1) If you do not pass the post-run system bias (or system calibration error) check, then the run is invalid. You must diagnose and fix the problem and pass another calibration error test (Section 8.2.3) and system bias (or 2-point system calibration error) check (Section 8.2.5) before repeating the run. Record the system bias (or system calibration error) results on a form similar to Table 7E-2.

(2) After each run, calculate the low-level and upscale drift, using Equation 7E-4 in section 12.5. If the post-run low- and upscale bias (or 2-point system calibration error) checks are passed, but the low-or upscale drift exceeds the specification in section 13.3, the run data are valid, but a 3-point calibration error test and a system bias (or 2-point system calibration error) check must be performed and passed before any more test runs are done.

(3) For dilution systems, data from a 3-point system calibration error test may be used to met the pre-run 2-point system calibration error requirement for the first run in a test sequence. Also, the post-run bias (or 2-point calibration error) check data may be used as the pre-run data for the next run in

the test sequence at the discretion of the tester.

8.6 Alternative Interference and System Bias Checks (Dynamic Spike Procedure). If I want to use the dynamic spike procedure to validate my data, what procedure should I follow? Except for applications under part 75 of this chapter, you may use the dynamic spiking procedure and requirements provided in section 16.1 during each test as an alternative to the interference check and the pre- and post-run system bias checks. The calibration error test is still required under this option. Use of the dynamic spiking procedure for Part 75 applications is subject to the approval of the Administrator.

8.7 Moisture correction. You must determine the moisture content of the flue gas and correct the measured gas concentrations to a dry basis using Method 4 or other appropriate methods, subject to the approval of the Administrator, when the moisture basis (wet or dry) of the measurements made with this method is different from the moisture basis of either: (1) The applicable emissions limit; or (2) the CEMS being evaluated for relative accuracy. Moisture correction is also required if the applicable limit is in lb/mmBtu and the moisture basis of the Method 7E NO_x analyzer is different from the moisture basis of the Method 3A diluent gas (CO₂ or O₂) analyzer.

9.0 Quality Control

What quality control measures must I take?

The following table is a summary of the mandatory, suggested, and alternative quality assurance and quality control measures and the associated frequency and acceptance criteria. All of the QC data, along with the sample run data, must be documented and included in the test report.

SUMMARY TABLE OF AQ/QC

| Status | Process or element | QA/QC specification | Acceptance criteria | Checking frequency |
|---------|-------------------------|--|---|------------------------|
| S | Identify Data User | | Regulatory Agency or other primary end user of data. | Before designing test. |
| S | Analyzer Design | Analyzer resolution or sensitivity. | <2.0% of full-scale range | Manufacturer design. |
| M | | Interference gas check. | Sum of responses ≤2.5% of calibration span Alternatively, sum of responses: ≤0.5 ppmv for calibration spans of 5 to 10 ppmv. ≤0.2 ppmv for calibration spans <5 ppmv. See Table 7E-3. | |
| M | Calibration Gases | Traceability protocol (G1, G2). | Valid certificate required Uncertainty ≤2.0% of tag value. | |
| M | | High-level gas | Equal to the calibration span | Each test. |
| M | | Mid-level gas | 40 to 60% of calibration span | Each test. |
| M | | Low-level gas | <20% of calibration span | Each test. |
| S | Data Recorder Design. | Data resolution | ≤0.5% of full-scale range | Manufacturer design. |
| S | Sample Extraction ... | Probe material | SS or quartz if stack >500 °F | East test. |
| M | Sample Extraction ... | Probe, filter and sample line temperature. | For dry-basis analyzers, keep sample above the dew point by heating, prior to sample conditioning. | Each run. |

SUMMARY TABLE OF AQ/QC—Continued

| Status | Process or element | QA/QC specification | Acceptance criteria | Checking frequency |
|---------|---|--|---|--|
| S | Sample Extraction ... | Calibration valve material. | For wet-basis analyzers, keep sample above dew point at all times, by heating or dilution. SS | Each test. |
| S | Sample Extraction ... | Sample pump material. | Inert to sample constituents | Each test. |
| S | Sample Extraction ... | Manifolding material | Inert to sample constituents | Each test. |
| S | Moisture Removal | Equipment efficiency | <5% target compound removal | Verified through system bias check. |
| S | Particulate Removal Analyzer & Calibration Gas Performance. | Filter inertness | Pass system bias check | Each bias check. |
| M | | Analyzer calibration error (of 3-point system calibration error for dilution systems). | Within ±2.0 percent of the calibration span of the analyzer for the low-, mid-, and high-level calibration gases. Alternative specification: ≤0.5 ppmv absolute difference. | Before initial run and after a failed system bias test or drift test. |
| M | System Performance | System bias (or pre- and post-run 2-point system calibration error for dilution (Systems). | Within ±5.0% of the analyzer calibration span for low-sacle and upscale calibration gases. Alternative specification: ≤0.5 ppmv absolute difference. | Before and after each run. |
| M | System Performance | System response time. | Determines minimum sampling time per point. | During initial sampling system bias test. |
| M | System Performance | Drift | ≤3.0% of calibration span for low-level and mid- or high-level gases. Alternative specification: ≤0.5 ppmv absolute difference. | After each test run. |
| M | System Performance | NO ₂ -NO conversion efficiency. | ≥90% of certified test gas concentration ... | Before or after each test. |
| M | System Performance | Purge time | ≥2 times system response time | Before starting the first run and when probe is removed from and re-inserted into the stack. |
| M | System Performance | Minimum sample time at each point. | Two times the system response time | Each sample point. |
| M | System Performance | Stable sample flow rate (surrogate for maintaining system response time). | Within 10% of flow rate established during system response time check. | Each run. |
| M | Sample Point Selection. | Stratification test | All points within: ±5% of mean for 1-point sampling. ±10% of mean for 3-point. Alternatively, all points within: ±0.5 ppm of mean for 1-point sampling. ±1.0 ppm of mean for 3-point sampling. | Prior to first run. |
| A | Multiple sample points simultaneously. | No. of openings in probe. | Multi-hole probe with verifiable constant flow through all holes within 10% of mean flow rate (requires Administrative approval for Part 75). | Each run. |
| M | Data Recording | Frequency | ≤1 minute average | During run. |
| S | Data Parameters | Sample concentration range. | All 1-minute averages within calibration span. | Each run. |
| M | Date Parameters | Average concentration for the run. | Run average ≤calibration span | Each run. |

S = Suggest.
M = Mandatory.
A = Alternative.
Agency.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

What measurement system calibrations are required?

(1) The initial 3-point calibration error test as described in section 8.2.3 and the system bias (or system calibration error) checks described in section 8.2.5 are required and must meet the specifications in section 13 before you start the test. Make all necessary adjustments to calibrate the gas analyzer and data recorder. Then, after the test commences, the system bias or system calibration error checks described in section 8.5 are required before and after each run. Your analyzer must be calibrated for all species of NO_x that it detects. Analyzers that measure NO and NO₂ separately without using a converter must be calibrated with both NO and NO₂.

(2) You must include a copy of the manufacturer's certification of the calibration gases used in the testing as part of the test report. This certification must include the 13 documentation requirements in the EPA Traceability Protocol For Assay and Certification of Gaseous Calibration Standards, September 1997, as amended August 25, 1999. When Method 205 is used to produce diluted calibration gases, you must document that the specifications for the gas dilution system are met for the test. You must also include the date of the most recent dilution system calibration against flow standards and the name of the person or manufacturer who carried out the calibration in the test report.

11.0 Analytical Procedures

Because sample collection and analysis are performed together (see section 8), additional discussion of the analytical procedure is not necessary.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

You must follow the procedures for calculations and data analysis listed in this section.

12.1 *Nomenclature.* The terms used in the equations are defined as follows:

ACE = Analyzer calibration error, percent of calibration span.
 B_{WS} = Moisture content of sample gas as measured by Method 4 or other approved method, percent/100.
 C_{AVg} = Average unadjusted gas concentration indicated by data recorder for the test run, ppmv.
 C_D = Pollutant concentration adjusted to dry conditions, ppmv.
 C_{Dir} = Measured concentration of a calibration gas (low, mid, or high) when introduced in direct calibration mode, ppmv.
 C_{Gas} = Average effluent gas concentration adjusted for bias, ppmv.
 C_M = Average of initial and final system calibration bias (or 2-point system calibration

error) check responses for the upscale calibration gas, ppmv.

C_{MA} = Actual concentration of the upscale calibration gas, ppmv.

C_{Native} = NO_x concentration in the stack gas as calculated in section 12.6, ppmv.

C_O = Average of the initial and final system calibration bias (or 2-point system calibration error) check responses from the low-level (or zero) calibration gas, ppmv.

C_{OA} = Actual concentration of the low-level calibration gas, ppmv.

C_S = Measured concentration of a calibration gas (low, mid, or high) when introduced in system calibration mode, ppmv.

C_{SS} = Concentration of NO_x measured in the spiked sample, ppmv.

C_{Spike} = Concentration of NO_x in the undiluted spike gas, ppmv.

C_{Calc} = Calculated concentration of NO_x in the spike gas diluted in the sample, ppmv.

C_V = Manufacturer certified concentration of a calibration gas (low, mid, or high), ppmv.

C_W = Pollutant concentration measured under moist sample conditions, wet basis, ppmv.

CS = Calibration span, ppmv.

D = Drift assessment, percent of calibration span.

DF = Dilution system dilution factor or spike gas dilution factor, dimensionless.

Eff_{NO2} = NO₂ to NO converter efficiency, percent.

NO_{XCorr} = The NO_x concentration corrected for the converter efficiency, ppmv.

NO_{XFinal} = The final NO_x concentration observed during the converter efficiency test in section 16.2.2, ppmv.

NO_{XPeak} = The highest NO_x concentration observed during the converter efficiency test in section 16.2.2, ppmv.

Q_{Spike} = Flow rate of spike gas introduced in system calibration mode, L/min.

Q_{Total} = Total sample flow rate during the spike test, L/min.

R = Spike recovery, percent.

SB = System bias, percent of calibration span.

SB_i = Pre-run system bias, percent of calibration span.

SB_{final} = Post-run system bias, percent of calibration span.

SCE = System calibration error, percent of calibration span.

SCE_i = Pre-run system calibration error, percent of calibration span.

SCE_{Final} = Post-run system calibration error, percent of calibration span.

12.2 *Analyzer Calibration Error.* For non-dilution systems, use Equation 7E-1 to calculate the analyzer calibration error for the low-, mid-, and high-level calibration gases.

$$ACE = \frac{C_{Dir} - C_v}{CS} \times 100 \quad \text{Eq. 7E-1}$$

12.3 *System Bias.* For non-dilution systems, use Equation 7E-2 to calculate the system bias separately for the low-level and upscale calibration gases.

$$SB = \frac{C_s - C_{Dir}}{CS} \times 100 \quad \text{Eq. 7E-2}$$

$$SCE = \frac{(C_s DF) - C_v}{CS} \times 100 \quad \text{Eq. 7E-3}$$

12.5 *Drift Assessment.* Use Equation 7E-4 to separately calculate the low-level and upscale drift over each test run. For dilution systems, replace “SB_{final}” and “SB_i” with “SCE_{final}” and “SCE_i”, respectively, to calculate and evaluate drift.

$$D = |SB_{final} - SB_i| \quad \text{Eq. 7E-4}$$

12.4 *System Calibration Error.* Use Equation 7E-3 to calculate the system calibration error for dilution systems. Equation 7E-3 applies to both the initial 3-point system calibration error test and the subsequent 2-point calibration error checks between test runs. In this equation, the term “C_v” refers to the diluted calibration gas concentration measured by the analyzer.

12.6 *Effluent Gas Concentration.* For each test run, calculate C_{avg}, the arithmetic average of all valid NO_x concentration values (e.g., 1-minute averages). Then adjust the value of C_{avg} for bias using Equation 7E-5a if you use a non-zero gas as your low-level calibration gas, or Equation 7E-5b if you use a zero gas as your low-level calibration gas.

$$C_{Gas} = (C_{Avg} - C_M) \frac{C_{MA} - C_{OA}}{C_M - C_O} + C_{MA} \quad \text{Eq. 7E-5a}$$

$$C_{Gas} = (C_{Avg} - C_O) \frac{C_{MA}}{C_M - C_O} \quad \text{Eq. 7E-5b}$$

12.7 *NO₂—NO Conversion Efficiency.* If the NO_x converter efficiency test described in section 8.2.4.1 is performed, calculate the efficiency using Equation 7E-7.

$$Eff_{NO_2} = \frac{C_{Dir}}{C_v} \times 100 \quad \text{Eq. 7E-7}$$

12.8 *NO₂—NO Conversion Efficiency Correction.* If desired, calculate the total NO_x concentration with a correction for converter efficiency using Equation 7E-8.

$$NO_{x\text{Corr}} = NO + \left(\frac{(NO_x - NO)}{Eff_{NO_2}} \times 100 \right) \quad \text{Eq. 7E-8}$$

12.9 *Alternative NO₂ Converter Efficiency.* If the alternative procedure of section 16.2.2 is used, determine the NO_x concentration de-

crease from NO_{xPeak} after the minimum 30-minute test interval using Equation 7E-9.

This decrease from NO_{XPeak} must meet the requirement in section 13.5 for the converter to be acceptable.

$$\% \text{ Decrease} = \frac{NO_{XPeak} - NO_{XFinal}}{NO_{XPeak}} \times 100 \quad \text{Eq. 7E-9}$$

12.10 Moisture Correction. Use Equation 7E-10 if your measurements need to be corrected to a dry basis.

$$C_D = \frac{C_W}{1 - B_{WS}} \quad \text{Eq. 7E-10}$$

12.11 Calculated Spike Gas Concentration and Spike Recovery for the Example Alternative Dy-

amic Spiking Procedure in section 16.1.3. Use Equation 7E-11 to determine the calculated spike gas concentration. Use Equation 7E-12 to calculate the spike recovery.

$$C_{Calc} = \frac{(C_{Spike})(Q_{Spike})}{Q_{Total}} \quad \text{Eq. 7E-11}$$

$$R = \frac{DF(C_{ss} - C_{native}) + C_{native}}{C_{Spike}} \times 100 \quad \text{Eq. 7E-12}$$

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Calibration Error. This specification is applicable to both the analyzer calibration error and the 3-point system calibration error tests described in section 8.2.3. At each calibration gas level (low, mid, and high) the calibration error must either be within ± 2.0 percent of the calibration span. Alternatively, the results are acceptable if $|C_{dir} - C_v|$ or $|C_s - C_v|$ (as applicable) is ≤ 0.5 ppmv.

13.2 System Bias. This specification is applicable to both the system bias and 2-point system calibration error tests described in section 8.2.5 and 8.5. The pre- and post-run system bias (or system calibration error) must be within ± 5.0 percent of the calibration span for the low-level and upscale calibration gases. Alternatively, the results are acceptable if $|C_s - C_{dir}|$ is ≤ 0.5 ppmv or if $|C_s - C_v|$ is ≤ 0.5 ppmv (as applicable).

13.3 Drift. For each run, the low-level and upscale drift must be less than or equal to 3.0 percent of the calibration span. The drift is also acceptable if the pre- and post-run bias (or the pre- and post-run system calibration error) responses do not differ by more than 0.5 ppmv at each gas concentration (i.e. $|C_{s, post-run} - C_{s, pre-run}| \leq 0.5$ ppmv).

13.4 Interference Check. The total interference response (i.e., the sum of the interference responses of all tested gaseous components) must not be greater than 2.50 percent of the calibration span for the analyzer tested. In summing the interferences, use the larger of the absolute values obtained for the

interferent tested with and without the pollutant present. The results are also acceptable if the sum of the responses does not exceed 0.5 ppmv for a calibration span of 5 to 10 ppmv, or 0.2 ppmv for a calibration span < 5 ppmv.

13.5 NO_2 to NO Conversion Efficiency Test (as applicable). The NO_2 to NO conversion efficiency, calculated according to Equation 7E-7, must be greater than or equal to 90 percent. The alternative conversion efficiency check, described in section 16.2.2 and calculated according to Equation 7E-9, must not result in a decrease from NO_{XPeak} by more than 2.0 percent.

13.6 Alternative Dynamic Spike Procedure. Recoveries of both pre-test spikes and post-test spikes must be within 100 ± 10 percent. If the absolute difference between the calculated spike value and measured spike value is equal to or less than 0.20 ppmv, then the requirements of the ADSC are met.

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 Alternative Procedures

16.1 Dynamic Spike Procedure. Except for applications under part 75 of this chapter, you may use a dynamic spiking procedure to validate your test data for a specific test matrix in place of the interference check and pre- and post-run system bias checks. For part 75 applications, use of this procedure is subject to the approval of the Administrator.

Best results are obtained for this procedure when source emissions are steady and not varying. Fluctuating emissions may render this alternative procedure difficult to pass. To use this alternative, you must meet the following requirements.

16.1.1 Procedure Documentation. You must detail the procedure you followed in the test report, including how the spike was measured, added, verified during the run, and calculated after the test.

16.1.2 Spiking Procedure Requirements. The spikes must be prepared from EPA Traceability Protocol gases. Your procedure must be designed to spike field samples at two target levels both before and after the test. Your target spike levels should bracket the average sample NO_x concentrations. The higher target concentration must be less than the calibration span. You must collect at least 5 data points for each target concentration. The spiking procedure must be performed before the first run and repeated after the last run of the test program.

16.1.3 Example Spiking Procedure. Determine the NO concentration needed to generate concentrations that are 50 and 150 percent of the anticipated NO_x concentration in the stack at the total sampling flow rate while keeping the spike flow rate at or below 10 percent of this total. Use a mass flow meter (accurate within 2.0 percent) to generate these NO spike gas concentrations at a constant flow rate. Use Equation 7E-11 in section 12.11 to determine the calculated spike concentration in the collected sample.

(1) Prepare the measurement system and conduct the analyzer calibration error test as described in sections 8.2.2 and 8.2.3. Following the sampling procedures in section 8.1, determine the stack NO_x concentration and use this concentration as the average stack concentration (C_{avg}) for the first spike level, or if desired, for both pre-test spike levels. Introduce the first level spike gas into the system in system calibration mode and begin sample collection. Wait for at least two times the system response time before measuring the spiked sample concentration. Then record at least five successive 1-minute averages of the spiked sample gas. Monitor the spike gas flow rate and maintain at the determined addition rate. Average the five 1-minute averages and determine the spike recovery using Equation 7E-12. Repeat this procedure for the other pre-test spike level. The recovery at each level must be within the limits in section 13.6 before proceeding with the test.

(2) Conduct the number of runs required for the test. Then repeat the above procedure for the post-test spike evaluation. The last run of the test may serve as the average stack concentration for the post-test spike test

calculations. The results of the post-test spikes must meet the limits in section 13.6.

16.2 Alternative NO₂ to NO Conversion Efficiency Procedures. You may use either of the following procedures to determine converter efficiency in place of the procedure in section 8.2.4.1.

16.2.1 The procedure for determining conversion efficiency using NO in 40 CFR 86.123-78.

16.2.2 Bag Procedure. Perform the analyzer calibration error test to document the calibration (both NO and NO_x modes, as applicable). Fill a Tedlar or equivalent bag approximately half full with either ambient air, pure oxygen, or an oxygen standard gas with at least 19.5 percent by volume oxygen content. Fill the remainder of the bag with mid-to high-level NO in N₂ (or other appropriate concentration) calibration gas. (Note that the concentration of the NO standard should be sufficiently high enough for the diluted concentration to be easily and accurately measured on the scale used. The size of the bag should be large enough to accommodate the procedure and time required. Verify through the manufacturer that the Tedlar alternative is suitable for NO and make this verified information available for inspection.)

(1) Immediately attach the bag to the inlet of the NO_x analyzer (or external converter if used). In the case of a dilution-system, introduce the gas at a point upstream of the dilution assembly. Measure the NO_x concentration for a period of 30 minutes. If the NO_x concentration drops more than 2 percent absolute from the peak value observed, then the NO₂ converter has failed to meet the criteria of this test. Take corrective action. The highest NO_x value observed is considered to be NO_{xPeak}. The final NO_x value observed is considered to be NO_{xFinal}.

(2) [Reserved]

16.3 Manufacturer's Stability Test. A manufacturer's stability test is required for all analyzers that routinely measure emissions below 20 ppmv and is optional but recommended for other analyzers. This test evaluates each analyzer model by subjecting it to the tests listed in Table 7E-5 following procedures similar to those in 40 CFR 53.23 for thermal stability and insensitivity to supply voltage variations. If the analyzer will be used under temperature conditions that are outside the test conditions in Table B-4 of Part 53.23, alternative test temperatures that better reflect the analyzer field environment should be used. Alternative procedures or documentation that establish the analyzer's stability over the appropriate line voltages and temperatures are acceptable.

17.0 References

Standards'' September 1997 as amended, ERA-600/R-97/121.

1. "ERA Traceability Protocol for Assay and Certification of Gaseous Calibration

18.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

Figure 7E-1. Measurement System

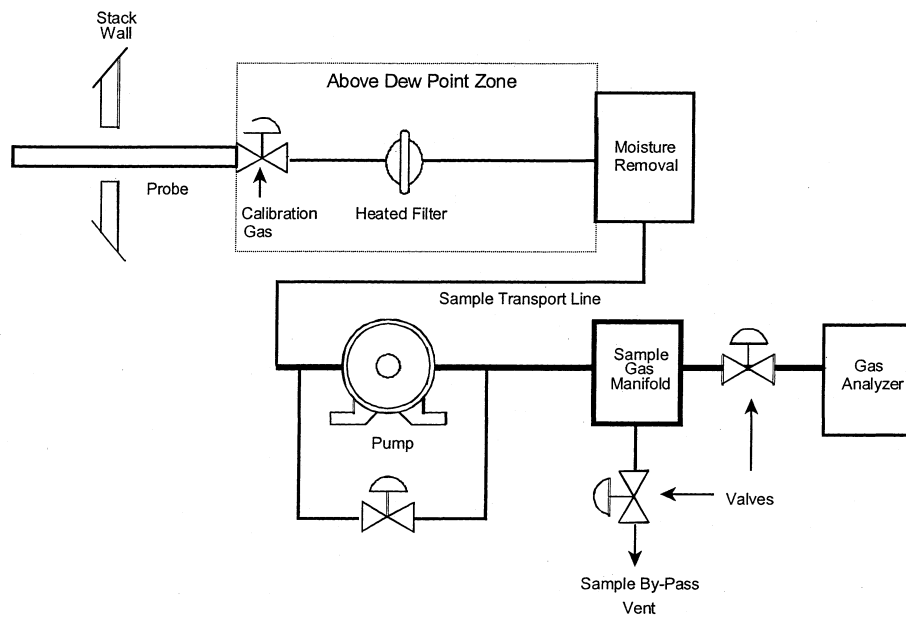


Figure 7E-2. Testing Flow Chart

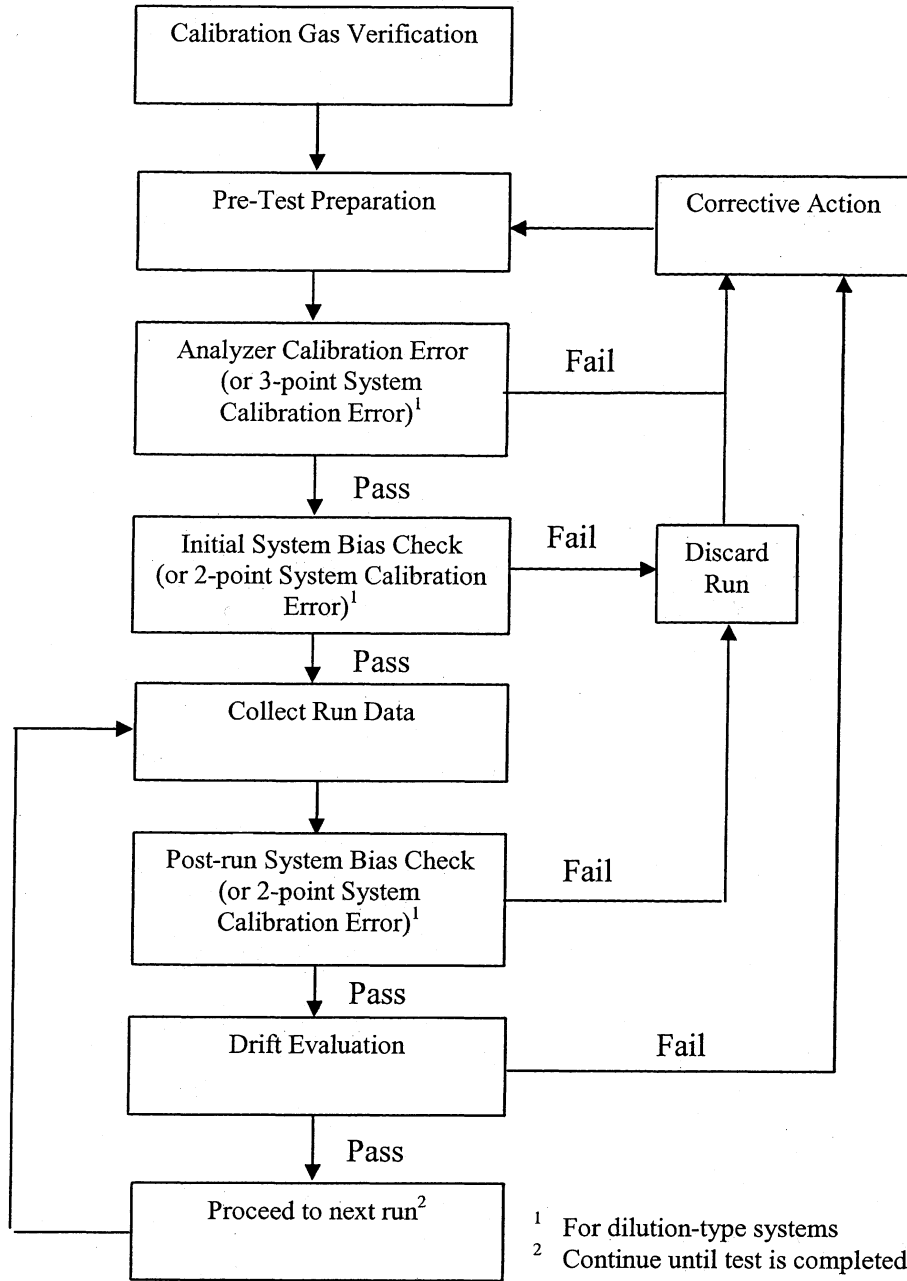


Table 7E-1 - Analyzer (or System) Calibration Error Data

| | | | | |
|---|---|--|---|--|
| Source Identification: _____ Test personnel: _____ Date: _____ Time: _____ | | Analyzer ¹ or System ² calibration error data for sampling runs: _____ Analyzer Model No. _____ Serial No. _____ Calibration Span (CS): _____ | | |
| | Manufacturer Certified Cylinder Value (indicate units) A | Analyzer calibration response (indicate units) B | Absolute difference (indicate units) A-B | Calibration Error (percent of calibration span) $\frac{A-B}{CS} \times 100$ |
| Low-level (or zero) calibration gas | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mid-level calibration gas ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| High-level calibration gas ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... | ..... |

¹ Refers to data from the analyzer calibration error test of a non-dilution system.
² Refers to data from a 3-point system calibration error test of a dilution system.

Table 7E-2 - System Bias (or System Calibration Error) and Drift Data

Source Identification: _____ Run Number: _____
 Test personnel: _____ Calibration Span: _____
 Date: _____ Response Time: _____
 Analyzer Model No. _____ Serial No. _____

| Calibration Gas Level | Initial values | | | Final values | | Drift (% of calibration span) |
|---|--|----------------------------------|--|----------------------------------|--|-------------------------------|
| | Certified Calibration gas value (indicate units) | System Response (indicate units) | System Bias ¹ or Calibration Error ² (% of calibration span) | System response (indicate units) | System Bias ¹ or Calibration Error ² (% of calibration span) | |
| Low-level gas | | | | | | |
| Upscale (high- or mid-) level gas | | | | | | |

¹ Refers to the pre- and post-run system bias checks of a non-dilution system.
² Refers to the pre- and post-run system calibration error checks of a dilution system.

TABLE 7E-3—EXAMPLE INTERFERENCE CHECK GAS CONCENTRATIONS

| Potential interferent gas ¹ | Concentrations ² sample conditioning type | |
|---|---|-----------|
| | Hot wet | Dried |
| CO ₂ | 5 and 15% | 5 and 15% |
| H ₂ O | 25% | 1% |
| NO | 15 ppmv | 15 ppmv |
| NO ₂ | 15 ppmv | 15 ppmv |
| N ₂ O | 10 ppmv | 10 ppmv |
| CO | 50 ppmv | 50 ppmv |
| NH ₃ | 10 ppmv | 10 ppmv |
| CH ₄ | 50 ppmv | 50 ppmv |
| SO ₂ | 20 ppmv | 20 ppmv |
| H ₂ | 50 ppmv | 50 ppmv |
| HCl | 10 ppmv | 10 ppmv |

¹Any applicable gas may be eliminated or tested at a reduced level if the manufacturer has provided reliable means for limiting or scrubbing that gas to a specified level.

²As practicable, gas concentrations should be the highest expected at test sites.

TABLE 7E-4—INTERFERENCE RESPONSE

Date of Test: _____

Analyzer Type: _____

Model No.: _____

Serial No: _____

Calibration Span: _____

| Test gas type | Concentration (ppm) | Analyzer response |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----------------------|
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| Sum of Responses | | |
| % of Calibration Span | | |

TABLE 7E-5—MANUFACTURER STABILITY TEST

| Test description | Acceptance criteria (note 1) |
|---|--|
| Thermal Stability | Temperature range when drift does not exceed 3.0% of analyzer range over a 12-hour run when measured with NO _x present @ 80% of calibration span. |
| Fault Conditions | Identify conditions which, when they occur, result in performance which is not in compliance with the Manufacturer's Stability Test criteria. These are to be indicated visually or electrically to alert the operator of the problem. |
| Insensitivity to Supply Voltage Variations. | ±10.0% (or manufacturer's alternative) variation from nominal voltage must produce a drift of ≤2.0% of calibration span for either zero or concentration ≥80% NO _x present. |
| Analyzer Calibration Error. | For a low-, medium-, and high-calibration gas, the difference between the manufacturer certified value and the analyzer response in direct calibration mode, no more than 2.0% of calibration span. |

Note 1: If the instrument is to be used as a Low Range analyzer, all tests must be performed at a calibration span of 20 ppm or less.

METHOD 8—DETERMINATION OF SULFURIC ACID AND SULFUR DIOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from

other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 2, Method 3, Method 5, and Method 6.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|---|----------------------------|---|
| Sulfuric acid, including: Sulfuric acid (H ₂ SO ₄) mist, Sulfur trioxide (SO ₃). | 7664-93-9, 7449-11-9 | 0.05 mg/m ³ (0.03 × 10 ⁻⁷ lb/ft ³). |
| Sulfur dioxide (SO ₂) | 7449-09-5 | 1.2 mg/m ³ (3 × 10 ⁻⁹ lb/ft ³). |

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of H₂SO₄ (including H₂SO₄ mist and SO₃) and gaseous SO₂ emissions from stationary sources.

NOTE: Filterable particulate matter may be determined along with H₂SO₄ and SO₂

(subject to the approval of the Administrator) by inserting a heated glass fiber filter between the probe and isopropanol impinger (see section 6.1.1 of Method 6). If this option is chosen, particulate analysis is gravimetric only; sulfuric acid is not determined separately.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

A gas sample is extracted isokinetically from the stack. The H₂SO₄ and the SO₂ are separated, and both fractions are measured separately by the barium-thorin titration method.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Possible interfering agents of this method are fluorides, free ammonia, and dimethyl aniline. If any of these interfering agents is present (this can be determined by knowledge of the process), alternative methods, subject to the approval of the Administrator, are required.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method.

5.2 Corrosive reagents. Same as Method 6, section 5.2.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection. Same as Method 5, section 6.1, with the following additions and exceptions:

6.1.1 Sampling Train. A schematic of the sampling train used in this method is shown in Figure 8-1; it is similar to the Method 5 sampling train, except that the filter position is different, and the filter holder does not have to be heated. See Method 5, section 6.1.1, for details and guidelines on operation and maintenance.

6.1.1.1 Probe Liner. Borosilicate or quartz glass, with a heating system to prevent visible condensation during sampling. Do not use metal probe liners.

6.1.1.2 Filter Holder. Borosilicate glass, with a glass frit filter support and a silicone rubber gasket. Other gasket materials (*e.g.*, Teflon or Viton) may be used, subject to the approval of the Administrator. The holder design shall provide a positive seal against leakage from the outside or around the filter. The filter holder shall be placed between the first and second impingers. Do not heat the filter holder.

6.1.1.3 Impingers. Four, of the Greenburg-Smith design, as shown in Figure 8-1. The first and third impingers must have standard tips. The second and fourth impingers must

be modified by replacing the insert with an approximately 13-mm (½-in.) ID glass tube, having an unstricted tip located 13 mm (½ in.) from the bottom of the impinger. Similar collection systems, subject to the approval of the Administrator, may be used.

6.1.1.4 Temperature Sensor. Thermometer, or equivalent, to measure the temperature of the gas leaving the impinger train to within 1 °C (2 °F).

6.2 Sample Recovery. The following items are required for sample recovery:

6.2.1 Wash Bottles. Two polyethylene or glass bottles, 500-ml.

6.2.2 Graduated Cylinders. Two graduated cylinders (volumetric flasks may be used), 250-ml, 1-liter.

6.2.3 Storage Bottles. Leak-free polyethylene bottles, 1-liter size (two for each sampling run).

6.2.4 Trip Balance. 500-g capacity, to measure to ±0.5 g (necessary only if a moisture content analysis is to be done).

6.3 Analysis. The following items are required for sample analysis:

6.3.1 Pipettes. Volumetric 10-ml, 100-ml.

6.3.2 Burette. 50-ml.

6.3.3 Erlenmeyer Flask. 250-ml (one for each sample, blank, and standard).

6.3.4 Graduated Cylinder. 100-ml.

6.3.5 Dropping Bottle. To add indicator solution, 125-ml size.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

NOTE: Unless otherwise indicated, all reagents are to conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available. Otherwise, use the best available grade.

7.1 Sample Collection. The following reagents are required for sample collection:

7.1.1 Filters and Silica Gel. Same as in Method 5, sections 7.1.1 and 7.1.2, respectively.

7.1.2 Water. Same as in Method 6, section 7.1.1.

7.1.3 Isopropanol, 80 Percent by Volume. Mix 800 ml of isopropanol with 200 ml of water.

NOTE: Check for peroxide impurities using the procedure outlined in Method 6, section 7.1.2.1.

7.1.4 Hydrogen Peroxide (H₂O₂), 3 Percent by Volume. Dilute 100 ml of 30 percent H₂O₂ to 1 liter with water. Prepare fresh daily.

7.1.5 Crushed Ice.

7.2 Sample Recovery. The reagents and standards required for sample recovery are:

7.2.1 Water. Same as in section 7.1.2.

7.2.2 Isopropanol, 80 Percent. Same as in section 7.1.3.

7.3 Sample Analysis. Same as Method 6, section 7.3.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

8.1 Pretest Preparation. Same as Method 5, section 8.1, except that filters should be inspected but need not be desiccated, weighed, or identified. If the effluent gas can be considered dry (i.e., moisture-free), the silica gel need not be weighed.

8.2 Preliminary Determinations. Same as Method 5, section 8.2.

8.3 Preparation of Sampling Train. Same as Method 5, section 8.3, with the following exceptions:

8.3.1 Use Figure 8-1 instead of Figure 5-1.

8.3.2 Replace the second sentence of Method 5, section 8.3.1 with: Place 100 ml of 80 percent isopropanol in the first impinger, 100 ml of 3 percent H₂O₂ in both the second and third impingers; retain a portion of each reagent for use as a blank solution. Place about 200 g of silica gel in the fourth impinger.

8.3.3 Ignore any other statements in section 8.3 of Method 5 that are obviously not applicable to the performance of Method 8.

NOTE: If moisture content is to be determined by impinger analysis, weigh each of the first three impingers (plus absorbing solution) to the nearest 0.5 g, and record these weights. Weigh also the silica gel (or silica gel plus container) to the nearest 0.5 g, and record.)

8.4 Metering System Leak-Check Procedure. Same as Method 5, section 8.4.1.

8.5 Pretest Leak-Check Procedure. Follow the basic procedure in Method 5, section 8.4.2, noting that the probe heater shall be adjusted to the minimum temperature required to prevent condensation, and also that verbiage such as “* * * plugging the inlet to the filter holder * * *” found in section 8.4.2.2 of Method 5 shall be replaced by “* * * plugging the inlet to the first impinger * * *”. The pretest leak-check is recommended, but is not required.

8.6 Sampling Train Operation. Follow the basic procedures in Method 5, section 8.5, in conjunction with the following special instructions:

8.6.1 Record the data on a sheet similar to that shown in Figure 8-2 (alternatively, Figure 5-2 in Method 5 may be used). The sampling rate shall not exceed 0.030 m³/min (1.0 cfm) during the run. Periodically during the test, observe the connecting line between the probe and first impinger for signs of condensation. If condensation does occur, adjust the probe heater setting upward to the minimum temperature required to prevent condensation. If component changes become necessary during a run, a leak-check shall be performed immediately before each change, according to the procedure outlined in section 8.4.3 of Method 5 (with appropriate modifications, as mentioned in section 8.5 of this method); record all leak rates. If the leakage rate(s) exceeds the specified rate,

the tester shall either void the run or plan to correct the sample volume as outlined in section 12.3 of Method 5. Leak-checks immediately after component changes are recommended, but not required. If these leak-checks are performed, the procedure in section 8.4.2 of Method 5 (with appropriate modifications) shall be used.

8.6.2 After turning off the pump and recording the final readings at the conclusion of each run, remove the probe from the stack. Conduct a post-test (mandatory) leak-check as outlined in section 8.4.4 of Method 5 (with appropriate modifications), and record the leak rate. If the post-test leakage rate exceeds the specified acceptable rate, either correct the sample volume, as outlined in section 12.3 of Method 5, or void the run.

8.6.3 Drain the ice bath and, with the probe disconnected, purge the remaining part of the train by drawing clean ambient air through the system for 15 minutes at the average flow rate used for sampling.

NOTE: Clean ambient air can be provided by passing air through a charcoal filter. Alternatively, ambient air (without cleaning) may be used.

8.7 Calculation of Percent Isokinetic. Same as Method 5, section 8.6.

8.8 Sample Recovery. Proper cleanup procedure begins as soon as the probe is removed from the stack at the end of the sampling period. Allow the probe to cool. Treat the samples as follows:

8.8.1 Container No. 1.

8.8.1.1 If a moisture content analysis is to be performed, clean and weigh the first impinger (plus contents) to the nearest 0.5 g, and record this weight.

8.8.1.2 Transfer the contents of the first impinger to a 250-ml graduated cylinder. Rinse the probe, first impinger, all connecting glassware before the filter, and the front half of the filter holder with 80 percent isopropanol, and transfer the cylinder contents to the storage container. Rinse the cylinder with 25 ml of 80 percent isopropanol, and transfer the rinse to the storage container. Add the filter to the solution in the storage container and mix. Seal the container to protect the solution against evaporation. Mark the level of liquid on the container, and identify the sample container.

8.8.2 Container No. 2.

8.8.2.1 If a moisture content analysis is to be performed, clean and weigh the second and third impingers (plus contents) to the nearest 0.5 g, and record the weights. Also, weigh the spent silica gel (or silica gel plus impinger) to the nearest 0.5 g, and record the weight.

8.8.2.2 Transfer the solutions from the second and third impingers to a 1-liter graduated cylinder. Rinse all connecting glassware (including back half of filter holder) between the filter and silica gel impinger with water, and add this rinse water to the cylinder. Dilute the contents of the cylinder to 950 ml with water. Transfer the solution to a storage container. Rinse the cylinder with 50

ml of water, and transfer the rinse to the storage container. Mark the level of liquid on the container. Seal and identify the sample container.

9.0 Quality Control

9.1 Miscellaneous Quality Control Measures.

| Section | Quality control measure | Effect |
|----------------|--|--|
| 7.1.3 | Isopropanol check | Ensure acceptable level of peroxide impurities in isopropanol. |
| 8.4, 8.5, 10.1 | Sampling equipment leak-check and calibration. | Ensure accurate measurement of stack gas flow rate, sample volume. |
| 10.2 | Barium standard solution standardization | Ensure normality determination. |
| 11.2 | Replicate titrations | Ensure precision of titration determinations. |

9.2 Volume Metering System Checks. Same as Method 5, section 9.2.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Sampling Equipment. Same as Method 5, section 10.0.

10.2 Barium Standard Solution. Same as Method 6, section 10.5.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1. Sample Loss. Same as Method 6, section 11.1.

11.2. Sample Analysis.

11.2.1 Container No. 1. Shake the container holding the isopropanol solution and the filter. If the filter breaks up, allow the fragments to settle for a few minutes before removing a sample aliquot. Pipette a 100-ml aliquot of this solution into a 250-ml Erlenmeyer flask, add 2 to 4 drops of thorin indicator, and titrate to a pink endpoint using 0.0100 N barium standard solution. Repeat the titration with a second aliquot of sample, and average the titration values. Replicate titrations must agree within 1 percent or 0.2 ml, whichever is greater.

11.2.2 Container No. 2. Thoroughly mix the solution in the container holding the contents of the second and third impingers. Pipette a 10-ml aliquot of sample into a 250-ml Erlenmeyer flask. Add 40 ml of isopropanol, 2 to 4 drops of thorin indicator, and titrate to a pink endpoint using 0.0100 N barium standard solution. Repeat the titration with a second aliquot of sample, and average the titration values. Replicate titrations must agree within 1 percent or 0.2 ml, whichever is greater.

11.2.3 Blanks. Prepare blanks by adding 2 to 4 drops of thorin indicator to 100 ml of 80 percent isopropanol. Titrate the blanks in the same manner as the samples.

12.0 Data Analysis and Calculations

Carry out calculations retaining at least one extra significant figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures after final calculation.

12.1 Nomenclature. Same as Method 5, section 12.1, with the following additions and exceptions:

C_{H₂SO₄} = Sulfuric acid (including SO₃) concentration, g/dscm (lb/dscf).

C_{SO₂} = Sulfur dioxide concentration, g/dscm (lb/dscf).

N = Normality of barium perchlorate titrant, meq/ml.

V_a = Volume of sample aliquot titrated, 100 ml for H₂SO₄ and 10 ml for SO₂.

V_{soth} = Total volume of solution in which the sample is contained, 1000 ml for the SO₂ sample and 250 ml for the H₂SO₄ sample.

V_i = Volume of barium standard solution titrant used for the sample, ml.

V_{tb} = Volume of barium standard solution titrant used for the blank, ml.

12.2 Average Dry Gas Meter Temperature and Average Orifice Pressure Drop. See data sheet (Figure 8-2).

12.3 Dry Gas Volume. Same as Method 5, section 12.3.

12.4 Volume of Water Vapor Condensed and Moisture Content. Calculate the volume of water vapor using Equation 5-2 of Method 5; the weight of water collected in the impingers and silica gel can be converted directly to milliliters (the specific gravity of water is 1 g/ml). Calculate the moisture content of the stack gas (B_{ws}) using Equation 5-3 of Method 5. The note in section 12.5 of Method 5 also applies to this method. Note that if the effluent gas stream can be considered dry, the volume of water vapor and moisture content need not be calculated.

12.5 Sulfuric Acid Mist (Including SO₃) Concentration.

$$C_{\text{H}_2\text{SO}_4} = K_3 \left[N (V_t - V_{\text{tb}}) (V_{\text{soln}} / V_a) \right] / V_{\text{m(std)}} \quad \text{Eq. 8-1}$$

Where:

$K_3 = 0.04904$ g/meq for metric units,

$K_3 = 1.081 \times 10^{-4}$ lb/meq for English units.

12.6 Sulfur Dioxide Concentration.

$$C_{\text{SO}_2} = K_4 \left[N (V_t - V_{\text{tb}}) (V_{\text{soln}} / V_a) \right] / V_{\text{m(std)}} \quad \text{Eq. 8-2}$$

Where:

$K_4 = 0.03203$ g/meq for metric units,

$K_4 = 7.061 \times 10^{-5}$ lb/meq for English units.

12.7 Isokinetic Variation. Same as Method 5, section 12.11.

12.8 Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate. Calculate the average stack gas velocity and volumetric flow rate, if needed, using data obtained in this method and the equations in sections 12.6 and 12.7 of Method 2.

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Analytical Range. Collaborative tests have shown that the minimum detectable limits of the method are 0.06 mg/m^3 (4×10^{-9} lb/ft³) for H₂SO₄ and 1.2 mg/m^3 (74×10^{-9} lb/

ft³) for SO₂. No upper limits have been established. Based on theoretical calculations for 200 ml of 3 percent H₂O₂ solution, the upper concentration limit for SO₂ in a 1.0 m³ (35.3 ft³) gas sample is about 12,000 mg/m³ (7.7×10^{-4} lb/ft³). The upper limit can be extended by increasing the quantity of peroxide solution in the impingers.

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 References

Same as section 17.0 of Methods 5 and 6.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

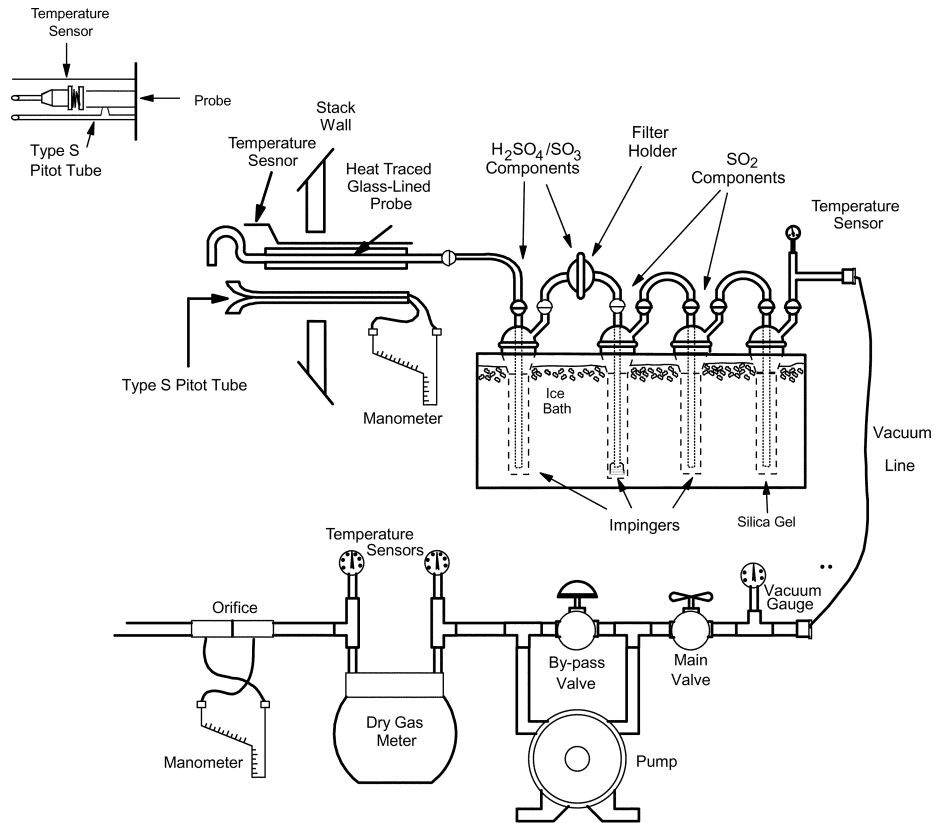


Figure 8-1. Sulfuric Acid Sampling Train

Plant _____

Location _____

Operator _____

Date _____

Run No. _____

Sample box No. _____

Meter box No. _____

Meter AH@ _____

C factor _____

Pitot tube coefficient, C_p _____

Ambient temperature _____

Barometric pressure _____

Assumed moisture, % _____

Probe length (ft.) _____

Nozzle identification No. _____

Average calibrated nozzle diameter, (in.) _____

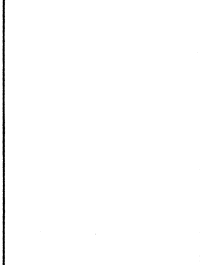
Probe heater setting _____

Leak rate, (cfm) _____

Static pressure, (in. Hg) _____

Probe linear material _____

Filter No. _____



SCHEMATIC OF STACK
CROSS SECTION

| Traverse point number | Sampling time | Vacuum (in. Hg) | Stack temperature (T ₁) (°F) | Velocity head ($\frac{\Delta P}{\rho}$) (in. H ₂ O) | Pressure differential across orifice meter (in. H ₂ O) | Gas meter reading (ft ³) | Gas sample temperature at dry gas meter | | Filter temperature (°F) | Temperature of gas leaving condenser or last impinger (°F) |
|-----------------------|---------------|-----------------|--|--|---|--------------------------------------|---|-------------|-------------------------|--|
| | | | | | | | Inlet (°F) | Outlet (°F) | | |
| | min. | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | |
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| | | | | | | | | | | |
| Total | | | | | | | Avg. | Avg. | | |
| Average | | | | | | | Avg. | Avg. | | |

Figure 8-2. Field Data Sheet.

METHOD 9—VISUAL DETERMINATION OF THE OPACITY OF EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

Many stationary sources discharge visible emissions into the atmosphere; these emissions are usually in the shape of a plume. This method involves the determination of plume opacity by qualified observers. The method includes procedures for the training

and certification of observers, and procedures to be used in the field for determination of plume opacity. The appearance of a plume as viewed by an observer depends upon a number of variables, some of which may be controllable and some of which may not be controllable in the field. Variables which can be controlled to an extent to which they no longer exert a significant influence upon

plume appearance include: Angle of the observer with respect to the plume; angle of the observer with respect to the sun; point of observation of attached and detached steam plume; and angle of the observer with respect to a plume emitted from a rectangular stack with a large length to width ratio. The method includes specific criteria applicable to these variables.

Other variables which may not be controllable in the field are luminescence and color contrast between the plume and the background against which the plume is viewed. These variables exert an influence upon the appearance of a plume as viewed by an observer, and can affect the ability of the observer to accurately assign opacity values to the observed plume. Studies of the theory of plume opacity and field studies have demonstrated that a plume is most visible and presents the greatest apparent opacity when viewed against a contrasting background. It follows from this, and is confirmed by field trials, that the opacity of a plume, viewed under conditions where a contrasting background is present can be assigned with the greatest degree of accuracy. However, the potential for a positive error is also the greatest when a plume is viewed under such contrasting conditions. Under conditions presenting a less contrasting background, the apparent opacity of a plume is less and approaches zero as the color and luminescence contrast decrease toward zero. As a result, significant negative bias and negative errors can be made when a plume is viewed under less contrasting conditions. A negative bias decreases rather than increases the possibility that a plant operator will be cited for a violation of opacity standards due to observer error.

Studies have been undertaken to determine the magnitude of positive errors which can be made by qualified observers while reading plumes under contrasting conditions and using the procedures set forth in this method. The results of these studies (field trials) which involve a total of 769 sets of 25 readings each are as follows:

(1) For black plumes (133 sets at a smoke generator), 100 percent of the sets were read with a positive error¹ of less than 7.5 percent opacity; 99 percent were read with a positive error of less than 5 percent opacity.

(2) For white plumes (170 sets at a smoke generator, 168 sets at a coal-fired power plant, 298 sets at a sulfuric acid plant), 99 percent of the sets were read with a positive error of less than 7.5 percent opacity; 95 percent were read with a positive error of less than 5 percent opacity.

¹For a set, positive error = average opacity determined by observers' 25 observations—average opacity determined from transmissometer's 25 recordings.

The positive observational error associated with an average of twenty-five readings is therefore established. The accuracy of the method must be taken into account when determining possible violations of applicable opacity standards.

1. Principle and Applicability

1.1 Principle. The opacity of emissions from stationary sources is determined visually by a qualified observer.

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of the opacity of emissions from stationary sources pursuant to §60.11(b) and for qualifying observers for visually determining opacity of emissions.

2. Procedures

The observer qualified in accordance with section 3 of this method shall use the following procedures for visually determining the opacity of emissions:

2.1 Position. The qualified observer shall stand at a distance sufficient to provide a clear view of the emissions with the sun oriented in the 140° sector to his back. Consistent with maintaining the above requirement, the observer shall, as much as possible, make his observations from a position such that his line of vision is approximately perpendicular to the plume direction, and when observing opacity of emissions from rectangular outlets (e.g., roof monitors, open baghouses, noncircular stacks), approximately perpendicular to the longer axis of the outlet. The observer's line of sight should not include more than one plume at a time when multiple stacks are involved, and in any case the observer should make his observations with his line of sight perpendicular to the longer axis of such a set of multiple stacks (e.g., stub stacks on baghouses).

2.2 Field Records. The observer shall record the name of the plant, emission location, type facility, observer's name and affiliation, a sketch of the observer's position relative to the source, and the date on a field data sheet (Figure 9-1). The time, estimated distance to the emission location, approximate wind direction, estimated wind speed, description of the sky condition (presence and color of clouds), and plume background are recorded on a field data sheet at the time opacity readings are initiated and completed.

2.3 Observations. Opacity observations shall be made at the point of greatest opacity in that portion of the plume where condensed water vapor is not present. The observer shall not look continuously at the plume, but instead shall observe the plume momentarily at 15-second intervals.

2.3.1 Attached Steam Plumes. When condensed water vapor is present within the

plume as it emerges from the emission outlet, opacity observations shall be made beyond the point in the plume at which condensed water vapor is no longer visible. The observer shall record the approximate distance from the emission outlet to the point in the plume at which the observations are made.

2.3.2 Detached Steam Plume. When water vapor in the plume condenses and becomes visible at a distinct distance from the emission outlet, the opacity of emissions should be evaluated at the emission outlet prior to the condensation of water vapor and the formation of the steam plume.

2.4 Recording Observations. Opacity observations shall be recorded to the nearest 5 percent at 15-second intervals on an observational record sheet. (See Figure 9-2 for an example.) A minimum of 24 observations shall be recorded. Each momentary observation recorded shall be deemed to represent the average opacity of emissions for a 15-second period.

2.5 Data Reduction. Opacity shall be determined as an average of 24 consecutive observations recorded at 15-second intervals. Divide the observations recorded on the record sheet into sets of 24 consecutive observations. A set is composed of any 24 consecutive observations. Sets need not be consecutive in time and in no case shall two sets overlap. For each set of 24 observations, calculate the average by summing the opacity of the 24 observations and dividing this sum by 24. If an applicable standard specifies an averaging time requiring more than 24 observations, calculate the average for all observations made during the specified time period. Record the average opacity on a record sheet. (See Figure 9-1 for an example.)

3. Qualifications and Testing

3.1 Certification Requirements. To receive certification as a qualified observer, a candidate must be tested and demonstrate the ability to assign opacity readings in 5 percent increments to 25 different black plumes and 25 different white plumes, with an error not to exceed 15 percent opacity on any one reading and an average error not to exceed 7.5 percent opacity in each category. Candidates shall be tested according to the procedures described in section 3.2. Smoke generators used pursuant to section 3.2 shall be equipped with a smoke meter which meets the requirements of section 3.3.

The certification shall be valid for a period of 6 months, at which time the qualification procedure must be repeated by any observer in order to retain certification.

3.2 Certification Procedure. The certification test consists of showing the candidate a complete run of 50 plumes—25 black plumes and 25 white plumes—generated by a smoke generator. Plumes within each set of 25 black and 25 white runs shall be presented in

random order. The candidate assigns an opacity value to each plume and records his observation on a suitable form. At the completion of each run of 50 readings, the score of the candidate is determined. If a candidate fails to qualify, the complete run of 50 readings must be repeated in any retest. The smoke test may be administered as part of a smoke school or training program, and may be preceded by training or familiarization runs of the smoke generator during which candidates are shown black and white plumes of known opacity.

3.3 Smoke Generator Specifications. Any smoke generator used for the purposes of section 3.2 shall be equipped with a smoke meter installed to measure opacity across the diameter of the smoke generator stack. The smoke meter output shall display instack opacity based upon a pathlength equal to the stack exit diameter, on a full 0 to 100 percent chart recorder scale. The smoke meter optical design and performance shall meet the specifications shown in Table 9-1. The smoke meter shall be calibrated as prescribed in section 3.3.1 prior to the conduct of each smoke reading test. At the completion of each test, the zero and span drift shall be checked and if the drift exceeds ±1 percent opacity, the condition shall be corrected prior to conducting any subsequent test runs. The smoke meter shall be demonstrated, at the time of installation, to meet the specifications listed in Table 9-1. This demonstration shall be repeated following any subsequent repair or replacement of the photocell or associated electronic circuitry including the chart recorder or output meter, or every 6 months, whichever occurs first.

TABLE 9-1—SMOKE METER DESIGN AND PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

| Parameter | Specification |
|------------------------------------|--|
| a. Light source | Incandescent lamp operated at nominal rated voltage. |
| b. Spectral response of photocell. | Photopic (daylight spectral response of the human eye—Citation 3). |
| c. Angle of view | 15° maximum total angle. |
| d. Angle of projection | 15° maximum total angle. |
| e. Calibration error | ±3% opacity, maximum. |
| f. Zero and span drift | ±1% opacity, 30 minutes. |
| g. Response time | 5 seconds. |

3.3.1 Calibration. The smoke meter is calibrated after allowing a minimum of 30 minutes warmup by alternately producing simulated opacity of 0 percent and 100 percent. When stable response at 0 percent or 100 percent is noted, the smoke meter is adjusted to produce an output of 0 percent or 100 percent, as appropriate. This calibration shall be repeated until stable 0 percent and 100

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percent readings are produced without adjustment. Simulated 0 percent and 100 percent opacity values may be produced by alternately switching the power to the light source on and off while the smoke generator is not producing smoke.

3.3.2 Smoke Meter Evaluation. The smoke meter design and performance are to be evaluated as follows:

3.3.2.1 Light Source. Verify from manufacturer's data and from voltage measurements

made at the lamp, as installed, that the lamp is operated within ± 5 percent of the nominal rated voltage.

3.3.2.2 Spectral Response of Photocell. Verify from manufacturer's data that the photocell has a photopic response; i.e., the spectral sensitivity of the cell shall closely approximate the standard spectral-luminosity curve for photopic vision which is referenced in (b) of Table 9-1.

FIGURE 9-1
RECORD OF VISUAL DETERMINATION OF OPACITY

PAGE ___ of ___

| | |
|---|--|
| COMPANY _____ LOCATION _____ TEST NUMBER _____ DATE _____ TYPE FACILITY _____ CONTROL DEVICE _____ | HOURS OF OBSERVATION _____ OBSERVER _____ OBSERVER CERTIFICATION DATE _____ OBSERVER AFFILIATION _____ POINT OF EMISSIONS _____ HEIGHT OF DISCHARGE POINT _____ |
|---|--|

CLOCK TIME

OBSERVER LOCATION
Distance to Discharge _____

Direction from Discharge _____

Height of Observation Point _____

BACKGROUND DESCRIPTION

WEATHER CONDITIONS
Wind Direction _____

Wind Speed _____

Ambient Temperature _____

SKY CONDITIONS (clear, overcast, % clouds, etc.) _____

PLUME DESCRIPTION
Color _____

Distance Visible _____

OTHER INFORMATION

SUMMARY OF AVERAGE OPACITY

| Set Number | Time | | Opacity Average |
|------------|-------|-----|-----------------|
| | Start | End | |
| | | | |
| | | | |
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Readings ranged from ___ to ___ % opacity

The source was/was not in compliance with ___ at the time evaluation was made.

| Initial | Final |
|---------|-------|
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FIGURE 9-2—OBSERVATION RECORD

Page ___ of ___

| | |
|-------------------|--------------------------|
| Company | Observer |
| Location | Type facility |
| Test Number | Point of emissions |
| Date | |

| Hr. | Min. | Seconds | | | | Steam plume (check if applicable) | | Comments |
|-----|------|---------|----|----|----|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | 0 | 15 | 30 | 45 | Attached | Detached | |
| | 0 | | | | | | | |
| | 1 | | | | | | | |
| | 2 | | | | | | | |
| | 3 | | | | | | | |
| | 4 | | | | | | | |
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| | 29 | | | | | | | |

FIGURE 9-2—OBSERVATION RECORD (CONTINUED)

Page ___ of ___

Company Observer
 Location Type facility
 Test Number Point of emissions
 Date.

| Hr. | Min. | Seconds | | | | Steam plume (check if applicable) | | Comments |
|-----|------|---------|----|----|----|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | 0 | 15 | 30 | 45 | Attached | Detached | |
| | 30 | | | | | | | |

| Hr. | Min. | Seconds | | | | Steam plume (check if applicable) | | Comments |
|-----|------|---------|----|----|----|-----------------------------------|----------|----------|
| | | 0 | 15 | 30 | 45 | Attached | Detached | |
| | 31 | | | | | | | |
| | 32 | | | | | | | |
| | 33 | | | | | | | |
| | 34 | | | | | | | |
| | 35 | | | | | | | |
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3.3.2.3 Angle of View. Check construction geometry to ensure that the total angle of view of the smoke plume, as seen by the photocell, does not exceed 15°. The total angle of view may be calculated from: $\theta = 2 \tan^{-1}d/2L$, where θ = total angle of view; d = the sum of the photocell diameter + the diameter of the limiting aperture; and L = the distance from the photocell to the limiting aperture. The limiting aperture is the point in the path between the photocell and the smoke plume

where the angle of view is most restricted. In smoke generator smoke meters this is normally an orifice plate.

3.3.2.4 Angle of Projection. Check construction geometry to ensure that the total angle of projection of the lamp on the smoke plume does not exceed 15°. The total angle of projection may be calculated from: $\theta = 2 \tan^{-1}d/2L$, where θ = total angle of projection; d = the sum of the length of the lamp

filament + the diameter of the limiting aperture; and L = the distance from the lamp to the limiting aperture.

3.3.2.5 Calibration Error. Using neutral-density filters of known opacity, check the error between the actual response and the theoretical linear response of the smoke meter. This check is accomplished by first calibrating the smoke meter according to 3.3.1 and then inserting a series of three neutral-density filters of nominal opacity of 20, 50, and 75 percent in the smoke meter pathlength. Filters calibrated within ± 2 percent shall be used. Care should be taken when inserting the filters to prevent stray light from affecting the meter. Make a total of five nonconsecutive readings for each filter. The maximum error on any one reading shall be 3 percent opacity.

3.3.2.6 Zero and Span Drift. Determine the zero and span drift by calibrating and operating the smoke generator in a normal manner over a 1-hour period. The drift is measured by checking the zero and span at the end of this period.

3.3.2.7 Response Time. Determine the response time by producing the series of five simulated 0 percent and 100 percent opacity values and observing the time required to reach stable response. Opacity values of 0 percent and 100 percent may be simulated by alternately switching the power to the light source off and on while the smoke generator is not operating.

4. Bibliography

1. Air Pollution Control District Rules and Regulations, Los Angeles County Air Pollution Control District, Regulation IV, Prohibitions, Rule 50.
2. Weisburd, Melvin I., Field Operations and Enforcement Manual for Air, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. APTD-1100, August 1972, pp. 4.1-4.36.
3. Condon, E.U., and Odishaw, H., Handbook of Physics, McGraw-Hill Co., New York, NY, 1958, Table 3.1, p. 6-52.

ALTERNATE METHOD 1—DETERMINATION OF THE OPACITY OF EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES REMOTELY BY LIDAR

This alternate method provides the quantitative determination of the opacity of an emissions plume remotely by a mobile lidar system (laser radar; Light Detection and Ranging). The method includes procedures for the calibration of the lidar and procedures to be used in the field for the lidar determination of plume opacity. The lidar is used to measure plume opacity during either day or nighttime hours because it contains its own pulsed light source or transmitter. The operation of the lidar is not dependent upon ambient lighting conditions (light, dark, sunny or cloudy).

The lidar mechanism or technique is applicable to measuring plume opacity at numerous wavelengths of laser radiation. However, the performance evaluation and calibration test results given in support of this method apply only to a lidar that employs a ruby (red light) laser [Reference 5.1].

1. Principle and Applicability

1.1 Principle. The opacity of visible emissions from stationary sources (stacks, roof vents, etc.) is measured remotely by a mobile lidar (laser radar).

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the remote measurement of the opacity of visible emissions from stationary sources during both nighttime and daylight conditions, pursuant to 40 CFR §60.11(b). It is also applicable for the calibration and performance verification of the mobile lidar for the measurement of the opacity of emissions. A performance/design specification for a basic lidar system is also incorporated into this method.

1.3 Definitions.

Azimuth angle: The angle in the horizontal plane that designates where the laser beam is pointed. It is measured from an arbitrary fixed reference line in that plane.

Backscatter: The scattering of laser light in a direction opposite to that of the incident laser beam due to reflection from particulates along the beam's atmospheric path which may include a smoke plume.

Backscatter signal: The general term for the lidar return signal which results from laser light being backscattered by atmospheric and smoke plume particulates.

Convergence distance: The distance from the lidar to the point of overlap of the lidar receiver's field-of-view and the laser beam.

Elevation angle: The angle of inclination of the laser beam referenced to the horizontal plane.

Far region: The region of the atmosphere's path along the lidar line-of-sight beyond or behind the plume being measured.

Lidar: Acronym for Light Detection and Ranging.

Lidar range: The range or distance from the lidar to a point of interest along the lidar line-of-sight.

Near region: The region of the atmospheric path along the lidar line-of-sight between the lidar's convergence distance and the plume being measured.

Opacity: One minus the optical transmittance of a smoke plume, screen target, etc.

Pick interval: The time or range intervals in the lidar backscatter signal whose minimum average amplitude is used to calculate opacity. Two pick intervals are required, one in the near region and one in the far region.

Plume: The plume being measured by lidar.

Plume signal: The backscatter signal resulting from the laser light pulse passing through a plume.

1/R²Correction: The correction made for the systematic decrease in lidar backscatter signal amplitude with range.

Reference signal: The backscatter signal resulting from the laser light pulse passing through ambient air.

Sample interval: The time period between successive samples for a digital signal or between successive measurements for an analog signal.

Signal spike: An abrupt, momentary increase and decrease in signal amplitude.

Source: The source being tested by lidar.

Time reference: The time (t_0) when the laser pulse emerges from the laser, used as the reference in all lidar time or range measurements.

2. Procedures

The mobile lidar calibrated in accordance with Paragraph 3 of this method shall use the following procedures for remotely measuring the opacity of stationary source emissions:

2.1 Lidar Position. The lidar shall be positioned at a distance from the plume sufficient to provide an unobstructed view of the source emissions. The plume must be at a range of at least 50 meters or three consecutive pick intervals (whichever is greater) from the lidar's transmitter/receiver convergence distance along the line-of-sight. The maximum effective opacity measurement distance of the lidar is a function of local atmospheric conditions, laser beam diameter, and plume diameter. The test position of the lidar shall be selected so that the diameter of the laser beam at the measurement point within the plume shall be no larger than three-fourths the plume diameter. The beam diameter is calculated by Equation (AM1-1): $D(\text{lidar}) = A + R\phi \leq 0.75 D(\text{Plume})$ (AM1-1)

Where:

$D(\text{Plume})$ = diameter of the plume (cm),
 ϕ = laser beam divergence measured in radians

R = range from the lidar to the source (cm)
 $D(\text{Lidar})$ = diameter of the laser beam at range R (cm),

A = diameter of the laser beam or pulse where it leaves the laser.

The lidar range, R , is obtained by aiming and firing the laser at the emissions source structure immediately below the outlet. The range value is then determined from the backscatter signal which consists of a signal spike (return from source structure) and the atmospheric backscatter signal [Reference 5.1]. This backscatter signal should be recorded.

When there is more than one source of emissions in the immediate vicinity of the plume, the lidar shall be positioned so that the laser beam passes through only a single plume, free from any interference of the other plumes for a minimum of 50 meters or

three consecutive pick intervals (whichever is greater) in each region before and beyond the plume along the line-of-sight (determined from the backscatter signals). The lidar shall initially be positioned so that its line-of-sight is approximately perpendicular to the plume.

When measuring the opacity of emissions from rectangular outlets (e.g., roof monitors, open baghouses, noncircular stacks, etc.), the lidar shall be placed in a position so that its line-of-sight is approximately perpendicular to the longer (major) axis of the outlet.

2.2 Lidar Operational Restrictions. The lidar receiver shall not be aimed within an angle of $\pm 15^\circ$ (cone angle) of the sun.

This method shall not be used to make opacity measurements if thunderstorms, snowstorms, hail storms, high wind, high-ambient dust levels, fog or other atmospheric conditions cause the reference signals to consistently exceed the limits specified in section 2.3.

2.3 Reference Signal Requirements. Once placed in its proper position for opacity measurement, the laser is aimed and fired with the line-of-sight near the outlet height and rotated horizontally to a position clear of the source structure and the associated plume. The backscatter signal obtained from this position is called the ambient-air or reference signal. The lidar operator shall inspect this signal [Section V of Reference 5.1] to: (1) determine if the lidar line-of-sight is free from interference from other plumes and from physical obstructions such as cables, power lines, etc., for a minimum of 50 meters or three consecutive pick intervals (whichever is greater) in each region before and beyond the plume, and (2) obtain a qualitative measure of the homogeneity of the ambient air by noting any signal spikes.

Should there be any signal spikes on the reference signal within a minimum of 50 meters or three consecutive pick intervals (whichever is greater) in each region before and beyond the plume, the laser shall be fired three more times and the operator shall inspect the reference signals on the display. If the spike(s) remains, the azimuth angle shall be changed and the above procedures conducted again. If the spike(s) disappears in all three reference signals, the lidar line-of-sight is acceptable if there is shot-to-shot consistency and there is no interference from other plumes.

Shot-to-shot consistency of a series of reference signals over a period of twenty seconds is verified in either of two ways. (1) The lidar operator shall observe the reference signal amplitudes. For shot-to-shot consistency the ratio of R_f to R_n [amplitudes of the near and far region pick intervals (Section 2.6.1)] shall vary by not more than $\pm 6\%$ between shots; or (2) the lidar operator shall accept any one of the reference signals and

treat the other two as plume signals; then the opacity for each of the subsequent reference signals is calculated (Equation AM1-2). For shot-to-shot consistency, the opacity values shall be within $\pm 3\%$ of 0% opacity and the associated S_o values less than or equal to 8% (full scale) [Section 2.6].

If a set of reference signals fails to meet the requirements of this section, then all plume signals [Section 2.4] from the last set of acceptable reference signals to the failed set shall be discarded.

2.3.1 Initial and Final Reference Signals. Three reference signals shall be obtained within a 90-second time period prior to any data run. A final set of three reference signals shall be obtained within three (3) minutes after the completion of the same data run.

2.3.2 Temporal Criterion for Additional Reference Signals. An additional set of reference signals shall be obtained during a data run if there is a change in wind direction or plume drift of 30° or more from the direction that was prevalent when the last set of reference signals was obtained. An additional set of reference signals shall also be obtained if there is an increase in value of S_{in} (near region standard deviation, Equation AM1-5) or S_{fr} (far region standard deviation, Equation AM1-6) that is greater than 6% (full scale) over the respective values calculated from the immediately previous plume signal, and this increase in value remains for 30 seconds or longer. An additional set of reference signals shall also be obtained if there is a change in amplitude in either the near or the far region of the plume signal, that is greater than 6% of the near signal amplitude and this change in amplitude remains for 30 seconds or more.

2.4 Plume Signal Requirements. Once properly aimed, the lidar is placed in operation with the nominal pulse or firing rate of six pulses/minute (1 pulse/10 seconds). The lidar operator shall observe the plume backscatter signals to determine the need for additional reference signals as required by section 2.3.2. The plume signals are recorded from lidar start to stop and are called a data run. The length of a data run is determined by operator discretion. Short-term stops of the lidar to record additional reference signals do not constitute the end of a data run if plume signals are resumed within 90 seconds after the reference signals have been recorded, and the total stop or interrupt time does not exceed 3 minutes.

2.4.1 Non-hydrated Plumes. The laser shall be aimed at the region of the plume which displays the greatest opacity. The lidar operator must visually verify that the laser is aimed clearly above the source exit structure.

2.4.2 Hydrated Plumes. The lidar will be used to measure the opacity of hydrated or so-called steam plumes. As listed in the ref-

erence method, there are two types, i.e., attached and detached steam plumes.

2.4.2.1 Attached Steam Plumes. When condensed water vapor is present within a plume, lidar opacity measurements shall be made at a point within the residual plume where the condensed water vapor is no longer visible. The laser shall be aimed into the most dense region (region of highest opacity) of the residual plume.

During daylight hours the lidar operator locates the most dense portion of the residual plume visually. During nighttime hours a high-intensity spotlight, night vision scope, or low light level TV, etc., can be used as an aid to locate the residual plume. If visual determination is ineffective, the lidar may be used to locate the most dense region of the residual plume by repeatedly measuring opacity, along the longitudinal axis or center of the plume from the emissions outlet to a point just beyond the steam plume. The lidar operator should also observe color differences and plume reflectivity to ensure that the lidar is aimed completely within the residual plume. If the operator does not obtain a clear indication of the location of the residual plume, this method shall not be used.

Once the region of highest opacity of the residual plume has been located, aiming adjustments shall be made to the laser line-of-sight to correct for the following: movement to the region of highest opacity out of the lidar line-of-sight (away from the laser beam) for more than 15 seconds, expansion of the steam plume (air temperature lowers and/or relative humidity increases) so that it just begins to encroach on the field-of-view of the lidar's optical telescope receiver, or a decrease in the size of the steam plume (air temperature higher and/or relative humidity decreases) so that regions within the residual plume whose opacity is higher than the one being monitored, are present.

2.4.2.2 Detached Steam Plumes. When the water vapor in a hydrated plume condenses and becomes visible at a finite distance from the stack or source emissions outlet, the opacity of the emissions shall be measured in the region of the plume clearly above the emissions outlet and below condensation of the water vapor.

During daylight hours the lidar operators can visually determine if the steam plume is detached from the stack outlet. During nighttime hours a high-intensity spotlight, night vision scope, low light level TV, etc., can be used as an aid in determining if the steam plume is detached. If visual determination is ineffective, the lidar may be used to determine if the steam plume is detached by repeatedly measuring plume opacity from the outlet to the steam plume along the plume's longitudinal axis or center line. The lidar operator should also observe color differences and plume reflectivity to detect a

detached plume. If the operator does not obtain a clear indication of the location of the detached plume, this method shall not be used to make opacity measurements between the outlet and the detached plume.

Once the determination of a detached steam plume has been confirmed, the laser shall be aimed into the region of highest opacity in the plume between the outlet and the formation of the steam plume. Aiming adjustments shall be made to the lidar's line-of-sight within the plume to correct for changes in the location of the most dense region of the plume due to changes in wind direction and speed or if the detached steam plume moves closer to the source outlet encroaching on the most dense region of the plume. If the detached steam plume should move too close to the source outlet for the lidar to make interference-free opacity measurements, this method shall not be used.

2.5 Field Records. In addition to the recording recommendations listed in other sections of this method the following records

should be maintained. Each plume measured should be uniquely identified. The name of the facility, type of facility, emission source type, geographic location of the lidar with respect to the plume, and plume characteristics should be recorded. The date of the test, the time period that a source was monitored, the time (to the nearest second) of each opacity measurement, and the sample interval should also be recorded. The wind speed, wind direction, air temperature, relative humidity, visibility (measured at the lidar's position), and cloud cover should be recorded at the beginning and end of each time period for a given source. A small sketch depicting the location of the laser beam within the plume should be recorded.

If a detached or attached steam plume is present at the emissions source, this fact should be recorded. Figures AM1-I and AM1-II are examples of logbook forms that may be used to record this type of data. Magnetic tape or paper tape may also be used to record data.

LIDAR LOG CONTROL NUMBER TABULATION (cont')
(Assign a CONTROL NUMBER to each individual source under test)

| CONTROL NUMBER | DATE ASSIGNED | PROJECT | CITY, STATE |
|----------------|---------------|---------|-------------|
| | | | |

Next Log Book Number: _____

LIDAR LOG CONTROL NUMBER TABULATION
Log Book Number: _____

(Assign a CONTROL NUMBER to each individual source under test)

| CONTROL NUMBER | DATE ASSIGNED | PROJECT | CITY, STATE |
|----------------|---------------|---------|-------------|
| | | | |

continued on next page

Figure AM1-1 Lidar Log Control Number Tabulation

LIDAR LOG OF OPERATIONS
(Central number: 0816A)

Facility name and location: _____

LIDAR OPERATOR'S NOTES
(Include position of laser beam within plume-- attached plans, etc.)

At the field site on _____ / _____ / _____ from _____ to _____ (local time)
 Location of LIDAR: _____

Direction to source _____ Range to source _____ km
 Laser inclination (+ angle is up, horizontal is 0°) _____
 Source type and official designation: _____

Plume characteristics (color, shape, steam present, etc.): _____

Wind speed: begin _____ km/hr and _____ km/hr Wind direction: begin _____ and _____
 Air temperature: begin _____ °C and _____ °C Relative humidity: begin _____ % and _____ %
 Barometer: begin _____ and _____ Visibility: begin _____ km and _____ km
 Cloud cover: begin _____ and _____
 Data records made in field (logs, photos, plots, etc.): _____

MAGNETIC TAPES
 LIDAR tracks: files _____

OPERATOR'S SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

WITNESS SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

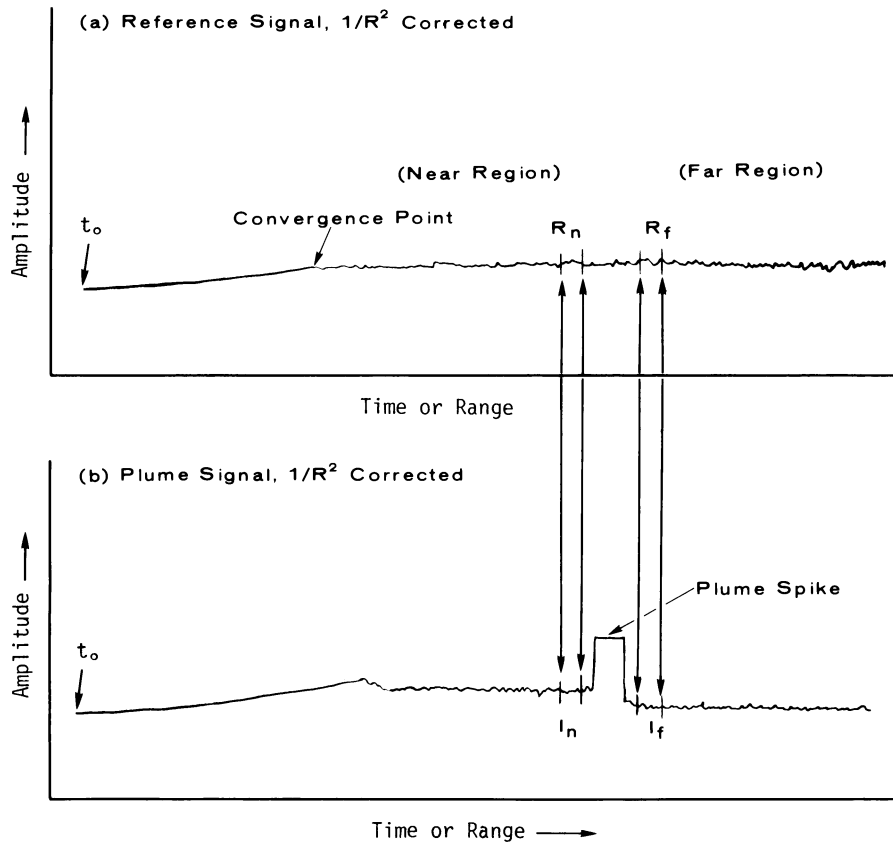
LIDAR FUNCTION VERIFICATION
 Date of last calibration: _____ This test recorded on paper tracks: _____

| | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| Calibrated opacity | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 |
| Calculated opacity | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |
| Recorded on file | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ | _____ |

OPERATOR'S SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

WITNESS SIGNATURE: _____ DATE: _____

Figure AM1-II Lidar Log Of Operations



- (a) Reference signal, $1/R^2$ -corrected. This reference signal is for plume signal (b). R_n , R_f are chosen to coincide with I_n , I_f .
- (b) Plume signal, $1/R^2$ -corrected. The plume spike and the decrease in the backscatter signal amplitude in the far region are due to the opacity of the plume. I_n , I_f are chosen as indicated in Section 2.6.

Figure AM1-III. Plots of Lidar Backscatter Signals

2.6 Opacity Calculation and Data Analysis. Referring to the reference signal and plume signal in Figure AM1-III, the measured opacity (O_p) in percent for each lidar measure-

ment is calculated using Equation AM1-2. ($O_p = 1 - T_p$; T_p is the plume transmittance.)

$$O_p = (100\%) \left[1 - \left(\frac{I_f R_n}{R_f I_n} \right)^2 \right], \quad (\text{AM1-2})$$

Where:

I_n = near-region pick interval signal amplitude, plume signal, $1/R^2$ corrected,

I_f = far-region pick interval signal amplitude, plume signal, $1/R^2$ corrected,

R_n = near-region pick interval signal amplitude, reference signal, $1/R^2$ corrected, and

R_f = far-region pick interval signal amplitude, reference signal, $1/R^2$ corrected.

The $1/R^2$ correction to the plume and reference signal amplitudes is made by multiplying the amplitude for each successive sample interval from the time reference, by the square of the lidar time (or range) associated with that sample interval [Reference 5.1].

The first step in selecting the pick intervals for Equation AM1-2 is to divide the plume signal amplitude by the reference signal amplitude at the same respective ranges to obtain a "normalized" signal. The pick intervals selected using this normalized signal, are a minimum of 15 m (100 nanoseconds) in length and consist of at least 5 contiguous sample intervals. In addition, the following criteria, listed in order of importance, govern pick interval selection. (1) The intervals shall be in a region of the normalized signal where the reference signal meets the requirements of section 2.3 and is everywhere greater than zero. (2) The intervals (near and far) with the minimum average amplitude are chosen. (3) If more than one interval with the same minimum average amplitude is found, the interval closest to the plume is chosen. (4) The standard deviation, S_o , for the calculated opacity shall be 8% or less. (S_o is calculated by Equation AM1-7).

If S_o is greater than 8%, then the far pick interval shall be changed to the next inter-

val of minimal average amplitude. If S_o is still greater than 8%, then this procedure is repeated for the far pick interval. This procedure may be repeated once again for the near pick interval, but if S_o remains greater than 8%, the plume signal shall be discarded.

The reference signal pick intervals, R_n and R_f , must be chosen over the same time interval as the plume signal pick intervals, I_n and I_f , respectively [Figure AM1-III]. Other methods of selecting pick intervals may be used if they give equivalent results. Field-oriented examples of pick interval selection are available in Reference 5.1.

The average amplitudes for each of the pick intervals, I_n , I_f , R_n , R_f , shall be calculated by averaging the respective individual amplitudes of the sample intervals from the plume signal and the associated reference signal each corrected for $1/R^2$. The amplitude of I_n shall be calculated according to Equation (AM-3).

$$I_n = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m I_{ni}, \quad (\text{AM1-3})$$

Where:

I_{ni} = the amplitude of the i th sample interval (near-region),

Σ = sum of the individual amplitudes for the sample intervals,

m = number of sample intervals in the pick interval, and

I_n = average amplitude of the near-region pick interval.

Similarly, the amplitudes for I_f , R_n , and R_f are calculated with the three expressions in Equation (AM1-4).

$$I_f = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m I_{fi}, \quad R_n = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m R_{ni}, \quad R_f = \frac{1}{m} \sum_{i=1}^m R_{fi}. \quad (\text{AM1-4})$$

The standard deviation, S_{In} , of the set of amplitudes for the near-region pick interval, I_n , shall be calculated using Equation (AM1-5).

Similarly, the standard deviations S_{If} , S_{Rn} , and S_{Rf} are calculated with the three expressions in Equation (AM1-6).

$$S_{In} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{(I_{ni} - I_n)^2}{(m-1)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} \quad S_{If} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{(I_{fi} - I_f)^2}{(m-1)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(AM1-5)

$$S_{Rn} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{(R_{ni} - R_n)^2}{(m-1)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}},$$

$$S_{Rf} = \left[\sum_{i=1}^m \frac{(R_{fi} - R_f)^2}{(m-1)} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}.$$

(AM1-6)

The standard deviation, S_o , for each associated opacity value, O_p , shall be calculated using Equation (AM1-7).

$$S_o = \frac{(100\%)}{2} \left(\frac{I_f R_n}{R_f I_n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left[\frac{S_{In}^2}{I_n^2} + \frac{S_{If}^2}{I_f^2} + \frac{S_{Rn}^2}{R_n^2} + \frac{S_{Rf}^2}{R_f^2} \right]^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

(AM1-7)

The calculated values of I_n , I_f , R_n , R_f , S_{In} , S_{If} , S_{Rn} , S_{Rf} , O_p , and S_o should be recorded. Any plume signal with an S_o greater than 8% shall be discarded.

2.6.1 Azimuth Angle Correction. If the azimuth angle correction to opacity specified in this section is performed, then the elevation angle correction specified in section 2.6.2 shall not be performed. When opacity is measured in the residual region of an attached steam plume, and the lidar line-of-sight is not perpendicular to the plume, it may be necessary to correct the opacity measured by the lidar to obtain the opacity that would be measured on a path perpendicular to the plume. The following method, or any other method which produces equivalent

results, shall be used to determine the need for a correction, to calculate the correction, and to document the point within the plume at which the opacity was measured.

Figure AM1-IV(b) shows the geometry of the opacity correction. L' is the path through the plume along which the opacity measurement is made. P' is the path perpendicular to the plume at the same point. The angle ϵ is the angle between L' and the plume center line. The angle $(\pi/2-\epsilon)$, is the angle between the L' and P' . The measured opacity, O_p , measured along the path L' shall be corrected to obtain the corrected opacity, O_{pc} , for the path P' , using Equation (AM1-8).

$$O_{pc} = (100\%) \left[1 - (1 - 0.01 O_p)^{\cos(\pi/2-\epsilon)} \right]$$

$$= (100\%) \left[1 - (1 - 0.01 O_p)^{\sin \epsilon} \right]$$

(AM1-8)

The correction in Equation (AM1-8) shall be performed if the inequality in Equation (AM1-9) is true.

$$\varepsilon \geq \sin^{-1} \left[\frac{\ln(101 - 0_p)}{\ln(100 - 0_p)} \right] \quad (\text{AM1-9})$$

Figure AM1-IV(a) shows the geometry used to calculate ε and the position in the plume at which the lidar measurement is made. This analysis assumes that for a given lidar measurement, the range from the lidar to the plume, the elevation angle of the lidar

from the horizontal plane, and the azimuth angle of the lidar from an arbitrary fixed reference in the horizontal plane can all be obtained directly.

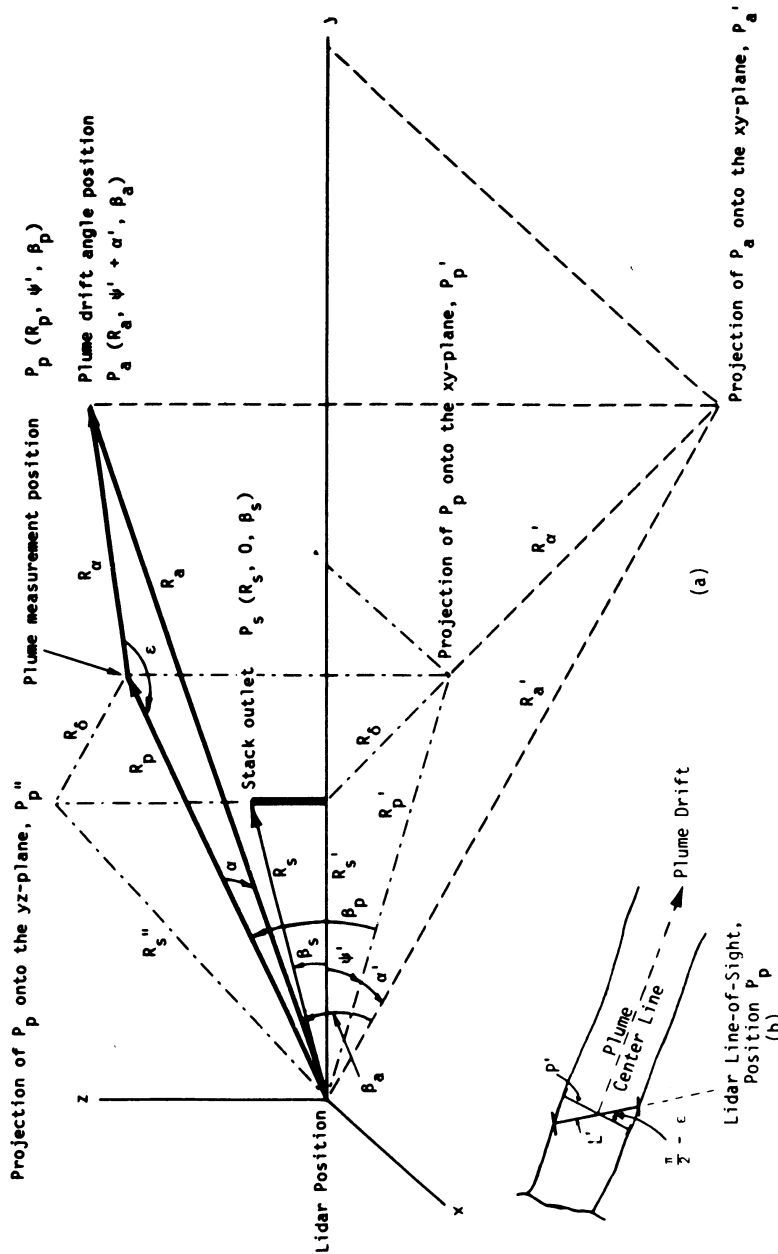


Figure AMI - IV. Correction in Opacity for Drift of the Residual Region of an Attached Steam Plume.

R_s = range from lidar to source*
 β_s = elevation angle of R_s *
 R_p = range from lidar to plume at the opacity measurement point*

β_p = elevation angle of R_p *
 R_a = range from lidar to plume at some arbitrary point, P_a , so the drift angle of the plume can be determined*

β_a = elevation angle of R_a^*
 α = angle between R_p and R_a
 R'_s = projection of R_s in the horizontal plane
 R'_p = projection of R_p in the horizontal plane
 R'_a = projection of R_a in the horizontal plane
 ψ' = angle between R'_s and R'_p *

α' = angle between R'_p and R'_a *
 $R\leq$ = distance from the source to the opacity measurement point projected in the horizontal plane
 $R\theta$ = distance from opacity measurement point P_p to the point in the plume P_a .

$$O_{pc} = 1 - (1 - O_p) \cos(\pi/2 - \epsilon) = 1 - (1 - O_p) \sin \epsilon \quad (AM1-8)$$

The correction angle ϵ shall be determined using Equation AM1-10.

Where:

$\alpha = \cos^{-1}(\cos\beta_p \cos\beta_a \cos\alpha' + \sin\beta_p \sin\beta_a)$,
 and

$$R\theta = (R_p^2 + R_a^2 - 2 R_p R_a \cos\alpha)^{1/2}$$

$R\leq$, the distance from the source to the opacity measurement point projected in the horizontal plane, shall be determined using Equation AM1-11.

$$R_\delta = (R_s'^2 + R_p'^2 - 2R_s'R_p'\cos\psi')^{1/2}, \quad (AM1-11)$$

Where:

$R'_s = R_s \cos \beta_s$, and
 $R'_p = R_p \cos \beta_p$.

In the special case where the plume centerline at the opacity measurement point is horizontal, parallel to the ground, Equation AM1-12 may be used to determine ϵ instead of Equation AM1-10.

$$\epsilon = \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{R_p^2 + R_\delta^2 - R_s'^2}{2 R_p R_\delta} \right] \quad (AM1-12)$$

Where:

$$R_s' = (R_s^2 + R_p^2 \sin^2 \beta_p)^{1/2}$$

If the angle ϵ is such that $\epsilon \leq 30^\circ$ or $\epsilon \geq 150^\circ$, the azimuth angle correction shall not be performed and the associated opacity value shall be discarded.

2.6.2 Elevation Angle Correction. An individual lidar-measured opacity, O_p , shall be corrected for elevation angle if the laser elevation or inclination angle, β_p [Figure AM1-V], is greater than or equal to the value calculated in Equation AM1-13.

$$\beta_p \geq \cos^{-1} \left[\frac{\ln(101 - O_p)}{\ln(100 - O_p)} \right] \quad (AM1-13)$$

The measured opacity, O_p , along the lidar path L , is adjusted to obtain the corrected opacity, O_{pc} , for the actual plume

(horizontal) path, P , by using Equation (AM1-14).

*Obtained directly from lidar. These values should be recorded.

$$O_{pc} = (100\%) \left[1 - \left(1 - 0.01 O_p \right)^{\cos \beta} P \right], \quad (\text{AM1-14})$$

Where:

β_p = lidar elevation or inclination angle,
 O_p = measured opacity along path L, and

O_{pc} = corrected opacity for the actual plume
thickness P.

The values for β_p , O_p and O_{pc} should be re-
corded.

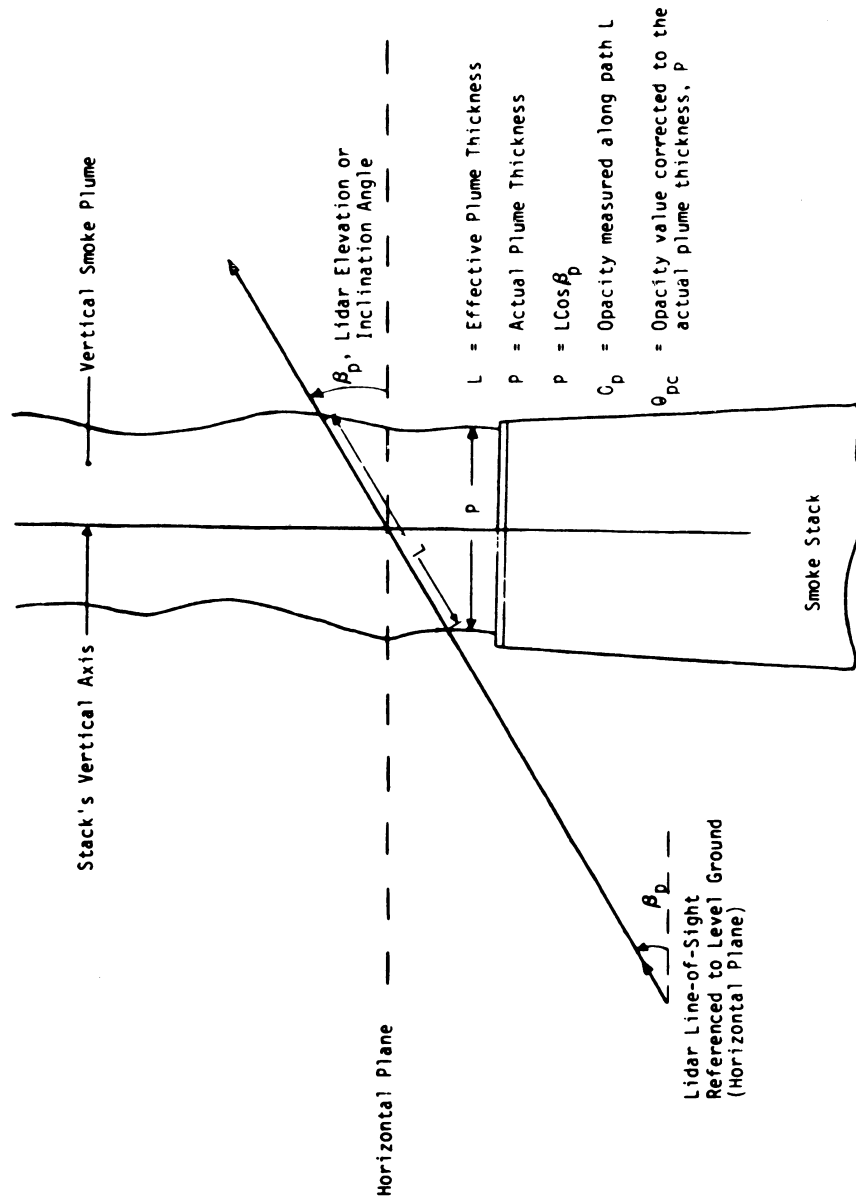


Figure AM1-V. Elevation Angle Correction for Vertical Plumes.

2.6.3 Determination of Actual Plume Opacity. Actual opacity of the plume shall be determined by Equation AM1-15.

$$O_{pa} = O_{pc} - [2 S_o + 5\%]. \quad (AM1-15)$$

2.6.4 Calculation of Average Actual Plume Opacity. The average of the actual plume opacity, O_{pa} , shall be calculated as the average of the consecutive individual actual opacity values, O_{pa} , by Equation AM1-16.

$$\bar{O}_{pa} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{k=1}^n (O_{pa})_k \quad , \quad (\text{AM1-16})$$

Where:

$(O_{pa})_k$ = the kth actual opacity value in an averaging interval containing n opacity values; k is a summing index.

Σ = the sum of the individual actual opacity values.

n = the number of individual actual opacity values contained in the averaging interval.

O_{pa} = average actual opacity calculated over the averaging interval.

3. Lidar Performance Verification

The lidar shall be subjected to two types of performance verifications that shall be performed in the field. The annual calibration, conducted at least once a year, shall be used to directly verify operation and performance of the entire lidar system. The routine verification, conducted for each emission source measured, shall be used to insure proper performance of the optical receiver and associated electronics.

3.1 Annual Calibration Procedures. Either a plume from a smoke generator or screen targets shall be used to conduct this calibration.

If the screen target method is selected, five screens shall be fabricated by placing an opaque mesh material over a narrow frame (wood, metal extrusion, etc.). The screen shall have a surface area of at least one square meter. The screen material should be chosen for precise optical opacities of about 10, 20, 40, 60, and 80%. Opacity of each target shall be optically determined and should be recorded. If a smoke generator plume is selected, it shall meet the requirements of section 3.3 of Reference Method 9. This calibration shall be performed in the field during calm (as practical) atmospheric conditions. The lidar shall be positioned in accordance with section 2.1.

The screen targets must be placed perpendicular to and coincident with the lidar line-of-sight at sufficient height above the ground (suggest about 30 ft) to avoid ground-level dust contamination. Reference signals

shall be obtained just prior to conducting the calibration test.

The lidar shall be aimed through the center of the plume within 1 stack diameter of the exit, or through the geometric center of the screen target selected. The lidar shall be set in operation for a 6-minute data run at a nominal pulse rate of 1 pulse every 10 seconds. Each backscatter return signal and each respective opacity value obtained from the smoke generator transmissometer, shall be obtained in temporal coincidence. The data shall be analyzed and reduced in accordance with section 2.6 of this method. This calibration shall be performed for 0% (clean air), and at least five other opacities (nominally 10, 20, 40, 60, and 80%).

The average of the lidar opacity values obtained during a 6-minute calibration run shall be calculated and should be recorded. Also the average of the opacity values obtained from the smoke generator transmissometer for the same 6-minute run shall be calculated and should be recorded.

Alternate calibration procedures that do not meet the above requirements but produce equivalent results may be used.

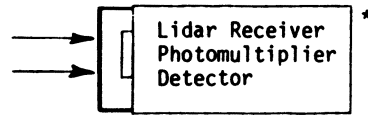
3.2 Routine Verification Procedures. Either one of two techniques shall be used to conduct this verification. It shall be performed at least once every 4 hours for each emission source measured. The following parameters shall be directly verified.

1) The opacity value of 0% plus a minimum of 5 (nominally 10, 20, 40, 60, and 80%) opacity values shall be verified through the PMT detector and data processing electronics.

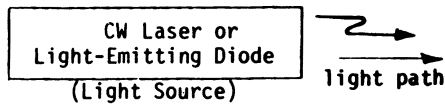
2) The zero-signal level (receiver signal with no optical signal from the source present) shall be inspected to insure that no spurious noise is present in the signal. With the entire lidar receiver and analog/digital electronics turned on and adjusted for normal operating performance, the following procedures shall be used for Techniques 1 and 2, respectively.

3.2.1 Procedure for Technique 1. This test shall be performed with no ambient or stray light reaching the PMT detector. The narrow band filter (694.3 nanometers peak) shall be removed from its position in front of the PMT detector. Neutral density filters of nominal opacities of 10, 20, 40, 60, and 80% shall be used. The recommended test configuration is depicted in Figure AM1-VI.

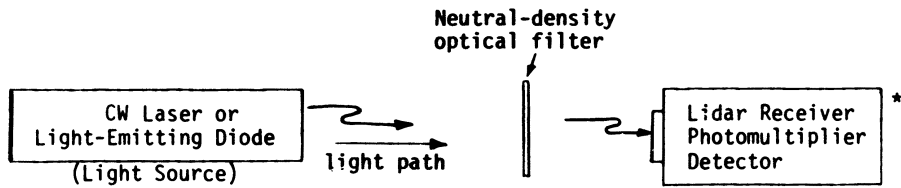
PMT Entrance
Window Completely
Covered



(a) Zero-Signal Level Test



(b) Clear-Air or 0% Opacity Test



(c) Optical Filter Test (simulated opacity values)

*Tests shall be performed with no ambient or stray light reaching the detector.

Figure AM1-VI. Test Configuration for Technique 1.

The zero-signal level shall be measured and should be recorded, as indicated in Figure AM1-VI(a). This simulated clear-air or 0% opacity value shall be tested in using the selected light source depicted in Figure AM1-VI(b).

The light source either shall be a continuous wave (CW) laser with the beam mechanically chopped or a light emitting diode controlled with a pulse generator (rectangular pulse). (A laser beam may have to be attenuated so as not to saturate the PMT detector). This signal level shall be measured

and should be recorded. The opacity value is calculated by taking two pick intervals [Section 2.6] about 1 microsecond apart in time and using Equation (AM1-2) setting the ratio $R_n/R_r = 1$. This calculated value should be recorded.

The simulated clear-air signal level is also employed in the optical test using the neutral density filters. Using the test configuration in Figure AM1-VI(c), each neutral density filter shall be separately placed into the light path from the light source to the PMT detector. The signal level shall be measured and should be recorded. The opacity value for each filter is calculated by taking the signal level for that respective filter (I_f), dividing it by the 0% opacity signal level (I_n) and performing the remainder of the calculation by Equation (AM1-2) with $R_n/R_r = 1$. The calculated opacity value for each filter should be recorded.

The neutral density filters used for Technique 1 shall be calibrated for actual opacity with accuracy of $\pm 2\%$ or better. This calibration shall be done monthly while the filters are in use and the calibrated values should be recorded.

3.2.2 Procedure for Technique 2. An optical generator (built-in calibration mechanism) that contains a light-emitting diode (red light for a lidar containing a ruby laser) is used. By injecting an optical signal into the lidar receiver immediately ahead of the PMT detector, a backscatter signal is simulated. With the entire lidar receiver electronics turned on and adjusted for normal operating performance, the optical generator is turned on and the simulation signal (corrected for $1/R^2$) is selected with no plume spike signal and with the opacity value equal to 0%. This simulated clear-air atmospheric return signal is displayed on the system's video display. The lidar operator then makes any fine adjustments that may be necessary to maintain the system's normal operating range.

The opacity values of 0% and the other five values are selected one at a time in any order. The simulated return signal data should be recorded. The opacity value shall be calculated. This measurement/calculation shall be performed at least three times for

each selected opacity value. While the order is not important, each of the opacity values from the optical generator shall be verified. The calibrated optical generator opacity value for each selection should be recorded.

The optical generator used for Technique 2 shall be calibrated for actual opacity with an accuracy of $\pm 1\%$ or better. This calibration shall be done monthly while the generator is in use and calibrated value should be recorded.

Alternate verification procedures that do not meet the above requirements but produce equivalent results may be used.

3.3 Deviation. The permissible error for the annual calibration and routine verification are:

3.3.1 Annual Calibration Deviation.

3.3.1.1 Smoke Generator. If the lidar-measured average opacity for each data run is not within $\pm 5\%$ (full scale) of the respective smoke generator's average opacity over the range of 0% through 80%, then the lidar shall be considered out of calibration.

3.3.1.2 Screens. If the lidar-measured average opacity for each data run is not within $\pm 3\%$ (full scale) of the laboratory-determined opacity for each respective simulation screen target over the range of 0% through 80%, then the lidar shall be considered out of calibration.

3.3.2 Routine Verification Error. If the lidar-measured average opacity for each neutral density filter (Technique 1) or optical generator selection (Technique 2) is not within $\pm 3\%$ (full scale) of the respective laboratory calibration value then the lidar shall be considered non-operational.

4. Performance/Design Specification for Basic Lidar System

4.1 Lidar Design Specification. The essential components of the basic lidar system are a pulsed laser (transmitter), optical receiver, detector, signal processor, recorder, and an aiming device that is used in aiming the lidar transmitter and receiver. Figure AM1-VII shows a functional block diagram of a basic lidar system.

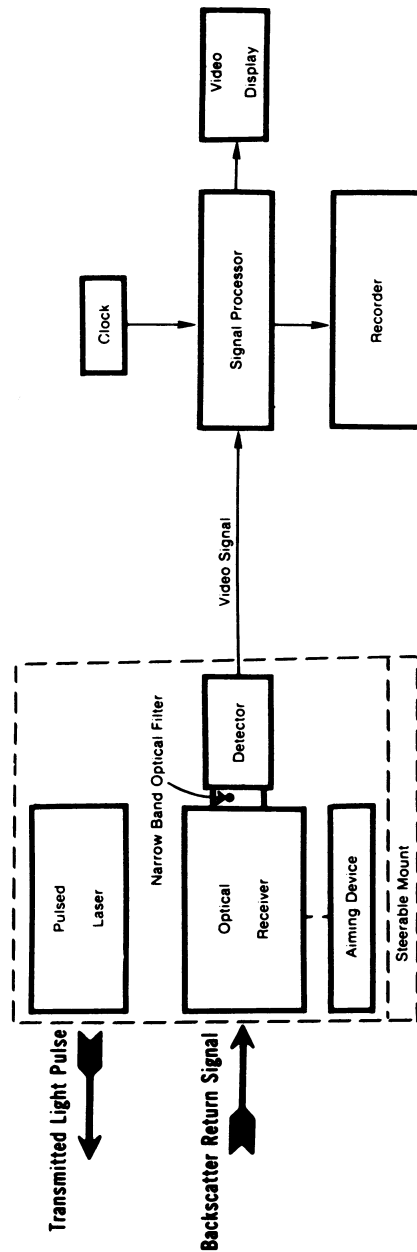


Figure AM1-VII. Functional Block Diagram of a Basic Lidar System

4.2 Performance Evaluation Tests. The owner of a lidar system shall subject such a lidar system to the performance verification tests described in section 3, prior to first use

of this method. The annual calibration shall be performed for three separate, complete

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runs and the results of each should be recorded. The requirements of section 3.3.1 must be fulfilled for each of the three runs.

Once the conditions of the annual calibration are fulfilled the lidar shall be subjected to the routine verification for three separate complete runs. The requirements of section 3.3.2 must be fulfilled for each of the three runs and the results should be recorded. The Administrator may request that the results of the performance evaluation be submitted for review.

5. References

5.1 The Use of Lidar for Emissions Source Opacity Determination, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Enforcement Investigations Center, Denver, CO. EPA-330/1-79-003-R, Arthur W. Dybdahl, current edition [NTIS No. PB81-246662].

5.2 Field Evaluation of Mobile Lidar for the Measurement of Smoke Plume Opacity, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, National Enforcement Investigations Center, Denver, CO. EPA/NEIC-TS-128, February 1976.

5.3 Remote Measurement of Smoke Plume Transmittance Using Lidar, C. S. Cook, G. W. Bethke, W. D. Conner (EPA/RTP). Applied Optics 11, pg 1742. August 1972.

5.4 Lidar Studies of Stack Plumes in Rural and Urban Environments, EPA-650/4-73-002, October 1973.

5.5 American National Standard for the Safe Use of Lasers ANSI Z 136.1-176, March 8, 1976.

5.6 U.S. Army Technical Manual TB MED 279, Control of Hazards to Health from Laser Radiation, February 1969.

5.7 Laser Institute of America Laser Safety Manual, 4th Edition.

5.8 U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Regulations for the Administration and Enforcement of the Radiation Con-

trol for Health and Safety Act of 1968, January 1976.

5.9 Laser Safety Handbook, Alex Mallow, Leon Chabot, Van Nostrand Reinhold Co., 1978.

METHOD 10—DETERMINATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES (INSTRUMENTAL ANALYZER PROCEDURE)

1.0 Scope and Application

What is Method 10?

Method 10 is a procedure for measuring carbon monoxide (CO) in stationary source emissions using a continuous instrumental analyzer. Quality assurance and quality control requirements are included to assure that you, the tester, collect data of known quality. You must document your adherence to these specific requirements for equipment, supplies, sample collection and analysis, calculations, and data analysis. This method does not completely describe all equipment, supplies, and sampling and analytical procedures you will need but refers to other methods for some of the details. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, you should also have a thorough knowledge of these additional test methods which are found in appendix A to this part:

(a) Method 1—Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources.

(b) Method 4—Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases.

(c) Method 7E—Determination of Nitrogen Oxides Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure).

1.1 Analytes. What does this method determine? This method measures the concentration of carbon monoxide.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|----------|----------|------------------------------------|
| CO | 630-08-0 | Typically <2% of Calibration Span. |

1.2 Applicability. When is this method required? The use of Method 10 may be required by specific New Source Performance Standards, State Implementation Plans, and permits where CO concentrations in stationary source emissions must be measured, either to determine compliance with an applicable emission standard or to conduct performance testing of a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). Other regulations may also require the use of Method 10.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Refer to section 1.3 of Method 7E.

2.0 Summary of Method

In this method, you continuously or intermittently sample the effluent gas and con-

vey the sample to an analyzer that measures the concentration of CO. You must meet the performance requirements of this method to validate your data.

3.0 Definitions

Refer to section 3.0 of Method 7E for the applicable definitions.

4.0 Interferences

Substances having a strong absorption of infrared energy may interfere to some extent in some analyzers. Instrumental correction may be used to compensate for the interference. You may also use silica gel and ascarite traps to eliminate the interferences. If this option is used, correct the measured

gas volume for the carbon dioxide (CO₂) removed in the trap.

5.0 Safety

Refer to section 5.0 of Method 7E.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

What do I need for the measurement system?

6.1 Continuous Sampling. Figure 7E-1 of Method 7E is a schematic diagram of an acceptable measurement system. The components are the same as those in sections 6.1 and 6.2 of Method 7E, except that the CO analyzer described in section 6.2 of this method must be used instead of the analyzer described in section 6.2 of Method 7E. You must follow the noted specifications in section 6.1 of Method 7E except that the requirements to use stainless steel, Teflon, or non-reactive glass filters do not apply. Also, a heated sample line is not required to transport dry gases or for systems that measure the CO concentration on a dry basis.

6.2 Integrated Sampling.

6.2.1 Air-Cooled Condenser or Equivalent. To remove any excess moisture.

6.2.2 Valve. Needle valve, or equivalent, to adjust flow rate.

6.2.3 Pump. Leak-free diaphragm type, or equivalent, to transport gas.

6.2.4 Rate Meter. Rotameter, or equivalent, to measure a flow range from 0 to 1.0 liter per minute (0.035 cfm).

6.2.5 Flexible Bag. Tedlar, or equivalent, with a capacity of 60 to 90 liters (2 to 3 ft³). (Verify through the manufacturer that the Tedlar alternative is suitable for CO and make this verified information available for inspection.) Leak-test the bag in the laboratory before using by evacuating with a pump followed by a dry gas meter. When the evacuation is complete, there should be no flow through the meter.

6.2.6 Sample Tank. Stainless steel or aluminum tank equipped with a pressure indicator with a minimum volume of 4 liters.

6.3 What analyzer must I use? You must use an instrument that continuously measures CO in the gas stream and meets the specifications in section 13.0. The dual-range analyzer provisions in section 6.2.8.1 of Method 7E apply.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

7.1 Calibration Gas. What calibration gases do I need? Refer to section 7.1 of Method 7E for the calibration gas requirements.

7.2 Interference Check. What additional reagents do I need for the interference check? Use the appropriate test gases listed in Table 7E-3 of Method 7E (i.e., potential interferences, as identified by the instrument manufacturer) to conduct the interference check.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

Emission Test Procedure

8.1 Sampling Site and Sampling Points. You must follow section 8.1 of Method 7E.

8.2 Initial Measurement System Performance Tests. You must follow the procedures in section 8.2 of Method 7E. If a dilution-type measurement system is used, the special considerations in section 8.3 of Method 7E also apply.

8.3 Interference Check. You must follow the procedures of section 8.2.7 of Method 7E.

8.4 Sample Collection.

8.4.1 Continuous Sampling. You must follow the procedures of section 8.4 of Method 7E.

8.4.2 Integrated Sampling. Evacuate the flexible bag or sample tank. Set up the equipment as shown in Figure 10-1 with the bag disconnected. Place the probe in the stack and purge the sampling line. Connect the bag, making sure that all connections are leak-free. Sample at a rate proportional to the stack velocity. If needed, the CO₂ content of the gas may be determined by using the Method 3 integrated sample procedures, or by weighing an ascarite CO₂ removal tube used and computing CO₂ concentration from the gas volume sampled and the weight gain of the tube. Data may be recorded on a form similar to Table 10-1. If a sample tank is used for sample collection, follow procedures similar to those in sections 8.1.2, 8.2.3, 8.3, and 12.4 of Method 25 as appropriate to prepare the tank, conduct the sampling, and correct the measured sample concentration.

8.5 Post-Run System Bias Check, Drift Assessment, and Alternative Dynamic Spike Procedure. You must follow the procedures in sections 8.5 and 8.6 of Method 7E.

9.0 Quality Control

Follow the quality control procedures in section 9.0 of Method 7E.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

Follow the procedures for calibration and standardization in section 10.0 of Method 7E.

11.0 Analytical Procedures

Because sample collection and analysis are performed together (see section 8), additional discussion of the analytical procedure is not necessary.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

You must follow the procedures for calculations and data analysis in section 12.0 of Method 7E, as applicable, substituting CO for NO_x as applicable.

12.1 Concentration Correction for CO₂ Removal. Correct the CO concentration for CO₂ removal (if applicable) using Eq. 10-1.

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$$C_{\text{Avg}} = C_{\text{CO stack}} (1 - F_{\text{CO}_2})$$

Where:

C_{Avg} = Average gas concentration for the test run, ppm.

$C_{\text{CO stack}}$ = Average unadjusted stack gas CO concentration indicated by the data recorder for the test run, ppmv.

F_{CO_2} = Volume fraction of CO₂ in the sample, i.e., percent CO₂ from Orsat analysis divided by 100.

13.0 Method Performance

The specifications for analyzer calibration error, system bias, drift, interference check, and alternative dynamic spike procedure are the same as in section 13.0 of Method 7E.

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 Alternative Procedures

The dynamic spike procedure and the manufacturer stability test are the same as in sections 16.1 and 16.3 of Method 7E

17.0 References

1. "EPA Traceability Protocol for Assay and Certification of Gaseous Calibration Standards— September 1997 as amended, EPA-600/R-97/121

18.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

Figure 10-1. Integrated Gas Sampling Train.

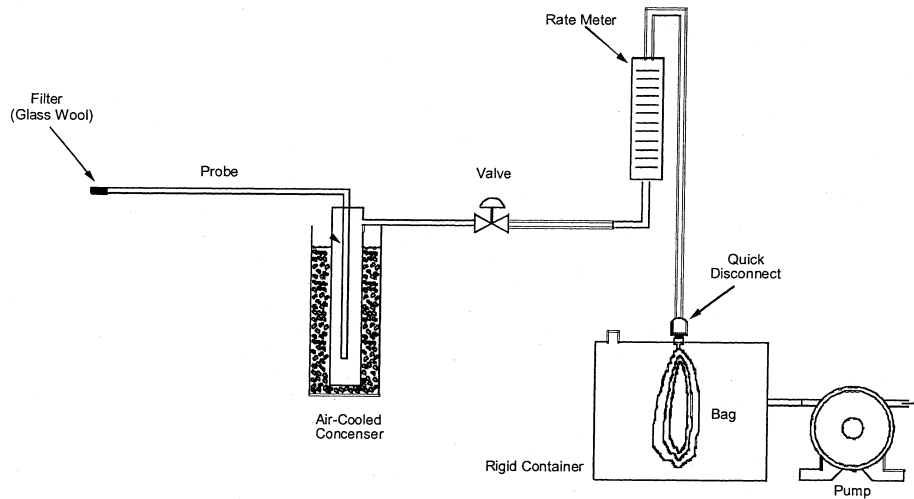


TABLE 10-1—FIELD DATA

[Integrated sampling]

| Location: | | Date: |
|------------|--|-----------|
| Test: | | Operator: |
| Clock Time | Rotameter Reading liters/min (cfm) | Comments |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |
| | | |

TABLE 10-1—FIELD DATA—Continued

[Integrated sampling]

| | | |
|--|--|--|
| | | |
| | | |

METHOD 10A—DETERMINATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE EMISSIONS IN CERTIFYING CONTINUOUS EMISSION MONITORING SYSTEMS AT PETROLEUM REFINERIES

NOTE: This method does not include all of the specifications (e.g., equipment and supplies) and procedures (e.g., sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 4, and Method 5.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|----------------------------|----------|-------------|
| Carbon monoxide (CO) | 630-08-0 | 3 ppmv |

1.2 Applicability. This method is applicable for the determination of CO emissions at petroleum refineries. This method serves as the reference method in the relative accuracy test for nondispersive infrared (NDIR) CO continuous emission monitoring systems (CEMS) that are required to be installed in petroleum refineries on fluid catalytic cracking unit catalyst regenerators (§60.105(a)(2) of this part).

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

An integrated gas sample is extracted from the stack, passed through an alkaline permanganate solution to remove sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides, and collected in a Tedlar or equivalent bag. (Verify through the manufacturer that the Tedlar alternative is suitable for NO and make this verified information available for inspection.) The CO concentration in the sample is measured spectrophotometrically using the reaction of CO with *p*-sulfaminobenzoic acid.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

Sulfur oxides, nitric oxide, and other acid gases interfere with the colorimetric reaction. They are removed by passing the sam-

pled gas through an alkaline potassium permanganate scrubbing solution. Carbon dioxide (CO₂) does not interfere, but, because it is removed by the scrubbing solution, its concentration must be measured independently and an appropriate volume correction made to the sampled gas.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method. The analyzer users manual should be consulted for specific precautions to be taken with regard to the analytical procedure.

5.2 Corrosive reagents. The following reagents are hazardous. Personal protective equipment and safe procedures are useful in preventing chemical splashes. If contact occurs, immediately flush with copious amounts of water for at least 15 minutes. Remove clothing under shower and decontaminate. Treat residual chemical burns as thermal burns.

5.2.1 Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH). Causes severe damage to eyes and skin. Inhalation causes irritation to nose, throat, and lungs.

Reacts exothermically with limited amounts of water.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection. The sampling train shown in Figure 10A-1 is required for sample collection. Component parts are described below:

6.1.1 Probe. Stainless steel, sheathed Pyrex glass, or equivalent, equipped with a glass wool plug to remove particulate matter.

6.1.2 Sample Conditioning System. Three Greenburg-Smith impingers connected in series with leak-free connections.

6.1.3 Pump. Leak-free pump with stainless steel and Teflon parts to transport sample at a flow rate of 300 ml/min (0.01 ft³/min) to the flexible bag.

6.1.4 Surge Tank. Installed between the pump and the rate meter to eliminate the pulsation effect of the pump on the rate meter.

6.1.5 Rate Meter. Rotameter, or equivalent, to measure flow rate at 300 ml/min (0.01 ft³/min). Calibrate according to section 10.2.

6.1.6 Flexible Bag. Tedlar, or equivalent, with a capacity of 10 liters (0.35 ft³) and equipped with a sealing quick-connect plug. The bag must be leak-free according to section 8.1. For protection, it is recommended that the bag be enclosed within a rigid container.

6.1.7 Sample Tank. Stainless steel or aluminum tank equipped with a pressure indicator with a minimum volume of 10 liters.

6.1.8 Valves. Stainless-steel needle valve to adjust flow rate, and stainless-steel 3-way valve, or equivalent.

6.1.9 CO₂ Analyzer. Fyrite, or equivalent, to measure CO₂ concentration to within 0.5 percent.

6.1.10 Volume Meter. Dry gas meter, capable of measuring the sample volume under calibration conditions of 300 ml/min (0.01 ft³/min) for 10 minutes.

6.1.11 Pressure Gauge. A water filled U-tube manometer, or equivalent, of about 30 cm (12 in.) to leak-check the flexible bag.

6.2 Sample Analysis.

6.2.1 Spectrophotometer. Single- or double-beam to measure absorbance at 425 and 600 nm. Slit width should not exceed 20 nm.

6.2.2 Spectrophotometer Cells. 1-cm pathlength.

6.2.3 Vacuum Gauge. U-tube mercury manometer, 1 meter (39 in.), with 1-mm divisions, or other gauge capable of measuring pressure to within 1 mm Hg.

6.2.4 Pump. Capable of evacuating the gas reaction bulb to a pressure equal to or less than 40 mm Hg absolute, equipped with coarse and fine flow control valves.

6.2.5 Barometer. Mercury, aneroid, or other barometer capable of measuring atmospheric pressure to within 1 mm Hg.

6.2.6 Reaction Bulbs. Pyrex glass, 100-ml with Teflon stopcock (Figure 10A-2), leak-

free at 40 mm Hg, designed so that 10 ml of the colorimetric reagent can be added and removed easily and accurately. Commercially available gas sample bulbs such as Supelco Catalog No. 2-2161 may also be used.

6.2.7 Manifold. Stainless steel, with connections for three reaction bulbs and the appropriate connections for the manometer and sampling bag as shown in Figure 10A-3.

6.2.8 Pipets. Class A, 10-ml size.

6.2.9 Shaker Table. Reciprocating-stroke type such as Eberbach Corporation, Model 6015. A rocking arm or rotary-motion type shaker may also be used. The shaker must be large enough to accommodate at least six gas sample bulbs simultaneously. It may be necessary to construct a table top extension for most commercial shakers to provide sufficient space for the needed bulbs (Figure 10A-4).

6.2.10 Valve. Stainless steel shut-off valve.

6.2.11 Analytical Balance. Capable of weighing to 0.1 mg.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Unless otherwise indicated, all reagents shall conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society, where such specifications are available; otherwise, the best available grade shall be used.

7.1 Sample Collection.

7.1.1 Water. Deionized distilled, to conform to ASTM D 1193-77 or 91, Type 3 (incorporated by reference—see §60.17). If high concentrations of organic matter are not expected to be present, the potassium permanganate test for oxidizable organic matter may be omitted.

7.1.2 Alkaline Permanganate Solution, 0.25 M KMnO₄/1.5 M Sodium Hydroxide (NaOH). Dissolve 40 g KMnO₄ and 60 g NaOH in approximately 900 ml water, cool, and dilute to 1 liter.

7.2 Sample Analysis.

7.2.1 Water. Same as in section 7.1.1.

7.2.2 1 M Sodium Hydroxide Solution. Dissolve 40 g NaOH in approximately 900 ml of water, cool, and dilute to 1 liter.

7.2.3 0.1 M NaOH Solution. Dilute 50 ml of the 1 M NaOH solution prepared in section 7.2.2 to 500 ml.

7.2.4 0.1 M Silver Nitrate (AgNO₃) Solution. Dissolve 8.5 g AgNO₃ in water, and dilute to 500 ml.

7.2.5 0.1 M Para-Sulfaminobenzoic Acid (p-SABA) Solution. Dissolve 10.0 g p-SABA in 0.1 M NaOH, and dilute to 500 ml with 0.1 M NaOH.

7.2.6 Colorimetric Solution. To a flask, add 100 ml of 0.1 M p-SABA solution and 100 ml of 0.1 M AgNO₃ solution. Mix, and add 50 ml of 1 M NaOH with shaking. The resultant solution should be clear and colorless. This solution is acceptable for use for a period of 2 days.

7.2.7 Standard Gas Mixtures. Traceable to National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) standards and containing between 50 and 1000 ppm CO in nitrogen. At least two concentrations are needed to span each calibration range used (Section 10.3). The calibration gases must be certified by the manufacturer to be within 2 percent of the specified concentrations.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

8.1 Sample Bag or Tank Leak-Checks. While a leak-check is required after bag or sample tank use, it should also be done before the bag or sample tank is used for sample collection. The tank should be leak-checked according to the procedure specified in section 8.1.2 of Method 25. The bag should be leak-checked in the inflated and deflated condition according to the following procedure:

8.1.1 Connect the bag to a water manometer, and pressurize the bag to 5 to 10 cm H₂O (2 to 4 in H₂O). Allow the bag to stand for 60 minutes. Any displacement in the water manometer indicates a leak.

8.1.2 Evacuate the bag with a leakless pump that is connected to the downstream side of a flow indicating device such as a 0- to 100-ml/min rotameter or an impinger containing water. When the bag is completely evacuated, no flow should be evident if the bag is leak-free.

8.2 Sample Collection.

8.2.1 Evacuate and leak check the sample bag or tank as specified in section 8.1. Assemble the apparatus as shown in Figure 10A-1. Loosely pack glass wool in the tip of the probe. Place 400 ml of alkaline permanganate solution in the first two

impingers and 250 ml in the third. Connect the pump to the third impinger, and follow this with the surge tank, rate meter, and 3-way valve. Do not connect the bag or sample tank to the system at this time.

8.2.2 Leak-check the sampling system by plugging the probe inlet, opening the 3-way valve, and pulling a vacuum of approximately 250 mm Hg on the system while observing the rate meter for flow. If flow is indicated on the rate meter, do not proceed further until the leak is found and corrected.

8.2.3 Purge the system with sample gas by inserting the probe into the stack and drawing the sample gas through the system at 300 ml/min ±10 percent for 5 minutes. Connect the evacuated bag or sample tank to the system, record the starting time, and sample at a rate of 300 ml/min for 30 minutes, or until the bag is nearly full, or the sample tank reaches ambient pressure. Record the sampling time, the barometric pressure, and the ambient temperature. Purge the system as described above immediately before each sample.

8.2.4 The scrubbing solution is adequate for removing sulfur oxides and nitrogen oxides from 50 liters (1.8 ft³) of stack gas when the concentration of each is less than 1,000 ppm and the CO₂ concentration is less than 15 percent. Replace the scrubber solution after every fifth sample.

8.3 Carbon Dioxide Measurement. Measure the CO₂ content in the stack to the nearest 0.5 percent each time a CO sample is collected. A simultaneous grab sample analyzed by the Fyrite analyzer is acceptable.

9.0 Quality Control

9.1 Miscellaneous Quality Control Measures.

| Section | Quality control measure | Effect |
|------------|---|--|
| 8.1 | Sampling equipment leak-checks and calibration. | Ensure accuracy and precision of sampling measurements. |
| 10.3 | Spectrophotometer calibration | Ensure linearity of spectrophotometer response to standards. |

9.2 Volume Metering System Checks. Same as Method 5, section 9.2.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

NOTE: Maintain a laboratory log of all calibrations.

10.1 Gas Bulb Calibration. Weigh the empty bulb to the nearest 0.1 g. Fill the bulb to the stopcock with water, and again weigh to the nearest 0.1 g. Subtract the tare weight, and calculate the volume in liters to three significant figures using the density of water at the measurement temperature. Record the volume on the bulb. Alternatively, mark an identification number on the bulb, and record the volume in a notebook.

10.2 Rate Meter Calibration. Assemble the system as shown in Figure 10A-1 (the impingers may be removed), and attach a volume meter to the probe inlet. Set the rotameter at 300 ml/min, record the volume meter reading, start the pump, and pull ambient air through the system for 10 minutes. Record the final volume meter reading. Repeat the procedure and average the results to determine the volume of gas that passed through the system.

10.3 Spectrophotometer Calibration Curve.

10.3.1 Collect the standards as described in section 8.2. Prepare at least two sets of three bulbs as standards to span the 0 to 400 or 400 to 1000 ppm range. If any samples span both

concentration ranges, prepare a calibration curve for each range using separate reagent blanks. Prepare a set of three bulbs containing colorimetric reagent but no CO to serve as a reagent blank. Analyze each standard and blank according to the sample analysis procedure of section 11.0. Reject the standard set where any of the individual bulb absorbances differs from the set mean by more than 10 percent.

10.3.2 Calculate the average absorbance for each set (3 bulbs) of standards using Equation 10A-1 and Table 10A-1. Construct a graph of average absorbance for each standard against its corresponding concentration. Draw a smooth curve through the points. The curve should be linear over the two concentration ranges discussed in section 13.3.

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Assemble the system shown in Figure 10A-3, and record the information required in Table 10A-1 as it is obtained. Pipet 10.0 ml of the colorimetric reagent into each gas reaction bulb, and attach the bulbs to the system. Open the stopcocks to the reaction bulbs, but leave the valve to the bag closed. Turn on the pump, fully open the coarse-adjust flow valve, and slowly open the fine-adjust valve until the pressure is reduced to at least 40 mm Hg. Now close the coarse adjust valve, and observe the manometer to be certain that the system is leak-free. Wait a minimum of 2 minutes. If the pressure has increased less than 1 mm Hg, proceed as described below. If a leak is present, find and correct it before proceeding further.

11.2 Record the vacuum pressure (P_v) to the nearest 1 mm Hg, and close the reaction bulb stopcocks. Open the bag valve, and allow the system to come to atmospheric pressure. Close the bag valve, open the pump coarse adjust valve, and evacuate the system again. Repeat this fill/evacuation procedure at least twice to flush the manifold completely. Close the pump coarse adjust valve, open the bag valve, and let the system fill to atmospheric pressure. Open the stopcocks to the reaction bulbs, and let the entire system come to atmospheric pressure. Close the bulb stopcocks, remove the bulbs, record the room temperature and barometric pressure (P_{bar} , to nearest mm Hg), and place the bulbs on the shaker table with their main axis either parallel to or perpendicular to the plane of the table top. Purge the bulb-filling system with ambient air for several minutes between samples. Shake the samples for exactly 2 hours.

11.3 Immediately after shaking, measure the absorbance (A) of each bulb sample at 425 nm if the concentration is less than or equal to 400 ppm CO or at 600 nm if the concentration is above 400 ppm.

NOTE: This may be accomplished with multiple bulb sets by sequentially collecting sets

and adding to the shaker at staggered intervals, followed by sequentially removing sets from the shaker for absorbance measurement after the two-hour designated intervals have elapsed.

11.4 Use a small portion of the sample to rinse a spectrophotometer cell several times before taking an aliquot for analysis. If one cell is used to analyze multiple samples, rinse the cell with deionized distilled water several times between samples. Prepare and analyze standards and a reagent blank as described in section 10.3. Use water as the reference. Reject the analysis if the blank absorbance is greater than 0.1. All conditions should be the same for analysis of samples and standards. Measure the absorbances as soon as possible after shaking is completed.

11.5 Determine the CO concentration of each bag sample using the calibration curve for the appropriate concentration range as discussed in section 10.3.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

Carry out calculations retaining at least one extra decimal figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures after final calculation.

12.1 Nomenclature.

- A = Sample absorbance, uncorrected for the reagent blank.
- A_r = Absorbance of the reagent blank.
- A_s = Average sample absorbance per liter, units/liter.
- B_w = Moisture content in the bag sample.
- C = CO concentration in the stack gas, dry basis, ppm.
- C_b = CO concentration of the bag sample, dry basis, ppm.
- C_g = CO concentration from the calibration curve, ppm.
- F = Volume fraction of CO₂ in the stack.
- n = Number of reaction bulbs used per bag sample.
- P_b = Barometric pressure, mm Hg.
- P_v = Residual pressure in the sample bulb after evacuation, mm Hg.
- P_w = Vapor pressure of H₂O in the bag (from Table 10A-2), mm Hg.
- V_b = Volume of the sample bulb, liters.
- V_r = Volume of reagent added to the sample bulb, 0.0100 liter.

12.2 Average Sample Absorbance per Liter. Calculate A_s for each gas bulb using Equation 10A-1, and record the value in Table 10A-1. Calculate the average A_s for each bag sample, and compare the three values to the average. If any single value differs by more than 10 percent from the average, reject this value, and calculate a new average using the two remaining values.

$$A_s = \frac{(A - A_r)(P_b)}{(V_b - V_r)(P_b - P_v)} \quad \text{Eq. 10A-1}$$

NOTE: A and A_r must be at the same wavelength.

12.3 CO Concentration in the Bag. Calculate C_b using Equations 10A-2 and 10A-3. If condensate is visible in the bag, calculate B_w using Table 10A-2 and the temperature and barometric pressure in the analysis room. If condensate is not visible, calculate B_w using the temperature and barometric pressure at the sampling site.

$$B_w = \frac{P_w}{P_b} \quad \text{Eq. 10A-2}$$

$$C_b = \frac{C_g}{(1 - B_w)} \quad \text{Eq. 10A-3}$$

12.4 CO Concentration in the Stack.

$$C = C_b (1 - F) \quad \text{Eq. 10A-4}$$

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Precision. The estimated intralaboratory standard deviation of the method is 3 percent of the mean for gas samples analyzed in duplicate in the concentration range of 39 to 412 ppm. The interlaboratory precision has not been established.

13.2 Accuracy. The method contains no significant biases when compared to an NDIR analyzer calibrated with NIST standards.

13.3 Range. Approximately 3 to 1800 ppm CO. Samples having concentrations below 400 ppm are analyzed at 425 nm, and samples having concentrations above 400 ppm are analyzed at 600 nm.

13.4 Sensitivity. The detection limit is 3 ppmv based on a change in concentration equal to three times the standard deviation of the reagent blank solution.

13.5 Stability. The individual components of the colorimetric reagent are stable for at least one month. The colorimetric reagent must be used within two days after preparation to avoid excessive blank correction. The

samples in the bag should be stable for at least one week if the bags are leak-free.

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 References

1. Butler, F.E., J.E. Knoll, and M.R. Midgett. Development and Evaluation of Methods for Determining Carbon Monoxide Emissions. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. June 1985. 33 pp.
2. Ferguson, B.B., R.E. Lester, and W.J. Mitchell. Field Evaluation of Carbon Monoxide and Hydrogen Sulfide Continuous Emission Monitors at an Oil Refinery. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. Publication No. EPA-600/4-82-054. August 1982. 100 pp.
3. Lambert, J.L., and R.E. Weins. Induced Colorimetric Method for Carbon Monoxide. *Analytical Chemistry*. 46(7):929-930. June 1974.
4. Levaggi, D.A., and M. Feldstein. The Colorimetric Determination of Low Concentrations of Carbon Monoxide. *Industrial Hygiene Journal*. 25:64-66. January-February 1964.
5. Repp, M. Evaluation of Continuous Monitors For Carbon Monoxide in Stationary Sources. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. Publication No. EPA-600/2-77-063. March 1977. 155 pp.
6. Smith, F., D.E. Wagoner, and R.P. Donovan. Guidelines for Development of a Quality Assurance Program: Volume VIII—Determination of CO Emissions from Stationary Sources by NDIR Spectrometry. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, N.C. Publication No. EPA-650/4-74-005-h. February 1975. 96 pp.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

TABLE 10A-1—DATA RECORDING SHEET FOR SAMPLES ANALYZED IN TRIPPLICATE

| Sample No./type | Room temp °C | Stack %CO ₂ | Bulb No. | Bulb vol. liters | Reagent vol. in bulb, liter | Partial pressure of gas in bulb, mm Hg | P _b , mm Hg | Shaking time, min | Abs versus water | A-A _r | A _s | Avg A _s |
|-----------------|--------------|------------------------|----------|------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------------------|-------------------|------------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| blank | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Std. 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Std. 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sample 1 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sample 2 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Sample 3 | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |

TABLE 10A-2—MOISTURE CORRECTION

| Temperature °C | Vapor pressure of H ₂ O, mm Hg | Temperature °C | Vapor pressure of H ₂ , mm Hg |
|----------------|---|----------------|--|
| 4 | 6.1 | 18 | 15.5 |
| 6 | 7.0 | 20 | 17.5 |
| 8 | 8.0 | 22 | 19.8 |
| 10 | 9.2 | 24 | 22.4 |
| 12 | 10.5 | 26 | 25.2 |
| 14 | 12.0 | 28 | 28.3 |
| 16 | 13.6 | 30 | 31.8 |

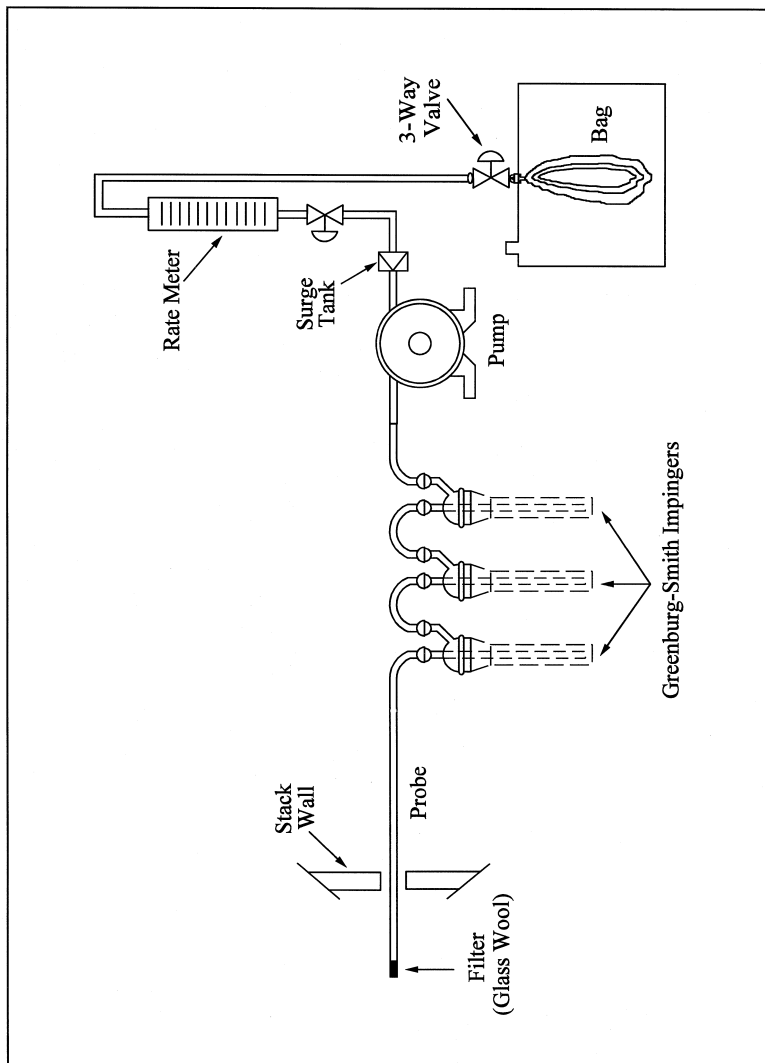


Figure 10A-1. Sampling Train.

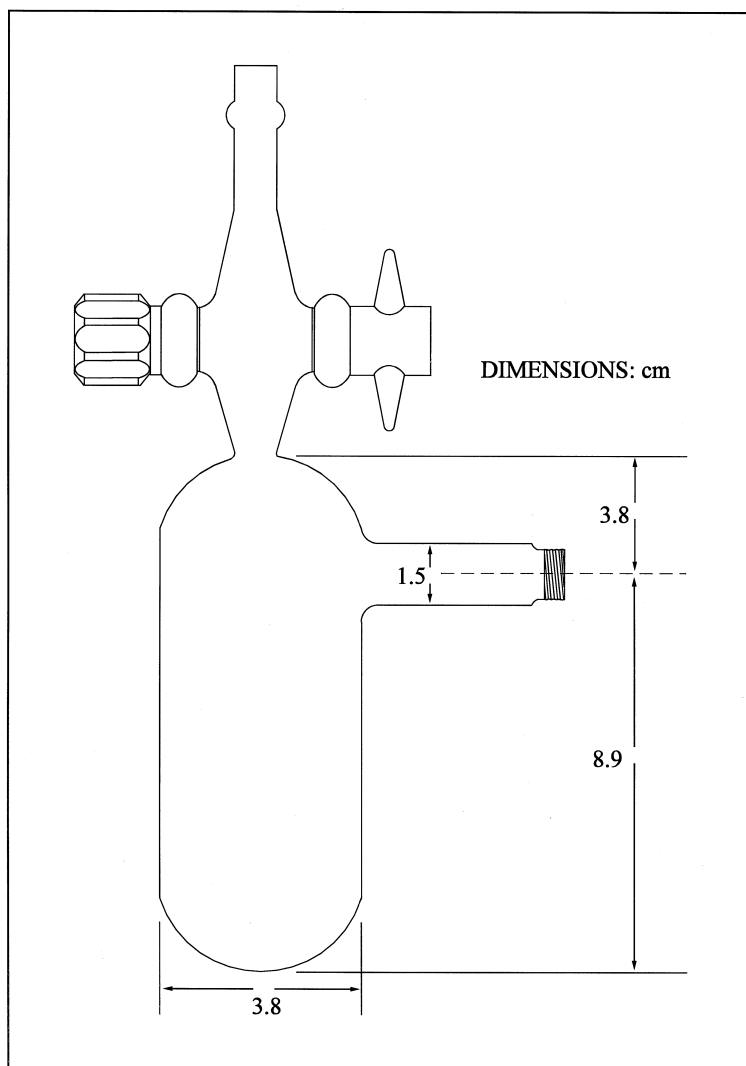


Figure 10A-2. Sample Reaction Bulbs.

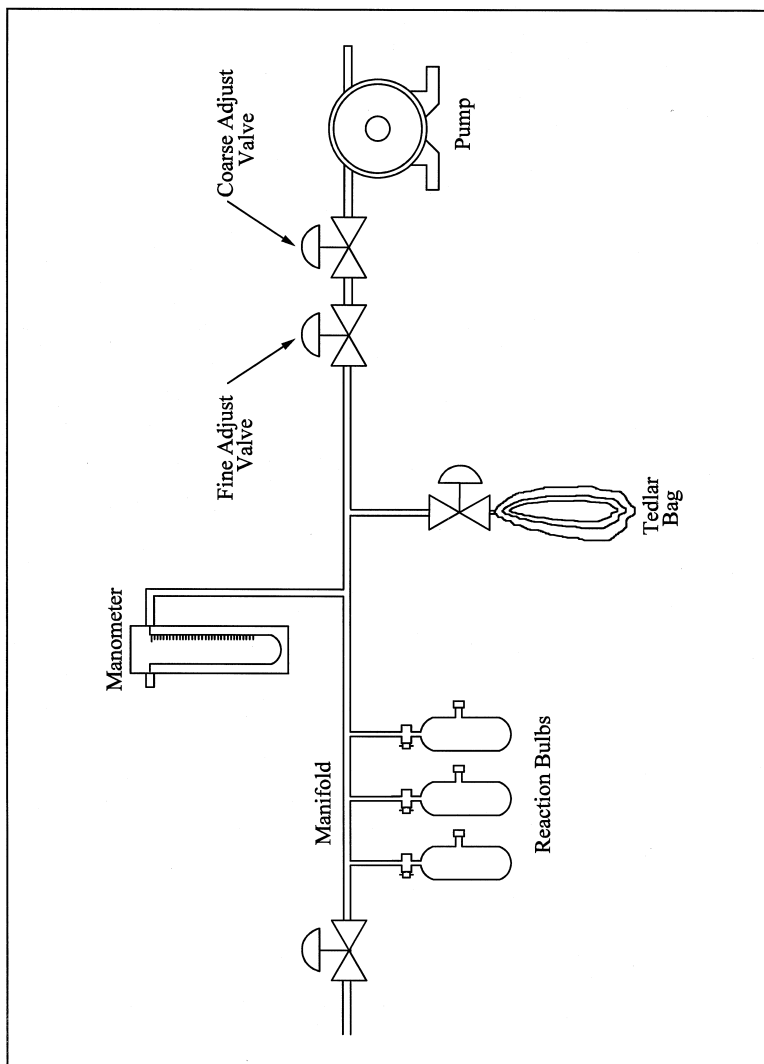


Figure 10A-3. Sample Bulb Filling System.

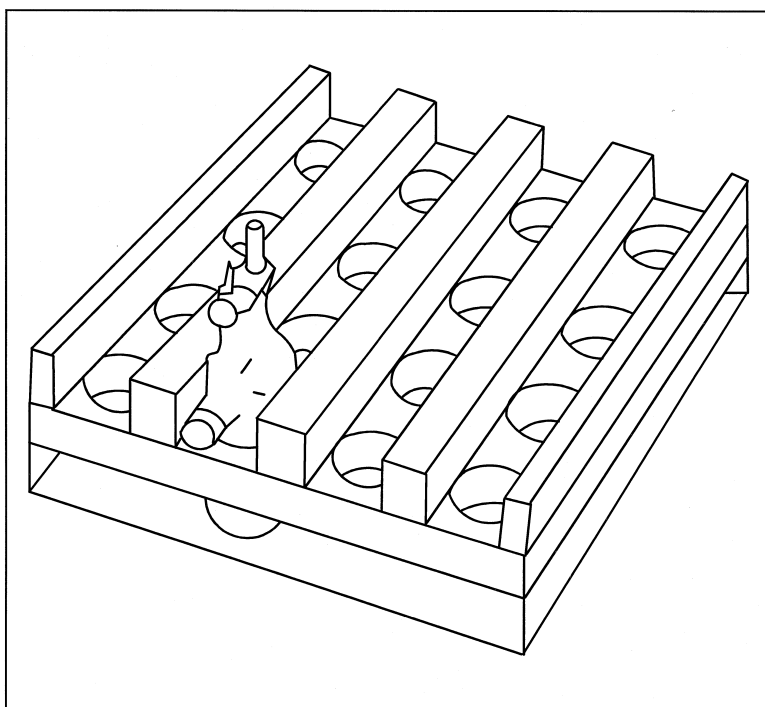


Figure 10A-4. Shaker Table Adapter.

METHOD 10B—DETERMINATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

NOTE: This method is not inclusive with respect to specifications (*e.g.*, equipment and supplies) and procedures (*e.g.*, sampling and analytical) essential to its performance. Some material is incorporated by reference

from other methods in this part. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, persons using this method should have a thorough knowledge of at least the following additional test methods: Method 1, Method 4, Method 10A, and Method 25.

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Analytes.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|----------------------------|----------|-----------------|
| Carbon monoxide (CO) | 630-08-0 | Not determined. |

1.2 Applicability. This method applies to the measurement of CO emissions at petroleum refineries and from other sources when specified in an applicable subpart of the regulations.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Adherence to the requirements of this method will enhance the quality of the data obtained from air pollutant sampling methods.

2.0 Summary of Method

2.1 An integrated gas sample is extracted from the sampling point, passed through a

conditioning system to remove interferences, and collected in a Tedlar or equivalent bag. (Verify through the manufacturer that the Tedlar alternative is suitable for NO and make this verifying information available for inspection.) The CO is separated from the sample by gas chromatography (GC) and catalytically reduced to methane (CH₄) which is determined by flame ionization detection (FID). The analytical portion of this method is identical to applicable sections in Method 25 detailing CO measurement.

3.0 Definitions [Reserved]

4.0 Interferences

4.1 Carbon dioxide (CO₂) and organics potentially can interfere with the analysis. Most of the CO₂ is removed from the sample by the alkaline permanganate conditioning system; any residual CO₂ and organics are separated from the CO by GC.

5.0 Safety

5.1 Disclaimer. This method may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This test method may not address all of the safety problems associated with its use. It is the responsibility of the user of this test method to establish appropriate safety and health practices and determine the applicability of regulatory limitations prior to performing this test method. The analyzer users manual should be consulted for specific precautions concerning the analytical procedure.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

6.1 Sample Collection. Same as in Method 10A, section 6.1 (paragraphs 6.1.1 through 6.1.11).

6.2 Sample Analysis. A GC/FID analyzer, capable of quantifying CO in the sample and consisting of at least the following major components, is required for sample analysis. [Alternatively, complete Method 25 analytical systems (Method 25, section 6.3) are acceptable alternatives when calibrated for CO and operated in accordance with the Method 25 analytical procedures (Method 25, section 11.0).]

6.2.1 Separation Column. A column capable of separating CO from CO₂ and organic compounds that may be present. A 3.2-mm (1/8-

in.) OD stainless steel column packed with 1.7 m (5.5 ft.) of 60/80 mesh Carbosieve S-II (available from Supelco) has been used successfully for this purpose.

6.2.2 Reduction Catalyst. Same as in Method 25, section 6.3.1.2.

6.2.3 Sample Injection System. Same as in Method 25, Section 6.3.1.4, equipped to accept a sample line from the bag.

6.2.4 Flame Ionization Detector. Meeting the linearity specifications of section 10.3 and having a minimal instrument range of 10 to 1,000 ppm CO.

6.2.5 Data Recording System. Analog strip chart recorder or digital integration system, compatible with the FID, for permanently recording the analytical results.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

7.1 Sample Collection. Same as in Method 10A, section 7.1.

7.2 Sample Analysis.

7.2.1 Carrier, Fuel, and Combustion Gases. Same as in Method 25, sections 7.2.1, 7.2.2, and 7.2.3, respectively.

7.2.2 Calibration Gases. Three standard gases with nominal CO concentrations of 20, 200, and 1,000 ppm CO in nitrogen. The calibration gases shall be certified by the manufacturer to be ±2 percent of the specified concentrations.

7.2.3 Reduction Catalyst Efficiency Check Calibration Gas. Standard CH₄ gas with a nominal concentration of 1,000 ppm in air.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

Same as in Method 10A, section 8.0.

9.0 Quality Control

| Section | Quality control measure | Effect |
|---------|--|---|
| 8.0 | Sample bag/sampling system leak-checks | Ensures that negative bias introduced through leakage is minimized. |
| 10.1 | Carrier gas blank check | Ensures that positive bias introduced by contamination of carrier gas is less than 5 ppmv. |
| 10.2 | Reduction catalyst efficiency check | Ensures that negative bias introduced by inefficient reduction catalyst is less than 5 percent. |
| 10.3 | Analyzer calibration | Ensures linearity of analyzer response to standards. |
| 11.2 | Triplicate sample analyses | Ensures precision of analytical results. |

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

10.1 Carrier Gas Blank Check. Analyze each new tank of carrier gas with the GC analyzer according to section 11.2 to check for contamination. The corresponding concentration must be less than 5 ppm for the tank to be acceptable for use.

10.2 Reduction Catalyst Efficiency Check. Prior to initial use, the reduction catalyst shall be tested for reduction efficiency. With the heated reduction catalyst bypassed, make triplicate injections of the 1,000 ppm

CH₄ gas (Section 7.2.3) to calibrate the analyzer. Repeat the procedure using 1,000 ppm CO gas (Section 7.2.2) with the catalyst in operation. The reduction catalyst operation is acceptable if the CO response is within 5 percent of the certified gas value.

10.3 Analyzer Calibration. Perform this test before the system is first placed into operation. With the reduction catalyst in operation, conduct a linearity check of the analyzer using the standards specified in section 7.2.2. Make triplicate injections of each calibration gas, and then calculate the average

response factor (area/ppm) for each gas, as well as the overall mean of the response factor values. The instrument linearity is acceptable if the average response factor of each calibration gas is within 2.5 percent of the overall mean value and if the relative standard deviation (calculated in section 12.8 of Method 25) for each set of triplicate injections is less than 2 percent. Record the overall mean of the response factor values as the calibration response factor (R).

11.0 Analytical Procedure

11.1 Preparation for Analysis. Before putting the GC analyzer into routine operation, conduct the calibration procedures listed in section 10.0. Establish an appropriate carrier flow rate and detector temperature for the specific instrument used.

11.2 Sample Analysis. Purge the sample loop with sample, and then inject the sample. Analyze each sample in triplicate, and calculate the average sample area (A). Determine the bag CO concentration according to section 12.2.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

Carry out calculations retaining at least one extra significant figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off results only after the final calculation.

12.1 Nomenclature.

A = Average sample area.

B_w = Moisture content in the bag sample, fraction.

C = CO concentration in the stack gas, dry basis, ppm.

C_b = CO concentration in the bag sample, dry basis, ppm.

F = Volume fraction of CO₂ in the stack, fraction.

P_{bar} = Barometric pressure, mm Hg.

P_w = Vapor pressure of the H₂O in the bag (from Table 10A-2, Method 10A), mm Hg.

R = Mean calibration response factor, area/ppm.

12.2 CO Concentration in the Bag. Calculate C_b using Equations 10B-1 and 10B-2. If condensate is visible in the bag, calculate B_w using Table 10A-2 of Method 10A and the temperature and barometric pressure in the analysis room. If condensate is not visible, calculate B_w using the temperature and barometric pressure at the sampling site.

$$B_w = \frac{P_w}{P_{bar}} \quad \text{Eq. 10B-1}$$

$$C_b = \frac{A}{R(1 - B_w)} \quad \text{Eq. 10B-2}$$

12.3 CO Concentration in the Stack

$$C = C_b(1 - F) \quad \text{Eq. 10B-3}$$

13.0 Method Performance [Reserved]

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 References

Same as in Method 25, section 16.0, with the addition of the following:

1. Butler, F.E., J.E. Knoll, and M.R. Midgett. Development and Evaluation of Methods for Determining Carbon Monoxide Emissions. Quality Assurance Division, Environmental Monitoring Systems Laboratory, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Research Triangle Park, NC. June 1985. 33 pp.

17.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data [Reserved]

[36 FR 24877, Dec. 23, 1971]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting appendix A-4 to part 60, see the List of CFR sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at www.fdsys.gov.

APPENDIX A-5 TO PART 60—TEST METHODS 11 THROUGH 15A

Method 11—Determination of hydrogen sulfide content of fuel gas streams in petroleum refineries

Method 12—Determination of inorganic lead emissions from stationary sources

Method 13A—Determination of total fluoride emissions from stationary sources—SPADNS zirconium lake method

Method 13B—Determination of total fluoride emissions from stationary sources—Specific ion electrode method

Method 14—Determination of fluoride emissions from potroom roof monitors for primary aluminum plants

Method 14A—Determination of Total Fluoride Emissions from Selected Sources at Primary Aluminum Production Facilities

Method 15—Determination of hydrogen sulfide, carbonyl sulfide, and carbon disulfide emissions from stationary sources

Method 15A—Determination of total reduced sulfur emissions from sulfur recovery plants in petroleum refineries

The test methods in this appendix are referred to in §60.8 (Performance Tests) and §60.11 (Compliance With Standards and Maintenance Requirements) of 40 CFR part 60, subpart A (General Provisions). Specific uses of these test methods are described in the standards of performance contained in the subparts, beginning with Subpart D.

Within each standard of performance, a section title "Test Methods and Procedures" is provided to: (1) Identify the test methods