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METHOD 10—DETERMINATION OF CARBON MONOXIDE EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES (INSTRUMENTAL ANALYZER PROCEDURE)

1.0 Scope and Application

What is Method 10?

Method 10 is a procedure for measuring carbon monoxide (CO) in stationary source emissions using a continuous instrumental analyzer. Quality assurance and quality control requirements are included to assure that you, the tester, collect data of known quality. You must document your adherence to these specific requirements for equipment, supplies, sample collection and analysis, calculations, and data analysis. This method does not completely describe all equipment, supplies, and sampling and analytical procedures you will need but refers to other methods for some of the details. Therefore, to obtain reliable results, you should also have a thorough knowledge of these additional test methods which are found in appendix A to this part:

- (a) Method 1—Sample and Velocity Traverses for Stationary Sources.
- (b) Method 4—Determination of Moisture Content in Stack Gases.
- (c) Method 7E—Determination of Nitrogen Oxides Emissions from Stationary Sources (Instrumental Analyzer Procedure).

1.1 Analytes. What does this method determine? This method measures the concentration of carbon monoxide.

| Analyte | CAS No. | Sensitivity |
|----------------|----------------|------------------------------------|
| CO | 630-08-0 | Typically <2% of Calibration Span. |

1.2 Applicability. When is this method required? The use of Method 10 may be required by specific New Source Performance Standards, State Implementation Plans, and permits where CO concentrations in stationary source emissions must be measured, either to determine compliance with an applicable emission standard or to conduct performance testing of a continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS). Other regulations may also require the use of Method 10.

1.3 Data Quality Objectives. Refer to section 1.3 of Method 7E.

2.0 Summary of Method

In this method, you continuously or intermittently sample the effluent gas and convey the sample to an analyzer that measures the concentration of CO. You must meet the performance requirements of this method to validate your data.

3.0 Definitions

Refer to section 3.0 of Method 7E for the applicable definitions.

4.0 Interferences

Substances having a strong absorption of infrared energy may interfere to some extent in some analyzers. Instrumental correction may be used to compensate for the interference. You may also use silica gel and ascarite traps to eliminate the interferences. If this option is used, correct the measured gas volume for the carbon dioxide (CO₂) removed in the trap.

5.0 Safety

Refer to section 5.0 of Method 7E.

6.0 Equipment and Supplies

What do I need for the measurement system?

6.1 Continuous Sampling. Figure 7E-1 of Method 7E is a schematic diagram of an acceptable measurement system. The components are the same as those in sections 6.1 and 6.2 of Method 7E, except that the CO analyzer described in section 6.2 of this method must be used instead of the analyzer described in section 6.2 of Method 7E. You must follow the noted specifications in section 6.1 of Method 7E except that the requirements to use stainless steel, Teflon, or non-reactive glass filters do not apply. Also, a heated sample line is not required to transport dry gases or for systems that measure the CO concentration on a dry basis.

6.2 Integrated Sampling.

6.2.1 Air-Cooled Condenser or Equivalent. To remove any excess moisture.

6.2.2 Valve. Needle valve, or equivalent, to adjust flow rate.

6.2.3 Pump. Leak-free diaphragm type, or equivalent, to transport gas.

6.2.4 Rate Meter. Rotameter, or equivalent, to measure a flow range from 0 to 1.0 liter per minute (0.035 cfm).

6.2.5 Flexible Bag. Tedlar, or equivalent, with a capacity of 60 to 90 liters (2 to 3 ft³). (Verify through the manufacturer that the Tedlar alternative is suitable for CO and make this verified information available for inspection.) Leak-test the bag in the laboratory before using by evacuating with a pump followed by a dry gas meter. When the evacuation is complete, there

should be no flow through the meter. Gas tanks may be used in place of bags if the samples are analyzed within one week.

6.3 What analyzer must I use? You must use an instrument that continuously measures CO in the gas stream and meets the specifications in section 13.0. The dual-range analyzer provisions in section 6.2.8.1 of Method 7E apply.

7.0 Reagents and Standards

7.1 Calibration Gas. What calibration gases do I need? Refer to section 7.1 of Method 7E for the calibration gas requirements.

7.2 Interference Check. What additional reagents do I need for the interference check? Use the appropriate test gases listed in Table 7E-3 of Method 7E (i.e., potential interferences, as identified by the instrument manufacturer) to conduct the interference check.

8.0 Sample Collection, Preservation, Storage, and Transport

Emission Test Procedure

8.1 Sampling Site and Sampling Points. You must follow section 8.1 of Method 7E.

8.2 Initial Measurement System Performance Tests. You must follow the procedures in section 8.2 of Method 7E. If a dilution-type measurement system is used, the special considerations in section 8.3 of Method 7E also apply.

8.3 Interference Check. You must follow the procedures of section 8.2.7 of Method 7E.

8.4 Sample Collection.

8.4.1 Continuous Sampling. You must follow the procedures of section 8.4 of Method 7E.

8.4.2 Integrated Sampling. Evacuate the flexible bag. Set up the equipment as shown in Figure 10-1 with the bag disconnected. Place the probe in the stack and purge the sampling line. Connect the bag, making sure that all connections are leak-free. Sample at a rate proportional to the stack velocity. If needed, the CO₂ content of the gas may be determined by using the Method 3 integrated sample procedures, or by weighing an ascarite CO₂ removal tube used and computing CO₂ concentration from the gas volume sampled and the weight gain of the tube. Data may be recorded on a form similar to Table 10-1. If a tank is used for sample collection, follow procedures similar to those in Sections 8.1.2, 8.2.3, 8.3, and 12.4 of Method 25 as appropriate to prepare the tank, conduct the sampling, and correct the measured sample concentration.

8.5 Post-Run System Bias Check, Drift Assessment, and Alternative Dynamic Spike Procedure. You must follow the procedures in sections 8.5 and 8.6 of Method 7E.

9.0 Quality Control

Follow the quality control procedures in section 9.0 of Method 7E.

10.0 Calibration and Standardization

Follow the procedures for calibration and standardization in section 10.0 of Method 7E.

11.0 Analytical Procedures

Because sample collection and analysis are performed together (see section 8), additional discussion of the analytical procedure is not necessary.

12.0 Calculations and Data Analysis

You must follow the procedures for calculations and data analysis in section 12.0 of Method 7E, as applicable, substituting CO for NO_x as applicable.

12.1 Concentration Correction for CO₂ Removal. Correct the CO concentration for CO₂ removal (if applicable) using Eq. 10-1.

$$C_{Avg} = C_{CO_{stack}}(1 - F_{CO_2})$$

Where:

C_{Avg} = Average gas concentration for the test run, ppm.

$C_{CO_{stack}}$ = Average unadjusted stack gas CO concentration indicated by the data recorder for the test run, ppmv.

F_{CO_2} = Volume fraction of CO₂ in the sample, i.e., percent CO₂ from Orsat analysis divided by 100.

13.0 Method Performance

The specifications for analyzer calibration error, system bias, drift, interference check, and alternative dynamic spike procedure are the same as in section 13.0 of Method 7E.

14.0 Pollution Prevention [Reserved]

15.0 Waste Management [Reserved]

16.0 Alternative Procedures

The dynamic spike procedure and the manufacturer stability test are the same as in sections 16.1 and 16.3 of Method 7E

17.0 References

