

# Southwest Clean Air Agency

## Guidance for Selecting Calibration Gases for Performance Monitoring

To be prepared for performance monitoring at the vast majority of the combustion sources in SWCAA's jurisdiction, owners of boilers or heaters or companies performing performance monitoring activities should target the following two EPA Protocol 1 calibration gases to minimize the need for additional calibration gases:

Calibration Gas Cylinder #1: 18 ppm NO<sub>x</sub>, 50 ppm CO, balance N<sub>2</sub>

Calibration Gas Cylinder #2: 70 ppm NO<sub>x</sub>, 200 ppm CO, balance N<sub>2</sub>

### Background

Many sources of air pollution in SWCAA's jurisdiction are required to perform periodic (usually annual) performance monitoring. For combustion sources such as boilers and heaters, this usually consists of measuring the carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides (NO<sub>x</sub>), and oxygen (O<sub>2</sub>) concentration in the exhaust gas of the unit while in a high firing condition. To conduct this performance monitoring properly, a combustion analyzer "response check" must be conducted before and after the performance monitoring event.

The response check is a procedure whereby a calibration gas is used to check the analyzer for drift and scale the measured pollution concentrations appropriately. Unless otherwise specified in the individual Air Discharge Permit, the calibration gases used in this procedure must be no less than 50 percent, and no more than 200 percent, of the emission concentration corresponding to the permitted emission limit. When actual emission concentrations are significantly less than the permitted emission limit, a lower concentration calibration gas may be used if it is more representative of the measured concentrations. Ambient air may be used to zero CO and NO<sub>x</sub> cells/analyzer(s) and span oxygen cells/analyzer.

### Note Regarding Response Checks

It is not necessary to adjust the analyzer response to match the value of the calibration gas. SWCAA's Combustion Monitoring Worksheet should be used to scale the analyzer responses appropriately based on the results of the response checks. For example, if a CO cell/analyzer zeros perfectly and reads a 50 ppm CO calibration gas as 54 ppm before and after a performance monitoring event, the spreadsheet will scale all monitored CO values by 8% (the ratio of 54 to 50) to correct for the analyzer bias.

In lieu of the combustion monitoring (tune-up) form attached to Air Discharge Permits, SWCAA prefers that sources and performance monitoring companies use an Excel based worksheet to assist with the reporting of performance monitoring results. The worksheet helps with the calculations and corrections in reporting exhaust gas concentrations correctly. SWCAA's combustion monitoring worksheet is available at: <http://www.swcleanair.org/forms/misc.asp>.

### Calibration Gas Specifications

NO<sub>x</sub>, CO and CO<sub>2</sub> calibration gases must be certified by the supplier by EPA Protocol 1. The purchase of O<sub>2</sub> calibration gases is not required. Ambient air (20.95% O<sub>2</sub>) may be used to check the zero of CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, and CO<sub>2</sub> cells/analyzer(s) and span the oxygen cells/analyzer. The remainder (balance) of the gas in a calibration gas cylinder may be air or nitrogen (N<sub>2</sub>). Nitrogen is preferred. If the balance of the calibration gas cylinder is N<sub>2</sub>, the calibration gas may also be used to zero the oxygen cell/analyzer.

### Calibration Gas Ranges

As indicated in the tables below, the vast majority of the performance monitoring required within SWCAA's jurisdiction (Clark, Cowlitz, Lewis, Skamania, & Wahkiakum Counties) can be accomplished with two concentrations of NO<sub>x</sub> calibration gases, and two concentrations of CO calibration gases. NO<sub>x</sub> and CO calibration gases can be blended into a single cylinder, bringing the total number of cylinders necessary to conduct most performance monitoring to two (one in each range). A third concentration may be necessary if performing performance monitoring for biomass burners or asphalt plants due to higher levels of permitted emission concentrations.

### **NO<sub>x</sub> Calibration Gases**

<b>Permitted Range</b>	<b>Acceptable Calibration Gas for this Range</b>	<b>Notes</b>
9 – 35 ppm	18 ppm	Range of most newer natural gas fired units. Very few units required to meet lower limits.
35 – 140 ppm	70 ppm	Range of most diesel units and older natural gas fired units.
140 – 560 ppm	280 ppm	Seldom encountered. May be encountered at older biomass burners or asphalt plants.

### **CO Calibration Gases**

<b>Permitted Range</b>	<b>Acceptable Calibration Gas for this Range</b>	<b>Notes</b>
30 - 100 ppm	50 ppm	Range of most natural gas and diesel fired units. Very few units required to meet lower limits.
100 - 400 ppm	200 ppm	Encountered with older gas units, biomass, asphalt plants.
400 – 1,600 ppm	800 ppm	Seldom encountered.

**To be prepared for performance monitoring at the vast majority of the combustion sources in SWCAA's jurisdiction, owners of boilers and/or heaters and companies performing performance monitoring should have the following two EPA Protocol 1 calibration gases:**

**Calibration Gas Cylinder #1: 18 ppm NO<sub>x</sub>, 50 ppm CO, balance N<sub>2</sub>**

**Calibration Gas Cylinder #2: 70 ppm NO<sub>x</sub>, 200 ppm CO, balance N<sub>2</sub>**

**CO<sub>2</sub>-Based Analyzers: 10% CO<sub>2</sub> (not required for analyzers with an O<sub>2</sub> cell. May be blended with other calibration gases)**

### Additional Notes

- Much of the cost of purchasing calibration gas cylinders is the cost of analysis by the calibration gas supplier; therefore purchasing larger cylinders may be more cost-effective in the long run than purchasing multiple smaller cylinders.
- Calibration gases are certified for a fixed period of time. Calibration gases that are past their certification expiration date will invalidate the results and cannot be used for performance monitoring.
- If you are unsure what emission limits or oxygen correction apply to a combustion unit, contact SWCAA or visit SWCAA's website ([www.swcleanair.org](http://www.swcleanair.org)) for a copy of the relevant permit or rule. Not all permits are available online at this time.
- Unless otherwise specified in a permit or rule, NO<sub>x</sub> and CO results should be corrected to the following:
  - 3% for natural gas, propane, and diesel fired boilers
  - 7% for wood fired boilers
  - 15% for asphalt plants
- Do not report performance monitoring results that have been automatically corrected by the analyzer (e.g. to 3% O<sub>2</sub>). The raw, uncorrected NO<sub>x</sub> and CO values must be entered into the combustion monitoring worksheet to ensure that the proper corrections are made for analyzer drift, bias and O<sub>2</sub> concentration correction.
- Combustion analyzer report strips/tapes should be submitted with the combustion monitoring worksheet.

If you have any questions, please contact SWCAA at 360-574-3058.