

**OKLAHOMA DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY  
AIR QUALITY DIVISION****Guidance for Portable Electrochemical Analyzer Testing used for Compliance Monitoring****SECTION I. INTRODUCTION**

The Oklahoma Department of Environmental Quality (Department), Air Quality Division administers the Part 70 as well as the minor source permitting program, and issues Part 70 source permits, minor source permits, and applicability determinations. The permits issued by the Department impose emission limitations and restrictions on operations to ensure that the National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS) are not violated. All Part 70 permits and most other permits require periodic source compliance monitoring tests to assure continuing compliance with the emissions limitations. Portable electrochemical (EC) analyzer testing has been utilized to comply with these monitoring requirements. Air Quality rules require that (OAC 252:100-43-2) "All tests should be made and the results calculated in accordance with test procedures approved by the Executive Director." This guidance has been developed to ensure consistency in performing emissions testing and to provide a minimum level of quality assurance in determining results. It is not intended to replace the reference methods of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, but rather to facilitate the measurement of emissions from sources that require periodic emission tests as part of their monitoring schedules. The Department reserves the right to withdraw or modify this guidance without advance notice.

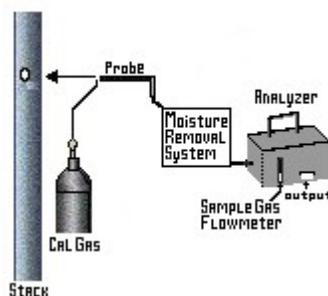
This guidance is applicable to the determination of nitrogen oxides (NO and NO<sub>2</sub>), carbon monoxide (CO), and oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) concentrations in controlled and uncontrolled emissions from combustion sources using fuels such as natural gas, propane, butane, and fuel oils. A gas sample is extracted from a stack and is conveyed to an EC analyzer for determination of the NO, NO<sub>2</sub>, CO, and O<sub>2</sub> gas concentrations. Additions to, or modifications of, vendor supplied EC analyzers (e.g., heated sample lines, thermocouples, flow meters, etc.) may be required to meet the specifications indicated in this guidance. The instrument and EC cell design will determine the analytical range (span) for each gas component. The minimum detectable limit depends on the span and resolution of the EC cell and the signal to noise ratio of the measurement system.

**SECTION II. EC ANALYZER APPARATUS**

- A. Use any measurement system that meets the performance and design specifications of this guidance. The sampling system should maintain the gas sample at conditions that will prevent condensation in the lines or when it contacts the EC cells. A diagram of an acceptable measurement system is shown in Figure 2. Some of the components of the measurement system are described below.
- B. The **sample probe** and **sample line** should be made of glass, stainless steel or other non-reactive material and should be designed to prevent condensation.

- C. The **calibration assembly** should introduce calibration gases at ambient pressure to the sample probe during calibration checks. The assembly should be designed such that only the calibration gases are processed and that the calibration gases flow through all the filters in the sampling line.
- D. The **moisture removal** system should be used to remove condensate from the sample gas while maintaining minimal contact between the condensate and the sample gases.
- E. **Particulate filters** should be utilized before the inlet of the EC analyzer to prevent accumulation of particulate material in the measurement system and to extend the useful life of the EC analyzer. All filters should be fabricated of materials that are non-reactive to the gases being sampled.
- F. The **sample pump** should be a leak-free pump that will transport the sample gas to the system at a flow rate sufficient to minimize the response time of the measurement system. If upstream of the EC cells, the pump should be constructed of material that is non-reactive to the gases being sampled.
- G. The **sample flow rate** should not vary by more than 10% throughout the calibration, testing, and drift check.
- H. **Interference gas scrubbers** should be checked and replenished in accordance with the manufacturer's recommendations. EC analyzers should have a means to determine when the agent is depleted.
- I. A **data recorder** should be used for recording the EC analyzer data.

Figure 1 – EC analyzer Measurement System



### SECTION III. EC ANALYZER CALIBRATION & TESTING SPECIFICATIONS

- A. Except for an initial compliance test, all combustion equipment shall be tested “as-found.” No tuning or maintenance for the purpose of lowering tested emissions is allowed within 24 hours prior to testing. If tests are conducted before and after maintenance, the test results should be recorded and made available for review.

- B. Each EC analyzer should be certified by the manufacturer at least once per year unless waived by the Department. Assemble the measurement system by following the manufacturer's recommended procedures for preparing and preconditioning the EC analyzer. Ensure the system has no leaks and verify that the gas-scrubbing agent is not depleted. When an EC cell is replaced, the EC analyzer should be re-calibrated.
- C. Calibration of the EC analyzer should be done using certified calibration gases (EPA Protocol gases). Fresh air, free from ambient CO and NO<sub>x</sub>, is permitted for O<sub>2</sub> calibration (20.9% O<sub>2</sub>), and as a zero gas for CO and NO<sub>x</sub>. Calibration gases for NO, NO<sub>2</sub>, and CO should be chosen so that the concentration of the calibration gas is between 20% and 125% of the range of concentrations of the EC analyzer cell for each pollutant. Alternatively, calibration gases should not exceed 200% of the anticipated concentration expected from the emission unit being tested. If the measured concentration exceeds 125% of the span of the EC analyzer, at any time during the sampling run, that test run should be considered invalid. For NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations below 10% of the total NO<sub>x</sub> concentration, NO<sub>2</sub> does not have to be measured directly and calibration of the EC analyzer for NO<sub>2</sub> is not required.
- D. Individually inject each calibration gas into the EC analyzer and record the start time, response time, and concentrations. Gases should be injected through the entire sample handling system. All EC analyzer output responses should be recorded at least once per minute. The response time is the time it takes for the EC analyzer to get a steady response from a calibration gas after injecting the calibration gas into the measurement system. Actual measurements should not be averaged until the after the response time of the measurement system. After each calibration gas run, the EC analyzer should be refreshed with fresh air, free from CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, and other pollutants. Repeat these steps for each calibration gas.
- E. For the EC analyzer O<sub>2</sub> cell calibration, the minimum detectable limit should be 0.3%. For the EC analyzer NO<sub>x</sub> and CO cells, the minimum detectable limit should be 2% of the calibration gas or 2 ppm whichever is less restrictive. If an invalid calibration is exhibited, corrective action should be taken and the EC analyzer calibration check should be repeated until an acceptable EC analyzer performance is achieved.
- F. Calculate the mean of the readings from the EC analyzer for each calibration gas. The average calculated EC analyzer response error, for each calibration gas, should not exceed  $\pm 5\%$  of the calibration gas concentration. The maximum allowable deviation of any single reading, after the response time and prior to the refresh period, should not exceed  $\pm 2\%$  of the average calculated EC analyzer response. *For Example: For a calibration gas with a concentration of 100 ppm, the calibration gas check should be considered valid only if the average of the measured concentrations for that calibration gas are within 5 ppm of 100 ppm, i.e., 95 to 105 ppm, and if the maximum deviation of any single measurement comprising that average is less than 2% or approximately 2 ppm.*

- G. During calibration an interference check should be performed. During the calibration check of a single gas species (e.g., NO & NO<sub>2</sub>), record the response displayed by the other EC cells (i.e., CO & NO). Record the interference response for each EC cell to each calibration gas. The CO, NO, and NO<sub>2</sub> interference response should not exceed 5% of the calibration gas concentration. EC analyzers that have been verified for interference response using an interference scrubber are considered to be in compliance with this interference check specification when the interference scrubber is replenished per manufacturers specifications. The potential for interference from other flue gas constituents should be reviewed with the EC analyzer manufacturer based on site-specific data.
- H. A post-test calibration check should be performed in the same manner as the pre-test calibration after each emissions unit test. If the post-test calibration checks do not meet the required specifications, all test data for that emissions unit should be considered null and void and re-calibration and re-testing should be conducted. To prevent loss of data, the drift of the analyzer should be determined after each measurement cycle. This should be done by performing a calibration check after each measurement cycle and determining the drift to ensure that it is still within the limit of  $\pm 5\%$ . No changes to the sampling system or EC analyzer calibration should be made until all of the post-test calibration checks have been recorded. The difference (% Drift) between the pre-test calibration and the post-test calibration should not exceed 5% for each pollutant.

#### SECTION IV. EMISSIONS MEASUREMENTS

- A. Field testing should be conducted by personnel trained in the use of the specific EC analyzer utilized for the testing. Samples of pollutant concentrations should be taken from sample ports in the stack or using a “Shepard’s hook” from a location in the stack such that a representative concentration is measured and bias (e.g., air leakage at weep holes) is prevented. A single sampling location near the center of the duct may be selected.
- B. Prior to sample collection, ensure that the pre-test calibration has been performed. Zero the EC analyzer with fresh air, free from ambient CO and NO<sub>x</sub> or other combustion gases. Each test for an emission unit should consist of at least three 15-minute measurement cycles. Position the probe at the sampling point and begin the measurement cycle at the same flow rate used during the calibration check. Measurements should not be recorded and averaged until the measurement system response time has passed. The EC analyzer should be “refreshed,” the analyzer drift should be determined, and the moisture collection system emptied after each sampling cycle. Use the measurement data to calculate the mean effluent concentration. Record the average gas sample concentration for each pollutant from the cycle on a form similar to the one provided.
- C. Conduct the post-test calibration check after testing of each emission unit. If the sampling system is disassembled or if the EC analyzer calibration is adjusted, the EC analyzer should be recalibrated before conducting the next emission unit test.

- D. The emissions testing should produce at least three sets of concentration data for each pollutant of concern. Results from each test represent a “quasi steady-state” measurement of pollutant concentration and the measured pollutant concentrations should be calculated as the mean gas concentration using the emissions data collected during the three test runs. Data from additional tests may be included in the calculation so long as other operational parameters remain relatively unchanged.
- E. The measured pollutant concentrations should then be corrected to give actual values using the pre-test calibration and post-test calibration results. The following equation should be used.

$$C_{ACTUAL} = (C_{MEAS} - C_{CZ}) \times \frac{(C_{CAL} - C_{CZ})}{(C_{CM} - C_{CZ})}$$

- Where:
- $C_{ACTUAL}$  = actual pollutant concentration, ppm<sub>dv</sub>
  - $C_{MEAS}$  = measured pollutant concentration, ppm<sub>dv</sub>
  - $C_{CAL}$  = concentration of the calibration gas, ppm<sub>v</sub>
  - $C_{CZ}$  = average of pre-test and post-test calibration zero checks, ppm<sub>dv</sub>
  - $C_{CM}$  = average of pre-test and post-test measured concentrations of the calibration gas measurement checks, ppm<sub>dv</sub>

## SECTION V. OPERATIONAL PARAMETER MEASUREMENTS

Emissions testing results, i.e., NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and O<sub>2</sub> concentrations (ppmv), are typically used in conjunction with stack flow to determine compliance with a permitted emissions limitation (lb/hr). Other specific parameters may also need to be documented. The results of any measurements or calculated parameters should also be recorded on a form similar to the one provided in Appendix A.

- A. During the emissions testing of the emission unit, the following operational parameters should be measured or determined:
1. Engine/turbine load and speed (RPM) or power (HP);
  2. Fuel BTU content (BTU/SCF); and
  3. Fuel consumption (SCFH).
- B. Sampling of the fuel, that is representative of the fuel combusted in the emission unit, should be performed. The fuel sampling should be conducted within a calendar quarter of the testing. The sampling should determine the C<sub>1</sub> to C<sub>6+</sub> composition and BTU content. The sample should be taken from the inlet gas line, downstream from any inlet separator, and using a manifold to remove entrained liquids from the sample and a probe to collect the sample from the center of the gas line. GPA standard method 2166 (or similar method) should be used. Emission units utilizing “commercial-grade natural gas” are exempt from the fuel sampling requirements.

- C. During emissions testing, the stack velocity (or flow) shall be measured or determined using one of the following methods.
1. EPA Reference Methods 2;
  2. EPA Reference Method 19; or
  3. An equivalent method, as approved by the Department.

**SECTION VI. CALCULATIONS**

As mentioned previously, emissions testing results, i.e., NO<sub>x</sub>, CO, and O<sub>2</sub> concentrations, are typically used in conjunction with other measured parameters to determine compliance with a permitted emissions limitation. The following issues should be considered in documenting compliance with the various criteria.

- A. Calculation of the emissions (lb/hr) to show compliance with the permitted emissions should be calculated as the corrected mean concentration multiplied by the stack flow corrected to zero percent oxygen.

$$E_{MEAS} = C_{ACTUAL} \times Q_{STACK} \times \left( \frac{MW_P}{385.4} \right) \times (1E - 6)$$

- Where: E<sub>MEAS</sub> = the measured emissions from the emission unit at standard conditions and 0% O<sub>2</sub>, lb/hr;  
 C<sub>ACTUAL</sub> = average actual pollutant concentration, ppm<sub>dv</sub>;  
 Q<sub>STACK</sub> = stack flow of the emission unit, DSCFH @ 0% O<sub>2</sub>;  
 MW<sub>P</sub> = molecular weight of the pollutant, lb/lb-mole:  
 = 46 lb/lb-mole for NO<sub>x</sub> (as NO<sub>2</sub>);  
 = 28 lb/lb-mole for CO.

For an Ideal Gas at EPA standard conditions: 20 °C (68 °F) and 1 atm (760 mm); there are 385.4 SCF/lb-mole.

The factor of (1E-6) is used to convert ppm<sub>dv</sub> to a fraction.

- B. Calculation of the flow (Q<sub>STACK</sub>, DSCFH) from the emission unit using the calculations provided in Reference Method 19 is shown below. The stack flow should be corrected to zero percent oxygen.

$$Q_{STACK} = Q_{FUEL} \times F_{BTU} \times F_d \times \left( \frac{20.9\%}{20.9\% - \%O_{2MEAS}} \right) \times (1E - 6)$$

- Where: Q<sub>STACK</sub> = stack flow of the emission unit, DSCFH @ 0% O<sub>2</sub>;  
 Q<sub>FUEL</sub> = flow of the fuel to the emission unit, SCFH;  
 F<sub>BTU</sub> = gas heating value, HHV, (from fuel analysis), BTU/SCF;  
 F<sub>d</sub> = stack flow per unit of heat input, SCF/MMBTU;  
 %O<sub>2MEAS</sub> = measured oxygen concentration, % dry basis.  
 20.9% is the concentration of O<sub>2</sub> in the air.  
 The factor of (1E-6) is used to convert BTU to MMBTU.

C. Additional calculations that may be helpful during calibration.

$$\text{Calibration Error} \equiv \left( \frac{\text{Analyzer Response} - \text{Calibration Gas Concentration}}{\text{Calibration Gas Concentration}} \right) \times 100\% \leq 5\%$$

$$\% \text{ Interference} \equiv \left( \frac{\text{Analyzer Response}}{\text{Calibration Gas Concentration}} \right) \times 100\% \leq 5\%$$

$$\% \text{ Drift} \equiv \left( \frac{\text{Post - Test Analyzer Response} - \text{Pre - Test Analyzer Response}}{\text{Pre - Test Analyzer Response}} \right) \times 100\% \leq 5\%$$

## SECTION VII. RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS

- A. Each company performing portable EC analyzer analysis shall develop and maintain a testing protocol. These protocols shall be made available for review by the Department. Each protocol should also contain the following elements:
1. Information regarding the EC analyzer, including but not limited to, a copy of the make, model, serial number, and manufacturer's EC analyzer specifications.
  2. EC analyzer certification documentation.
  3. Documentation of the EC analyzer operator's training, experience, and other qualifications.
- B. A report of each test shall be prepared. Each report should contain, the following items:
1. Date, place, and time of test, company or entity performing the test, and signature of person conducting the test.
  2. Manufacturer, model, serial number, and emission unit I.D (as listed in an applicable permit) of the emission unit tested.
  3. Emission unit rating (horsepower and RPM) and control device utilized, if applicable.
  4. Applicable permit emissions limitations, e.g., lb/hr.
  5. EC analyzer calibration records: start times, response times, end times, measured concentrations, interference responses, calibration gas concentrations, percent error, and minimum detectable limit.
  6. The testing records: start times, end times, duration test runs, measured concentrations, average concentrations, and corrected concentrations.
  7. Emission unit load (service power) and speed or power during testing. The method of determining the service power for engines and turbines should be described or shown.
  8. Emission unit fuel consumption, fuel BTU analysis, and stack flow.
  9. Copies of the strip chart recording or computer or digital recording of actual measurements taken during the calibration and testing.
  10. Calculated emissions on a lb/hr basis for the emission unit.

- C. All testing records shall be maintained for a period of five years for *major sources* and a period of two years for all other *sources*, unless an applicable permit specifies a longer period.

#### SECTION VIII. REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

- A. The person performing emissions testing should promptly report the results of such tests to the permittee so that any notifications required by an applicable regulation or permit condition can be submitted in a timely manner.
- B. Testing results that show emissions exceeding those allowed in an applicable permit shall be reported as provided in the permit, and with OAC 252:100-9, Excess Emission Reporting Requirements.
- C. A copy of the testing protocol shall be submitted to the Department and updated as necessary.

#### SECTION IX. REFERENCES

1. USEPA, OAQPS Emissions Measurement Center, "Draft Method for the Determination of O<sub>2</sub>, CO<sub>2</sub>, & (NO and NO<sub>2</sub>) for Periodic Monitoring," September 8, 1999, <http://www.epa.gov/ttn/emc/>.
2. US EPA 40 CFR, Pt 60, Appendix A, Method 19 - Determination of Sulfur Dioxide Removal Efficiency and Particulate Matter, Sulfur Dioxide and Nitrogen Oxides Emissions Rates.



**Testing Results**

	CO	NO	NO <sub>2</sub>	% O <sub>2</sub>
Average Conc., ppm <sub>dv</sub> /%				
Cal. Conc. Diff., ppm <sub>dv</sub>				
Corrected Conc., ppm <sub>dv</sub>				

**Engine Parameters**

Eng. Speed/Power, rpm/hp	
Fuel Flow, SCFH	
Fuel BTU Content, BTU/SCF	
F <sub>d</sub> , SCF/MMBTU	
Calc. Stack Flow, SCFH	
Avg. % O <sub>2</sub> , %	
Stack Flow at 0% O <sub>2</sub> , SCFH	

**Calculated Emissions & Limits**

	CO	NO <sub>x</sub>
Concentration, ppm <sub>dv</sub>		
Stack Flow, SCFH		
MW <sub>p</sub>	28	46
Calc. Emissions, lb/hr		
Permit Limits, lb/hr		

**CERTIFICATION:** Based on information and belief formed after reasonable inquiry, I certify that the statements and information contained in this report are true, accurate, complete and representative of the emissions from this source.

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Print Name**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Date**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Signature**

\_\_\_\_\_  
**Title**