NC DAQ Source Test Observers Checklist - Particulate Testing EPA Methods 1-5 and 202

Facility Name / Location:

Source Contact / Phone #:

Testing Firm / Contact:

Facility ID / Source Tested:

Tracking Number:

Test Date:

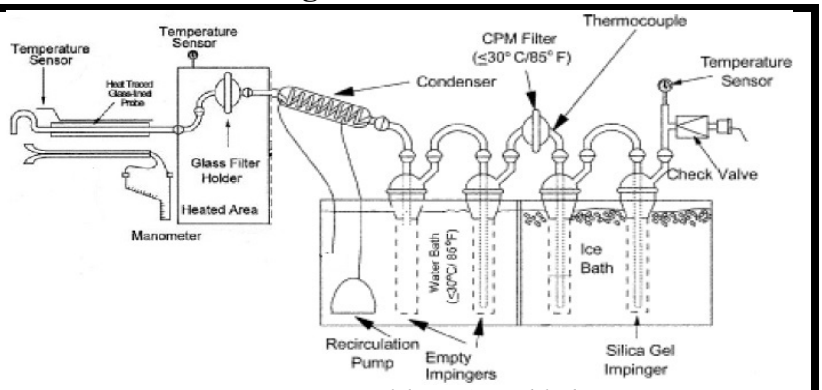

Image courtesy of the EPA (modified)

Run #	Start Time	End Time	DGM Start	DGM End	Vm	Ave. Δp	Nozzle ø	Filter No.	H_2O Coll.	Post leak

Ask for an explanation to any question answered "No" and attach comments to this form or in your report.

METHOD 1 - Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources	**Yes**	**No**
1.1) Method 1 calculated correctly? (see page 3)		
1.2) Cyclonic flow check completed during test day? (Average of absolute value of all angles <20 degrees?)		
METHOD 2 - Determination of Stack Gas Velocity and Volumetric Flow Rate	**Yes**	**No**
2.1) Pitot tube leak check completed after each run?		
2.2) Visual check of pitot tube heads - good condition?		
2.3) Manometer level and zeroed correctly?		
2.4) Static pressure measured during the test day? Static Pressure: inches H_20		
2.5) Barometric pressure recorded and adjusted for elevation? (see page 3)		
2.6) Pitot tube heads oriented to axis of flue? / Pitot tube perpendicular to axis of stack?		
2.7) Temperature recorded at each sampling point?		
2.8) Minimum sample of 30 dscf collected (or per applicable subpart?)(see Vm above)		
METHOD 3 - Gas analysis for O_2, CO_2, and Dry Molecular Weight	**Yes**	**No**
3.1) Is molecular weight being assumed? (If yes, and allowed, skip rest of Method 3)(see page 3)		
3.2) Multi point integrated sample / Bag evacuated and leak free (if applicable)		
3.3) Electronic Analyzer; or Orsat (performed in triplicate, analysis consistent?) (circle)(see page 3)		
3.4) Calculate F_0 / Within Range?		
METHOD 4 & 202 - Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases	**Yes**	**No**
4.1) See Method 202 on page 2 for impinger setup and requirements		
4.2) Temperature at the exit of impingers / silica gel <68 F? (see page 3)		
4.3) Silica gel in good condition? Indicating type? Blue-new, Pink-spent (unable to absorb more H_2O)		
METHOD 5 & 202 - Determination of Particulate Emissions from Stationary Sources	**Yes**	**No**
5.1) M2-5 & 202 run concurrently? Team accurately recording meterbox data at each sampling point?		
5.2) Visually inspect sample nozzle for damage / nozzle opening facing direction of flow?		
5.3) Pre run leak check, mandatory (watch) Leak Rate ≤0.02cfm? At highest anticipated vacuum?		
5.4) Post run leak check, mandatory (watch) Leak Rate ≤0.02cfm? Conducted ≥ highest vacuum during run?		
5.5) Isokinetic rates between 90% and 110%? (see reverse side) K factor:		
5.6) Filter and probe temperatures at 248 +/- 25F (or applicable subpart, such as MATS)?		
5.7a) During a run, was any equipment changed (ie. filter, nozzle, impinger) Why? (Do not explain a "No")		
5.7b) Was a leak check performed prior to the equipment change? (May not be applicable)		
5.8) Meterbox calibration values - ΔH@: Y: Date Calibrated:		
5.9a) Front half particulate sample clean-up: acetone used? (or H_2O if req'd by CFR such as MACT MM)?		
5.9b) Inside of nozzle, probe, and glassware (before the M5 filter) rinsed and brushed in triplicate (min.)?		
5.9c) Is filter holder disassembled on site or transported to lab intact? (circle)		
5.9d) 200 ml acetone blank prepared? Volume of acetone used for front half cleanup:		

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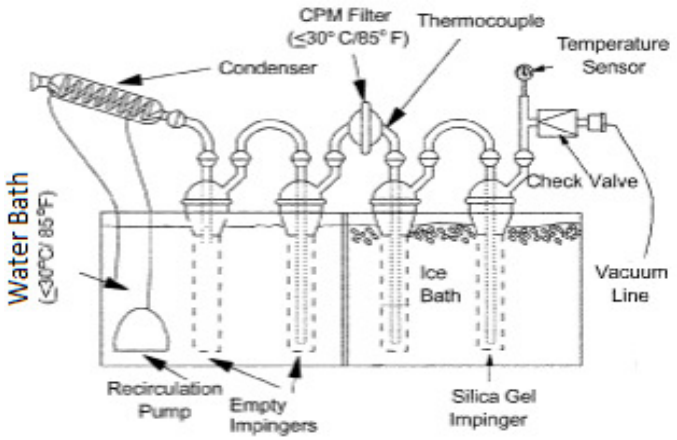
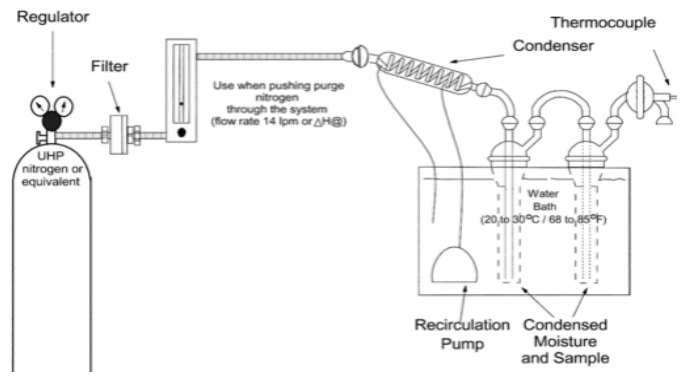
METHOD 202 - Determination of Condensible Particulate Emissions	Yes	No
202.1) CPM sampling train set-up per method? (also called "back half" of the sampling train; see diagram)		
A. Method 23 Condenser with water bath		
B. Dropout Impinger (empty/cutoff stem)		
C. Modified Greenburg-Smith (GS) Impinger		
(empty, open tip)		
D. CPM Filter (nonreactive, polymer, etc.)		
E. Thermocouple (stainless steel encased, etc.		
in contact with gas stream?)		
F. Ice Bath		
G. Modified GS Impinger (100 ml water)		
H. Silica Gel Impinger (see 4.3 page 1)		
I. Exit Thermocouple (see 4.2 page 1)		
Image Courtesy of the EPA (modified)		
202.2) Glassware properly prepared before test? (soap & water, rinsed using tap water, DI water, acetone, and hexane, then bake at 300°C for 6 hrs.) Otherwise, a field train proof blank is required (not as common)		
202.3) CPM (or "ambient") filter maintained maintained > 65°F and ≤ 85°F during test run?		



REMARKS:

202.4) Check reagent quality:		
A. Acetone - less than 1.0 ppmw (0.1 mg/100 g or 0.791 mg/l) residue mass		
B. Hexane - less than 1.0 ppmw (0.1 mg/100 g or 0.655 mg/l) residue mass		
C. Deionized, ultra-filtered water (DIUF) - contains 1 ppmw (1 mg/L) residue mass or less		
202.5) Check if blanks prepared and completed:		
A. Field train recovery blank completed? (mention that a maximum 2.0 mg correction is allowed)		
B. Field blanks prepared for DIUF water, acetone, and hexane?		
202.6) Post-run nitrogen purge (can be skipped if no water collected before CPM filter):		
A. Purge required and conducted?		
B. H_2O transferred to backup (2^{nd}) impinger?		
C. Ultra high purity (UHP) nitrogen used?		
D. 14 lpm (liters per minute) for one hour?		
E. Gas temp maintained > 65°F and ≤ 85°F?		
F. Does impinger tip extend below water level during purge? If not was DIUF H_20 added?		
Image Courtesy of the EPA (modified)		
202.7) Cleanup and sample recovery ("back half" - see page one for "front half" cleanup):		
A. Is test team catching all rinses in properly labeled containers?		
B. At end of run, was glassware after M5 filter and before CPM filter rinsed as follows:		
two rinses with DIUF, one acetone rinse, and two rinses with hexane?		



REMARKS:

**** DO NOT REJECT A TEST WITHOUT CONSULTING WITH THE STATIONARY SOURCE COMPLIANCE BRANCH. IF YOU HAVE TESTING CONCERNS, DISCUSS THEM IMMEDIATELY WITH THE TESTING COMPANY AND SSCB. ****

RECORD PROCESS DATA: It is imperative for the facility and the observer to record the pertinent data during the test so that the measured emissions can be correlated to a production rate and compared to the permit limit. The test will be unacceptable without production data. Control device operating parameters should also be recorded.

DATA TABLE: DGM stands for "dry gas meter", the volume of dry gas collected typically in cf. The "Vm" is the DGM meter change from the beginning to the end of the run, which is the total dry gas volume collected. "Ave. Δp" is the average pitot tube velocity head for the points sampled (in inches H_2O). "Nozzle ø" is the nozzle diameter, typically in inches. "H_2O Coll." is the water collected by Method 4. "Post leak" is the post leak check amount in cfm (see below).

METHOD 1: If stack is between 4" - 12" then Method 1a must be employed. If duct is <4" then alternative methods must be used.

Stack Diameter:	
How Determined?	
Port Dist. upstream from disturbance (A):	
Upstream Diameters (A):	
Port Dist. downstream from disturbance (B):	
Downstream Diameters (B):	

Draw a line vertically from the "Distance A" axis down to the step chart, and from the "Distance B" axis up to the step chart. The maximum # of points marked on the chart yields the minimum # of points to be sampled.

Minimum number of sampling points:	
Points correctly marked on the pitot tube?	
Port length accounted for in calculations?	

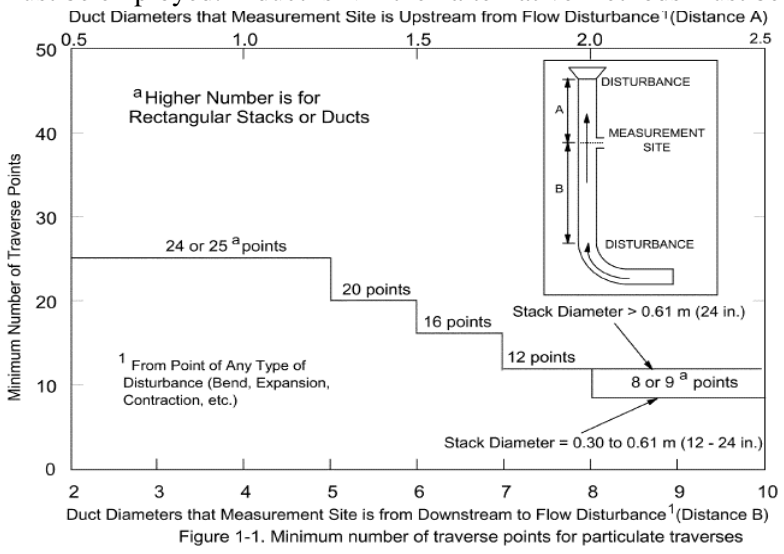


Figure 1-1. Minimum number of traverse points for particulate traverses

Image Courtesy of the EPA

2.5 Barometric Pressure: pressure must be adjusted minus 0.1" Hg per 100ft elevation increase or vice versa for elevation decrease.

2.8 Sample Volume (Vm): SIP Sources require 1hr particulate test runs and a minimum sample of 30 dscf. NSPS regulations may require different sample rates, times, and temperatures. Investigate prior to test. Check "Vm" discussed above.

METHOD 3: The measurement of O_2 & CO_2 is usually performed with an analyzer. Orsats may be used but must meet analysis criteria (see guidance document). Assuming ambient air and a molecular weight may be acceptable for some stacks (asphalt plants).

Calculate: $$F_o = \frac{20.9 - \%O_2}{\%CO_2}$$

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

METHOD 4: Impinger setup per Method 202 (see page 2). Impinger Exit Temperature - The temperature of the dry gas leaving the impingers/condenser must be below 68 Deg F. When the ambient temperature is above 68 Deg F, it may take approximately 5 minutes for the thermal effects of the ice bath to cool the exit thermometer below 68 Deg F.

METHOD 5:

Leak Check: If the results indicate a leak (>0.02 cfm), per Method 202 the run is invalid and must be repeated.

Isokinetics: If the test team indicates that the isokinetic rate of a run is over 110% or under 90%, the run should be voided and repeated.

Particulate Sample Clean-up: If any particulate sample is lost during clean-up, the run should be voided and repeated.

REMARKS: (*Record process data and applicable regulations here and/or in your observation report*)

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