

While we have taken steps to ensure the accuracy of this Internet version of the document, it is not the official version. To see a complete version including any recent edits, visit: <https://www.ecfr.gov/cgi-bin/ECFR?page=browse> and search under Title 40, Protection of Environment.

PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATION 6—SPECIFICATIONS AND TEST PROCEDURES FOR CONTINUOUS EMISSION RATE MONITORING SYSTEMS IN STATIONARY SOURCES

1.0 Scope and Application

1.1 Applicability. This specification is used for evaluating the acceptability of continuous emission rate monitoring systems (CERMSs).

1.2 The installation and measurement location specifications, performance specification test procedure, calculations, and data analysis procedures, of Performance Specifications (PS 2), sections 8.0 and 12, respectively, apply to this specification.

2.0 Summary of Performance Specification

The calibration drift (CD) and relative accuracy (RA) tests are conducted to determine conformance of the CERMS to the specification.

3.0 Definitions

The definitions are the same as in section 3 of PS 2, except this specification refers to the continuous emission rate monitoring system rather than the continuous emission monitoring system. The following definitions are added:

3.1 *Continuous Emission Rate Monitoring System (CERMS)*. The total equipment required for the determining and recording the pollutant mass emission rate (in terms of mass per unit of time).

3.2 *Flow Rate Sensor*. That portion of the CERMS that senses the volumetric flow rate and generates an output proportional to that flow rate. The flow rate sensor shall have provisions to check the CD for each flow rate parameter that it measures individually (*e.g.*, velocity, pressure).

4.0 Interferences [Reserved]

5.0 Safety

This performance specification may involve hazardous materials, operations, and equipment. This performance specification 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 applicable regulatory limitations prior to performing this performance specification. The CERMS user's manual should be consulted for specific precautions to be taken with regard to the analytical procedures.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

Same as section 6.0 of PS 2.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

Same as section 7.0 of PS 2.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

8.1 Calibration Drift Test Procedure.

8.1.1 The CD measurements are to verify the ability of the CERMS to conform to the established CERMS calibrations used for determining the emission rate. Therefore, if periodic automatic or manual adjustments are made to the CERMS zero and calibration settings, conduct the CD tests immediately before these adjustments, or conduct them in such a way that CD can be determined.

8.1.2 Conduct the CD tests for pollutant concentration at the two values specified in section 6.1.2 of PS 2. For other parameters that are selectively measured by the CERMS (*e.g.*, velocity, pressure, flow rate), use two analogous values (*e.g.*, Low: 0-20% of full scale, High: 50-100% of full scale). Introduce to the CERMS the reference signals (these need not be certified). Record the CERMS response to each and subtract this value from the respective reference value (see example data sheet in Figure 6-1).

8.2 Relative Accuracy Test Procedure.

8.2.1 Sampling Strategy for reference method (RM) Tests, Correlation of RM and CERMS Data, and Number of RM Tests are the same as PS 2, sections 8.4.3, 8.4.5, and 8.4.4, respectively. Summarize the results on a data sheet. An example is shown in Figure 6-1. The RA test may be conducted during the CD test period.

8.2.2 Reference Methods. Unless otherwise specified in the applicable subpart of the regulations, the RM for the pollutant gas is the Appendix A method that is cited for compliance test purposes, or its approved alternatives. Methods 2, 2A, 2B, 2C, or 2D, as applicable, are the RMs for the determination of volumetric flow rate.

9.0 Quality Control [Reserved]

10.0 Calibration and Standardization [Reserved]

11.0 Analytical Procedure

Same as section 11.0 of PS 2.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

Same as section 12.0 of PS 2.

13.0 Method Performance

13.1 Calibration Drift. Since the CERMS includes analyzers for several measurements, the CD shall be determined separately for each analyzer in terms of its specific measurement. The calibration for each analyzer associated with the measurement of flow rate shall not drift or deviate from each reference value of flow rate by more than 3 percent of the respective high-level reference value over the CD test period (*e.g.*, seven-day) associated with the pollutant analyzer. The CD specification for each analyzer for which other PSs have been established (*e.g.*, PS 2 for SO₂ and NO_X), shall be the same as in the applicable PS.

13.2 CERMS Relative Accuracy. Calculate the CERMS Relative Accuracy using Eq. 2–6 of section 12 of Performance Specification 2. The RA of the CERMS shall be no greater than 20 percent of the mean value of the RM's test data in terms of the units of the emission standard, or in cases where the average emissions for the test are less than 50 percent of the applicable standard, substitute the emission standard value in the denominator of Eq. 2–6 in place of the RM.

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 Alternative Procedures

Same as in section 16.0 of PS 2.

17.0 References

1. Brooks, E.F., E.C. Beder, C.A. Flegal, D.J. Luciani, and R. Williams. Continuous Measurement of Total Gas Flow Rate from Stationary Sources. U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Research Triangle Park, North Carolina. Publication No. EPA-650/2-75-020. February 1975. 248 p.

18.0 Tables, Diagrams, Flowcharts, and Validation Data

Run No.	Date and time	Emission rate (kg/hr) ^a		
		CERMS	RMs	Difference (RMs-CERMS)
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				

^aThe RMs and CERMS data as corrected to a consistent basis (*i.e.*, moisture, temperature, and pressure conditions).

Figure 6-1—Emission Rate Determinations