

scale are made to ensure the accuracy of the calibration curves.

(3) The following procedure shall be followed:

(i) Span the analyzer using a calibration gas that meets the accuracy requirements of § 86.1314–84(f)(2), is within the operating range of the analyzer and at least 90% of full scale.

(ii) Generate calibration data over the full concentration range at a minimum of 6, approximately equally spaced, points (e.g. 15, 30, 45, 60, 75 and 90 percent of the range of concentrations provided by the gas divider). If a gas divider or blender is being used to calibrate the analyzer and the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section are met, verify that a second calibration gas with a concentration between 10 and 20 percent of full scale can be named within 2 percent of its certified concentration. If more calibration points are needed to meet the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section, continue with paragraph (a)(3)(iii) of this section.

(iii) If a gas divider or blender is being used to calibrate the analyzer, input the value of a second calibration gas (a span gas may be used for calibrating a CO<sub>2</sub> analyzer) having a named concentration between 10 and 20 percent of full scale. This gas shall be included on the calibration curve. Continue adding calibration points by dividing this gas until the requirements of paragraph (a)(2) of this section are met.

(iv) Fit a calibration curve per §§ 86.1321 through 86.1324 for the full scale range of the analyzer using the calibration data obtained with both calibration gases.

(b) *Measurement accuracy—Continuous sampling.* (1) Analyzers used for continuous analysis must be operated such that the measured concentration falls between 15 and 100 percent of full scale chart deflection. Exceptions to these limits are:

(i) Analyzer response less than 15 percent or more than 100 percent of full scale may be used if automatic range change circuitry is used and the limits for range changes are between 15 and 100 percent of full scale chart deflection;

(ii) Analyzer response less than 15 percent of full scale may be used if one of the following is true:

(A) Alternative (a)(2) of this section is used to ensure that the accuracy of the calibration curve is maintained below 15 percent; or

(B) The full scale value of the range is 155 ppm (C) or less.

(iii) Analyzer response over 100% of full scale may be used if it can be shown that readings in this range are accurate.

(iv) The HC and CO readings are allowed to “spike” above full scale of the analyzer’s maximum operating range for a maximum accumulation of 5 seconds. These analyzer readings shall default to the maximum readable value during this time.

(c) If a gas divider is used, the gas divider shall conform to the accuracy requirements specified in § 86.1314–84(g), and shall be used according to the procedures contained in (a) and (b) of this section.

[62 FR 47133, Sept. 5, 1997]

**§ 86.1338–2007 Emission measurement accuracy.**

(a) *Minimum limit.* (1) The minimum limit of an analyzer must be equal to or less than one-half of the average diluted concentration for an engine emitting the maximum amount of the applicable pollutant allowed by the applicable standard. For example, if with a given dilution and sampling system, an engine emitting NO<sub>x</sub> at the level of the standard (e.g., 0.20 g/bhp-hr NO<sub>x</sub>) would result in an average NO<sub>x</sub> concentration of 1.0 ppm in the diluted sample, then the minimum limit for the NO<sub>x</sub> analyzer must be less than or equal to 0.5 ppm.

(2) For the purpose of this section, “minimum limit” means the lowest of the following levels:

(i) The lowest NO<sub>x</sub> concentration in the calibration curve for which an accuracy of ±2 percent of point has been demonstrated as specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section; or

(ii) Any NO<sub>x</sub> concentration for which the test facility has demonstrated sufficient accuracy to the Administrator’s

satisfaction prior to the start of testing, such that it will allow a meaningful determination of compliance with respect to the applicable standard.

(3) For determination of the analyzer's minimum limit, a NO<sub>x</sub> concentration that is less than or equal to one-half of the average NO<sub>x</sub> concentration determined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section shall be measured by the oxides of nitrogen analyzer following the analyzer's monthly periodic calibration. This measurement must be made to ensure the accuracy of the calibration curve to within ±2 percent of point accuracy of the appropriate least-squares fit, at less than or equal to one half of the average expected diluted NO<sub>x</sub> concentration determined in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.

(b) *Measurement accuracy—Bag sampling.* Analyzers used for bag analysis must be operated such that the measured concentration falls between 15 and 100 percent of full scale, with the following exception: concentrations below 15 percent of full scale may be used if the minimum limit of the analyzer within the range meets the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section.

(c) *Measurement accuracy—Continuous measurement.* (1) Analyzers used for continuous analysis must be operated such that the measured concentration falls between 15 and 100 percent of full scale, with the following exceptions:

(i) Concentrations below 15 percent of full scale may be used if the minimum limit of the analyzer within the range meets the requirement of paragraph (a) of this section.

(ii) Analyzer response over 100% of full scale may be used if it can be shown that readings in this range are accurate.

(2) If the analyzer response exceeds the level allowed by paragraph (c)(1)(ii) of this section, the test must be repeated using a higher range and both results must be reported. The Administrator may waive this requirement.

(d) If a gas divider is used, the gas divider shall conform to the accuracy requirements specified in § 86.1314-84(g), and shall be used according to the procedures contained in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this section.

[66 FR 5187, Jan. 18, 2001]

#### § 86.1339-90 Particulate filter handling and weighing.

(a) At least 1 hour before the test, place a filter pair in a closed (to eliminate dust contamination) but unsealed (to permit humidity exchange) petri dish and place in a weighing chamber meeting the specifications of § 86.1312 for stabilization.

(b) At the end of the stabilization period, weigh each filter pair on a balance having a precision of 20 micrograms and a readability of 10 micrograms. This reading is the tare weight of the filter pair and must be recorded (see § 86.1344(e)(18)).

(c) The filter pair shall then be stored in a covered petri dish or a sealed filter holder, either of which shall remain in the weighing chamber until needed for testing.

(d) If the filter pair is not used within 1 hour of its removal from the weighing chamber, it must be re-weighed before use. This limit of 1 hour may be replaced by an 8-hour limit if either of the following three conditions are met:

(1) A stabilized filter pair is placed and kept in a sealed filter holder assembly with the ends plugged; or

(2) A stabilized filter pair is placed in a sealed filter holder assembly, which is then immediately placed in a sample line through which there is no flow; or

(3) A combination of the conditions specified in paragraphs (d) (1) and (2) of this section.

(e) After the emissions test, remove the filters from the filter holder and place them face to face in a covered but unsealed petri dish. They must then be conditioned in the weighing chamber for at least one hour. The filters are then weighed as a pair. This reading is the gross weight of the filters (Pf) and must be recorded (see § 86.1344-90(e)(19)).

(f) The net particulate weight (Pn) on each filter pair is the gross weight minus the tare weight. Should the sample on the filters (exhaust or background) contact the petri dish or any other surface, the test is void and must be rerun.

(g) Static neutralizers shall be used on petri dishes in accordance with good engineering judgement.