

§ 89.313

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percent of NIST gas standards, or other gas standards which have been approved by the Administrator. This accuracy implies that primary gases used (or blending) must be "named" to an accuracy of at least ± 1 percent, traceable to NIST or other approved gas standards. All concentrations of calibration gas shall be given on a volume basis (volume percent or volume ppm).

(4) The gas concentrations used for calibration and span may also be obtained by means of a gas divider, either diluting with purified N₂ or diluting with purified synthetic air. The accuracy of the mixing device must be such that the concentration of the diluted gases may be determined to within ± 2 percent.

(d) Oxygen interference check gases shall contain propane with 350 ppmC ± 75 ppmC hydrocarbon. The three oxygen interference gases shall contain $21\% \pm 1\%$ O₂, $10\% \pm 1\%$ O₂, and $5\% \pm 1\%$ O₂. The concentration value shall be determined to calibration gas tolerances by chromatographic analysis of total hydrocarbons plus impurities or by dynamic blending. Nitrogen shall be the predominant diluent with the balance oxygen.

(e) Fuel for the FID shall be a blend of 40 percent ± 2 percent hydrogen with the balance being helium. The mixture shall contain less than 1 ppm equivalent carbon response; 98 to 100 percent hydrogen fuel may be used with advance approval of the Administrator.

(f) Hydrocarbon analyzer burner air. The concentration of oxygen for raw sampling must be within 1 mole percent of the oxygen concentration of the burner air used in the latest oxygen interference check (%O₂I). If the difference in oxygen concentration is greater than 1 mole percent, then the oxygen interference must be checked and, if necessary, the analyzer adjusted to meet the %O₂I requirements. The burner air must contain less than 2 ppmC hydrocarbon.

(g) Gases for the methane analyzer shall be single blends of methane using air as the diluent.

[59 FR 31335, June 17, 1994. Redesignated and amended at 63 FR 56995, 57010, Oct. 23, 1998]

§ 89.313 Initial calibration of analyzers.

(a) *Warming-up time.* The warming-up time should be according to the recommendations of the manufacturer. If not specified, a minimum of two hours shall be allowed for warming up the analyzers.

(b) *NDIR and HFID analyzer.* The NDIR analyzer shall be tuned and maintained according to the instrument manufacturer's instructions. The combustion flame of the HFID analyzer shall be optimized in order to meet the specifications in § 89.319(b)(2).

(c) *Zero setting and calibration.* (1) Using purified synthetic air (or nitrogen), the CO, CO₂, NO_x, and HC analyzers shall be set at zero.

(2) Introduce the appropriate calibration gases to the analyzers and the values recorded. The same gas flow rates shall be used as when sampling exhaust.

(d) *Rechecking of zero setting.* The zero setting shall be rechecked and the procedure described in paragraph (c) of this section repeated, if necessary.

[59 FR 31335, June 17, 1994. Redesignated at 63 FR 56995, Oct. 23, 1998]

§ 89.314 Pre- and post-test calibration of analyzers.

Each operating range used during the test shall be checked prior to and after each test in accordance with the following procedure. (A chronic need for parameter adjustment can indicate a need for instrument maintenance.):

(a) The calibration is checked by using a zero gas and a span gas whose nominal value is between 75 percent and 100 percent of full-scale, inclusive, of the measuring range.

(b) After the end of the final mode, a zero gas and the same span gas will be used for rechecking. As an option, the zero and span may be rechecked at the end of each mode or each test segment. The analysis will be considered acceptable if the difference between the two measuring results is less than 2 percent of full scale.

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