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The file name refers to the reference number, the AP42 chapter and section. The file name "ref02_c01s02.pdf" would mean the reference is from AP42 chapter 1 section 2. The reference may be from a previous version of the section and no longer cited. The primary source should always be checked.

Background Report Reference

AP-42 Section Number: 12.20

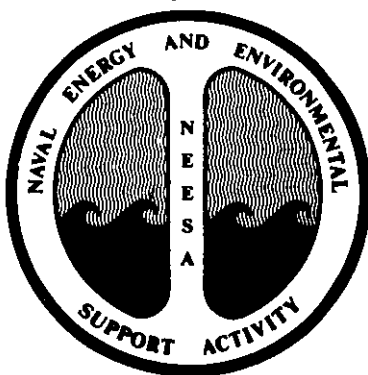
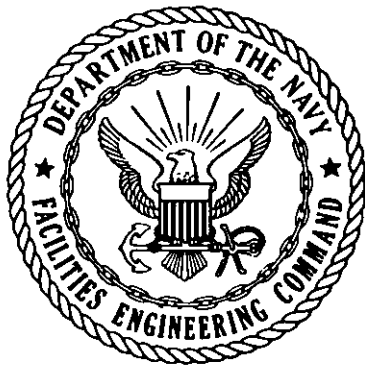
Background Chapter: 4

Reference Number: 37

Title: Chromium Emissions from Chromic Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations at Bldg. 5, Naval Aviation Depot, Naval Air Station, Alameda, CA

March

1990



**NAVAL ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL
SUPPORT ACTIVITY**

Port Hueneme, California 93043-5014



DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY
NAVAL ENERGY AND ENVIRONMENTAL SUPPORT ACTIVITY
PORT HUENEME, CALIFORNIA 93043-5014

IN REPLY REFER TO:

4730
Ser 111C1/ 621
3 May 1990

U.S. Environmental Protection Agency
MD-13
Attn: Andy Smith
Research Triangle Park
North Carolina 27711

CHROMIUM EMISSION TEST RESULTS FROM CHROMIC ACID ANODIZING OPERATIONS

As discussed in phone conversation between Drek Newton and Andy Smith of 12 April 1990, we are forwarding recent hexavalent chromium emission test results from two Navy chromic acid anodizing facilities. Enclosures (1) and (2) are results of chromium compliance emission test performed on chrome plating and chromic acid anodizing operations at Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda, California.

Do not use the hard chrome plating tests results in enclosure (1) to develop emission factors. The chrome plating ventilation systems are in poor condition. Building 5 plating shop is scheduled for closure this year.

Our contact is Drek Newton at (805) 982-3903.

Barry R. Hickenbottom
BARRY R. HICKENBOTTOM
Director, Air/Facilities Division
By direction of
the Commanding Officer

Encl:

(1) NEESA 2-157A, Chromium Emissions from Chrome Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations at Building 5, Naval Aviation Depot, Naval Air Station, Alameda, California, March 1990

Encl:

(2) NEESA 2-158A, Chromium Emissions from Chromic Acid Anodizing Operations at Building 167, Naval Aviation Depot, Naval Air Station, Alameda, California, March 1990

Copy to: (w/o enclosures)

Commander, Western Division, Naval Facilities Engineering Command, P.O. Box 727
San Bruno, CA 94066, Code 1824

NEESA 2-157A

MARCH 1990

CHROMIUM EMISSIONS FROM CHROME PLATING
AND CHROMIC ACID ANODIZING OPERATIONS
AT
BUILDING 5, NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT
NAVAL AIR STATION, ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA

By:

Drek A. Newton
James C. Reichle, P.E.

Naval Energy And Environmental Support Activity
Port Hueneme, California 93043-5014

AUTOVON 551-3903 or Commercial (805) 982-3903

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity (NEESA) performed chromium emission tests on the ventilation exhaust from chrome plating and chromic acid anodizing operations at Building 5, Naval Aviation Depot, Alameda, California. We performed the tests during 23-26 February 1990. The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) required the tests to demonstrate compliance with hexavalent chromium emission limits. BAAQMD requires hexavalent chromium emissions from Building 5 be less than 0.15 milligrams per ampere-hour. BAAQMD also require stack exit velocities to exceed 10 meters per second.

Building 5 contains one chromic acid anodize and four hard chrome plating tanks ventilated through three scrubbers. Tanks 14 and 15 (plate) are ventilated through scrubber 242. Tanks 10 and 11 (plate) are ventilated through scrubber 241. Tank 1 (anodize) is ventilated through scrubber 239.

Results show the chromium emission rates from all chrome plating and chromic acid anodizing tanks comply with BAAQMD requirements when both floating polyballs and Fumetrol 101 anti-mist additive are used to minimize emissions from the plating or anodizing bath. Average stack exit velocity from all three ventilation lines exceeds 10 meters per second.

TEST NO.	MEASURED EMISSION RATE (mg/amp-hr)	PROCESS CONDITIONS		
		AIR AGITATION	FLOATING POLYBALLS	ANTI-MIST ADDITIVE
5-242-1-OUT	0.080			
5-242-2-OUT	0.062			
5-242-3-OUT	0.059 ^a			
242 AVERAGE	0.071	YES	YES	YES
5-241-1-OUT	0.096			
5-241-2-OUT	0.101			
5-241-3-OUT	0.086			
241 AVERAGE	0.094	YES	YES	YES
5-239-1-OUT	0.036			
5-239-2-OUT	0.037			
239 AVERAGE	0.037	YES	YES	YES

^aNot used to calculate average emission rate. Refer to discussion.

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1.0 INTRODUCTION

The Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity (NEESA) performed (and contracted) source emission tests to measure hexavalent airborne chromium emissions from three chrome plating and/or chromic acid anodizing shops at Naval Aviation Depot (NAD), Alameda, California, during 20-28 February, 1990. This report describes results of emission tests on chrome plating and chromic acid anodizing operations at Building 5.

2.0 BACKGROUND

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) recently approved Regulation 11 (Rule 8) limiting hexavalent chromium emissions from chrome plating and chromic acid anodizing operations. Appendix F, pages F-1 to F-4, contains a copy of Rule 8. NAD Alameda funded NEESA to perform chromium compliance emission tests at Buildings 167, 5, and 360.

The BAAQMD rule expresses chromium emission limits in milligrams per ampere-hour of electrical current used during plating or anodizing. The rule specifies three limit values, depending on the total quantity of chromium emissions from the facility. Building 167 must comply with the 0.03 mg/amp-hr limit. Buildings 5 and 360, scheduled for closure when the new plating shop (Building 32) is operational, must comply with the 0.15 mg/amp-hr limit.

NAD Alameda originally planned to complete these test during the Summer of 1989. The test dates were delayed when we informed them of the need to install new stacks on the exhaust lines at Buildings 5 and 360. The October 1989 earthquake forced public works to delay manufacture of the stack extensions in order to repair quake damage.

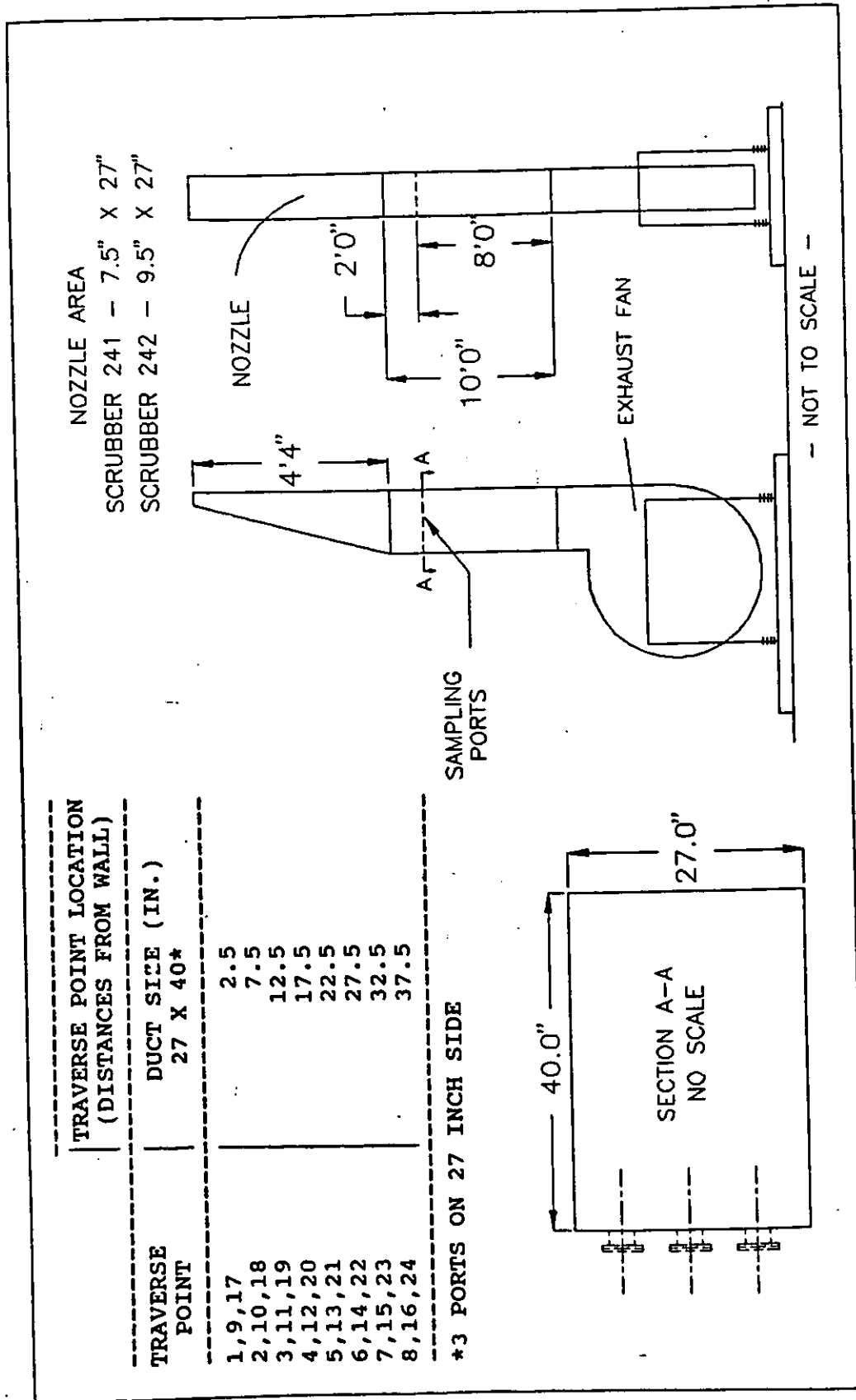


FIGURE 1
OUTLET SAMPLING SITE - SCRUBBERS 241 & 242

3.0 SOURCE EMISSION TEST PROCEDURE

We used recently revised California Air Resources Board (CARB) Method 425 to determine chromium emissions. Appendix F, pages F-5 to F-22, contains a copy of this method. As recommended by BAAQMD and based on our past plating shop test experience, we assumed all chromium emissions are hexavalent. Our contracted laboratory analyzed all samples for total chromium according to CARB Method 425.

The CARB 425 sampling train is basically an EPA Method 5 train except for the following exceptions. Sodium hydroxide solution (0.1 Normal) is placed in the first and second impingers instead of water. A teflon coated filter (not heated) is placed between the third and fourth impingers. The transition between the probe and the first impinger is either glass cyclone and filter by-passes or flexible teflon tubing.

We chose sample volumes (and corresponding sampling times) for each run based on the BAAQMD emission limit for the source and the quantitative analysis limit for CARB 425 analytical methods.

Appendix E lists our Hewlett Packard 41-CX program "Nomokin" used instead of a nomograph to determine isokinetic sampling parameters during testing.

Building 5 contains one chromic acid anodize and four hard chrome plating tanks ventilated through three scrubbers. Tank 1 (anodize) is ventilated through scrubber 239. Tanks 10 and 11 (plate) are ventilated through scrubber 241. Tanks 14 and 15 (plate) are ventilated through scrubber 242.

We verified amp-meter calibrations by measuring amperes through several bus bars with a DC clamp-on amp meter. All tanks checked at Building 5 show that the amp-meters are accurately calibrated and measure actual plating and anodizing current.

During all emission tests chromic acid tanks contained floating plastic balls and Fumetrol 101 anti-mist suppressant to reduce chromium emissions.

Figures 1 and 2 show the three test sites and traverse point locations.

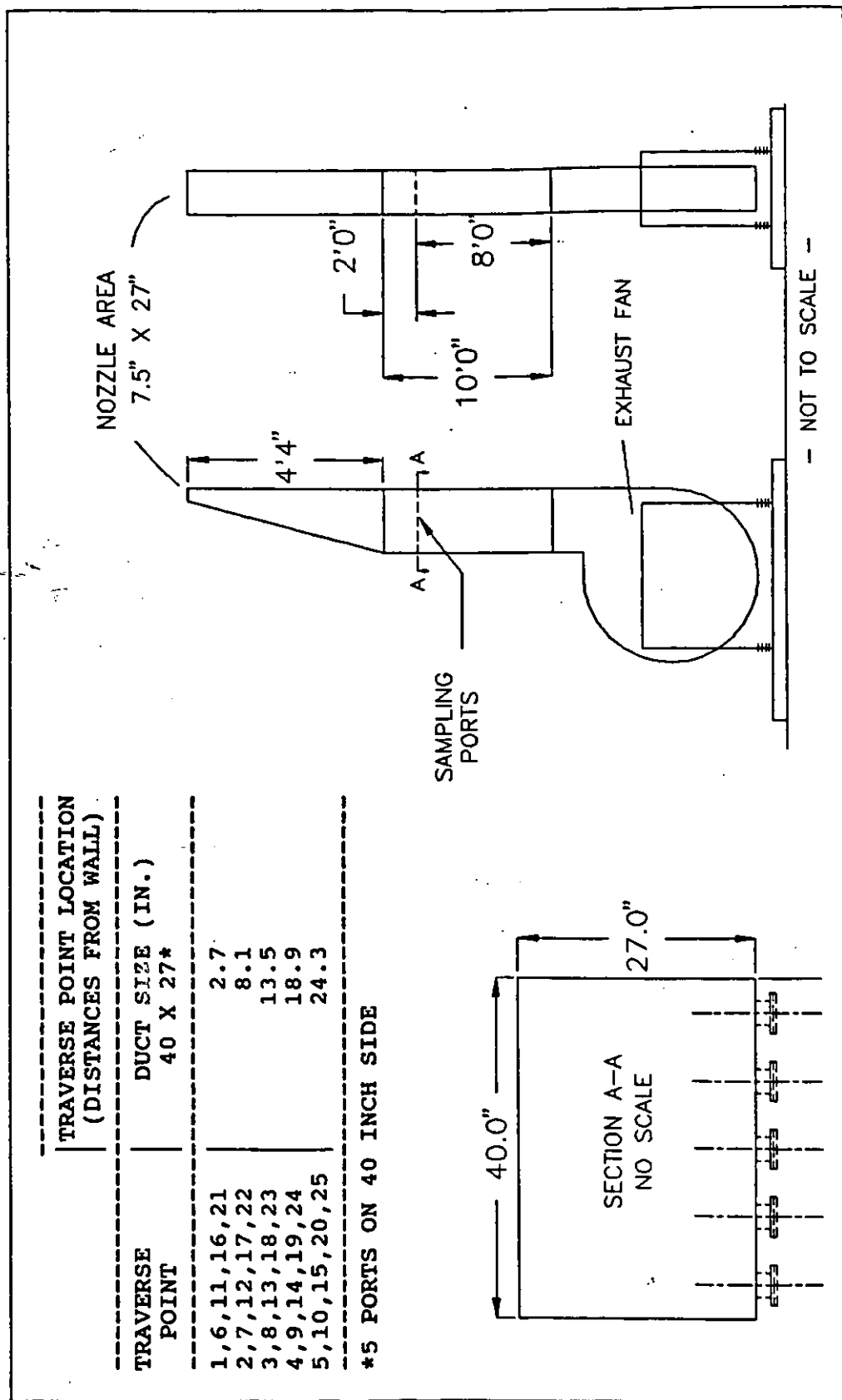


FIGURE 2
OUTLET SAMPLING SITE - SCRUBBER 239

4.0 CHAIN OF CUSTODY

Control Box/Probe: Reichle, Perez, Egami

Sample Recovery: Newton, Reichle

Amp-hour Tank Data: Newton

Sample Transport: Newton

Sample Analysis: TMA/Norcal
2030 Wright Avenue
Richmond, CA 94804-0040
(415) 235-0438
Attn: Nahid Mahani
or Susan Smith

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5.0 RESULTS

Table 1 summarizes chromium emission results from each test. Table 2 shows average outlet emission rates results and process conditions during each test. Table 3 summarizes other relevant test data.

TABLE 1: EMISSION TEST RESULTS
HARD CHROME PLATING AND CHROMIC ACID ANODIZING OPERATIONS
BUILDING 5, NAD ALAMEDA

TEST NO.	CHROMIUM SAMPLE WEIGHT (mg)	CHROMIUM EMISSION CONC. (mg/SCF)	CHROMIUM EMISSION RATE (mg/hr)	AVERAGE AMPERES (Amp)	CHROMIUM EMISSION FACTOR (mg/Amp-hr)	STACK EXIT VELOCITY (m/s)
5-242-1-OUT	0.0448	1.006E-03	191.801	2393.0	0.080	9.1
5-242-2-OUT	0.0484	6.248E-04	148.160	2401.0	0.062	11.3
5-242-3-OUT	0.0678	4.770E-04	142.590	2404.0	0.059 ^a	14.2
5-241-1-OUT	0.0931	1.059E-03	397.858	4165.0	0.096	22.6
5-241-2-OUT	0.0999	1.000E-03	432.399	4272.0	0.101	26.0
5-241-3-OUT	0.0877	8.321E-04	379.351	4433.0	0.086	27.5
5-239-1-OUT	0.0072	4.605E-05	15.383	422.0	0.036	20.1
5-239-2-OUT	0.0103	6.076E-05	21.002	562.0	0.037	20.8

^aNot used to calculate average emission rate. Refer to discussion.

TABLE 2: RESULTS AND PROCESS CONDITIONS
HARD CHROME PLATING AND CHROMIC ACID ANODIZING OPERATIONS
BUILDING 5, NAD ALAMEDA

SCRUBBER NO.	AVERAGE EMISSION RATE (mg/amp-hr)	AVERAGE STACK EXIT VELOCITY (m/s)	PROCESS CONDITIONS AIR AGITATION	FLOATING POLYBALLS	ANTI-MIST ADDITIVE
242 (PLATE)	0.071	11.5	YES	YES	YES
241 (PLATE)	0.094	25.4	YES	YES	YES
239 (ANODIZE)	0.037	20.4	YES	YES	YES

Appendix A, pages A-1 to A-4, contains chromium analysis results of all samples. Appendix A, page A-5, shows recent analysis results of chromic acid content in the plating and anodizing baths. Appendix B contains all ampere hour calculation sheets and field tank load data sheets. Appendix C contains our field emission test data sheets. Appendix D summarizes the test results and contains sample calculations. Appendix E lists our HP-41C calculator program "Nomokin" used instead of a nomograph to determine isokinetic sampling parameters during testing. Appendix G contains equipment calibration sheets. Appendix H contains resumes of NEESA test personnel.

TABLE 3: EMISSION TEST DATA
HARD CHROME PLATING AND CHROMIC ACID ANODIZING OPERATIONS
BUILDING 5, NAD ALAMEDA

TEST NO.	NOZZLE DIA. (in.)	SAMPLE RATE (CFM)	SAMPLE TIME (min.)	AIR SAMPLE VOLUME (SCF)	% H2O (%)	STACK FLOW RATE (DSCFM)	ISOKIN (%)
5-242-1-OUT	0.396	0.49	120	44.55	2.1	3179.17	102.1
5-242-2-OUT	0.396	0.36	168	77.41	2.1	3951.96	101.9
5-242-3-OUT	0.481	0.64	120	142.23	1.8	4982.09	140.9
5-241-1-OUT	0.399	0.75	120	87.92	1.9	6261.36	100.7
5-241-2-OUT	0.400	0.73	120	99.90	1.9	7205.80	99.0
5-241-3-OUT	0.401	0.83	120	105.45	1.8	7598.71	98.6
5-239-1-OUT	0.396	0.66	250	156.44	2.0	5567.65	98.2
5-239-2-OUT	0.399	0.63	250	169.03	1.7	5761.37	101.0

6.0 DISCUSSION

6.1 General

The Bay Area Air Quality Management District (BAAQMD) requires hexavalent chromium emissions from Building 5 be less than 0.15 milligrams per ampere-hour. Results show building 5 complies when both floating polyballs and Fumetrol 101 anti-mist additive are used to minimize emissions from the chrome plating and chromic acid anodizing baths.

All stack flow rates may be 9% high. The quartz nozzles we received from the vendor are wider than typical steel nozzles which reduces the distance between the pitot tube and the nozzle. Our post test pitot tube calibration with the quartz nozzle in place shows the pitot coefficient is 0.75 instead of 0.82. A 9% decrease in the pitot coefficient reduces the actual stack flow rates by 9% and increases the isokinetic percentages by 9%. The average stack exit velocities probably range from 10.5 to 23.1 instead of 11.5 to 25.4. The outlet isokinetic percentages actually range from 107% to 111% instead of 98% to 102%.

The pitot tube coefficient error does not change the results. Building 5 chromium emissions are one to two-thirds of the 0.15 mg/Amp-hr emission limit. The error actually makes the outlet emission rates more conservative because the emission concentrations were multiplied by a higher stack flow rate value.

6.2 Scrubber 242

The isokinetic percentage of run 3 was about 150% due to an error measuring the nozzle diameter. The emission rate from run 3 was not used to calculate the average emission rate. Although the test may be considered void, the results are still shown in Table 1 because they are consistent with the first two runs. Increasing the 0.059 mg/Amp-hr emission rate by 150% to approximate the effect of the high sampling rate increases it to 0.089 mg/Amp-hr.

The stack flow rate at the scrubber 242 outlet sampling site is very low, averaging 540 feet per minute. Low flow rates reduce S-type pitot tube velocity measurement accuracy. We performed a velocity traverse at the scrubber inlet where the velocity is higher. The scrubber inlet velocity traverse shows the scrubber inlet flow rate is 3300 SCFM.

6.3 Scrubber 239

We performed two semi-simultaneous 250 minute test runs at the outlet test site to compensate for both low expected emission concentrations and difficulty maintaining electrical power to the rectifier. The first 50 minutes of run 1 was performed on 24FEB90 but was stopped because only 75 Amps could be maintained on the rectifier. The rectifier was repaired on 25FEB90. We completed runs 1 and 2 on 26FEB90. We performed an additional sampling train leak check on sampling train 1 before resuming the test.

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APPENDIX A

SAMPLE ANALYSIS RESULTS
LABORATORY ANALYSIS REPORTS

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SAMPLE ANALYSIS RESULTS

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	ANALYSIS VOLUME (l)	LAB		CHROMIUM WEIGHT (mg)	
		CHROMIUM ANALYSIS (ug/l)	CHROMIUM ANALYSIS (ug/l)		
5-242-1-OUT-PROBE	0.0660	390		0.0257	
5-242-1-OUT-IMP1	0.1257	130		0.0163	
5-242-1-OUT-IMP2	0.1239	22		0.0027	
				0.0448	TOTAL
5-242-2-OUT-PROBE	0.0683	310		0.0212	
5-242-2-OUT-IMP	0.2720	100		0.0272	
				0.0484	TOTAL
5-242-3-OUT-PROBE	0.0370	600		0.0222	
5-242-3-OUT-IMP1	0.1458	310		0.0452	
5-242-3-OUT-IMP2	0.1169	4		0.0005	
				0.0678	TOTAL
5-241-1-OUT-PROBE	0.0854	270		0.0230	
5-241-1-OUT-IMP1	0.1171	560		0.0656	
5-241-1-OUT-IMP2	0.1320	34		0.0045	
				0.0931	TOTAL
5-241-2-OUT-PROBE	0.0877	260		0.0228	
5-241-2-OUT-IMP1	0.1500	480		0.0720	
5-241-2-OUT-IMP2	0.1081	47		0.0051	
				0.0999	TOTAL
5-241-3-OUT-PROBE	0.0435	510		0.0222	
5-241-3-OUT-IMP	0.2428	270		0.0656	
				0.0877	TOTAL
5-239-1-OUT-PROBE	0.0923	43		0.0040	
5-239-1-OUT-IMP1	0.1623	18		0.0029	
5-239-1-OUT-IMP2	0.1569	< 2	<	0.0003	
				0.0072	TOTAL
5-239-2-OUT-PROBE	0.1045	48		0.0050	
5-239-2-OUT-IMP1	0.1434	35		0.0050	
5-239-2-OUT-IMP2	0.1170	< 2	<	0.0002	
				0.0103	TOTAL

SAMPLE RECOVERY WEIGHTS/VOLUMES

SAMPLE IDENTIFICATION	TARE (gm)	FINAL (gm)	NET (gm or ml)	FILTER NO.
5-242-1-OUT-PROBE	55.61	121.59	65.98	
5-242-1-OUT-IMP1	55.90	181.56	125.66	
5-242-1-OUT-IMP2	55.69	179.62	123.93	006
5-242-2-OUT-PROBE	55.91	124.22	68.31	
5-242-2-OUT-IMP	55.05	327.00	271.95	008
5-242-3-OUT-PROBE	56.02	93.01	36.99	
5-242-3-OUT-IMP1	55.88	201.63	145.75	
5-242-3-OUT-IMP2	55.23	172.12	116.89	010
5-241-1-OUT-PROBE	55.60	140.95	85.35	
5-241-1-OUT-IMP1	55.58	172.68	117.10	
5-241-1-OUT-IMP2	55.03	186.98	131.95	005
5-241-2-OUT-PROBE	55.12	142.86	87.74	
5-241-2-OUT-IMP1	55.51	205.55	150.04	
5-241-2-OUT-IMP2	55.62	163.71	108.09	007
5-241-3-OUT-PROBE	55.18	98.68	43.50	
5-241-3-OUT-IMP	55.04	297.82	242.78	009
5-239-1-OUT-PROBE	55.94	148.23	92.29	
5-239-1-OUT-IMP1	55.55	217.87	162.32	
5-239-1-OUT-IMP2	55.07	211.93	156.86	011
5-239-2-OUT-PROBE	55.74	160.28	104.54	
5-239-2-OUT-IMP1	55.35	198.72	143.37	
5-239-2-OUT-IMP2	55.98	172.94	116.96	012

TMA

Thermo Analytical Inc.

TMA/Norcal

2030 Wright Avenue

P.O. Box 4040

Richmond, CA 94804-0040

(415) 235-2633 Fax No. (415) 235-0438

March 13, 1990

NEESA - 111C

Port Hueneme, CA 93043-5014

Attention: Drek Newton

TMA/Norcal I.D.: 6993-1

NEESA Reference: Chrome Plating Emissions NAD Alameda

Dear Drek:

Enclosed are the results of 33 water samples received on February 28, 1990, for analysis of Chromium.

The samples were analyzed by CARB Method 425 using Heated Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption for the low level samples and Atomic Absorption Flame for the high level samples.

TMA/Norcal sample numbers 6993-1-(2,-3,-4,-5,-6,-8,-9,-10,-12,-13,-17,-23,-27,-28,-29,-30,-31,-32, and -33) were analyzed by Graphite Furnace and TMA/Norcal sample numbers 6993-1-(1,-7,-11,-14,-15,-16,-18,-19,-20,-21,-22,-24,-25, and -26) were analyzed by Atomic Absorption Flame. The detection limit for Graphite Furnace is 0.002 mg/l and the detection limit for Atomic Absorption Flame is 0.01 mg/l. Hand written results were faxed on March 12, 1990.

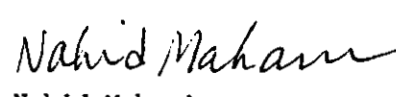
The results are shown in Table 1 on the following page. If you have any questions please call.

Data released by:


Susan Smith
Inorganics Department
Supervisor

SS/NM/td

Prepared by:


Nahid Mahani
I.H. Laboratory
Director/Program Manager

NEESA - IIIC
Page 2
March 26, 1990

REVISED REPORT

TABLE 1

TMA/Norcal I.D.	Client I.D.	Chromium (mg/l)
6993-1-1	167-1-IN - IMP	0.14
6993-1-2	167-1-OUT - IMP	<0.002
6993-1-3	167-2-OUT - IMP 1	0.002
6993-1-4	167-2-OUT - IMP 2	<0.002
6993-1-5	167-3-OUT - IMP 1	0.005
6993-1-6	167-3-OUT - IMP 2	<0.002
6993-1-7	167-1-IN - PROBE	1.7
6993-1-8	167-1-OUT - PROBE	0.040
6993-1-9	167-2-OUT - PROBE	0.012
6993-1-10	167-3-OUT - PROBE	0.023
6993-1-11	5-241-1-OUT - IMP 1	0.56
6993-1-12	5-241-1-OUT - IMP 2	0.034
6993-1-13	5-241-2-OUT - IMP 2	0.047
6993-1-14	5-241-3-OUT - IMP	0.27
6993-1-15	5-241-1-OUT - PROBE	0.27
6993-1-16	5-241-2-OUT - PROBE	0.26
6993-1-17	5-241-3-OUT - PROBE	0.51
6993-1-18	5-242-1-OUT - IMP 1	0.13
6993-1-19	5-242-1-OUT - IMP 2	0.022
6993-1-20	5-241-2-OUT - IMP 1	0.48
6993-1-21	5-242-2-OUT - IMP 2	0.10
6993-1-22	5-242-3-OUT - IMP 1	0.31
6993-1-23	5-242-3-OUT - IMP 2	0.004
6993-1-24	5-242-1-OUT - PROBE	0.39
6993-1-25	5-242-2-OUT - PROBE	0.31
6993-1-26	5-242-3-OUT - PROBE	0.60
6993-1-27	5-239-1-OUT - IMP 1	0.018
6993-1-28	5-239-1-OUT - IMP 2	<0.002
6993-1-29	5-239-2-OUT - IMP 1	0.035
6993-1-30	5-239-2-OUT - IMP 2	<0.002
6993-1-31	5-239-1-OUT - PROBE	0.043
6993-1-32	5-239-2-OUT - PROBE	0.048
6993-1-33	NaOH BLANK	<0.002

90 03/05 13:51

415-869-4650

A

REPORT NAVAVEDPOT ALAMEDA

0002

MATERIALS LABORATORY TEST REPORT
NAVAVEDPOT 4730/12 (REV. 4-87)

NAVAL AVIATION DEPOT
ALAMEDA, CALIFORNIA 94501

FROM: Chemical Engineering & High Polymer Materials Lab, Code 0542, Bldg 7
Product Support Directorate, NAS Alameda, CA 94501

REPORT NUMBER: 290-108
DATE TESTED: 03/01/90

TO: Plating and Abrasive Shop, Code 93213 (ATTN: S. Wong), Bldg 5

DATE SAMPLED: 01/31/90
DATE RECEIVED: 01/31/90

MATERIAL TESTED: Fourth Tuesday Electroplating Process Tank Samples

RESULTS:

TANK NO	MATERIAL	LAB ANALYSIS		LIMITS		LABORATORY COMMENTS
		CrO3	SULFATE	CrO3	SULFATE	
10	Cr PLATE	39.7	0.56	37-45	.45-.55	SOLUTION OK ADD 100 LBS CHROMIC ACID ABNORMAL DO NOT USE
11	Cr PLATE	39.8	0.58	37-45	.45-.55	
14	Cr PLATE	49.0	0.76	37-45	.45-.55	
15	Cr PLATE	39.0	0.60	37-45	.45-.55	ADD 100 LBS CHROMIC ACID / No log Book
1	AL ANODIZE	Cr6 CHPO	pH	Cr6 CHPO	pH	ADD 200 LBS CHROMIC ACID TANK NOT IN SERVICE
		11.6	1.6	6.7-13.4	0.5-1.0	
7	ING CONVERSION			16-24	4.2-5.0	
6	AL CONVERSION	1.4	1.9	0.5-1.0	1.5-2.0	
33	ENTER 2627	10.4		6-19		
54	CD CONVERSION	1.34	3.7	4 (1-3)	1.0-1.7	
19	NI ACETATE	NI	NI303/REL	pH	NI303/REL	ADD 6 LBS NICKEL ACETATE KEEP AT WORKING LEVEL WITH WATER ADDITIONS
		0.19		6.0	.22-.44	
25	NI STRIKE	23.1	13.8		7-9	12.3
24	NI PLATE	12.7	3.4	4.7	14-16	> 4
27	NI PLATE	15.4	3.6	4.5	14-16	> 4
34	HM03 DIP				45-55	
50	HM03 PASS		()		21% (DICHROMATE = 2.7)	
55	HM03		2.8		2-3%	
16	H2SO4 ANODIZE		10.6		9.2	
28	H2SO4 ETCH		32.2		32%	
37	H2SO4-HF ETCH		33.3		33%	
39	ENTER 629		28.9		16-32	
57	BCL		6.3		4-6%	
40	DEGREASER	GRAVITY	ACID ACCEPT	GRAVITY	ACID ACCEPTANCE	TANK NOT IN SERVICE
		1.33	0.18	1.2 MINIMUM	0.10 MINIMUM	

ADDITIONAL COMMENTS:

DO NOT SAMPLE TOO FULL (HALF OF SAMPLE BOTTLE IS OK). AND PLEASE RINSE BOTTLES AFTER SAMPLING. Except tank 40 degrees

TESTED BY: (Signature)

DATE: 03/02/90

Ron E. Kujala

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APPENDIX B

AMPERE-HOUR CALCULATION SHEETS
FIELD TANK LOAD DATA

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AMPERE-HOUR CALCULATION SHEET
BUILDING 5, SCRUBBER 242 (TANKS 14 & 15)
HARD CHROME PLATING

2/23/90		RECTIFIER			242-1-OUT	242-2-OUT	242-3-OUT
TIME	DEL-T MIN.	amperes #14 + #15	AVG AMPS	AMP-HRS	AMP-HRS	AMP-HRS	AMP-HRS
1310		2400					
1315	5		2390	199			
1335	20	2380	2390	797	797		
1355	20		2392	797	797		
1405	10		2392	399			
1445	40		2392	1594	1594		
1455	10	2403	2392	399			
1500	5		2401	200			
1515	15	2398	2401	600	600		
1540	25		2393	997	997		
1545	5	2387	2393	199			
1606	21		2394	838			
1615	9	2400	2394	359			
1617	2		2400	80			
1705	48	2400	2400	1920			
1710	5		2400	200			
1806	56		2400	2240		2240	
1817	11		2400	440			
1830	13	2400	2400	520		520	
1913	43		2401	1721		1721	
1920	7		2401	280			
1945	25	2402	2401	1000		1000	
2016	31		2403	1242		1242	
2130	74	2404	2403	2964			
2210	40		2404	1603			
2245	35	2404	2404	1402			1402
2250	5		2404	200			200
2300	10		2404	401			
2340	40		2404	1603			1603
2345	5		2404	200			
0025	40		2404	1603			1603
2/24 0050	25	2404	2404	1002			
TOTAL AMP-HRS DURING TEST					4785	6723	4808
TEST SAMPLING TIME (MIN.)					120	168	120
AVERAGE AMPS DURING TEST					2393	2401	2404

AMPERE-HOUR CALCULATION SHEET
BUILDING 5, SCRUBBER 241 (TANKS 10 & 11)
HARD CHROME PLATING

2/23/90

RECTIFIER

TIME	DEL-T MIN.	amperes #10 + #11	AVG AMPS	AMP-HRS	241-1-OUT AMP-HRS	241-2-OUT AMP-HRS	241-3-OUT AMP-HRS
1130							
1145	15	4146	4094	1024	1024		
1210	25		4153	1730	1730		
1220	10		4153	692			
1230	10	4160	4153	692	692		
1300	30	4174	4167	2084	2084		
1307	7		4200	490			
1347	40		4200	2800	2800		
1455	68	4225	4200	4759			
1458	3		4225	211			
1515	17	4225	4225	1197		1197	
1538	23		4235	1623		1623	
1545	7	4245	4235	494			
1615	30	4254	4250	2125		2125	
1625	10		4310	718		718	
1630	5		4310	359			
1705	35	4366	4310	2514		2514	
1710	5		4386	365		365	
1815	65		4386	4751			
1830	15	4405	4386	1096			1096
1855	25		4425	1844			1844
1905	10		4425	738			
1945	40	4445	4425	2950			2950
1950	5		4463	372			
2030	40		4463	2975			2975
2130	60	4481	4463	4463			
TOTAL AMP-HRS DURING TEST					8329	8543	8865
TEST SAMPLING TIME (MIN.)					120	120	120
AVERAGE AMPS DURING TEST					4165	4272	4433

AMPERE-HOUR CALCULATION SHEET
BUILDING 5, SCRUBBER 239 (TANK 1)
CHROMIC ACID ANODIZING

2/24/90		RECTIFIER				
TIME	DEL-T MIN.	amperes #1	AVG AMPS	AMP-HRS	239-1-OUT AMP-HRS	239-2-OUT AMP-HRS
1300		90				
1304	4		83	6		
1315	11	75	83	15	15	
1345	30	75	75	38	38	
1345	0	0	0	0	0	
1354	9	0	0	0	0	
TEST STOPPED DUE TO RECTIFIER PROBLEMS...CONTINUED 2/26/90						
2/26/90						
717	0	350				
719	2	325	338	11	11	11
721	2	400	363	12	12	12
723	2	350	375	13	13	13
727	4	350	350	23	23	23
729	2	400	375	13	13	13
737	8	400	400	53	53	53
742	5	350	375	31	31	31
745	3	250	300	15	15	15
755	10	250	250	42	42	42
800	5	225	238	20	20	20
805	5	225	225	19	19	19
807	2		218	7	7	7
810	3	210	218	11		
817	7		205	24		
820	3	200	205	10	10	10
837	17	200	200	57	57	57
TEST STOPPED TO RELOAD TANKS						
912	0	350				
913	1		375	6		
914	1	400	375	6	6	6
916	2	400	400	13	13	13
917	1	450	425	7	7	7
920	3	450	450	23	23	23
925	5	475	463	39	39	39
930	5	475	475	40	40	40
934	4	550	513	34	34	34
936	2	550	550	18	18	18
943	7		638	74	74	74
948	5		638	53		
955	7	725	638	74	74	74
1000	5	700	713	59	59	59
1028	28		700	327	327	327
1030	2	700	700	23		
TEST STOPPED TO RELOAD TANKS						

AMPERE-HOUR CALCULATION SHEET
BUILDING 5, SCRUBBER 239 (TANK 1)
CHROMIC ACID ANODIZING
(CONTINUED)

2/26/90		RECTIFIER				
	DEL-T	amperes	AVG	239-1-OUT		239-2-OUT
TIME	MIN.	#1	AMPS	AMP-HRS	AMP-HRS	AMP-HRS
1107		450				
1108	1		538	9		
1110	2	625	538	18	18	18
1112	2	600	613	20	20	20
1118	6		613	61	61	61
1124	6		613	61		
1130	6	625	613	61	61	61
1135	5	650	638	53	53	53
1137	2	700	675	23	23	23
1140	3	675	688	34	34	34
1150	10	700	688	115	115	115
1214	24	700	700	280	280	280
TEST STOPPED TO RELOAD TANKS						
1254		450				
1255	1		500	8		
1256	1	550	500	8		8
1258	2	600	575	19		19
1300	2	700	650	22		22
1302	2	700	700	23		23
1304	2	750	725	24		24
1306	2	725	738	25		25
1316	10	750	738	123		123
1326	10	800	775	129		129
1339	13	850	825	179		179
1345	6		850	85		85
1350	5	850	850	71		
TOTAL AMP-HRS DURING TEST					1758	2343
TEST SAMPLING TIME (MIN.)					250	250
AVERAGE AMPS DURING TEST					422	562

- TANK LOAD DATA SHEET

DATE: 2/23/90
 BASE: ALAMEDA
 BUILDING NO: 5

TANK NO: 4615
 RUN NO: 5-242-1
 5-242-2
 5-242-3

RECTIFIER	WORKPIECE DESCRIPTION
#14 CAL 12/21/89	2X12' SHEET STEEL 1/2 GAL FUMATROL AIR AGITATION ON PLASTIC BALLS
#15 REC INK CAL 12/21/89 SN 57500	2X12' SHEET STEEL 1/2 GAL FUMATROL AIR AGITATION ON PLASTIC BALLS TEMP 128°F

	RECTIFIER			
TIME (INIT)	#14	#15		
1:10pm	1100 A	1400 A		
1:35pm	1100 A	1380 A		
2:55pm	1100 A	1403 A		
3:15pm	1100 A	1398 A		
3:45pm	1100 A	1387 A		
4:15pm	1100 A	1400 A		
5:05pm	1100 A	1400 A		
6:30pm	1100 A	1400 A		
7:45pm	1100 A	1402 A		
9:30pm	1100 A	1404 A		
10:45pm	1100 A	1404 A		
00:50am	1100 A	1404 A		
12/27/90	AMP METER CALIBRATION CHECK			
AMP METER	350 A	NOT IN USE ASSUMED OK		

DC CLAMP-ON 420 A
 @ BUSBAR AMP METER READING
 IS CONSERVATIVE

SINCE 3 OTHER
 TANKS ARE OK

TANK LOAD DATA SHEET

DATE: 2/23/90
 BASE: ALAMEDA
 BUILDING NO: 5

TANK NO: 10C11
 RUN NO: 5-241-1
5-241-2
5-241-3

RECTIFIER	WORKPIECE DESCRIPTION
11-REC-INC	18 FT ² SHEET SURFACE AREA
NO SER NO	SHEET STEEL (TANK 11)
	3X3' 1.5 GAL FUMATROL
	AIR AGITATION ON TEMP 130
10-REC-INC	SHEET SURFACE AREA
CAL 4-1489	2'X2' SHEET STEEL
USN207581	PLASTIC BALLS AIR AGITATION ON
	1 GAL FUMATROL 101 TEMP 130

TANK VENTILATION IS PRETTY GOOD

TIME (INIT)	RECTIFIER			
	# 10	# 11		
1120am	7072A	2970A		
1145am	1076A	3070A		
1230pm	1080A	3080A		
0100pm	1084A	3090A		
255pm	1085A	3140A		
315pm	1085A	3140A		
345pm	1085A	3160A		
415pm	1084A	3170A		
505pm	1086A	3280A		
630pm	1085A	3320A		
745pm	1085A	3360A		
930pm	1081A	3400A		
127/90 AMP-METER	CALIBRATION CHECK			
AMP METER	702	NOT IN USE ASSUMED OK		

DC CLAMP ON
@ BUS BAR

700
CALIBRATION IS ACCURATE
SINCE CAL ON OTHER TANKS ARE GOOD
B-6

- TANK LOAD DATA SHEET

DATE: 2/24/90
 BASE: ALAMEDA
 BUILDING NO: 5

TANK NO: 1
 RUN NO: 5-239-1*

R/N

RECTIFIER	WORKPIECE DESCRIPTION
TANK #1	CHROMIC ACID ANODIZING 4 X 16'
CAL 12/21/89	3 GALS FUMATRIL 101
REC INC	PLASTIC BALLS
575898	AIR AGITATION ON
	- 4 BOMB RACKS
	ELECTRICAL PROBS - USUALLY ANODIZE UP
	TO 12 BOMB RACKS BUT CIRCUITS
	KEEP BREAKING.

RECTIFIER				
TIME (INIT)	#1			
100pm	40V 90A			
115pm	75A			
130	OV 0A	SHUT		
		OFF	OFF @ 145pm	
		TRANSFORMER/RECTIFIER NOT		
		WORKING. REPAIRED LATE		
		SATURDAY 2/24/90		
		TEST RESUMED WITH HIGHER		
		LOADS 2/26/90		

1654123
DOUG DELONG

TANK LOAD DATA SHEET

CRO3 ANODIZE

DATE: 2/26/90
BASE: ALAMEDA
BUILDING NO: 5

TANK NO: 1
RUN NO: 5-239-142

RECTIFIER	WORKPIECE DESCRIPTION
TANK #1	8 BOB RACKS
	700am 3 GALS FUMATROL ADDED
	AIR AGITATION ON
	POLYBALLS IN TEMP 100°F

		RECTIFIER		
TIME (INIT)	TANK #1			
0717	7V 350A	}	RAMPING	
0719	9V 325A			
0721	10V 400A			
0723	12V 350A			
0725	13.5V 350A		8 BOB RACKS	
0727	15V 350A			
0729	17V 400A			
0731	20V 400A		FUMATROL	FUMING
0733	25V 400A		ARWING	PART HANGERS
0735	30V 400A			
0737	35V 400A			
0739	40V 350A			
0742	40V 250A			
0745	40V 250A			

TANK LOAD DATA SHEET (CONTINUED)

DATE: 2/26/90
 TANK NO: 1
 RUN NO: 5-239-1
 5-239-2

		RECTIFIER		
TIME (INIT)	#1			
0750	40V 250A			
0755	40V-250A			
0800	40V 225A			
0805	40V 225A			
0810	40V 210A			
0820	40V-200			
0825	40V-200	PARTS A BIT WELL DONE		
0830	40V 200A			
0835	40V 200A			
0838	40V 200A			
G		POWER OFF TO RELOAD		
0912	10V 350A	TANKS		
0914	15V 400A	3- 4' X 8' 1/4" THICK SHEET ALUMINUM FEW MISC SMALL PARTS		
0916	18V 400A			
0917	19V 450A	RAMPING UP TO 40V		
0920	21V 450A			
0925	24V 475A			
0930	25V 475A			
0934	28V 550A			
0936	29V 550A			

TANK LOAD DATA SHEET (CONTINUED)

DATE: 2/26/90
 TANK NO: 1
 RUN NO: 5-239-1
5-239-2

TIME (INIT)	RECTIFIER			
	#1			
0955am	40 V 725 A			
1000	38.5V 700 A			
1010	38V - 700A			
1015	38V - 700A	PARTS LOOK GREAT		
1025	38V - 700A			
1030	38V - 700A	POWER OFF TO RELOAD		
		TANKS		
		3 4' X 8' ALUMINUM SHEETS		
1107	20V 450A			
1110	37V 625A			
1112	40V 600A			
1130	39V 625A			
1135	39V 650A			
1137	40V 700A			
1140	41V 675A			
1150	41V 700A			
1202pm	40V 700A			
1215pm	40V 700A	POWER OFF TO RELOAD		
		RUN #1 COMPLETE		

TANK LOAD DATA SHEET (CONTINUED)

DATE: 2/26/90
 TANK NO: 1
 RUN NO: 5-239-1
5-239-2

RECTIFIER				
TIME (INIT)	#1			
1254pm	20V 450A	4 ⇒ 4'X8' SHEETS OF AL RAMP UP VOLTS		
1256pm	25V 550A			
12:58	30V 600A			
01:00pm	34V 700A			
1:02	36V 700A			
1:04	37V 750A			
1:06	39V 725A			
1:16	39V 750A			
1:26	39V 800A			
1:39	39V 850A			
1:50	39V 850A			
AMP-METER CALIBRATION CHECK				
127/90 AMP-METER	600A			
DC CLAMP ON "BUS BAR 1"	350A			
DC CLAMP ON "BUS BAR 2"	250A			
TOTAL BUSBAR 1 & 2	600A			
CALIBRATION IS ACCURATE				

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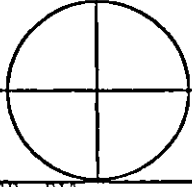
APPENDIX C
FIELD SAMPLING DATA

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PRELIM
TRAVERSE DATA SHEET

(REV 8/86)

5-242-1-OUT

PLANT <i>BLDC-5</i>		Length from upstream disturbance ft
LOCATION <i>ALAMEDA</i>		Diameter from upstream disturbance dia
DATE <i>2/23/90</i>		Length from downstream disturbance ft
OPERATOR <i>M.P.</i>		Diameters from downstream disturbance dia
ROW # <i>5-242-1-OUT</i>	CIRCULAR, DIA. in	Required number of traverse points <i>0.5</i> ea
	RECTANGULAR, LxW in	Number of traverse points used <i>24</i> ea

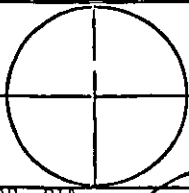
POINT #						POINT #					
STACK PRESSURE (in H ₂ O)			LOCATION (in)			STACK PRESSURE (in H ₂ O)			LOCATION (in)		
n	ΔP _{vel}	P _{static}	√ΔP	L	W	n	ΔP _{vel}	P _{static}	√ΔP	L	W
1	.06					26					
2	.04					27					
3	.03					28					
4	.03					29					
5	.03					30					
6	.02					31					
7	.03					32					
8	.03					33					
9	.06					34					
10	.07					35					
11	.05					36					
12	.03					37					
13	.02	.034				38					
14	.01					39					
15	.01					40					
16	.02					41					
17	.06					42					
18	.06					43					
19	.05					44					
20	.04					45					
21	.03					46					
22	.02					47					
23	.01					48					
24	.01					49					
25						50					

$$\Delta P_{ave} = \left[\frac{\sum \sqrt{\Delta P_i}}{n} \right]^2 = \frac{0.17}{0.1} = 0.032$$

TRAVERSE DATA SHEET

(REV 8/86)

SCRUBBER INLET TRAVERSE

PLANT <i>Bly S</i>		Length from upstream disturbance	ft
LOCATION <i>Alameda</i>		Diameter from upstream disturbance	dia
DATE <i>23 Feb 90</i>		Length from downstream disturbance	ft
OPERATOR <i>TR</i>		Diameters from downstream disturbance	dia
RUN # <i>Inlet trav 242</i>	CIRCULAR, DIA. <i>24</i> in	Required number of traverse points	ea
	RECTANGULAR, LxW	Number of traverse points used	ea

POINT # n	STACK PRESSURE (in H ₂ O)		√ΔP	LOCATION (in)		POINT # n	STACK PRESSURE (in H ₂ O)		√ΔP	LOCATION (in)	
	ΔP _{vel}	P _{static}		L	W		ΔP _{vel}	P _{static}		L	W
1	0.11					26					
2	0.12					27					
3	0.11					28					
4	0.10					29					
5	0.095					30					
6	0.09					31					
7	0.14					32					
8	0.11					33					
9	0.13					34					
10	0.14					35					
11	0.14					36					
12	0.14					37					
13	0.05					38					
14	0.05					39					
15	0.06					40					
16	0.05					41					
17	0.05					42					
18	0.08					43					
19	0.11					44					
20	0.14					45					
21	0.15					46					
22	0.15					47					
23	0.15					48					
24	0.15					49					
25						50					

$$\Delta P_{ave} = \left[\frac{\sum \sqrt{\Delta P_i}}{n} \right]^2 = 0.104$$

IMPINGER BOX SET UP FOR CHROMIUM EMISSION TEST-
AND NOZZLE CALIBRATION SHEET

DATE: 2/23/90
BASE: NAD ALAMEDA
BUILDING NO: 5
PREP BY: DM

LINE NO: 242 TANKS 14
RUN NO: 5-242-1-OUT
CIRCLE 1: INLET OUTLET

- ☒ 1. Wash all glassware with detergent, acetone, deionized water, and rinse with 0.1N NaOH solution.
- ☒ 2. Add 100ml 0.1N NaOH solution in the first two impingers (standard Greenburg-Smith impingers). Record initial weights.
- ☒ 3. The third impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) is dry. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 4. The fourth impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) contains about 1 liter of indicating type silica gel. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 5. Place teflon coated filter into filter holder and install between the third and fourth impingers. Record filter number. Do not weigh.
- ☒ 6. Assemble impinger bottles and glass elbows (180s) so that air flows from a smaller to larger holes (if applicable).
- ☒ 7. Calibrate nozzle by measuring four IDs with a micrometer.

Impinger No.	Contents	Tare	Initial	Final	Condensate
<u>4-1</u>	1. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>481.13</u>	<u>582.03</u>	<u>593.10</u>	<u>11.07</u>
<u>4-2</u>	2. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>471.67</u>	<u>571.92</u>	<u>572.87</u>	<u>0.90</u>
<u>4-3</u>	3. Empty	<u>457.50</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>457.52</u>	<u>0.32</u>
<u>4-4</u>	4. 1 l silica gel	<u>466.94</u>	<u>766.27</u>	<u>774.58</u>	<u>8.31</u>
Net Weight Gain					<u>20.60</u>

Filter No: 006

Silica gel condition after test: 10% SPENT

Nozzle No: 3/8 QUARTZ Calibrated by: DM

	<u>0.390</u>	<u>0.405</u>	<u>0.392</u>	<u>0.397</u>	Average
ID Before Test:	<u>0.578</u>	<u>0.579</u>	<u>0.580</u>	<u>0.579</u>	<u>0.580</u>
ID After Test:	<u>0.390</u>	<u>0.405</u>	<u>0.393</u>	<u>0.395</u>	<u>0.396</u>

Shake weight = 24.
Stack Area 1076.75

(SJS rev11/88, #02510)

PLANT BLDG 5		BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg 30.220		METER BOX # 12		PROBE # (PITOT #) 3-1		NOZZLE # 11	
LOCATION ALAMEDA		AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F 67		METER ΔHg 1.751		PITOT COEF 0.82		IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in. 0.321	
DATE Feb-23-90		AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O +0.34		METER γ 0.998		PROBE LENGTH, in. 36		ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in. 0.396	
OPERATOR MR. [Signature]		AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O 0.32		SAMPLE BOX # 4		PROBE LINER MATERIAL Glass		LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S 5000 @ 5 in H ₂ O	
RUN # 5-242-1-001		ASSUMED MOISTURE, % 11%		HEATER BOX SETTING N/A		PROBE HEATER SETTING N/A		LEAK RATE CFM @ 15 in H ₂ O 0.05 CFM @ 15 in H ₂ O	

TRAVERSE POINT #	SAMPLING TIME min	GAS METER READING (V _m) ft ³	ORIFICE PRESSURE (CALC) (ΔH) in H ₂ O (AP)	VELOCITY HEAD (NEAS) (A) in H ₂ O	STACK TEMPERATURE (T _s) °F	GAS SAMPLE TEMPERATURE AT DRY GAS METER		IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F	SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F	SAMPLE VACUUM in Hg	O ₂ %	CO ₂ %	NOX ppm
						Inlet (T _m in) °F	Outlet (T _m out) °F						
1	0	355.759	1.72	0.07	68	78	75	50		4			
2	5	359.6	0.98	0.04	67	72	71	47		3			
3	10	362.7	0.73	0.03	68	72	72	50		2			
4	15	364.3	0.49	0.02	68	74	72	52		1			
5	20	366.5	0.24	0.01	69	74	72	54		1			
6	25	368.3	0.24	0.01	68	75	72	56		1			
7	30	369.5	0.24	0.01	69	75	73	57		1			
8	35	370.6	0.25	0.01	67	75	73	57		1			
9	40	372.3	1.22	0.05	67	74	72	57		3			
10	45	375.4	0.98	0.04	66	74	73	50		3			
11	50	377.9	0.49	0.02	66	75	72	51		2			
12	55	380.1	0.25	0.01	67	76	73	54		1			
13	60	381.6	0.25	0.01	267	75	73	57		1			
TOTAL													
AVERAGE													

1:58 PM
2/23/90
SJS
[Signature]

(SJS rev11/88, #0251Q)

140-395

PLANT		BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg				METER BOX #				PROBE # (PITOT #)				NOZZLE #									
LOCATION		AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F				METER ΔH _Q				PITOT COEF				IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in.									
DATE		AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O				METER γ				PROBE LENGTH, in.				ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in.									
OPERATOR		AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O				SAMPLE BOX #				PROBE LINER MATERIAL				LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S									
RUN #		ASSURED NOISTURE, %				SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION (SHOW TRAVERSE PTS)				HEATER BOX SETTING				PROBE HEATER SETTING				LEAK RATE CFM @ in Hg					
TRAVERSE POINT #		SAMPLING TIME		GAS METER READING		ORIFICE PRESSURE (CALC)		VELOCITY HEAD (MEAS)		STACK TEMPERATURE (Ts) °F		GAS SAMPLE TEMPERATURE AT DRY GAS METER		IMPINGER TEMPERATURE		SAMPLE BOX VACUUM		O ₂ %		CO ppm		NO _x ppm	
		min		(V _m) ft ³		(ΔH) in H ₂ O		(ΔP) in H ₂ O		(T _m in) °F		Inlet (T _m in) °F		Outlet (T _m out) °F		°F		in Hg		%		ppm	
14	65	383.2	0.25	.01	.67	75	73	57	1														
15	70	384.5	0.12	.005	.67	75	73	58	1														
16	75	385.7	0.12	.005	.67	76	74	58	1														
17	80	386.6	0.98	.04	.67	76	74	58	2														
18	85	389.2	0.73	.03	.67	74	74	48	2														
19	90	392.1	0.49	.02	.67	76	74	50	1														
20	95	394.3	0.25	.01	.67	77	74	52	1														
21	100	395.6	0.25	.01	.66	76	74	54	1														
22	105	397.0	0.25	.01	.67	77	74	53	1														
23	110	398.6	0.12	.005	.67	77	74	53	1														
24	115	399.4	0.12	.005	.67	77	74	55	1														
240	120	400.523																					
TOTAL																							
AVERAGE																							

* Final Leak Check 7140 Lbs (Cool @ 5 in H₂O)

NOZZLE = (-006 CFM @ 10 in H₂)

PASS

IMPINGER BOX SET UP FOR CHROMIUM EMISSION TEST
AND NOZZLE CALIBRATION SHEET

DATE: 2/23/90

LINE NO: 242

BASE: ALAMEDA

RUN NO: 242-2-OUT

BUILDING NO: 5

CIRCLE 1: INLET OUTLET

PREP BY: DM

- ☒ 1. Wash all glassware with detergent, acetone, deionized water, and rinse with 0.1N NaOH solution.
- ☒ 2. Add 100ml 0.1N NaOH solution in the first two impingers (standard Greenburg-Smith impingers). Record initial weights.
- ☒ 3. The third impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) is dry. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 4. The fourth impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) contains about 1 liter of indicating type silica gel. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 5. Place teflon coated filter into filter holder and install between the third and fourth impingers. Record filter number. Do not weigh.
- ☒ 6. Assemble impinger bottles and glass elbows (180s) so that air flows from a smaller to larger holes (if applicable).
- ☒ 7. Calibrate nozzle by measuring four IDs with a micrometer.

Impinger No.	Contents	Tare	Initial	Final	Condensate
<u>2-1</u>	1. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>445.96</u>	<u>546.61</u>	<u>564.33</u>	<u>17.72</u>
<u>2-2</u>	2. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>461.59</u>	<u>561.69</u>	<u>564.34</u>	<u>2.65</u>
<u>2-3</u>	3. Empty	<u>448.44</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>448.56</u>	<u>0.16</u>
<u>2-4</u>	4. 1 l silica gel	<u>506.16</u>	<u>854.79</u>	<u>869.13</u>	<u>14.34</u>
Net Weight Gain					<u>34.87</u>

Filter No: 008

Silica gel condition after test: 10% SPEN

Nozzle No: 3/8" QUARTZ Calibrated by: M.P. Average

ID Before Test:	<u>0.390</u>	<u>0.405</u>	<u>0.393</u>	<u>0.395</u>	<u>0.396</u>
ID After Test:	<u>0.405</u>	<u>0.390</u>	<u>0.395</u>	<u>0.390</u>	<u>0.395</u>

PLANT	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg	METER BOX #	PROBE # (PILOT #)	NOZZLE #
BUDGS	30.345	#12	3-1	38. QUARTZ
LOCATION	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F	METER ΔHQ	PILOT COEF	IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in.
ALAMEDA	60	1.751	0.82	0.576
DATE	AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O	METER γ	PROBE LENGTH, in.	ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in.
2-23-90	0.34	0.998	36	0.396
OPERATOR	AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O	SAMPLE BOX #	PROBE LINER MATERIAL	LEAK CHECK @ PILOT'S
m. R	-017	2	GLASS	#2 OK @ 2 1/2" @ 14000
RUN #	ASSUMED MOISTURE, %	HEATER BOX SETTING	PROBE HEATER SETTING	LEAK RATE CFM @ in Hg
5-242-244	1%	N/A	N/A	0.008 @ 10" Hg

[illegible]

(SJS rev11/88, #0251Q)

PLANT		BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg		METER BOX #		PROBE # (PITOT #)		NOZZLE #													
LOCATION		AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F		METER ΔH _Q		PITOT COEF		IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in.													
DATE		AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O		METER γ		PROBE LENGTH, in.		ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in.													
OPERATOR		AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O		SAMPLE BOX #		PROBE LINER MATERIAL		LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S													
RUN #		ASSURED MOISTURE, %		SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION (SIDE TRAVERSE PTS)		HEATER BOX SETTING		PROBE HEATER SETTING		LEAK RATE CFM @ in Hg											
TRAVERSE POINT #		SAMPLING TIME		VELOCITY HEAD (MEAS)		STACK TEMPERATURE (Ts) °F		GAS SAMPLE TEMPERATURE AT DRY GAS METER Inlet (Tm in) °F		IMPIDER TEMPERATURE °F		SAMPLE VACUUM in Hg		SAMPLE TEMPERATURE °F		O ₂ %		CO %		NOX ppm	
		min		(ΔH) in H ₂ O (ΔP) in H ₂ O		(ΔH) in H ₂ O (CALC) PRESSURE (CALC)		GAS METER READING (V _m) ft ³													
14	91	440.168	0.24	0.01	65	69	66	47	2												
15	98	441.766	0.49	0.02	64	68	65	48	2												
16	105	444.808	0.49	0.02	65	68	66	47	2												
17	112	447.572	1.22	0.05	64	67	65	47	4												
18	119	452.406	1.22	0.05	65	69	64	42	4												
19	126	456.309	0.98	0.04	64	72	64	42	2												
20	133	460.640	0.73	0.03	64	71	64	44	2												
21	140	464.021	0.73	0.03	64	71	65	44	2												
22	147	466.493	0.98	0.04	64	71	64	45	3												
23	154	470.402	0.74	0.03	64	72	64	44	2												
24	161	473.600	0.73	0.03	64	70	64	43	2												
STOP 8/16/82		477.961																			
TOTAL		Final Leak Check		(with Pass = Good @ 5 in H ₂ O) Normal = (-0.007 CFM @ 10 in H ₂)																	
AVERAGE																					

(PASS)

IMPINGER BOX SET UP FOR CHROMIUM EMISSION TEST
AND NOZZLE CALIBRATION SHEET

DATE: 2/23/90

LINE NO: 242

BASE: ALAMEDA

RUN NO: 5-242-3-00T

BUILDING NO: 5

CIRCLE 1: INLET ~~OUTLET~~

PREP BY: DM

- ☒ 1. Wash all glassware with detergent, acetone, deionized water, and rinse with 0.1N NaOH solution.
- ☒ 2. Add 100ml 0.1N NaOH solution in the first two impingers (standard Greenburg-Smith impingers). Record initial weights.
- ☒ 3. The third impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) is dry. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 4. The fourth impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) contains about 1 liter of indicating type silica gel. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 5. Place teflon coated filter into filter holder and install between the third and fourth impingers. Record filter number. Do not weigh.
- ☒ 6. Assemble impinger bottles and glass elbows (180s) so that air flows from a smaller to larger holes (if applicable).
- ☒ 7. Calibrate nozzle by measuring four IDs with a micrometer.

Impinger No.	Contents	Tare	Initial	Final	Condensate
<u>4-1</u>	1. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>482.13</u>	<u>584.06</u>	<u>603.36</u>	<u>19.3</u>
<u>4-2</u>	2. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>475.11</u>	<u>575.83</u>	<u>571.70</u>	<u>-4.13</u>
<u>4-3</u>	3. Empty	<u>460.57</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>462.52</u>	<u>1.95</u>
<u>4-4</u>	4. 1 l silica gel	774.58	<u>774.58</u>	<u>813.66</u>	<u>39.08</u>
Net Weight Gain					<u>56.20</u>

Filter No: 010

Silica gel condition after test: 95% SPENT

Nozzle No: _____ Calibrated by: DM

ID Before Test: 0.580 0.587 0.582 0.578 0.581

ID After Test: 0.480 0.482 0.481 0.478 0.480

Average

0.581
0.480

(SJS rev11/88, #02510)

PLANT BLD 65	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg 30.122	Sketch Area		METER BOX #	PROBE # (PITOT #)	NOZZLE #						
LOCATION 2.19 M.F.D.A	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F 60			METER ΔHg 1.751	PITOT COEF 0.82	IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in.						
DATE 2/23/90	AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O 0.134			METER γ 0.998	PROBE LENGTH, in. 36	ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in. 0.481						
OPERATOR M.P.	AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O 0.026			SAMPLE BOX # 4	PROBE LINER MATERIAL GLASS	LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S GOOD						
RUN # 5-242-3-011	ASSUMED MOISTURE 2.0			SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION (SHOW TRAVERSE PTS)		PROBE HEATER SETTING	LEAK RATE CFM @ in Hg GOOD .004 CFM					
TRAVERSE POINT #	SAMPLING TIME	GAS METER READING (V _m) ft ³	ORIFICE PRESSURE (CALC) (ΔH) in H ₂ O	VELOCITY HEAD (NEAS) (ΔP) in H ₂ O	STACK TEMPERATURE (T _s) °F	GAS SAMPLE TEMPERATURE AT DRY GAS METER Inlet (T _m in) °F	IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F	SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F	SAMPLE VACUUM in Hg	O ₂ %	CO ₂ %	NOX ppm
1	0	478.300	365 ACT	0.07	66	57	57	46	14			
2	5	484.806	3.09	0.06	63	62	57	40	14			
3	10	491.108	2.58	0.05	63	64	57	53	14			
4	15	497.900	2.09	0.04	63	69	59	53	13			
5	20	504.7	1.56	0.03	63	69	59	53	6			
6	25	509.4	1.56	0.03	63	69	60	53	6			
7	30	514.000	1.04	0.02	63	70	60	50	6			
CHANGE 8 ports	35	518.500	1.05	0.02	63	71	60	50	6			
110ppm	40	523.535	1.67	0.09	63	66	61	53	15			
	45	530.57	1.12	0.08	63	62	60	44	16			
10	50	537.15	2.59	0.05	63	65	60	55	16			
	55	543.72	2.59	0.05	63	66	60	60	16			
12	60	550.34	1.56	0.03	63	68	61	62	14.5			
TOTAL				ACTUAL ΔH		DIFFERENCE DUE TO						
AVERAGE					PER DAH	ERROR IN MEASURING NOZZLE DIAMETER						

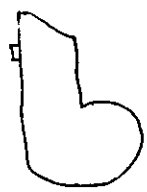
(SJS rev11/88, #02510)

PLANT	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg				METER BOX #				PROBE # (PITOT #)				NOZZLE #							
LOCATION	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F				METER ΔHQ				PITOT COEF				IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in.							
DATE	AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O				METER γ				PROBE LENGTH, in.				ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in.							
OPERATOR	AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O				SAMPLE BOX #				PROBE LINER MATERIAL				LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S							
RUN #	ASSURED NOISE, %				SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION (SHOW TRAVERSE PTS)				HEATER BOX SETTING				PROBE HEATER SETTING				LEAK RATE CFM @ in Hg			
TRAVERSE POINT #	SAMPLING TIME	GAS METER READING (V _m) ft ³	ORIFICE PRESSURE (CALC) (ΔH) in H ₂ O	VELOCITY HEAD (MEAS) (ΔP) in H ₂ O	STACK TEMPERATURE (T _s) °F	GAS SAMPLE TEMPERATURE AT DRY GAS METER Inlet (T _m in) °F	Outlet (T _m out) °F	IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F	SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F	SAMPLE VACUUM in Hg	O ₂ %	CO ₂ %	CO ppm	NOX ppm						
14	65	556.85	1.57 3.4	.03	63	70	61	54		14.5										
15	70	563.33	1.05 2.27	.02	63	71	61	51		5										
16	75	567.92	2.60 5.65	.05	63	68	61	49		13										
17	80	573.700	3.12 6.11	.06	64	68	62	49		15										
18	85	580.456	2.61 5.17	.05	63	69	61	49		14										
19	90	588.000	2.08 4.5	.04	63	67	60	51		10										
20	95	593.409	2.07 4.5	.04	63	66	61	50		10										
21	100	598.051	1.57 3.4	.03	63	70	61	49		7										
22	105	603.2	2.09 4.5	.04	63	69	60	48		9										
23	110	610.000	1.57 3.4	.03	63	70	61	48		7										
24	115	613.700	1.57 3.4	.03	64	71	61	41		7										
00258m	120	619.123																		
TOTAL	* Final Leak CK =				Pilot Tube = Good @ 7 in H ₂ O				Nozzle = 0.003 CFM @ 30 in H ₂ O				PASS!							
AVERAGE																				

5-242-3-OUT

METHOD 5 HOMO	INITIAL READER	POINT NO. 9.	POINT NO. 17.	POINT NO. 24.	HIT R/S
ENTER DATA	VOLUME FT3 =?	.89 STO 01	.86 STO 01	64.00 STO 02	TO CONTINUE...
THEN PUSH R/S	478.300 RUN	66.00 STO 03	64.00 STO 02	71.00 STO 03	
TEST NO=?	*****	DELTA H=	DELTA H=	DELTA H=	
RUN NO. =?	POINT NO. 1.	IN. H2O....	IN. H2O....	IN. H2O....	
FILTER NO=?	.07 STO 01	4.67	3.12	1.57	
DELTA-H=AT = ?	66.00 STO 02	*****	*****	*****	
METER GAMMA = ?	57.00 STO 03	POINT NO. 10.	POINT NO. 18.	POINT NO. 25.	
STACK AREA	RUN	DELTA H=	DELTA H=	=====	
IN. SP. = ?	3.55	IN. H2O....	IN. H2O....	=====	
STACK STATIC	POINT NO. 2.	DELTA H=	DELTA H=	ISOKIN	
P IN H2O=?	.86 STO 01	IN. H2O....	IN. H2O....	AVG VALUES	
P80R IN HC=?	63.00 STO 02	4.12	2.61	KV=4.663	
Z H2O=?	62.00 STO 03	*****	*****	TRIFTER F=67.375	
STACK GAS NET	RUN	POINT NO. 11.	POINT NO. 19.	DELTA H=2.247	
MOL WT. MS,	3.89	DELTA H=	DELTA H=	DELTA P=0.842	
LB/LB MOL=?	POINT NO. 3.	IN. H2O....	IN. H2O....	FINAL METER	
AVG STACK	DELTA H=	2.59	2.88	VOLUME FT3=?	
TEMP DEC F=?	64.00 STO 03	*****	*****	INITIAL=478.300	
AVG DELTA-P	2.58	POINT NO. 12.	POINT NO. 20.	SAMPLE TIME	
IN. H2O=?	DELTA H=	DELTA H=	DELTA H=	MIN. =?	
STACK GAS NET	POINT NO. 4.	IN. H2O....	IN. H2O....	120.000	
MOL WT. MS,	.84 STO 01	2.59	2.67	PSTACK ABS	
LB/LB MOL=?	69.00 STO 03	*****	*****	IN HC=38.245	
AVG STACK	RUN	POINT NO. 13.	POINT NO. 21.	TSTACK F=63.200	
TEMP DEC F=?	2.09	DELTA H=	DELTA H=	=====	
AVG DELTA-P	POINT NO. 5.	IN. H2O....	IN. H2O....	SOURCE TYPE?	
IN. H2O=?	DELTA H=	1.56	1.57	0=OTHER	
AMBIENT	64.000	*****	*****	1=BOILER	
TEMP F=?	POINT NO. 6.	POINT NO. 14.	POINT NO. 22.	Z CO2 =?	
PITOT TUBE	DELTA H=	78.00 STO 03	DELTA H=	Z O2 =?	
CSURP=?	IN. H2O....	RUN	IN. H2O....	H2O GAIN KNOWN?	
AVG STACK	1.56	*****	*****	1=YES 0=NO	
VELOCITY FPM=	POINT NO. 7.	POINT NO. 15.	POINT NO. 23.	WAITING	
FOR 0.75 CFM	DELTA H=	DELTA H=	DELTA H=	RECOVERY DATA.	
IDEAL NOZZLE	IN. H2O....	IN. H2O....	IN. H2O....		
DIA INCHES= 0.519	78.00 STO 03	1.05	1.57		
ACTUAL NOZZLE	RUN	*****	*****		
DIA INCHES=?	DELTA H=	POINT NO. 16.	POINT NO. 24.		
SAMPLE CFM = 0.643	IN. H2O....	DELTA H=	DELTA H=		
MINIMUM RUN	POINT NO. 8.	IN. H2O....	IN. H2O....		
TIME, MIN. = 46.651	71.00 STO 03	2.60	2.60		
	RUN				

PRELIM
TRAVERSE DATA SHEET



(REV 8/86)

PLANT <u>BLDG 5</u>		Length from upstream disturbance ft
LOCATION <u>ALAMEDA</u>		Diameter from upstream disturbance dia <u>~ 2.5</u>
DATE <u>23 FEB 90</u>		Length from downstream disturbance ft <u>~</u>
OPERATOR <u>DENE EGAMI</u>		Diameters from downstream disturbance dia <u>~ 0.5</u>
RUN # <u>5-241-1-OUT</u>	CIRCULAR, DIA. in	Required number of traverse points ea
	RECTANGULAR, LxW in	Number of traverse points used ea
	<u>26.5 X 39.5</u>	<u>24</u>

POINT #	STACK PRESSURE (in H ₂ O)	ΔP	LOCATION (in)	POINT #	STACK PRESSURE (in H ₂ O)	ΔP	LOCATION (in)
n	ΔP _{vel} P _{static}		L W	n	ΔP _{vel} P _{static}		L W
1	0.18			26			
2	0.16			27			
3	0.12			28			
4	0.08			29			
5	0.06			30			
6	0.05			31			
7	0.055			32			
8	0.055			33			
9	0.15			34			
10	0.12			35			
11	0.08			36			
12	0.05	1.2		37			
13	0.035			38			
14	0.035			39			
15	0.04			40			
16	0.055			41			
17	0.10			42			
18	0.085			43			
19	0.06			44			
20	0.055			45			
21	0.05			46			
22	0.05			47			
23	0.055			48			
24	0.055			49			
25				50			

$$\Delta P_{ave} = \left[\frac{\sum \Delta P_i}{n} \right]^2 = 0.0775$$

HD CHROME PLATE

IMPINGER BOX SET UP FOR CHROMIUM EMISSION TEST
AND NOZZLE CALIBRATION SHEET

DATE: 2/23/00
BASE: NAD ALAMEDA
BUILDING NO: 5
PREP BY: DRL

LINE NO: 241 CHKS 10
RUN NO: 5-241-1
CIRCLE 1: INLET OUTLET

- ☒ 1. Wash all glassware with detergent, acetone, deionized water, and rinse with 0.1N NaOH solution.
- ☒ 2. Add 100ml 0.1N NaOH solution in the first two impingers (standard Greenburg-Smith impingers). Record initial weights.
- ☒ 3. The third impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) is dry. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 4. The fourth impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) contains about 1 liter of indicating type silica gel. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 5. Place teflon coated filter into filter holder and install between the third and fourth impingers. Record filter number. Do not weigh.
- ☒ 6. Assemble impinger bottles and glass elbows (180s) so that air flows from a smaller to larger holes (if applicable).
- ☒ 7. Calibrate nozzle by measuring four IDs with a micrometer.

Impinger No.	Contents	Tare	Initial	Final	Condensate
<u>3-1</u>	1. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>476.01</u>	<u>575.74</u>	<u>587.80</u>	<u>12.4</u>
<u>3-2</u>	2. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>473.87</u>	<u>574.33</u>	<u>575.72</u>	<u>1.39</u>
<u>3-3</u>	3. Empty	<u>469.72</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>470.12</u>	<u>0.40</u>
<u>3-4</u>	4. 1 l silica gel	<u>462.24</u>	<u>758.77</u>	<u>480.97</u>	<u>22.20</u>
Net Weight Gain					<u>36.39</u>

Filter No: 005

Silica gel condition after test: 50% SPENT

Nozzle No: 3/8" QUARTZ Calibrated by: DE/JR Average

ID Before Test:	<u>0.400"</u>	<u>0.400</u>	<u>0.397</u>	<u>0.400</u>	<u>0.399</u>
ID After Test:	<u>0.400</u>	<u>0.400</u>	<u>0.404</u>	<u>0.396</u>	<u>0.400</u>

(SJS rev11/88, #02510)

PLANT SLO 6 S		BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg 30.22		METER BOX # #14 13 (down)		PROBE # (PITOT #) 3-6		NOZZLE # 38" QUARTZ	
LOCATION ALAMEDA		AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F 55		METER ΔH 1.456		PITOT COEF 0.82		IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in. 0.400	
DATE 23 FEB		AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O 1.2		METER γ 0.999		PROBE LENGTH, in. 3 FEET		ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in. 0.399	
OPERATOR ZC		AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O 0.072		SAMPLE BOX # 3		PROBE LINER MATERIAL GLASS		LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S OK @ 7"	
RUN # S-241-1-OUT		ASSUMED NOISE, % 1		HEATER BOX SETTING N/A		PROBE HEATER SETTING N/A		LEAK RATE CFMG in Hg P _{AS} 0.01 @ 14"	
TRAVERSE		SAMPLING		VELOCITY		STACK		SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION (SHOW TRAVERSE PTS)	
POINT #	TRE	GAS METER READING (V _m) ft ³	ORIFICE PRESSURE (CALC) (ΔH) in H ₂ O	HEAD (MEAS) (ΔP) in H ₂ O	TEMPERATURE (T _s) °F	TEMPERATURE (T _m in) °F	TEMPERATURE (T _m out) °F	TEMPERATURE (T _m in) °F	TEMPERATURE (T _m out) °F
1	0	700.406	3.9	0.17	64	58	58	58	11"
2	5	706.4	3.49	0.17	69	63	63	61	10"
3	10	712.03	2.27	0.11	69	67	63	60	5.5"
4	15	716.6	1.35	0.065	68	68	64	56	3"
5	20	719.85	1.04	0.05	68	68	64	54	3"
6	25	722.8	0.83	0.04	68	68	64	53	2.5"
7	30	725.53	0.83	0.04	68	68	65	52	2.5"
8	35	728.21	0.83	0.04	68	69	65	52	2.5"
9	40	730.9	2.91	0.14	68	68	66	52	7.5"
10	45	735.9	2.08	0.1	68	70	66	48	7.5"
11	50	741.0	1.25	0.06	69	73	67	52	7"
12	55	—	0.84	0.04	69	76	68	53	7"
TOTAL									
AVERAGE									

SAMPLING TIME 11:30 min

WIND 10
12.8
RE-START 12:20

(SJS rev11/88, #02510)

12 6-00
012 @ 13"

PLANT		BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg		METER BOX #		PROBE # (PITOT #)		NOZZLE #				
LOCATION		AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F		METER ΔHg		PITOT COEF		IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in.				
DATE		AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O		METER γ		PROBE LENGTH, in.		ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in.				
OPERATOR		AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O		SAMPLE BOX #		PROBE LINER MATERIAL		LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S				
RUN #		ASSUMED MOISTURE, %		SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION (SHOW TRAVERSE PTS)		HEATER BOX SETTING		PROBE HEATER SETTING				
TRAVERSE POINT #	SAMPLING TIME	GAS METER READING (V _m) ft ³	ORIFICE PRESSURE (CALC) (ΔH) in H ₂ O (AP)	VELOCITY HEAD (MEAS) (A) in H ₂ O (AP)	STACK TEMPERATURE (T _s) °F	GAS SAMPLE TEMPERATURE AT DRY GAS METER Inlet (T _m in) °F	IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F	SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F	SAMPLE VACUUM in Hg	O ₂ %	CO ₂ %	NOX ppm
13	60	750.32	0.63	0.03	69	76	69	55	2"			
14	65	752.8	0.63	0.03	69	75	69	53	2"			
15	70	755.14	0.84	0.04	68	72	69	51	2.5"			
16	75	757.82	1.15	0.055	69	72	69	49	3"			
17	80	760.8	1.87	0.095	69	68	69	65	5"			
18	85	764.9	1.87	0.09	69	69	68	49	5"			
19	90	768.9	1.25	0.06	69	71	68	50	3.5"			
20	95	772.2	1.04	0.05	70	72	69	53	3"			
21	100	775.2	1.05	0.05	69	73	69	53	3"			
22	105	778.22	1.15	0.055	69	73	69	53	3"			
23	110	781.28	1.25	0.06	69	73	70	53	3.5"			
24	115	784.52	1.05	0.05	69	74	71	53	3"			
STOP 1:47	120	787.645										
TOTAL												
AVERAGE												

POST TEST LEAK
#2 OK @ 7.5" H₂O
#4 OK @ 9.0" H₂O
PROBE 01012 @ 13" Hg

METHOD 5 MONO	RUN	INITIAL METER VOLUME FT3 =?	700.406	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.83	RUN	POINT NO. 16.	.055 STO 01 69.00 STO 02	RUN	.05 STO 01 70.00 STO 02 72.00 STO 03	RUN	0.000	RUN	0-OTHER
ENTER DATA THEN PUSH R/S		***** POINT NO. 1.			***** POINT NO. 9.			DELTA H= IN. H2O....			DELTA H= IN. H2O....		0.000	RUN	1=BUILER
TEST NO=?	RUN	***** POINT NO. 1.	.19 STO 01 64.00 STO 02 58.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 9.	.14 STO 01 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.	580.00	RUN	***** POINT NO. 21.	1.04	20.900	RUN	2 CO2 =?
RUN NO.=?	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	3.90	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	2.91	RUN	LAST MTR VOL ?	757.82	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.05	1.990	RUN	2 CO2 =?
FILTER NO=?	RUN	***** POINT NO. 2.	.17 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 63.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 10.	.18 STO 01 70.00 STO 03	RUN	TIME ?	75.00	RUN	***** POINT NO. 22.	1.05	1.990	RUN	H2O GRIN KNOWN?
DELTA-HAT = ?	RUN	***** POINT NO. 2.	.17 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 63.00 STO 03	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	2.88	RUN	PRESENT ISOKIN=104.48		RUN	***** POINT NO. 24.	1.25	0.981	RUN	1=YES 0=NO
METER GAMMA = ?	CLX	***** POINT NO. 3.	.11 STO 01 67.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 11.	.06 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 73.00 STO 03	RUN	CONTINUE RUN ..		RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.15	87.152	RUN	AWAITING RECOVERY DATA.
STACK AREA	RUN	***** POINT NO. 3.	.11 STO 01 67.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 11.	.06 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 73.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.		RUN	***** POINT NO. 23.	1.15	87.152	RUN	HIT R/S
IN. SG. = ?	RUN	***** POINT NO. 3.	.11 STO 01 67.00 STO 03	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	2.27	RUN	***** POINT NO. 18.	-.055 STO 01 -69.00 STO 02 -72.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	TO CONTINUE...
STACK STRAT	RUN	***** POINT NO. 4.	.065 STO 01 68.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 12.	.04 STO 01 76.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 18.	-.055 STO 01 -69.00 STO 02 -72.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	H2O GAIN=?
P IN H2O=?	RUN	***** POINT NO. 4.	.065 STO 01 68.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.84	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.	.095 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	NET METER VOL. FT3=
30.220	RUN	***** POINT NO. 4.	.065 STO 01 68.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.84	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.	.095 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	CORRECTED SAMPLE VOL.
1.000	RUN	***** POINT NO. 4.	.065 STO 01 68.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 12.	.04 STO 01 76.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 18.	-.055 STO 01 -69.00 STO 02 -72.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	VISTD SCF=
29.000	RUN	***** POINT NO. 4.	.065 STO 01 68.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.84	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.	.095 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	MOLE FRACT. DRY GAS. (1-BWS) =
70.000	RUN	***** POINT NO. 4.	.065 STO 01 68.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.84	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.	.095 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	2 H2O =
.072	RUN	***** POINT NO. 5.	.05 STO 01	RUN	***** POINT NO. 13.	.03 STO 01	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.	.095 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	STACK GAS WET MOL. WT. MS,
65.000	RUN	***** POINT NO. 5.	.05 STO 01	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.63	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.	.095 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	MOLE WT. MS, LB/LB MOL=
.020	RUN	***** POINT NO. 5.	.05 STO 01	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.63	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.	.095 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	AVC VELOCITY FPM =
875.347	RUN	***** POINT NO. 6.	.04 STO 01	RUN	***** POINT NO. 14.	.03 STO 01	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.	.095 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	STACK DRY GAS FLOW BS SCF=
FO: 0.75 CFM		***** POINT NO. 6.	.04 STO 01	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.63	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.	.095 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	ACFM =
THEAL NOZZLE DIA INCHES= 0.400		***** POINT NO. 6.	.04 STO 01	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.63	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.	.095 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	6.261.361
ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA INCHES=?	RUN	***** POINT NO. 7.	.04 STO 01	RUN	***** POINT NO. 15.	.04 STO 01 68.00 STO 02 72.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.	.095 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	6.310.152
SAMPLE CFM = 0.748		***** POINT NO. 7.	.04 STO 01	RUN	***** POINT NO. 15.	.04 STO 01 68.00 STO 02 72.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.	.095 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	*****
MINIMUM RUN TIME, MIN. = 40.131		***** POINT NO. 7.	.04 STO 01	RUN	***** POINT NO. 15.	.04 STO 01 68.00 STO 02 72.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 17.	.095 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	***** POINT NO. 25.	0.80	843.093	RUN	ISOKINETIC 21 = 100.7

S-241-1-OUT

HD CHROME PLATE

IMPINGER BOX SET UP FOR CHROMIUM EMISSION TEST
AND NOZZLE CALIBRATION SHEET

DATE: 2/23/90
BASE: ALAMEDA
BUILDING NO: 5
PREP BY: DMV

LINE NO: 241 TANKS 10
811
RUN NO: 5-241-2-OUT
CIRCLE 1: INLET OUTLET

- ☒ 1. Wash all glassware with detergent, acetone, deionized water, and rinse with 0.1N NaOH solution.
- ☒ 2. Add 100ml 0.1N NaOH solution in the first two impingers (standard Greenburg-Smith impingers). Record initial weights.
- ☒ 3. The third impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) is dry. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 4. The fourth impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) contains about 1 liter of indicating type silica gel. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 5. Place teflon coated filter into filter holder and install between the third and fourth impingers. Record filter number. Do not weigh.
- ☒ 6. Assemble impinger bottles and glass elbows (180s) so that air flows from a smaller to larger holes (if applicable).
- ☒ 7. Calibrate nozzle by measuring four IDs with a micrometer.

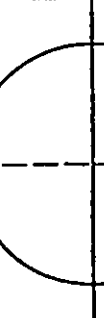
Impinger No.	Contents	Tare	Initial	Final	Condensate
<u>1-1</u>	1. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>512.05</u>	<u>613.29</u>	<u>629.21</u>	<u>15.92</u>
<u>1-2</u>	2. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>515.52</u>	<u>617.00</u>	<u>619.76</u>	<u>2.76</u>
<u>1-3</u>	3. Empty	<u>503.49</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>504.12</u>	<u>0.63</u>
<u>1-4</u>	4. 1 l silica gel	<u>506.58</u>	<u>878.10</u>	<u>900.23</u>	<u>22.13</u>
Net Weight Gain					<u>41.44</u>

Filter No: 007

Silica gel condition after test: 30% SPENT

Nozzle No: 3/8" QUARTZ Calibrated by: Reichle Average

ID Before Test:	<u>0.400</u>	<u>0.400</u>	<u>0.404</u>	<u>0.396</u>	<u>0.400</u>
ID After Test:	<u>0.400</u>	<u>0.402</u>	<u>0.404</u>	<u>0.396</u>	<u>0.401</u>

PLANT BLDG 5	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg 30.22	METER BOX # 14	PROBE # (PITOT #) 3-6	NOZZLE # 33 RVARF
LOCATION AL-74 ED-1	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F	METER ΔH 1.49	PITOT COEF 0.82	IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in. 0.107
DATE 23 Feb 90	Ave STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O 1.2	METER δ 1.00φ	PROBE LENGTH, in. 3 feet	ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in. 0.400
OPERATOR REICHEL	Ave VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O 0.66	SAMPLE BOX # 107 14	PROBE LINER MATERIAL Glass	LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S PRE OK @ 6" water
RUN # 241-7-01T	ASSUMED MOISTURE, % 1	HEATER BOX SETTING —	PROBE HEATER SETTING —	LEAK RATE CFM @ in Hg PRE TEST 0.011 @ 12"
SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION (SHOW TRAVERSE PTS)				

[illegible]

PLANT	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg	SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION (SHOW TRAVERSE PTS.)		METER BOX #	PROBE # (PITOT #)	NOZZLE #
LOCATION	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F			METER ΔIC	PITOT COEF	IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in.
DATE	AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O			METER v	PROBE LENGTH, in.	ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in.
OPERATOR	AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O			SAMPLE BOX #	PROBE LINER MATERIAL	LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S
RUN #	ASSURED MOISTURE, %			HEATER BOX SETTING	PROBE HEATER SETTING	LEAK RATE CFM @ in Hg
TRAVERSE POINT #	GAS METER READING (V _m) ft ³	ORIFICE PRESSURE (CALC) (ΔH) in H ₂ O	VELOCITY HEAD (ΔP) in H ₂ O	AT DRY GAS METER	IMPINGER TEMPERATURE	SAMPLE BOX VACUUM
				Inlet (T _m in) °F	°F	in Hg
				Outlet (T _m out) °F	°F	
13	842.13	1.09	0.50	77	49	4.5
14	845.32	0.87	.04	76	50	3.5
15	848.16	1.09	.05	76	50	4.0
16	851.37	1.53	.07	75	48	4.0
17	854.34	3.03	.14	72	50	8.0
18	859.62	2.58	.12	73	44	8.0
19	864.61	1.74	.08	75	47	5.0
20	868.61	1.53	.07	76	49	5.0
21	872.58	1.53	.07	76	49	5.0
22	876.23	1.74	.08	75	49	5.0
23	880.15	1.74	.08	75	48	5.0
24	884.26	1.53	.07	76	48	5.0
25	887.90					
TOTAL						
AVERAGE						

241-2-087

METHOD 5 MONO

ENTER DATA
THEN PUSH R/S

TEST NO. 5. RUN

RUN NO. 2. 241.082 RUN

FILTER NO. 2. 087. RUN

DELTA H= ? 1.494 RUN

METER GAMMA = ? 1.000 RUN

STACK AREA IN. SQ. = ? 1.076.750 RUN

STACK STATIC P IN H2O=? 1.200 RUN

P88R IN HG=? 38.220 RUN

Z H2O=? 1.000 RUN

STACK GAS NET MOL WT, MS, LB/LB MOL=? 29.000 RUN

AVG STACK TEMP DEG F=? 69.000 RUN

AVG DELTA-P IN. H2O=? .066 RUN

AMBIENT TEMP F=? 69.000 RUN

PITOT TUBE CSUBP=? .020 RUN

AVG STACK VELOCITY FPM= 837.289

FOR 0.75 CFM IDEAL NOZZLE DIA INCHES= 0.487

ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA INCHES=? .400 RUN

SAMPLE CFM = 0.725

MINIMUM RUN TIME, MIN. = 41.352

VOLUME FT3=? 787.920 RUN

POINT NO. 1. .28 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 71.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 4.32

POINT NO. 2. .17 STO 01 68.00 STO 02 73.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 3.69

POINT NO. 3. .11 STO 01 75.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 2.40

POINT NO. 4. .09 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 78.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.97

POINT NO. 5. .06 STO 01 68.00 STO 02 77.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.31

POINT NO. 6. .055 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.20

POINT NO. 7. .05 STO 01 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.09

POINT NO. 8. .04 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 0.87

POINT NO. 9. .28 STO 01 73.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 4.34

POINT NO. 10. .15 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 74.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 3.26

POINT NO. 11. .10 STO 01 68.00 STO 02 77.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 2.19

POINT NO. 12. .07 STO 01 78.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 13. .05 STO 01 77.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.97

POINT NO. 14. .04 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.31

POINT NO. 15. .04 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 0.87

POINT NO. 16. .07 STO 01 75.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 17. .14 STO 01 72.00 STO 03 3.00 CLX 68.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 3.03

POINT NO. 18. .12 STO 01 69.00 STO 02 73.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 2.60

POINT NO. 19. .08 STO 01 68.00 STO 02 75.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.74

POINT NO. 20. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 21. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 22. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 23. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 24. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 25. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 26. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 27. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 28. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 29. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 30. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 31. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 32. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 33. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 34. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 35. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 36. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 37. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 38. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 39. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 40. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 41. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 42. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 43. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 44. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 45. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 46. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 47. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 48. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 49. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 50. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 51. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 52. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 53. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 54. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 55. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 56. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 57. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 58. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 59. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 60. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 61. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 62. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 63. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 64. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 65. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 66. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 67. .07 STO 01 76.00 STO 03 RUN

DELTA H= IN. H2O.... 1.53

POINT NO. 68. .07 STO 01

C-23

IMPINGER BOX SET UP FOR CHROMIUM EMISSION TEST
AND NOZZLE CALIBRATION SHEET

DATE: 2/23/90

LINE NO: 241

BASE: ALAMEDA

RUN NO: 5-241-3-OUT

BUILDING NO: 5

CIRCLE 1: INLET OUTLET

PREP BY: DM

- ☒ 1. Wash all glassware with ~~detergent~~, ~~acetone~~, ~~deionized water~~, and rinse with 0.1N NaOH solution.
- ☒ 2. Add 100ml 0.1N NaOH solution in the first two impingers (standard Greenburg-Smith impingers). Record initial weights.
- ☒ 3. The third impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) is dry. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 4. The fourth impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) contains about 1 liter of indicating type silica gel. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 5. Place teflon coated filter into filter holder and install between the third and fourth impingers. Record filter number. Do not weigh.
- ☒ 6. Assemble impinger bottles and glass elbows (180s) so that air flows from a smaller to larger holes (if applicable).
- ☒ 7. Calibrate nozzle by measuring four IDs with a micrometer.

Impinger No.	Contents	Tare	Initial	Final	Condensate
<u>3-1</u>	1. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>478.65</u>	<u>578.30</u>	<u>593.20</u>	<u>14.9</u>
<u>3-2</u>	2. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>476.44</u>	<u>580.82</u>	<u>582.1</u>	<u>1.28</u>
<u>3-3</u>	3. Empty	<u>472.13</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>472.51</u>	<u>0.38</u>
<u>3-4</u>	4. 1 l silica gel	<u>462.31</u>	<u>681.16</u>	<u>706.17</u>	<u>25.01</u>
Net Weight Gain					<u>41.57</u>

Filter No: 009

Silica gel condition after test: 60-70% spent

Nozzle No: 3/8" QUARTZ Calibrated by: Reichle

Average

ID Before Test:	<u>0.400</u>	<u>0.402</u>	<u>0.404</u>	<u>0.396</u>	<u>0.401</u>
ID After Test:	<u>0.400</u>	<u>0.395</u>	<u>0.395</u>	<u>0.402</u>	<u>0.398</u>

(SJS rev11/88, #0251Q)

PLANT	Bldg 5	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg	30.22	METER BOX #	14	PROBE # (PITOT #)	3-6	NOZZLE #	381
LOCATION	Alameda	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F	60	METER ΔH _g	1.494	PITOT COEF	0.82	IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in.	0.381
DATE	23 Feb 90	AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O	1.2	METER γ	1.000	PROBE LENGTH, in.	3.601	ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in.	0.401
OPERATOR	Reichle	AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O	0.088	SAMPLE BOX #	14	PROBE LINER MATERIAL	Glass	LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S	OK @ 6" W.C.
RUN #	S-241-3-OUT	ASSURED MOISTURE, %	1	HEATER BOX SETTING	—	PROBE HEATER SETTING	—	LEAK RATE CFM @ 12"	OK 0.01 @ 12"
SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION (SHOW TRAVERSE PTS)									
TRAVERSE POINT #	SAMPLING TIME	GAS METER READING (V _m) ft ³	ORIFICE PRESSURE (CALC) (ΔH) in H ₂ O	VELOCITY HEAD (MEAS) (ΔP) in H ₂ O	STACK TEMPERATURE (T _s) °F	GAS SAMPLE TEMPERATURE AT DRY GAS METER Inlet (T _m in) °F	IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F	SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F	VACUUM in Hg
1	0	888.125	4.53	0.21	66	62	61	13	
2	5	894.28	4.10	0.19	66	63	49	11	
3	10	900.28	3.25	0.15	68	67	56	9	
4	15	905.63	2.19	0.10	66	70	56	5	
5	20	910.0	1.53	0.07	66	67	54	3	
6	25	913.39	1.31	0.06	68	69	52	3	
7	30	—	1.31	0.06	66	68	51	3	
8	35	919.9	1.31	0.06	67	68	52	3	
9	40	923.45	4.12	0.19	65	64	49	11.5	
10	45	929.41	3.45	0.16	69	65	50	10	
11	50	935.19	2.62	0.12	65	68	56	9	
12	55	940.40	1.53	0.07	67	69	56	4	
	60								
TOTAL									
AVERAGE									

CHANNING
157650
105705

(SJS rev11/88, #02510)

60-395395 402 398

PLANT		BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg		METER BOX #		PROBE # (PITOT #)		NOZZLE #	
LOCATION		AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F		METER Δ10		PITOT OEF		IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in.	
DATE		AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O		METER v		PROBE LENGTH, in.		ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in.	
OPERATOR		AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O		SAMPLE BOX #		PROBE LINER MATERIAL		LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S	
RUN #		ASSUMED MOISTURE, %		HEATER BOX SETTING		PROBE HEATER SETTING		LEAK RATE CFM @ in Hg	
TRAVERSE POINT #		SAMPLING TIME		GAS METER READING (V _m) ft ³		ORIFICE PRESSURE (CALC) (ΔH) in H ₂ O		VELOCITY HEAD (MEAS) (ΔP) in H ₂ O	
		min							
13		60	944.28	1.31	0.06	65	68	63	54
14		65	947.78	1.09	0.05	65	68	63	53
15		70	950.89	1.31	0.06	65	67	63	54
16		75	954.27	1.53	0.07	65	68	63	54
17		80	—	3.02	0.14	66	63	63	53
18		85	963.25	2.61	0.12	65	65	62	50
19		90	968.28	1.96	0.09	66	67	62	51
20		95	972.44	1.53	0.07	65	69	63	54
21		100	976.18	1.25	0.08	67	70	63	53
22		105	979.59	1.97	0.09	65	70	64	52
23		110	983.79	1.98	0.09	65	71	64	53
24		115	988.65	1.76	0.00	65	72	65	53
8:30		120	992.135						
TOTAL									
AVERAGE									

SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION (SHOW TRAVERSE PTS)

5-241-3-00T

POST 04 0.0075 @ 12"

LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S 6002 @ 5" H₂O #3

LEAK RATE CFM @ in Hg 0.0075 @ 12"

IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F 54

SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F 53

SAMPLE BOX VACUUM in Hg 4

IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F 53

SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F 54

SAMPLE BOX VACUUM in Hg 3

IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F 54

SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F 54

SAMPLE BOX VACUUM in Hg 4

IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F 53

SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F 53

SAMPLE BOX VACUUM in Hg 8

IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F 50

SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F 51

SAMPLE BOX VACUUM in Hg 7

IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F 54

SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F 54

SAMPLE BOX VACUUM in Hg 5

IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F 53

SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F 53

SAMPLE BOX VACUUM in Hg 4

IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F 52

SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F 53

SAMPLE BOX VACUUM in Hg 5

IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F 53

SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F 53

SAMPLE BOX VACUUM in Hg 5

IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F 53

SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F 53

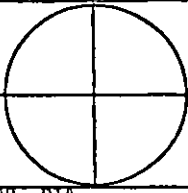
SAMPLE BOX VACUUM in Hg 5

with 2011

5-241-3-OUT

PRELIM
TRAVERSE DATA SHEET

(REV 8/86)

PLANT <i>Alameda</i>		Length from upstream disturbance ft
LOCATION <i>Bldg 5</i>		Diameter from upstream disturbance dia
DATE <i>24 Feb 90</i>		Length from downstream disturbance ft
OPERATOR <i>Reichle</i>		Diameters from downstream disturbance dia
RUN # <i>Velocity trans- 239-1-OUT</i>	CIRCULAR, DIA. in	Required number of traverse points ea
	RECTANGULAR, LxW in	Number of traverse points used ea

POINT #	STACK PRESSURE (in H ₂ O)		√ΔP	LOCATION (in)		POINT #	STACK PRESSURE (in H ₂ O)		√ΔP	LOCATION (in)	
n	APvel	Pstatic		L	W	n	APvel	Pstatic		L	W
1	0.06		0.245			26					
2	0.06		0.245			27					
3	0.05		0.224			28					
4	0.05		0.224			29					
5	0.05		0.224			30					
6	0.08		.282			31					
7	0.07		.264			32					
8	0.06		.245			33					
9	0.05		.224			34					
10	0.05 + 0.72		.224			35					
11	0.09		.300			36					
12	0.07		.264			37					
13	0.05		.224			38					
14	0.04		.200			39					
15	0.06		.245			40					
16	0.08		.282			41					
17	0.07		.264			42					
18	0.04		.200			43					
19	0.04		.200			44					
20	0.05 + 0.70		.224			45					
21	0.07		.264			46					
22	0.06		.245			47					
23	0.06		.245			48					
24	0.07		.264			49					
25	0.07		.264			50					

$$\Delta P_{ave} = \left[\frac{\sum \sqrt{\Delta P_i}}{n} \right]^2 = \cancel{0.0528} \quad 0.05926$$

IMPINGER BOX SET UP FOR CHROMIUM EMISSION TEST
AND NOZZLE CALIBRATION SHEET

DATE: 2/24/90

LINE NO: 239

BASE: ALAMEDA

RUN NO: 5-239-1-OUT

BUILDING NO: 5

CIRCLE 1: INLET OUTLET

PREP BY: DN

- ☒ 1. Wash all glassware with detergent, acetone, deionized water, and rinse with 0.1N NaOH solution.
- ☒ 2. Add 100ml 0.1N NaOH solution in the first two impingers (standard Greenburg-Smith impingers). Record initial weights.
- ☒ 3. The third impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) is dry. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 4. The fourth impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) contains about 1 liter of indicating type silica gel. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 5. Place teflon coated filter into filter holder and install between the third and fourth impingers. Record filter number. Do not weigh.
- ☒ 6. Assemble impinger bottles and glass elbows (180s) so that air flows from a smaller to larger holes (if applicable).
- ☒ 7. Calibrate nozzle by measuring four IDs with a micrometer.

Impinger No.	Contents	Tare	Initial	Final	Condensate
<u>1-1</u>	1. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>513.22</u>	<u>613.58</u>	<u>619.41</u>	<u>2.6</u>
<u>1-2</u>	2. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>516.10</u>	<u>616.81</u>	<u>619.41</u>	<u>2.6</u>
<u>1-3</u>	3. Empty	<u>505.99</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>506.03</u>	<u>0.04</u>
<u>1-4</u>	4. 1 l silica gel	<u>900.23</u>	<u>900.23</u>	<u>929.41</u>	<u>29.18</u>
Net Weight Gain					

FORGET TO WEIGH

2% H₂O
+ ASSUMPTION
IS ACCURATE
BASED ON
RUN #2

Filter No: 011

BEFORE 30% SPENT

Silica gel condition after test: 70% SPENT

Nozzle No: RTZ Calibrated by: Reichle Average

ID Before Test: 0.390 0.405 0.395 0.395 0.396

ID After Test: 0.390 0.404 0.395 0.396 —

$$A_{stack} = 1076.75$$

BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg
37.21

AMBIENT TEMPERATURE. °F

61
AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H₂O

Q. 70

AVE VEL HEAD, in H₂O

0.059

ASSURED MOISTURE, %

2

GAS METER

READING PRES

(CA	(CA)
3	3

(V _m)	FE ₂	(ΔH)
0.0	0.0	0.0
0.1	0.1	0.1
0.2	0.2	0.2
0.3	0.3	0.3
0.4	0.4	0.4
0.5	0.5	0.5
0.6	0.6	0.6
0.7	0.7	0.7
0.8	0.8	0.8
0.9	0.9	0.9
1.0	1.0	1.0

12309 19

0005:40	1:1
---------	-----

632.47	1.9
--------	-----

[illegible]

640.410 | 1.7

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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647.02 | 1.

—

653.83 | 2.0

11

661.9521

—

—

[illegible]

•

—

[illegible]

[illegible]

—

[illegible]

1

•

10

10

(SJS rev11/88, #02510)

PLANT		BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg		NOZZLE #	
LOCATION		AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F		IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in.	
DATE		AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O		ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in.	
OPERATOR		AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O		LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S	
RUN #		ASSUMED MOISTURE, %		LEAK RATE CFMG in Hg	
5-239-1-007		2		PR-2 dic 0.11256 13"	
TRaverse		SAMPLING TIME		METER BOX #	
POINT #		GAS METER READING (V _m) ft ³		METER ΔH _g	
min		ORIFICE PRESSURE (CALC) (ΔH) in H ₂ O		PITOT COEF	
76		1.67		0.92	
7		1.24		3	
98		0.97		PROBE LENGTH, in.	
99		1.21		3	
10		2.24		PROBE LINER MATERIAL	
11		1.21		12	
12		0.97		HEATER BOX SETTING	
13		0.96		—	
14		1.22		PROBE HEATER SETTING	
15		1.22		—	
16		1.46		PR-2 dic 0.11256 13"	
17		0.97			
18		0.73			
TOTAL					
AVERAGE					

(SJS rev11/88, #02510)

PLANT		BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg		METER BOX #		PROBE # (PITOT #)		NOZZLE #	
LOCATION		AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F		METER ΔH _Q		PITOT COEF		IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in.	
DATE		AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O		METER γ		PROBE LENGTH, in.		ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in.	
OPERATOR		AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O		SAMPLE BOX #		PROBE LINER MATERIAL		LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S	
RUN # 5-239-1-007		ASSUMED MOISTURE, %		SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION (SHOW TRAVERSE PTS)		HEATER BOX SETTING		PROBE HEATER SETTING	
TRAVERSE POINT #		SAMPLING TIME		GAS METER READING		ORIFICE PRESSURE (CALC)		VELOCITY HEAD (VEAS)	
10.1.05		min		(V _m) ft ³		(ΔH) in H ₂ O		(ΔP) in H ₂ O	
19		180		739.37		0.73		0.03	
20		190		744.21		0.98		0.04	
21		200		749.635		1.22		0.05	
22		210		755.555		0.98		0.04	
23		220		761.01		0.98		0.04	
24		230		766.544		1.23		0.05	
25		240		772.43		1.48		0.06	
250		250		779.592					
TOTAL									
AVERAGE									

TRAVERSE POINT #	STACK TEMPERATURE	GAS SAMPLE TEMPERATURE AT DRY GAS METER	IMPINGER TEMPERATURE	SAMPLE BOX VACUUM	SAMPLE TEMPERATURE	°F	°F	in Hg	O ₂ %	CO ₂ %	CO ppm	NOX ppm
19	64	65	43	3.0	43			3.0				
20	63	63	44	3.0	44			3.0				
21	64	66	41	3.0	41			3.0				
22	64	66	42	4.0	42			4.0				
23	64	68	45	3.5	45			3.5				
24	65	69	45	4.0	45			4.0				
25	65	70	47	5.0	47			5.0				

POST TEST LEAK CHECK

0.009 @ 12" H₂O

PITOT #2 OK @ 6.5" H₂O

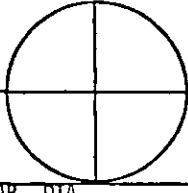
PITOT #4 OK @ 6.5" H₂O

5-239-1-04F
CON TINEBO

[illegible]
$$5\% (4 \times 6.26 + 2.66)$$
$$5\% (4 \times 6.26 + 2.66)$$
$$5\% (4 \times 6.26 + 2.66)$$

TRAVERSE DATA SHEET

(REV 8/86)

PLANT <u>BLDG 5</u>		Length from upstream disturbance	ft
LOCATION <u>AIAM EDA</u>		Diameter from upstream disturbance	dia
DATE <u>2/24/90</u>		Length from downstream disturbance	ft
OPERATOR <u>M.P.</u>		Diameters from downstream disturbance	dia
RUN # <u>5-239-2-OUT</u>		CIRCULAR, DIA.	in
	RECTANGULAR, LxW <u>40x27</u>	in	Number of traverse points used <u>25</u> ea

POINT #	STACK PRESSURE (in H ₂ O)		LOCATION (in)	POINT #	STACK PRESSURE (in H ₂ O)		LOCATION (in)
	ΔP _{vel}	P _{static}			ΔP _{vel}	P _{static}	
1	.07		.265	26			
2	.07		.265	27			
3	.07		.265	28			
4	.08		.273	29			
5	.08		.273	30			
6	.08		.273	31			
7	.06		.245	32			
8	.05		.224	33			
9	.04		.200	34			
10	.07	+0.70	.265	35			
11	.07		.265	36			
12	.05		.224	37			
13	.03		.173	38			
14	.04		.200	39			
15	.06	+0.71	.245	40			
16	.06		.245	41			
17	.05		.224	42			
18	.04		.200	43			
19	.04		.200	44			
20	.05		.224	45			
21	.05		.224	46			
22	.04		.200	47			
23	.04		.200	48			
24	.03		.173	49			
25	.04		.200	50			

$$\Delta P_{ave} = \left[\frac{\sum \Delta P_i}{n} \right]^2 = 0.05334$$

IMPINGER BOX SET UP FOR CHROMIUM EMISSION TEST
AND NOZZLE CALIBRATION SHEET

DATE: 2/24/90
BASE: ALAMEDA
BUILDING NO: 5
PREP BY: REICHEL

LINE NO: 239
RUN NO: 5-239-2-OUT
CIRCLE 1: INLET OUTLET

- ☒ 1. Wash all glassware with ~~detergent~~, ~~acetone~~, ~~deionized water~~, and rinse with 0.1N NaOH solution.
- ☒ 2. Add 100ml 0.1N NaOH solution in the first two impingers (standard Greenburg-Smith impingers). Record initial weights.
- ☒ 3. The third impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) is dry. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 4. The fourth impinger (modified Greenburg-Smith) contains about 1 liter of indicating type silica gel. Record initial weight.
- ☒ 5. Place teflon coated filter into filter holder and install between the third and fourth impingers. Record filter number. Do not weigh.
- ☒ 6. Assemble impinger bottles and glass elbows (180s) so that air flows from a smaller to larger holes (if applicable).
- ☐ 7. Calibrate nozzle by measuring four IDs with a micrometer.

Impinger No.	Contents	Tare	Initial	Final	Condensate
<u>3-1</u>	1. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>478.6</u>	<u>579.4</u>	<u>602.6</u>	<u>23.2</u>
<u>3-2</u>	2. 100ml 0.1N NaOH	<u>476.8</u>	<u>578.9</u>	<u>580.17</u>	<u>1.27</u>
<u>3-3</u>	3. Empty	<u>470.39</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>470.79</u>	<u>0.40</u>
<u>3-4</u>	4. 1 l silica gel	<u>694.16</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>729.6</u>	<u>35.44</u>
Net Weight Gain					<u>60.31</u>

Filter No: 012

Silica gel condition after test: 80% Spent

Nozzle No: 3/8 QTE Calibrated by: M.P. Average

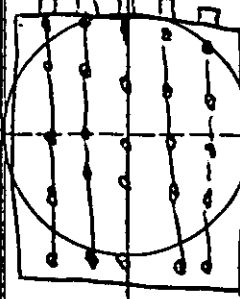
ID Before Test: 0.399 0.398 0.399 0.403 0.399

ID After Test: 0.399 0.401 0.402 0.398 0.400 g/m

(SJS rev11/88, #0251Q)

24,000
1076.75

PLANT	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg		METER BOX # 12		PROBE # (PITOT #)		NOZZLE #	
LOCATION	38-68		NO4407		3-1		38 QUARTZ	
NARF	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F		METER ΔH		PITOT COEF		IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in.	
DATE	65		1.494		0.82		0.436	
Feb-26-90	AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O		METER γ		PROBE LENGTH, in.		ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in.	
OPERATOR	+0.71		1.000		36		0.399	
WPR	AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O		SAMPLE BOX #3		PROBE LINER MATERIAL		LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S	
	0.053				GLASS		GOOD @ 5m H ₂ O	
RUN # 5-239-2-001	ASSURED MOISTURE, %		SECTION (SLOW TRAVERSE PTS)		PROBE HEATER SETTING		LEAK RATE CFM @ 15.4 ft	
#1 THRESHOLD	1%		N/A		N/A		0.014 CFM @ 15.4 ft	



TRAVERSE POINT #	SAMPLING TIME min	GAS METER READING (V _m) ft ³	ORIFICE PRESSURE (CALC) (ΔH) in H ₂ O	VELOCITY HEAD (NEAS) (ΔP) in H ₂ O	STACK TEMPERATURE (T _s) °F	GAS SAMPLE TEMPERATURE AT DRY GAS METER Inlet (T _m in) °F	Outlet (T _m out) °F	IMPINGER TEMPERATURE °F	SAMPLE BOX TEMPERATURE °F	SAMPLE VACUUM in Hg	O ₂ %	CO ₂ %	NOX ppm
1	0	999.151	1.95	.09	59	68°	67	40		6			
2	10	1006.461	1.93	.09	59	60°	56°	43		6			
3	20	1016.000	1.72	.08	59	64°	57°	46		5			
4	30	1023.200	1.51	.07	59	65	58	46		4			
5	40	1031.356	1.51	.07	59	68	60	47		4			
6	50	1038.932	1.49	.07	60	60	60	49		4			
7	60	1046.142	1.07	.05	60	64	59	45		3			
8	70	1052.929	1.07	.05	60	65	59	44		3			
9	80	1060.770	1.06	.05	61	61	57	45		4			
10	90	1067.908	1.29	.06	61	65	59	48		4			
11	100	1075.216	1.28	.06	61	64	60	49		4			
12	110	1081.219	0.64	.03	61	64	60	47		2			
13	120	1086.572	0.64	.03	62	64	61	47		2			
TOTAL													
AVERAGE													

PORT CHANGE
PORT CHANGE
PORT CHANGE
PORT CHANGE

(SJS rev11/88, #02510)

PLANT	BAROMETRIC PRESSURE, in Hg										METER BOX #										PROBE # (PITOT #)										NOZZLE #																			
LOCATION	AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, °F										METER ΔHg										PITOT COEF										IDEAL NOZZLE DIA, in.																			
DATE	AVE STATIC PRESSURE, in H ₂ O										METER γ										PROBE LENGTH, in.										ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA, in.																			
OPERATOR	AVE VEL HEAD, in H ₂ O										SAMPLE BOX #										PROBE LINER MATERIAL										LEAK CHECK @ PITOT'S																			
RUN #	ASSURED MOISTURE, %										SCHEMATIC OF STACK CROSS SECTION (SIDE TRAVERSE PTS)										HEATER BOX SETTING										PROBE HEATER SETTING										LEAK RATE CFM @ in Hg									
TRAVERSE POINT #	SAMPLING TIME	GAS METER READING	ORIFICE PRESSURE (CALC)	(ΔH) in H ₂ O	VELOCITY HEAD (MEAS)	STACK TEMPERATURE (Ts) °F	GAS SAMPLE TEMPERATURE AT DRY GAS METER	IMPINGER TEMPERATURE	SAMPLE BOX VACUUM	O ₂ %	CO ₂ %	NOX ppm																																						
	min	(V _m) ft ³		(ΔH) in H ₂ O	(ΔP) in H ₂ O	(Ts) °F	Inlet (T _m in) °F	Outlet (T _m out) °F	°F	in Hg	%	ppm																																						
14	130	1092.000	0.286	0.04	0.04	62	66	62	47	3	PORT CHANGE																																							
15	140	1097.304	0.42	0.02	0.02	63	61	61	47	2	PORT CHANGE																																							
16	150	1101.422	1.27	0.06	0.06	63	62	62	47	4	TANK LOADE CHANGE																																							
17	160	1106.900	1.07	0.05	0.05	63	65	63	48	4	TANK LOADE CHANGE																																							
18	170	1113.209	1.07	0.05	0.05	64	67	63	51	4	TANK LOADE CHANGE																																							
19	180	1120.216	1.07	0.05	0.05	64	67	63	51	3.5	TANK LOADE CHANGE																																							
20	190	1126.000	1.50	0.07	0.07	64	67	63	52	5	TANK LOADE CHANGE																																							
21	200	1133.452	1.27	0.06	0.06	64	60	60	47	4	TANK LOADE CHANGE																																							
22	210	1139.711	1.06	0.05	0.05	65	63	59	50	4	TANK LOADE CHANGE																																							
23	220	1146.887	1.27	0.06	0.06	65	64	60	53	4	TANK LOADE CHANGE																																							
24	230	1153.400	1.28	0.06	0.06	65	68	62	55	4	TANK LOADE CHANGE																																							
25	240	1159.561	1.50	0.07	0.07	65	68	63	55	5	TANK LOADE CHANGE																																							
1145.25	250	1168.000									TANK LOADE CHANGE																																							
TOTAL	* Final Leak Check												Pilot Traps = GOOD @ 5.5 in H ₂ O										PASSES!																											
AVERAGE																																																		

METHOD 5 HOMO
5-239-2OUT
ENTER DATA
THEN PUSH R/S

TEST NO=?	5.	INITIAL METER VOLUME FT3=?	999.151	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.07	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.49	H2O GAIN=?	68.310	RUN
RUN NO.=?	239.002	POINT NO. 1.	.09 STO 01 59.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	POINT NO. 9.	61.00 STO 01 61.00 STO 03 .05 STO 01 61.00 STO 02	1.27	POINT NO. 25.	.06 STO 01	168.849	RUN
FILTER NO=?	012.	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.95	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.06	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.27	CORRECTED SAMPLE VOL. VMSD SCF=	169.834	RUN
DELTA-HAT = ?	1.494	POINT NO. 2.	60.00 STO 03	RUN	POINT NO. 10.	.06 STO 01 65.00 STO 03	1.07	POINT NO. 26.	8.00	MOLE FRAC. DRY GAS, (1-BMS) =	0.983
METER GAMMA = ?	1.000	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.92	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.29	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.07	Z H2O =	1.7	RUN
STACK AREA		POINT NO. 3.	.08 STO 01 64.00 STO 03	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.29	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.07	STACK GAS MET MOL. WT. MS. LB/LB MOL=	28.657	RUN
IN. SA. = ?		DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.72	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.28	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.07	AVG VELOCITY FPM =	779.631	RUN
STACK STATIC P IN H2O=?	.710	POINT NO. 4.	.07 STO 01 65.00 STO 03	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.28	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.07	STACK DRY GAS FLOW QS SCFM=	5.761.366	RUN
PERF IN HG=?	29.600	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.51	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.64	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.27	ACFM =	5.829.635	RUN
Z H2O=?	1.000	POINT NO. 5.	68.00 STO 03	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.64	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.27	*****		RUN
STACK GAS MET MOL WT. MS. LB/LB MOL=?	29.000	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.51	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.86	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.06	ISOKINETIC Z1 = 01.0		RUN
AVG STACK TEMP DEG F=?	66.000	POINT NO. 6.	68.00 STO 02 68.00 STO 03	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.86	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.06	*****		RUN
AVG DELTA-P IN. H2O=?	.053	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.51	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.86	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.06	5-239-2-OUT		RUN
AMBIENT TEMP F=?	48.000	POINT NO. 7.	.05 STO 01 64.00 STO 03	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.86	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.06			RUN
PITOT TUBE CSUP=?	.820	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.49	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.86	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.06			RUN
AVG STACK VELOCITY FPM=	755.394	POINT NO. 8.	.05 STO 01 64.00 STO 03	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.86	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.06			RUN
FOR 0.75 CFM IDEAL NOZZLE DIA INCHES= 0.436		DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.49	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.86	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.06			RUN
ACTUAL NOZZLE DIA INCHES=?	.399	POINT NO. 9.	.05 STO 01 64.00 STO 03	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.86	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.06			RUN
SAMPLE CFM = 0.628		DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.07	RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.86	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.06			RUN
MINIMUM RUN TIME, MIN. = 47.753		*****		RUN	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	0.86	DELTA H= IN. H2O....	1.06			RUN

APPENDIX D

TEST RESULTS
SAMPLE CALCULATIONS

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HARD CHROME PLATING AND CHROMIC ACID ANODIZING OPERATIONS
BUILDING 5, NAD ALAMEDA

TABLE 1: EMISSION TEST RESULTS

TEST NO.	CHROMIUM SAMPLE WEIGHT (mg)	CHROMIUM EMISSION CONC. (mg/SCF)	CHROMIUM EMISSION RATE (mg/hr)	AVERAGE AMPERES (Amp)	CHROMIUM EMISSION FACTOR (mg/Amp-hr)	STACK EXIT VELOCITY (m/s)
5-242-1-OUT	0.0448	1.006E-03	191.801	2393.0	0.080	9.1
5-242-2-OUT	0.0484	6.248E-04	148.160	2401.0	0.062	11.3
5-242-3-OUT	0.0678	4.770E-04	142.590	2404.0	0.059	14.2
5-241-1-OUT	0.0931	1.059E-03	397.858	4165.0	0.096	22.6
5-241-2-OUT	0.0999	1.000E-03	432.399	4272.0	0.101	26.0
5-241-3-OUT	0.0877	8.321E-04	379.351	4433.0	0.086	27.5
5-239-1-OUT	0.0072	4.605E-05	15.383	422.0	0.036	20.1
5-239-2-OUT	0.0103	6.076E-05	21.002	562.0	0.037	20.8

TABLE 2: RESULTS AND PROCESS CONDITIONS

SCRUBBER NO.	AVERAGE EMISSION RATE (mg/amp-hr)	PROCESS CONDITIONS		
		AIR AGITATION	FLOATING POLYBALLS	ANTI-MIST ADDITIVE
242 (PLATE)	0.067	YES	YES	YES
241 (PLATE)	0.094	YES	YES	YES
239 (ANODIZE)	0.037	YES	YES	YES

TABLE 3: EMISSION TEST DATA

TEST NO.	NOZZLE DIA. (in.)	SAMPLE RATE (CFM)	SAMPLE TIME (min.)	AIR SAMPLE VOLUME (SCF)	% H2O (%)	STACK FLOW RATE (DSCFM)	ISOKIN (%)
5-242-1-OUT	0.396	0.49	120	44.55	2.1	3179.17	102.1
5-242-2-OUT	0.396	0.36	168	77.41	2.1	3951.96	101.9
5-242-3-OUT	0.481	0.64	120	142.23	1.8	4982.09	140.9
5-241-1-OUT	0.399	0.75	120	87.92	1.9	6261.36	100.7
5-241-2-OUT	0.400	0.73	120	99.90	1.9	7205.80	99.0
5-241-3-OUT	0.401	0.83	120	105.45	1.8	7598.71	98.6
5-239-1-OUT	0.396	0.66	250	156.44	2.0	5567.65	98.2
5-239-2-OUT	0.399	0.63	250	169.03	1.7	5761.37	101.0

EMISSION RESULTS
SAMPLE CALCULATIONS
TEST 239-1-OUT (TOTAL CHROMIUM)

CHROMIUM WEIGHT = $\sum_n$ [analysis volume (l) * lab analysis (mg/l)]
Where: n = probe, impinger 1, and impinger 2

Example:

Emission Weight = [0.0932 (l) * 0.043 (mg/l)] + [0.1623 (l) * 0.018 (mg/l)]
+ [0.1569 (l) * < 0.002 (mg/l)] = 0.0072 (mg)

EMISSION CONCENTRATION = chromium weight (mg) / air sample volume (SCF)

Example:

Emission Concentration = 0.0072 (mg) / 156.44 (SCF)
= 4.605E-5 (mg/SCF)

EMISSION RATE = emission concentration (mg/SCF) * stack flow rate (SCFM)
* 60 (min/hr) / average amperes (Amp)

Example:

Emission Rate = 4.605E-5 (mg/SCF) * 5567.65 (SCFM)
* 60 (min/hr) / 422.0 (Amp) = 0.036 (mg/Amp-hr)

STACK EXIT VELOCITY = stack flow rate (SCFM) * 0.305 (m/ft) /
[stack exit area (ft²) * 60 (s/min)]

Example:

Stack Exit Velocity = 5567.65 (SCFM) * 0.305 (m/ft) / [1.406 (ft²)
* 60 (s/min)] = 20.1 (m/s)

Note: Stack Exit Area is 27 x 7.5 inches.

APPENDIX E

"NOMOKIN" SAMPLING PROGRAM
EPA CONSTANTS AND EQUATIONS

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E P A METHOD 5 HP/41CX CALCULATOR PROGRAM

01*LBL "NOMOKIN" 02 CLRG 03 FIX 0 04 "METHOD 5 NOMO" 05 AVIEW 06 ADV 07 "ENTER DATA" 08 AVIEW 09 "THEN PUSH R/S" 10 AVIEW 11 ADV 12 "TEST NO.=?" 13 PROMPT 14 "RUN NO.=?" 15 PROMPT 16 "FILTER NO.=?" 17 PROMPT 18 FIX 3 19 "INITIAL METER" 20 AVIEW 21 "VOLUME FT3=?" 22 PROMPT 23 STO 22 24 "DELTA-H*AT = ?" 25 PROMPT 26 STO 12 27 "METER GAMMA = ?" 28 PROMPT 29 STO 13 30 "STACK AREA" 31 AVIEW 32 "IN. SQ. = ?" 33 PROMPT 34 STO 25 35 "STACK STATIC" 36 AVIEW 37 "P IN H2O=?" 38 PROMPT 39 13.6 40 / 41 "PBAR IN HG=?" 42 PROMPT 43 STO 27 44 + 45 STO 26 46 1 47 "% H2O=?" 48 PROMPT 49 100 50 / 51 - 52 STO 28 53 "STACK GAS WET" 54 AVIEW 55 "MOL WT. MS." 56 AVIEW 57 "LB/LB MOL=?" 58 PROMPT 59 STO 05	60 "AVG STACK" 61 AVIEW 62 "TEMP DEG F=?" 63 PROMPT 64 460 65 + 66 STO 06 67 "AVG DELTA-P" 68 AVIEW 69 "IN. H2O=?" 70 PROMPT 71 STO 24 72 "AMBIENT" 73 AVIEW 74 "TEMP F=?" 75 PROMPT 76 460 77 + 78 STO 08 79 "PITOT TUBE" 80 AVIEW 81 "CSUBP=?" 82 PROMPT 83 STO 09 84 ADV 85 "AVG STACK" 86 AVIEW 87 "VELOCITY FPM="	120 * 121 / 122 SORT 123 ARCL X 124 AVIEW 125 ADV 126 X12 127 "ACTUAL NOZZLE" 128 AVIEW 129 "DIA INCHES=?" 130 PROMPT 131 STO 11 132 X12 133 / 134 1/X 135 .75 136 * 137 ADV 138 "SAMPLE CFM = " 139 ARCL X 140 AVIEW 141 1/X 142 30 143 * 144 ADV 145 "MINIMUM RUN" 146 AVIEW 147 "TIME, MIN. = " 148 ARCL X 149 AVIEW 150 ADV 151 "*****" 152 AVIEW 153 "--BEGIN RUN--" 154 AVIEW 155 ADV 156 "ENTER DATA AS:" 157 AVIEW 158 ADV 159 "STO A = DELTA-P" 160 AVIEW 161 "STO B = T-STACK" 162 AVIEW 163 "STO C = T-METER" 164 AVIEW 165 ADV 166 "TO CORRECT" 167 AVIEW 168 "ERROR, RE-ENTER" 169 AVIEW 170 "ALL VALUES AS" 171 AVIEW 172 "NEGATIVES" 173 AVIEW 174 ADV 175 "TO CHECK" 176 AVIEW 177 "ISOKIN, HIT" 178 AVIEW 179 "500, R/S"	180 AVIEW 181 ADV 182 "TO END RUN." 183 AVIEW 184 "HIT 0, R/S" 185 AVIEW 186 ADV 187 "*****" 188 AVIEW 189*LBL 01. 190 ADV 191 RCL 07 192 1 193 + 194 FIX 0 195 "POINT NO. " 196 ARCL X 197 AVIEW 198 FIX 2 199 STOP 200 500 201 X=Y? 202 GTO 40 203 RDN 204 0 205 X/Y? 206 GTO 30 207 X/Y 208 X=0? 209 GTO 02 210 1 211 ST+ 07 212 RCL 02 213 460 214 + 215 ST+ 20 216 STO 16 217 RCL 03 218 ST+ 17 219 460 220 + 221 STO 18 222 RCL 01 223 SORT 224 ST+ 19 225 RCL 01 226 RCL 16 227 * 228 SORT 229 ST+ 23 230*LBL 31 231 "DELTA H="
			232 AVIEW 233 "IN. H2O...." 234 AVIEW 235 051 236 RCL 09 237 RCL 28

238 *	296 *	355 ARCL X	415 STO 01
239 X12	297 RCL 17	356 AVIEW	416 "% Q2 =?"
240 *	298 RCL 07	357 460	417 PROMPT
241 RCL 12	299 /	358 +	418 STO 02
242 *	300 460	359 STO 17	419 "H2O GAIN KNOWN?"
243 RCL 26	301 +	360 RCL 15	420 AVIEW
244 *	302 /	361 RCL 07	421 "1=YES 0=NO"
245 RCL 27	303 "TIME ?"	362 /	422 PROMPT
246 /	304 PROMPT	363 STO 04	423 STO 00
247 RCL 18	305 /	364 "DELTA-H="	424 X=0?
248 *	306 RCL 20	365 ARCL X	425 GTO C
249 RCL 16	307 *	366 AVIEW	426 "AWAITING"
250 /	308 RCL 28	367 RCL 19	427 AVIEW
251 RCL 11	309 /	368 RCL 07	428 "RECOVERY DATA."
252 4	310 RCL 11	369 /	429 AVIEW
253 Y1X	311 X12	370 X12	430 ADV
254 *	312 /	371 STO 19	431 "HIT R/S"
255 RCL 01	313 RCL 23	372 "DELTA P="	432 AVIEW
256 *	314 /	373 ARCL X	433 "TO CONTINUE..."
257 ST+ 15	315 RCL 09	374 AVIEW	434 AVIEW
258 VIEW X	316 /	375 "FINAL METER"	435 ADV
259 "*****"	317 RCL 05	376 AVIEW	436 STOP
260 AVIEW	318 RCL 26	377 "VOLUME FT3=?"	437 "H2O GAIN=?"
261 GTO 01	319 *	378 PROMPT	438 PROMPT
	320 SORT	379 STO 21	439 STO 29
	321 *	380 "INITIAL="	
262*LBL 30	322 3.579	381 ARCL 22	440*LBL C
263 "CORRECTING"	323 *	382 AVIEW	441 "NET METER"
264 AVIEW	324 ADV	383 "SAMPLE TIME"	442 AVIEW
265 1	325 "PRESENT ISOKIN="	384 AVIEW	443 "VOL. FT3="
266 ST- 07	326 ARCL X	385 "MIN. =?"	444 AVIEW
267 RCL 02	327 AVIEW	386 PROMPT	445 RCL 21
268 CHS	328 ADV	387 STO 14	446 RCL 22
269 460	329 "CONTINUE RUN .."	388 "PSTACK ABS"	447 -
270 +	330 AVIEW	389 AVIEW	448 RCL 13
271 ST- 20	331 ADV	390 "IN HG="	449 *
272 STO 16	332 "*****"	391 ARCL 26	450 VIEW X
273 RCL 03	333 AVIEW	392 AVIEW	451 "CORRECTED"
274 CHS	334 GTO 01	393 RCL 20	452 AVIEW
275 ST- 17		394 RCL 07	453 "SAMPLE VOL."
276 460		395 /	454 AVIEW
277 +	335*LBL 02	396 STO 20	455 "VMSTD SCF="
278 STO 18	336 "*****"	397 460	456 AVIEW
279 RCL 01	337 AVIEW	398 -	457 RCL 26
280 CHS	338 ADV	399 "TSTACK F="	458 RCL 17
281 SORT	339 "ISOKIN"	400 ARCL X	459 /
282 ST- 19	340 AVIEW	401 AVIEW	460 17.646
283 RCL 01	341 "AVG VALUES"	402 ADV	461 *
284 CHS	342 AVIEW	403 "*****"	462 *
285 RCL 16	343 FIX 3	404 AVIEW	463 STO 22
286 *	344 RCL 23	405 ADV	464 VIEW X
287 SORT	345 RCL 07	406 "SOURCE TYPE?"	465 "MOLE FRACT. DRY"
288 ST- 23	346 /	407 AVIEW	466 AVIEW
289 GTO 31	347 STO 23	408 "0=OTHER"	467 "GAS, (1-BWS) ="
	348 "KV="	409 AVIEW	468 AVIEW
290*LBL 40	349 ARCL X	410 "1=BOILER"	469 RCL 00
291 "LAST MTR VOL ?"	350 AVIEW	411 PROMPT	470 X=0?
292 PROMPT	351 RCL 17	412 STO 06	471 GTO 03
293 RCL 22	352 RCL 07	413 "% CO2 =?"	472 RCL 29
294 -	353 /	414 PROMPT	473 RCL 22
295 RCL 13	354 "TMETER F="		

474 .8471
475 /
476 RCL 29
477 +
478 /
479 CHS
480 1
481 +
482 STO 28
483 VIEW X

484*LBL 04
485 "% H2O ="
486 AVIEW
487 1
488 -
489 CHS
490 100
491 *
492 FIX 1
493 VIEW X
494 FIX 3
495 GTO 11

496*LBL 03
497 RCL 28
498 VIEW X
499 GTO 04

500*LBL 11
501 "STACK GAS WET"
502 AVIEW
503 "MOL. WT. MS."
504 AVIEW
505 "LB/LB MOL="

506 AVIEW
507 RCL 01
508 .44
509 *
510 RCL 02
511 .32
512 *
513 +
514 100
515 RCL 01
516 RCL 02
517 +
518 -
519 .28
520 *
521 +
522 RCL 28
523 *
524 1
525 RCL 28
526 -
527 18
528 *
529 +
530 VIEW X

531 "AVG VELOCITY "
532 AVIEW
533 "FPM ="
534 AVIEW
535 RCL 26
536 *
537 1/X
538 SQRT
539 RCL 23
540 *
541 RCL 09
542 *
543 5123.2
544 *
545 STO 10
546 VIEW X
547 "STACK DRY GAS"
548 AVIEW
549 "FLOW QS SCFM="

550 AVIEW
551 RCL 10
552 .1225
553 *
554 RCL 25
555 *
556 RCL 28
557 *
558 RCL 26
559 *
560 RCL 20
561 /
562 VIEW X
563 "ACFM ="
564 AVIEW
565 RCL 10
566 RCL 25
567 *
568 144
569 /
570 VIEW X
571 RCL 06
572 X=0?
573 GTO 08
574 "EXCESS AIR % ="
575 AVIEW
576 100
577 RCL 02
578 -
579 RCL 01
580 -
581 .264
582 *
583 RCL 02
584 -
585 1/X
586 RCL 02
587 *
588 100
589 *
590 VIEW X

591*LBL 08
592 ADV
593 "*****"
594 ADV
595 AVIEW
596 RCL 22
597 RCL 20
598 *
599 1033
600 *
601 RCL 28
602 /
603 RCL 26
604 /
605 RCL 14
606 /
607 RCL 10
608 /
609 RCL 11
610 X12
611 /
612 FIX 1
613 ADV
614 "ISOKINETIC %I ="
615 ARCL X
616 AVIEW
617 ADV
618 "*****"
619 AVIEW
620 .END.

MEMORY REGISTER ASSIGNMENTS FOR NOMOKIN CALCULATOR PROGRAM

STO	ASSIGNED VARIABLE	UNITS	@ LINE NO.	CHANGE	2ND ASSIGNED VARIABLE	UNITS	@ LINE NO.	
00	H2O GAIN KNOWN?	1=YES 0=NO	423					PROGRAM LOGIC GATE
01	(ΔP) _n	"WC	195	→	Z CO2		414	VELOCITY PRESSURE
02	(t _s) _n	°F	195	→	Z O2		417	STACK TEMPERATURE
03	(t _m) _n	°F	195					CONTROL BOX METER TEMPERATURE
04	ΔH_{avg}	"WC	360					PRESSURE DROP ACROSS METER BOX ORIFICE
05	M _s	lb/lb mole	59					WET STACK GAS MOLECULAR WEIGHT
06	t _s (avg)	°R	66					AVERAGE STACK TEMPERATURE
07	Σn		207					COUNTER
08	t _{amb}	°R	78					AMBIENT AIR TEMPERATURE
09	C _p		83					PITOT TUBE COEFF.
10	V _s (avg)	fpm	100	→	V _s (actual)	fpm	545	STACK GAS VELOCITY
11	D _n	in.	131					NOZZLE DIAMETER
12	ΔH_0	"WC	26					
13	γ		29					
14	T _t	min.	384					DRY GAS METER CORRECTION FACTOR
15	$\Sigma \Delta H$		253					NET TIME OF TEST
16	(t _s) _n	°R	212					
17	$\Sigma (t_m)$	°F	214	→	(t _m) _{avg}	R	356	
18	(t _m) _n	°R	217					
19	$\Sigma \sqrt{\Delta P}$		220	→	(ΔP) _{avg}		368	
20	$\Sigma (t_s)$	°R	211	→	(t _s) _{avg}	R	393	
21	$\frac{V_M}{(final)}$	ft ³						FINAL METER VOLUME
22	$\frac{V_M}{(initial)}$	ft ³	22	→	V _m (std)		463	INITIAL METER VOLUME
23	$\Sigma \sqrt{\Delta P \cdot t_s}$		225	→	$\sqrt{\Delta P \cdot t_s}$ (avg)		344	
24	ΔP_{avg}		24					PRESSURE DROP ACROSS PITOT TUBE
25	A _s	in ²	34					STACK CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA
26	P _s	"HG	45					ABSOLUTE STACK PRESSURE
27	P _b	"HG	43					BAROMETRIC PRESSURE
28	estimated (1-B _{ws})		52	→	actual (1-B _{ws})		482	MOLE FRACTION DRY GAS
29	H2O gain	grams	439					WATER GAIN OF IMPINGERS

-- EPA CONSTANTS --

<u>Symbol</u>	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Description</u>
g	32.1725 ft/sec ²	Acceleration due to gravity
g/lb	453.59237	Conversion factor
K _p	85.39 $\frac{\text{ft}}{\text{sec}} \left[\frac{(\text{lb/lb-mole})(\text{in. Hg})}{(^{\circ}\text{R})(\text{in. H}_2\text{O})} \right]^{1/2}$	Pitot tube constant (METHOD II)
K ₁	0.4710 ft ³ /ml	Conversion factor (METHOD IV)
K ₂	0.04718 ft ³ /ml	Conversion factor (METHOD IV)
K ₃	17.65 ^o R/in Hg	Standardizes temperature and pressure (METHOD IV)
K ₁	17.65 ^o R/in Hg	Standardizes temperature and pressure (METHOD V)
K ₂	0.04710 ft ³ /ml	Conversion factor (METHOD V)
K ₄	0.09444 $\frac{(\text{min})(\text{in Hg})}{(^{\circ}\text{R})(\text{sec})}$	Constant for standard pressure and temperature (METHOD V)
MW _{air}	28.9641 lb/lb-mole	Molecular weight of air
MW _{H₂O}	18.01534 lb/lb-mole	Molecular weight of water
P _{std}	29.92126 "Hg	Absolute standard pressure
P _{air}	0.0752236 lb/ft ³	Density of air at 20°C
P _{H₂O}	0.99824 g/ml	Density of water at 20°C
P _{H₂O}	62.31639 lb/ft ³	Density of water at 20°C
T _{std}	528 ^o R	Standard absolute temperature

-- STANDARD EPA PARTICULATE CALCULATIONS --

1. Volume of dry gas in cubic feet sampled at standard conditions.*

$$V_{m_{std}} = V_m \left(\frac{T_{std}}{t_m + 460} \right) \left[\frac{P_b + \frac{\Delta H}{13.6}}{P_{std}} \right]$$

$$V_{m_{std}} = 17.646 V_m \left(\frac{P_b + \frac{\Delta H}{13.6}}{t_m + 460} \right) = \text{ft.}^3$$

2. Volume of water vapor in cubic feet collected at standard conditions.*

By volume measurement:

$$V_{w_{gas}} = \frac{(V_w) \rho_{H_2O} R T_{std}}{P_{std} MW_{H_2O} 453.59237}$$

$$V_{w_{gas}} = 0.0471 V_w$$

By mass measurement:

$$V_{w_{gas}} = \frac{(m_w) R T_{std}}{P_{std} MW_{H_2O} 453.59237}$$

$$V_{w_{gas}} = 0.0472 m_w$$

3. Percent moisture in stack gas

$$\%M = \frac{V_{w_{gas}}}{V_{m_{std}} + V_{w_{gas}}} \times 100$$

4. Mole fraction of dry gas

$$M_d = \frac{100 - \%M}{100}$$

* 528°R, 29.92126 in. Hg

11. Particulate - probe, cyclone, and filter, grains/SCF.

$$C_{an} = \left[\frac{m_f}{V_{m_{std}}} \right] \left[\frac{15.432 \text{ gr}}{\text{gram}} \right]$$

$$C_{an} = 15.432 \frac{m_f}{V_{m_{std}}} = \text{gr/SCF}$$

12. Particulate total, grains/SCF

$$C_{ao} = 15.432 \left[\frac{m_t}{V_{m_{std}}} \right] = \text{gr/SCF}$$

13. Particulate - probe, cyclone and filter, gr/CF at stack conditions

$$C_{at} = C_{an} \left[\frac{P_s}{P_{std}} \right] \left[\frac{T_{std}}{(t_s + 460)} \right] M_d$$

$$C_{at} = \frac{17.646 C_{an} P_s M_d}{t_s + 460} = \text{gr/CF}$$

14. Particulate - total, gr/CF at stack conditions

$$C_{au} = \frac{17.646 C_{ao} P_s M_d}{(t_s + 460)} = \text{gr/CF}$$

15. Particulate - probe, cyclone and filter, lbs/hr

$$C_{aw} = C_{an} Q_s \left(\frac{60 \text{ min.}}{1 \text{ hr.}} \right) \left(\frac{1 \text{ lb}}{7000 \text{ gr}} \right)$$

$$C_{aw} = 0.008571 C_{an} Q_s = \text{lbs/hr}$$

16. Particulate - total, lbs/hr

$$C_{ax} = 0.008571 C_{ao} Q_s = \text{lbs/hr}$$

17. Percent excess air at sampling point

$$\% \text{ EA} = \frac{100 (O_2)}{26.4 - 1.264 (O_2) - 0.264 (CO_2)}$$

NOTE: Assumes CO concentration is approximately zero compared to O_2 and CO_2 .

* 528°R, 29.92126 "Hg

5. Average molecular weight of dry stack gas.

$$MW_d = [0.44 (\%CO_2)] + [0.32 (\%O_2)] + [0.28(100 - \%O_2 - \%CO_2)] = \text{lb/lb mole}$$

6. Molecular weight of stack gas.

$$MW = MW_d \times M_d + 18 (1-M_d) = \frac{\text{lb}}{\text{lb-mole}}$$

7. Stack pressure, "Hg Absolute

$$P_s = P_b + \frac{\text{stack pressure "H}_2\text{O}}{13.6}$$

8. Stack velocity at stack conditions, fpm

$$V_s = C_p 60 \left[\frac{(2G)(\rho_{H_2O})(P_{std})(MW_{air})(t_s + 460)(\Delta P)}{12 (\rho_{air})(P_s)(MW)(T_{std})} \right]^{1/2}$$

$$V_s = 5123.2 C_p \left[\frac{(t_s + 460) (\Delta P_s)}{(P_s) (MW)} \right]^{1/2} = \text{fpm}$$

9. Stack gas volume at standard conditions, SCFM*

$$Q_s = \frac{V_s A_s M_d T_{std} P_s}{144 (t_s + 460) P_{std}}$$

$$Q_s = \frac{0.1225 V_s A_s M_d P_s}{t_s + 460} = \text{DSCFM}$$

10. Percent isokinetic

$$\%I = \frac{V_{mstd} (t_s + 460) P_{std} 100}{M_d T_{std} P_s T_t V_s \left[\frac{\pi (D_n)^2}{4 (144)} \right]}$$

$$\%I = \frac{1039 V_{mstd} (t_s + 460)}{M_d P_s T_t V_s D_n^2}$$

• 528°R, 29.92126 "Hg

APPENDIX F

MISCELLANEOUS DOCUMENTS

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**REGULATION 11
HAZARDOUS POLLUTANTS
RULE 8
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM**

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- 11-8-301 Decorative Chrome Plating
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- 11-8-401 Compliance Schedule
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- 11-8-403 Demonstration of Compliance
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11-8-500 MONITORING AND RECORDS

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- 11-8-601 Determination of Emissions
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**REGULATION 11
HAZARDOUS POLLUTANTS
RULE 8
HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM**

(Adopted July 20, 1988)

11-8-100 GENERAL

11-8-101 Description: The purpose of this Rule is to control emissions of hexavalent chromium to the atmosphere from the following sources: hard chrome plating, decorative chrome plating, and chromic acid anodizing.

11-8-102 Exemption, Trivalent Chromium: The provisions of this Rule do not apply to operations which do not use hexavalent chromium.

11-8-200 DEFINITIONS

11-8-201 Chrome Plating: The process by which chromium is electrodeposited from a solution containing compounds of chromium onto a substrate in order to provide either a decorative surface or a corrosion- and wear-resistant surface.

11-8-202 Chromic Acid Anodizing: The electrolytic process by which a metal surface is converted to an oxide in a solution containing chromic acid.

11-8-203 Decorative Chrome Plating: A chrome plating process resulting in the deposition of a chrome layer 1 micron (0.04 mil) thick or less.

11-8-204 Emission: A gas or liquid stream containing one or more air contaminants. The verb form, emit, means the act of discharging an emission into the atmosphere. Includes fugitive emissions and secondary emissions from wastewater treatment.

11-8-205 Emissions Collection System: A device or apparatus used to gather hexavalent chromium emissions from the surface of a chrome plating or anodizing tank. An emissions collection system typically consists of hoods, ducting, and fan, and may collect emissions from one or more plating tanks.

11-8-206 Hard Chrome Plating: A chrome plating process resulting in the deposition of a chrome layer greater than 1 micron (0.04 mil) thick.

11-8-207 Mist Suppressant: A chemical additive which reduces the emission rate of hexavalent chromium from a plating bath. A mist suppressant may operate by reducing the surface tension of the plating bath, by creating a layer of dense foam over the entire surface of the bath, or by a combination of these effects.

11-8-300 STANDARDS

11-8-301 Decorative Chrome Plating: A person shall not operate a decorative chrome plating tank unless one of the following control techniques is applied:

301.1 A mist suppressant is continuously maintained in the tank in a manner which has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the APCO to reduce emissions of hexavalent chromium by 95 percent or more relative to emissions when a mist suppressant is not used.

301.2 A layer of plastic balls is continuously maintained in the tank in a manner which has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the APCO to reduce emissions of hexavalent chromium by 95 percent or more relative to emissions when plastic balls are not used.

301.3 An equivalent method approved by the APCO is applied.

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11-8-310 Hard Chrome Plating and Chromic Acid Anodizing: A person shall not operate a hard chrome plating tank or chromic acid anodizing tank unless the emissions of hexavalent chromium from the emissions collection system serving the tank have been reduced to less than the following levels:

310.1 Emissions of hexavalent chromium from hard chrome plating and chromic acid anodizing shall not exceed 0.15 milligrams (mg) of hexavalent chromium per ampere-hour of electrical current applied to the tank(s) served by the emissions collection system.

310.2 If total facility-wide emissions of hexavalent chromium from hard chrome plating and chromic acid anodizing are more than 2 pounds per year, but less than 10 pounds per year, the limit is 0.03 milligrams (mg) of hexavalent chromium per ampere-hour of electrical current applied to the tank(s) served by the emissions collection system.

310.3 If total facility-wide emissions of hexavalent chromium from hard chrome plating and chromic acid anodizing are more than 10 pounds per year, the limit is 0.006 milligrams (mg) of hexavalent chromium per ampere-hour of electrical current applied to the tank(s) served by the emissions collection system.

11-8-330 Minimum Acceptable Stack Design: A person shall not operate a source subject to Section 11-8-310 unless all exhausted emissions are emitted through a stack no less than 10 meters above grade at a velocity of no less than 10 meters/second.

11-8-400 ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

11-8-401 Compliance Schedule: Any person subject to this Rule shall comply with the following increments of progress:

401.1 January 1, 1989: Any person subject to Section 11-8-301 shall submit to the APCO a description of the method used to achieve compliance. The description shall identify, operating parameters such as chemical concentrations, bath temperatures, or any other parameter identified by the APCO, which must be maintained in order to comply with this Rule.

401.2 January 1, 1989: Any person subject to Section 11-8-310 shall submit to the APCO an application for an authority to construct equipment to meet the requirements of Section 11-8-310.1, or demonstrate through an approved source test that the source is already in compliance.

401.3 July 1, 1991: Any person subject to Sections 11-8-310.2 or 11-8-310.3 shall submit to the APCO an application for an authority to construct equipment to meet the requirements of Sections 11-8-310.2 and 11-8-310.3.

401.4 July 1, 1990: Any person subject to Section 11-8-310.2 or 11-8-310.3 shall submit to the APCO a report describing control techniques, including modifications of operating practices, processes or equipment, that that person considered. The report shall include the reasons for non-utilization of any control technique considered. All control techniques identified by the APCO prior to January 1, 1990, shall be considered.

11-8-402 Effective Dates:

402.1 Section 11-8-301 is effective January 1, 1989.

402.2 Section 11-8-310.1 is effective January 1, 1990.

402.3 Sections 11-8-310.2 and 310.3 are effective July 1, 1992.

11-8-403 Demonstration of Compliance: Compliance with Section 11-8-310 shall be determined by the following procedure: The actual emission factor (expressed in mg/amp-hour) for the equipment in question shall be measured per Section 11-8-602. Allowable annual electricity usage, in amp-hours, shall be calculated based on the

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measured factor. The operating permit shall be conditioned to reflect the allowable electricity usage and operating conditions.

- 11-8-404 **Initial Demonstration of Compliance:** Any person subject to Section 11-8-310 shall, within 60 days of the effective date of the appropriate Section, or within 60 days of startup of the plating operation, whichever is later, perform a source test to determine the hexavalent chromium emission factor and submit the results to the APCO.

11-8-500 **MONITORING AND RECORDS**

- 11-8-501 **Usage Records:** Any person subject to this Rule shall keep monthly records of current applied to the plating baths integrated over time, in units of amp-hours.

- 11-8-502 **Operating Parameter Records:** Any person subject to Section 11-8-401.1 shall maintain records of chemical concentrations, bath temperatures, or any other measurements recommended by manufacturer's specification or the APCO.

- 11-8-503 **Reporting:** Any person subject to this Rule shall submit records of current consumption to the APCO on an annual basis, and shall maintain such records for at least one year following submittal. Sufficient information shall be provided to allow separate determination of compliance for each emissions collection system.

11-8-600 **MANUAL OF PROCEDURES**

- 11-8-601 **Determination of Emissions:** Emissions of hexavalent chromium shall be determined by multiplying the measured amp-hours of usage by the emission factor measured pursuant to Section 11-8-602.

- 11-8-602 **Determination of Emission Factor:** The hexavalent chromium emission factor (mg/amp-hr) shall be measured as prescribed in the Manual of Procedures, Volume IV, ST-35.

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METHOD 425
DETERMINATION OF TOTAL CHROMIUM AND HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM
EMISSIONS FROM STATIONARY SOURCES

1 APPLICABILITY, PRINCIPLE, AND FIGURES

1. 1 APPLICABILITY

This method applies to the determination of hexavalent chromium (Cr(VI)) and total chromium emissions from stationary sources. Applicability has been demonstrated for the metal finishing and glass industries. Its applicability has not been demonstrated for sources with high particulate mass emission rates.

1. 2 PRINCIPLE

Particulate emissions are collected from the source in an alkaline medium by use of CARB Method 5, with modifications noted in this method. The components of the collected sample are each divided into two equal portions with one portion of each component used for total chromium analysis and the other portion used for hexavalent chromium analysis.

1. 2. 1 Hexavalent Chromium Analysis

For the hexavalent chromium analysis the collected sample component portions are extracted in an alkaline solution and analyzed by the diphenylcarbazide colorimetric method.

1. 2. 2 Total Chromium Analysis

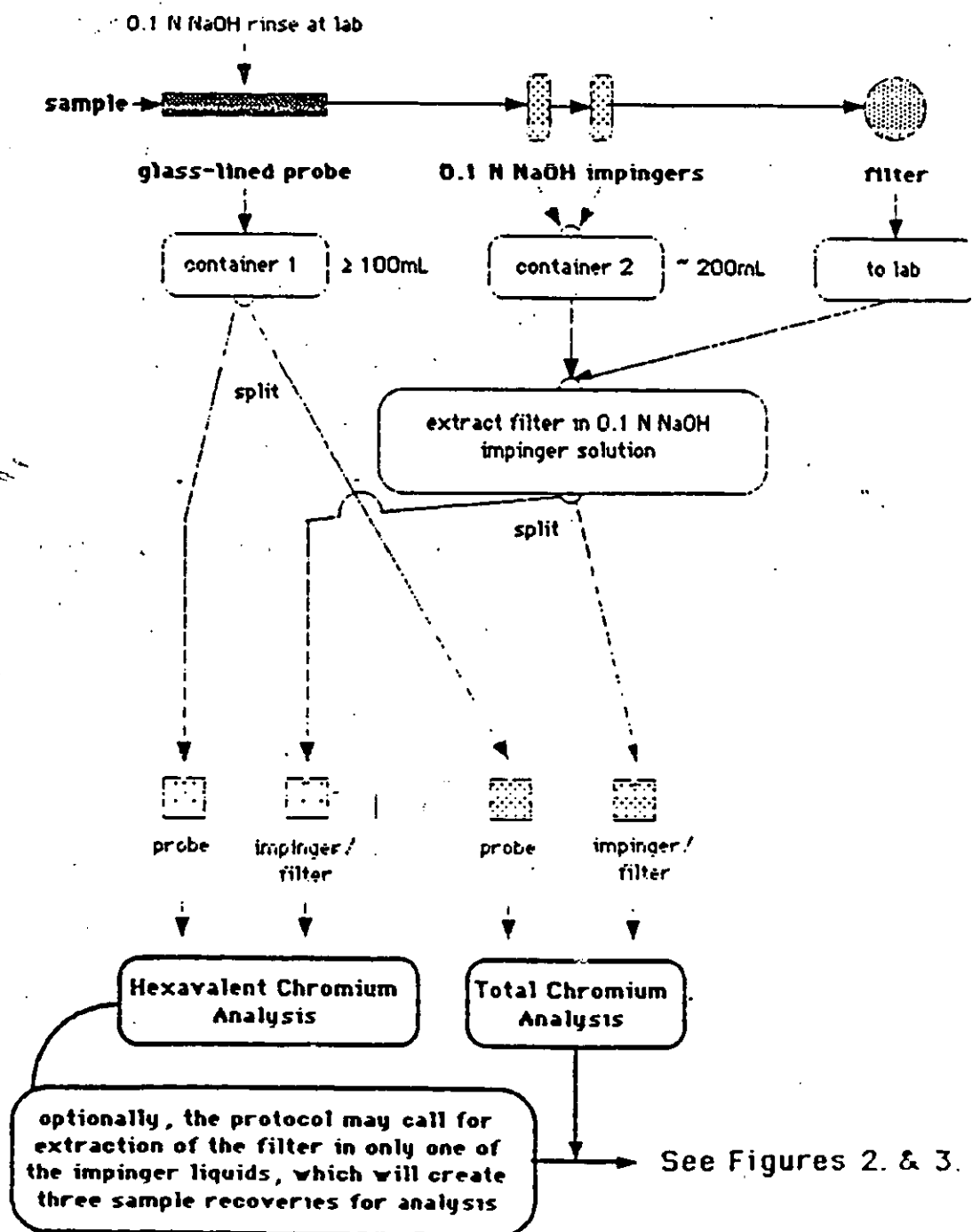
For the total chromium analysis the collected samples must be prepared in order to convert organic forms of chromium to inorganic forms, to minimize organic interferences, and to convert the sample to a suitable solution for analysis. Samples are then subjected to an acid digestion procedure. Following the appropriate dissolution and dilution of the sample, a representative aliquot is placed manually or by means of an automatic sampler into a graphite tube furnace. The sample aliquot is then slowly evaporated to dryness, charred (ashed), and atomized. The absorption of hollow cathode radiation during atomization will be proportional to the chromium concentration.

1. 3 FIGURES

The following figures summarize features of this method.

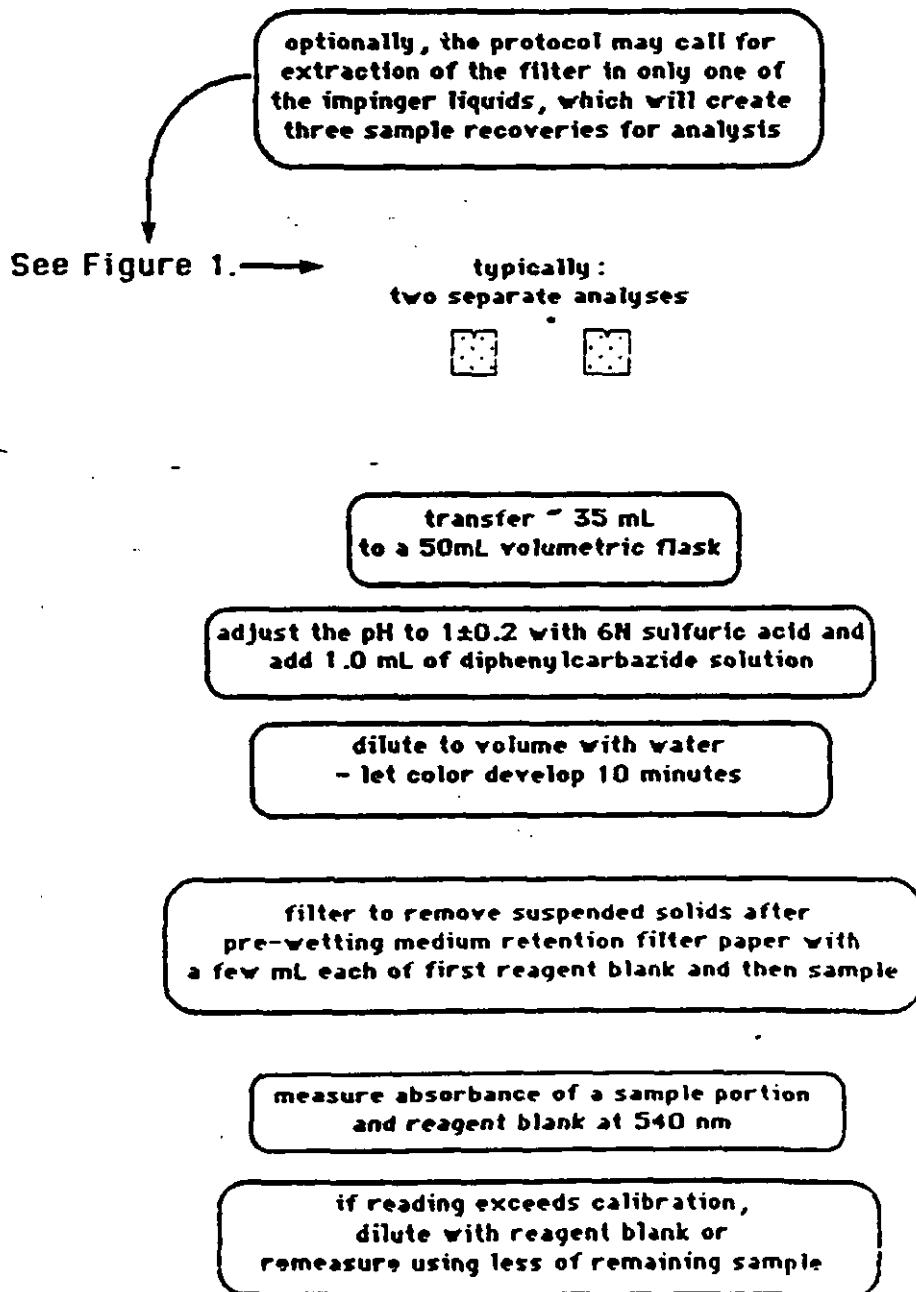
1. 3. 1 Figure 1.

Sample Collection and Recovery for Hexavalent and Total Chromium



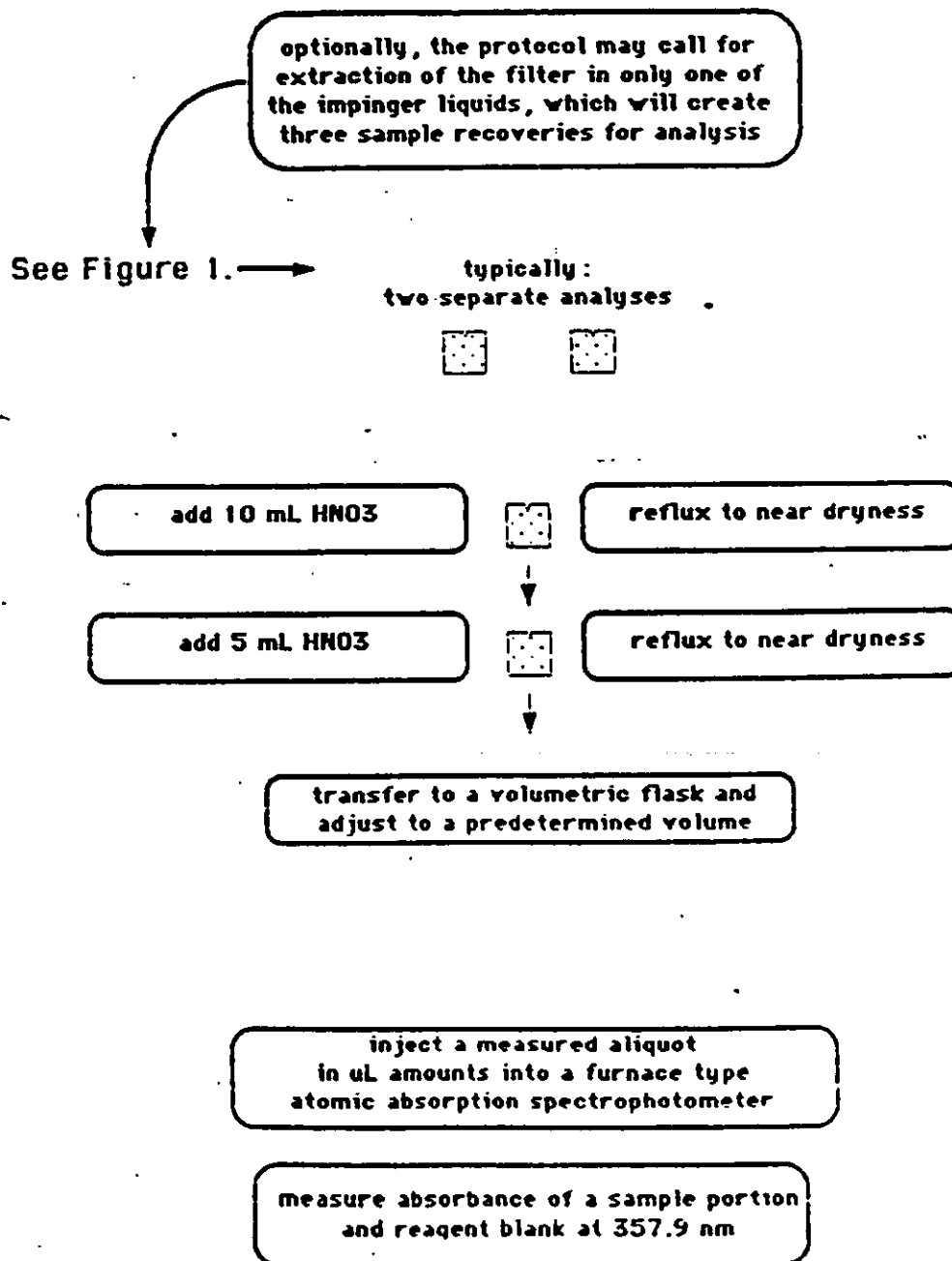
1. 3. 2 Figure 2.

Hexavalent Chromium Analysis



1. 3. 3 Figure 3.

Total Chromium Analysis



2 RANGE, SENSITIVITY, PRECISION, AND INTERFERENCES

2. 1 RANGE

2. 1. 1 Hexavalent Chromium

A straight line response curve was obtained in the range 0.5 ug Cr(VI)/50 mL to 3.0 ug Cr(VI)/50 mL. For a minimum analytical accuracy of 100 ± 10 percent, the lower limit of the range is 2 ug/100mL. The upper limit can be extended by appropriate dilution or by using a smaller cell path length after recalibration for the smaller cell. (Reference 8.3)

2. 2 SENSITIVITY

The minimum sampling volume should be calculated for each test and should be based upon [1] the targeted minimum detectable concentration at the source, [2] the expected minimum detection limit achievable at the laboratory, and [3] the sampling time limitations at the source.

2. 2. 1 Hexavalent Chromium

A minimum detection limit, of 0.2 ug Cr(VI)/50mL using a 5 cm cell, has been observed. (Reference 8.3)

2. 3 PRECISION FOR HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM

The overall precision for sample collection and analysis for Cr(VI) will be determined after data are collected from a test protocol which includes multiple simultaneous sampling techniques.

2. 4 INTERFERENCES

2. 4. 1 Interferences of Hexavalent Chromium

Molybdenum, mercury and vanadium react with diphenylcarbazide to form a color; however, approximately 20 mg of elements can be present in a sample without creating a problem. Iron produces a yellow color, but this effect is not measured photometrically at 540 nm.

2. 4. 2 Interferences for Total Chromium

2. 4. 2. 1 The long residence time and high concentrations of the atomized sample in the optical path of the graphite furnace can result in severe physical and chemical interferences. Furnace parameters must be optimized to minimize these effects. If the analyte is not completely volatilized and removed from the furnace during atomization, memory effects will occur. If this situation is detected, the tube should be cleaned by operating the furnace at higher atomization temperatures.

2. 4. 2. 2 Nitrogen should not be used as the purge gas because of a possible CN band interference.
2. 4. 2. 3 Low concentrations of calcium may cause interferences; at concentrations above 200 mg/L calcium's effect is constant. Calcium nitrate is therefore added to ensure a known constant effect. This step may be omitted if the sample is known to be free of calcium or no analytical interferences are expected.

2. 5 ALTERNATIVE METHODS

Direct Measurement of Gas Volumes through Pipes and Small Ducts

Air Resources Board Method 2A may be used, where applicable, as an alternative to pitot tube methods specified in Method 5, as referenced herein.

Total Chromium Determination by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectroscopy

For high total chromium concentrations which are within the detection range of flame atomic absorption spectroscopy, this analytical method may be used instead of the furnace type method specified in these pages.

Other Methods

The Executive Officer or authorized representative may approve an alternative test method (including other techniques or conditions) for the determination of hexavalent and/or total chromium emissions from stationary sources. To approve an alternative method, the Executive Officer or authorized representative may require the submission of test data demonstrating that the alternative method is equivalent to Method 425.

3 APPARATUS

All surfaces which may come in contact with sample must be glass, Teflon, or other similarly non-metallic (stainless steel may be a source of chromium contamination) inert material. See Section 5.2.

Any other sampling apparatus which, after review by the Executive Officer, is deemed equivalent for the purposes of this test method, may be used.

3. 1 SAMPLING TRAIN

Except where otherwise noted in this method, same as CARB Method 5, Section 2.1. Exceptions include a glass nozzle, a glass lined stainless steel probe, 0.1 N NaOH in the first two impingers, a Teflon-coated glass fiber filter, and a silica gel moisture trap after the filter. As shown in Figure 1, sample flow should be through the probe first, then the impingers, and then the filter.

3. 2 SAMPLE RECOVERY

Except where otherwise noted in this method, same as CARB Method 5, Section 2.2. Also, see Section 6. 2 of this method.

3. 3 ANALYSIS

The following apparatus and materials are needed:

3. 3. 1 Analysis of Hexavalent Chromium

3. 3. 1. 1 Philips Beakers

Borosilicate, 125mL, with digestion covers.

3. 3. 1. 2 Filtration Apparatus

Vacuum unit constructed of glass, to accommodate sintered glass funnels.

3. 3. 1. 3 Volumetric Flasks

100-mL and other appropriate volumes.

3. 3. 1. 4 Hot Plate

3. 3. 1. 5 Pipettes

Assorted sizes, as needed.

3. 3. 1. 6 Spectrophotometer

To measure absorbance at 540nm.

3. 3. 2 Analysis of Total Chromium

3. 3. 2. 1 Atomic Absorption Spectrophotometer

Single or dual channel, single- or double-beam instrument having a grating monochromator, photomultiplier detector, adjustable slits, a wavelength range of 190 to 800 nm and provisions for simultaneous background correction and interfacing with a strip chart recorder.

3. 3. 2. 2 Chromium Hollow Cathode Lamp or Electrodeless Discharge Lamp.

3. 3. 2. 3 Graphite Furnace

Any graphite furnace device with the appropriate temperature and timing controls.

3. 3. 2. 4 Strip Chart Recorder

A recorder is recommended for furnace work so that there will be a permanent record and so that any problems with the analysis such as drift, incomplete atomization, losses during charring, changes in sensitivity, etc., can easily be recognized.

4 REAGENTS

Unless otherwise indicated, all reagents must conform to the specifications established by the Committee on Analytical Reagents of the American Chemical Society. Where such specifications are not available, use the best available grade.

4. 1 SAMPLING

Except where otherwise noted in this method, same as CARB method 5, Section 3.1, except Teflon-coated glass fiber filters are used, and 0.1 N NaOH is used in the first two impingers. See section 4.3.2 below.

4. 2 SAMPLE RECOVERY

Except where otherwise noted in this method, same as CARB Method 5, Section 3.2.

4. 3 REAGENTS FOR HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM

4. 3. 1 Type II Water

Type II water is deionized and distilled, meeting American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) specification for type reagent - ASTM Test Method D 1193-77. The water should be monitored for impurities.

4. 3. 2 Batch of 0.1% NaOH Solution, Analytical Reagent Grade

The same batch of 0.1N NaOH solution should be used for impinger sampling, sample recovery, preparation, extraction, and analysis. Therefore, sampling and analytical personnel should coordinate their plans so that all steps in sampling and analysis use the same batch of solution which will be prepared fresh for each source test. Typically, dissolve 4.0 g NaOH in water in a 1 liter volumetric flask and dilute to the mark. Repeat, as necessary, so that a single batch of

sufficient volume is prepared to serve all of the needs of sampling and analysis. Store the solution in a tightly capped polyethylene bottle.

4. 3. 3 Potassium Dichromate Stock Solution

Dissolve 2.829 g of analytical reagent grade potassium dichromate ($K_2Cr_2O_7$) in water, and dilute to 1 liter (1 mL = 1000 ug Cr(VI)).

4. 3. 4 Potassium Dichromate Standard Solution

Dilute 10.00 mL potassium dichromate stock solution to 100 mL (1 mL = 100 ug Cr(VI) with water.

4. 3. 5 Sulfuric Acid, 6N, Analytical Reagent Grade

Dilute 166 mL sulfuric acid to 1000 mL in water.

4. 3. 6 Diphenylcarbazide Solution, Analytical Reagent Grade

Dissolve 0.5 g of 1,5-diphenylcarbazide in 100 mL acetone. Store in a brown bottle. Discard when the solution becomes discolored.

4. 3. 7 0.1% Potassium Permanganate Solution

Analytical Reagent Grade

4. 3. 8 0.01% Potassium Permanganate Solution

Analytical Reagent Grade

4. 3. 9 Removal of Reducing Agents in the Reagents

The 0.1 N NaOH extraction solution (4.3.2) and the 6N sulfuric acid solution (4.3.5) may contain small amounts of reducing agents that can react with the hexavalent chromium. Potassium permanganate is added to these reagents in order to neutralize these reducing agents. Pipette 3 mL of the extraction solution into cuvettes A and B. Use cuvette A as a sample cell and cuvette B as a reference cell. Zero the instrument at 528 nm with both cuvettes. Wait 10 minutes. Add an adequate amount (uL) of 0.01% potassium permanganate solution (4.3.8) to cuvette A. Enough should be added so that after 10 minutes a slight change in absorbance is observed. This step may have to be repeated a number of times in order to determine the required amount of potassium permanganate that is required. From the change in absorbance, calculate the amount of potassium permanganate that is needed to neutralize the reducing agents found in the reagents. Then pipette the proper volume of higher concentration 0.1% potassium permanganate solution (4.3.7) into the reagents. This is done by assuming that the number of milliequivalents of reducing

agents in the reagents are equal to the number of milliequivalents of 0.1% potassium permanganate pipetted.

This procedure is repeated with the 6N sulfuric acid solution.

4.4 REAGENTS FOR TOTAL CHROMIUM

4.4.1 ASTM Type II Water (ASTM D1193)

Refer to section 4.3.1.

4.4.2 Concentrated Nitric Acid

4.4.2.1 Reagent preparation should use Ultrex or equivalent grade HNO_3 .

4.4.2.2 Glassware cleaning should use ACS reagent grade HNO_3 .

4.4.3 Hydrogen Peroxide (30%) (Optional), Analytical Reagent Grade

4.4.4 Matrix Modifier

Follow manufacturer's recommendations, when interferences are suspected.

4.4.5 Total Chromium Standard Stock Solution (1000mg/L)

Either procure a certified aqueous standard from a supplier (Spex Industries, Alpha Products, or Fisher Scientific) and verify by comparison with a second standard, or dissolve 2.829 g of Potassium Dichromate ($\text{K}_2\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_7$, analytical reagent grade) in Type II water and dilute to 1 liter.

4.4.6 Total Chromium Working Standards

All total chromium preparations injected for analysis shall be prepared to contain 1.0% (v/v) HNO_3 . The zero standard shall be 1.0 % (v/v) HNO_3 .

5 SAMPLE COLLECTION, PRESERVATION, AND HANDLING

5.1 SAMPLE COLLECTION

Except where otherwise indicated in this method, all samples are collected from the source by use of CARB Method 5. Exceptions include a glass nozzle, a glass lined stainless steel probe, 0.1 N NaOH in the first two impingers, and a Teflon-coated glass fiber filter. As shown in Figure 1, sample flow should be through the probe first, then the impingers, and then the filter.

5.2 SAMPLE HANDLING AND PRESERVATION

All surfaces which may come in contact with sample must be glass, Teflon, or other similarly non-metallic (even stainless steel may

be a source of chromium contamination) inert material and must be prewashed with detergents, soaked in 1:1 HNO₃ for several hours, rinsed with Type II water, and finally rinsed with 0.1 N NaOH batch solution. For awkward objects, such as long glass probes, soaking may be replaced by careful wiping.

Probes are generally the most difficult sampling apparatus to clean. Therefore, before use in sampling, to ensure that sampling equipment is clean and free of chromium contamination, apparatus which may come in contact with sample must be cleaned until a sample of final rinse for each probe has been analyzed as below the detection limit for total chromium. The procedures of Section 6 shall be followed for this contamination check.

6 PROCEDURES FOR SAMPLE RECOVERY, PREPARATION, AND ANALYSIS

6. 1 SILICA GEL WEIGHING

For stack gas moisture determination, weigh the spent silica gel or silica gel plus impinger to the nearest 0.5 g using a balance. This step may be conducted in the field.

6. 2 SAMPLE COLLECTION AND RECOVERY

The sample is collected using probe, impingers, and filter.

6. 2. 1. Probe

The probe is rinsed with 0.1 N NaOH. The total rinse volume should exceed 100 mL and be stored in container 1. The probe rinse is transported to a site with laboratory conditions where it is split with half saved for hexavalent chromium analysis and half saved for total chromium analysis. Each sample split is -50mL.

6. 2. 2 Impingers and Filter

The sampling and analytical personnel shall discuss the expected sample concentrations and the analytical limits of detection for hexavalent and total chromium. The impinger catch and filter should be handled one of two ways depending on these expectations as directed in Sections 6.2.2.1 and 6.2.2.2 below.

6. 2. 2. 1 Higher Concentrations

If it is not considered important to minimize the dilution of any sample component, then the contents of both impingers (-200mL total) shall be combined and stored in container 2. As soon as possible, the filter is transported in a filter container to a site with laboratory conditions where it should be extracted in all of the impinger solution from container 2. The extraction should include shaking for a minimum of 30 minutes. The alkaline

impinger medium will retard reduction of hexavalent chromium. The extract solution is split with half saved for hexavalent chromium analysis and half saved for total chromium analysis. Each sample split is -100 mL.

6. 2. 2. 2 Lower Concentrations

If it is considered important to minimize the dilution of any sample component, then the contents of each impinger (-100mL each) may be stored in containers 2 and 3. The filter shall be extracted in only one of the impinger contents, whichever is suspected to have the higher concentration. The extraction shall include shaking for a minimum of 30 minutes. The contents of the first impinger are stored in container 2 and those of the second impinger in container 3. Whichever impinger contents are not used for extraction must be handled as a third sample recovery requiring separate analyses. Both sample recoveries are split as described above. Each sample split is -50 mL.

6. 3 REAGENT BLANK PREPARATION

Hexavalent Chromium Reagent Blank

For each preparation, transfer 35 mL of solution to a 50mL volumetric flask, adjust the pH to 1.0 ± 0.2 with 6N sulfuric acid, add 1.0 mL of diphenylcarbazide solution, dilute to volume with water, and let color develop for 10 minutes.

Total Chromium Reagent Blank

For total chromium, the reagent blank is simply 1 % HNO_3 .

6. 4 SAMPLE PREPARATION

6. 4. 1 Hexavalent Chromium Sample Preparation

For each preparation, transfer 35 mL of solution to a 50mL volumetric flask, adjust the pH to 1.0 ± 0.2 with 6N sulfuric acid, add 1.0 mL of diphenylcarbazide solution, dilute to volume with water, and let color develop for 10 minutes. (This leaves at least 15 mL of sample split for further analyses. The total volume of sample split must be known at this point.)

6. 4. 2 Total Chromium Sample Preparation

In a beaker, add 10mL of concentrated nitric acid to the sample aliquot taken for analysis. Cover the beaker with a digestion cover. Place the beaker on a hot plate and reflux the sample down to near dryness. Add another 5mL nitric acid to complete digestion. Reflux the sample volume down to near dryness.

Wash down the beaker walls and digestion cover with distilled water and filter the sample to remove silicates and other insoluble material that could clog the nebulizer. Filtration should be done only if there is concern that insoluble materials may clog the nebulizer. Adjust the volume to 50 ml or a predetermined value based on the expected metal concentrations. The final concentration of HNO_3 in the solution should be 1 % (v/v). The sample is now ready for analysis. The applicability of a sample preparation technique must be demonstrated by analyzing spiked samples and/or relevant standard reference materials.

6. 5 ANALYSIS

6. 5. 1 Hexavalent Chromium Analysis

The analyst must filter the preparation for clarity at this point. Medium retention filter paper should be used. The filter paper shall be pre-wetted with a few ml of reagent blank and sample preparation before filling the absorption cell. This will prime the filter so that it won't absorb color complex while the absorption cell is filled.

Transfer a and filter a portion of the preparation into a 5 cm absorption cell.

Measure the absorbance at the optimum wavelength of 540 nm.

Subtract the sample blank absorbance reading to obtain a net reading.

If the absorbance reading of a sample preparation exceeds the calibration range, dilute with reagent blank or re-measure using less of the sample preparation. (There should be about 15ml remaining at this point. See Sections 6.2.1, 6.2.2.1, and 6.2.2.2.)

6. 5. 2 Check for Matrix Effects on the Cr(VI) Results

As the analysis for Cr(VI) by colorimetry is sensitive to the chemical composition of the sample (matrix effects), the analyst shall check at least one sample from each source using the following method: Obtain two equal volume aliquots of the same sample solution. The aliquots should each contain between 6 and 10 ug of Cr(VI) (less if not possible). Spike one of the aliquots with an aliquot of standard solution that contains between 6 and 10 ug of Cr(VI). Now treat both the spiked and unspiked sample aliquots as described in Section 6.4.1 above. Next, calculate the Cr(VI) mass C_s , in ug in the aliquot of the unspiked sample solution by using the following equation:

$$C_s = C_a \frac{A_s}{A_t - A_s} \quad \text{Eq. 1}$$

where:

C_a = Cr(VI) in the standard solution, ug.

A_s = Absorbance of the unspiked sample solution.

A_t = Absorbance of the spiked sample solution.

Volume corrections will not be required since the solutions as analyzed have been made to the same final volume. If the results of this method used on the single source sample do not agree to within 10 percent of the value obtained by the routine spectrophotometric analysis, then reanalyze all samples from the source using the method of standard additions procedure.

6. 5. 3 Total Chromium Analysis

The 357.9-nm wavelength line shall be used.

Follow the manufacturer's operating instructions for all other spectrophotometer parameters.

Furnace parameters suggested by the manufacturer should be employed as guidelines. Since temperature-sensing mechanisms and temperature controllers can vary between instruments or with time, the validity of the furnace parameters must be periodically confirmed by systematically altering the furnace parameters while analyzing a standard. In this manner, losses of analyte due to higher than necessary temperature settings or losses in sensitivity due to less than optimum settings can be minimized. Similar verification of furnace parameters may be required for complex sample matrices.

Inject a measured uL aliquot of preparation into the furnace and atomize. If the concentration found exceeds the calibration range, the sample should be diluted in the same acid matrix and reanalyzed. The use of multiple injections can improve accuracy and help detect furnace pipetting errors.

Subtract a sample blank reading from a sample reading to obtain a net reading.

7 CALIBRATION, QUALITY CONTROL, AND DATA REPORTING

7. 1 GENERAL

Perform all of the calibrations described in CARB Method 5, Section 5, with any modifications appropriate for this method.

7. 2 CALIBRATION AND QUALITY CONTROL FOR HEXAVALENT CHROMIUM

7. 2. 1 Calibrate the wavelength scale of the spectrophotometer every 6 months. The calibration may be accomplished by using an energy source with an intense line emission such as a mercury lamp, or by using a series of glass filters spanning the measuring range of the spectrophotometer. Calibration materials are available commercially and from the National Institute of Standards and Technology. Specific details on the use of such materials should be supplied by the vendor; general information about calibration techniques can be obtained from general reference books on analytical chemistry. The wavelength scale of the spectrophotometer must read correctly within ± 5 nm at all calibration points; otherwise, the spectrophotometer shall be repaired and recalibrated. Once the wavelength scale of the spectrophotometer is in proper calibration, use 540 nm as the optimum wavelength for the measurement of the absorbance of the standards and samples.
7. 2. 2 Alternatively, a scanning procedure may be employed to determine the proper measuring wavelength. If the instrument is a double-beam spectrophotometer, scan the spectrum between 530 and 550 nm using a 50 ug Cr(VI) standard solution in the sample cell and a reagent blank solution in the reference cell. If a peak does not occur, the spectrophotometer is malfunctioning and should be repaired. When a peak is obtained within the 530 to 550 nm range, the wavelength at which this peak occurs shall be the optimum wavelength for the measurement of absorbance of both the standards and the samples. For a single-beam spectrophotometer, follow the scanning procedure described above, except that the reagent blank and standard solutions shall be scanned separately. The optimum wavelength shall be the wavelength at which the maximum differences in absorbance between the standard and the reagent blank occurs.
7. 2. 3 Either (1) run a series of chromium standards and construct a calibration curve by plotting the concentrations of the standards against the absorbances or (2) if necessary, for the method of standard additions, plot added concentration versus absorbance.
7. 2. 4 Each standard for hexavalent chromium is made up fresh in a separate 50mL volumetric flask starting with 35 mL of the same batch of NaOH solution reserved for its sample set. Then an appropriate amount of hexavalent chromium is added to each calibration standard, starting with none for the zero standard. Then 6N sulfuric acid and diphenylcarbazide solution are added in the same manner as in sample preparation.

7. 3 CALIBRATION AND QUALITY CONTROL FOR TOTAL CHROMIUM

7. 3. 1 Either (1) run a series of chromium standards and reagent blanks and construct a calibration curve by plotting the concentrations of the standards against the absorbances or (2) for the method of standard additions, plot added concentration versus absorbance. For instruments that read directly in concentration, set the curve corrector to read out the proper concentration.

Calibration standards for total chromium should start with 1% v/v HNO₃ with no chromium for the zero standard with appropriate increases in total chromium concentration in the other calibration standards. The calibration standards should be prepared following the steps outlined in sample preparation.

7. 3. 2 Run a check standard after approximately every 10 sample injections. Standards are run in part to monitor the life and performance of the graphite tube. Lack of reproducibility or a significant change in the signal for the standards indicates that the tube should be replaced.
7. 3. 3 - Duplicates, spiked samples, and check standards should be routinely analyzed.
7. 3. 4 Calculate metal concentrations (1) by the method of standard additions, or (2) from a calibration curve, or (3) directly from the instrument's concentration readout. All dilution or concentration factors must be taken into account. Concentrations reported for multiphased or wet samples must be appropriately qualified (e.g., 5 ug/g dry weight).
7. 3. 5 Calibration curves must be composed of a minimum of a reagent blank and three total chromium standards. A calibration curve should be made for every batch of samples, unless check standards remain within 10% of the last calibration curve.
7. 3. 6 Dilute samples with reagent blank solution if they are more concentrated than the highest standard or if they fall on the plateau of a calibration curve.
7. 3. 7 Employ a minimum of one matrix-matched sample blank per sample batch to determine if contamination or any memory effects are occurring.
7. 3. 8 Test the system with check standards after approximately every 15 samples.
7. 3. 9 Run one duplicate sample for every 10 samples, providing there is enough sample for duplicate analysis. A duplicate sample is a sample brought through the whole sample preparation.

7. 3.10 Spiked samples or standard reference materials shall be used daily to ensure that correct procedures are being followed and that all equipment is operating properly. This will serve as a check on calibration standards, too.
7. 3.11 Whenever sample matrix problems are suspected, the method of standard additions shall be used for the analysis of all extracts, or whenever a new sample matrix is being analyzed.
7. 3.12 The concentration of all calibration standards should be verified against a quality control check sample obtained from an outside source.
7. 3.13 All quality control data should be maintained and available for easy reference or inspection.

7. 4 DATA REPORTING

Carry out the calculations, retaining at least one extra decimal figure beyond that of the acquired data. Round off figures after final calculations.

7. 4. 1 Total Cr(VI) in Sample

Calculate and report m_h , the total ug Cr(VI) in the sample. This can be obtained from the calibration curve or from the method of standard additions. Note that m_h is the sum of the masses of hexavalent chromium analyses performed on all sample splits. Also take in account the dilutions when calculating m_h .

Report these calculations based on net readings, but report all sample blank data, too.

7. 4. 2 Total Chromium in the Sample

Calculate and report m_t , the total ug of chromium in the sample. This can be obtained from the calibration curve or from the method of standard additions. Note that m_t is the sum of the masses of total chromium analyses performed on all sample splits. Also take into account the necessary dilutions when calculating out m_t .

Report these calculations based on net readings, but report all sample blank data, too.

7. 4. 3 Average Dry Gas Meter Temperature and Average Orifice Pressure Drop

Except where otherwise noted in this method, same as Method 5, Section 6.2.

7. 4. 4 Dry Gas Volume, Volume of Water Vapor, Moisture Content

Except where otherwise noted in this method, same as Method 5, Sections 6.3, 6.4, and 6.5, respectively.

7. 4. 5 Cr(VI) Emission Concentration

Calculate and report $[h]_s$ (g/dscm), the Cr(VI) concentration in the stack gas, dry basis, corrected to standard conditions, as follows:

$$[h]_s = (10^{-6} \text{ g/ug})(m_h/V_{m(\text{std})})$$

7. 4. 6 Total Chromium Emission Concentration

Calculate and report $[t]_s$ (g/dscm), the total chromium concentration in the stack gas, dry basis, corrected to standard conditions as follows:

$$[t]_s = (10^{-6} \text{ g/ug})(m_t/V_{m(\text{std})})$$

7. 4. 7 Isokinetic Variation, Acceptable Results

Except where otherwise noted in this method, same as Method 5, Sections 6.11 and 6.12, respectively.

8 REFERENCES

8. 1 US. Environmental Protection Agency/Office of Solid Waste, Washington, D.C., "Test Methods for Evaluating Solid Waste, Physical/Chemical Methods, "SW-846 (1986), Third Edition.
8. 2 Same as in Bibliography of Method 5, Citations 2 to 6 and 7.
8. 3 California Air Resources Board, Inorganic Analysis Section. (1988)

APPENDIX G
EQUIPMENT CALIBRATION SHEETS

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BOX NUMBER: 12
DATE: 11-08-1989 *PRE TEST*
BAROMETRIC PRESSURE: 30.060
OPERATOR: Miller

LEAKRATE (CFM): 0.000

Delta-H = 5.00

Vw	Td
0.0	83.0
1.0	85.0
2.0	87.0
3.0	88.0
4.0	89.0
5.0	90.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 87.0
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 74.0

Vd(initial) 707.212
Vd(final) 712.318
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.106
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 4.12

GAMMA 0.991
DH0 1.940

Delta-H = 3.00

Vw	Td
0.0	86.0
1.0	87.0
2.0	88.0
3.0	89.0
4.0	90.0
5.0	90.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 88.3
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 74.0

Vd(initial) 713.332
Vd(final) 718.443
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.111
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 5.23

GAMMA 0.997
DH0 1.907

-----G=1

BOX 12 11/8/89

Delta-H = 2.00

Vw	Td
0.0	83.0
1.0	84.0
2.0	85.0
3.0	85.0
4.0	86.0
5.0	87.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 85.0
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 73.0

Vd(initial) 682.809
Vd(final) 687.881
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.072
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 6.36

GAMMA 1.003
DH0 1.916

Delta-H = 1.00

Vw	Td
0.0	80.0
1.0	82.0
2.0	83.0
3.0	83.0
4.0	84.0
5.0	85.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 82.8
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 74.0

Vd(initial) 693.982
Vd(final) 699.075
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.093
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 9.01

GAMMA 0.996
DH0 1.802

BOX 12 11/8/89

Delta-H = 0.50

Uw	Td
0.0	83.0
1.0	83.0
2.0	84.0
3.0	84.0
4.0	84.0
5.0	85.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 83.8

Wet Test-Meter Average Temp... 74.0

Vd(initial) 700.088

Vd(final) 705.184

Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.096

Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000

Run Time (min.sec) 12.35

GAMMA 0.998

DH0 1.751

BOX NUMBER:- 14
DATE: 02-15-1990
BAROMETRIC PRESSURE: 30.130
OPERATOR: R.T.M.

PRE TEST

LEAKRATE (CFM): 0.000

Delta-H = 5.00

Vw	Td
0.0	79.0
1.0	78.0
2.0	78.0
3.0	79.0
4.0	79.0
5.0	79.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 78.7
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 60.0

Vd(initial) 139.879
Vd(final) 144.963
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.084
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 3.59

GAMMA 1.007
DH0 1.676

Delta-H = 3.00

Vw	Td
0.0	76.0
1.0	75.0
2.0	76.0
3.0	76.0
4.0	76.0
5.0	77.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 76.0
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 60.0

Vd(initial) 145.986
Vd(final) 151.083
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.097
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 4.56

GAMMA 1.004
DH0 1.550

-----G-4

Box 14 2/15/90

Delta-H = 2.00

Vw	Td
0.0	75.0
1.0	74.0
2.0	75.0
3.0	75.0
4.0	75.0
5.0	76.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 75.0
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 60.0

Vd(initial) 152.108
Vd(final) 157.209
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.101
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 6.02

GAMMA 1.004
DH@ 1.549

Delta-H = 1.00

Vw	Td
0.0	73.0
1.0	73.0
2.0	73.0
3.0	73.0
4.0	73.0
5.0	74.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 73.2
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 60.0

Vd(initial) 158.237
Vd(final) 163.350
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.113
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 8.22

GAMMA 1.000
DH@ 1.494

BOX 14 2/15/90

Delta-H = 0.50

Vw	Td
0.0	72.0
1.0	72.0
2.0	72.0
3.0	72.0
4.0	72.0
5.0	72.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 72.0
Wet Test-Meter Average Temp... 60.0

Vd(initial) 164.370
Vd(final) 169.485
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.115
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 11.40

GAMMA 0.999
DH0 1.456

BOX NUMBER: 12
DATE: 03-12-1990
OPERATOR: tommy

POST TEST

DH	GAMMA	DH0
5.00	0.991	1.914
3.00	0.993	1.887
2.00	0.998	1.911
1.00	0.992	1.827
0.50	0.995	1.727

LEAKRATE (CFM) = 0.000

BOX NUMBER: 12 *POST TEST*
DATE: 03-12-1990
BAROMETRIC PRESSURE: 31.020
OPERATOR: tommy

LEAKRATE (CFM): 0.000

-----*

Delta-H = 5.00

Vw	Td
0.0	79.0
1.0	78.0
2.0	80.0
3.0	81.0
4.0	81.0
5.0	82.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 80.2

Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 63.0

Vd(initial) 845.423

Vd(final) 850.573

Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.150

Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000

Run Time (min.sec) 4.18

GAMMA 0.991

DH0 1.914

-----*

Delta-H = 3.00

Vw	Td
0.0	80.0
1.0	80.0
2.0	81.0
3.0	81.0
4.0	82.0
5.0	82.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 81.0

Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 63.0

Vd(initial) 851.595

Vd(final) 856.768

Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.173

Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000

Run Time (min.sec) 5.31

GAMMA 0.993

DH0 1.887

G-8

BOX 12 3/12/90

Delta-H = 2.00

Vw	Td
0.0	81.0
1.0	80.0
2.0	81.0
3.0	81.0
4.0	82.0
5.0	82.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 81.2
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 63.0

Vd(initial) 857.807
Vd(final) 862.968
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.161
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 6.48

GAMMA 0.998
DH0 1.911

Delta-H = 1.00

Vw	Td
0.0	81.0
1.0	80.0
2.0	80.0
3.0	81.0
4.0	81.0
5.0	82.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 80.8
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 64.0

Vd(initial) 864.009
Vd(final) 869.199
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.190
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 9.23

GAMMA 0.992
DH0 1.827

Box 12 3/12/90

Delta-H = 0.50

Vw	Td
0.0	80.0
1.0	80.0
2.0	80.0
3.0	81.0
4.0	81.0
5.0	82.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 80.7
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 64.0

Vd(initial) 869.199
Vd(final) 874.378
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.179
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 12.54

GAMMA 0.995
DH0 1.727

BOX NUMBER: 14

DATE: 03-08-1990

OPERATOR: wdp

POST TEST

DH	GAMMA	DH0
5.00	0.990	1.563
5.00	0.993	1.572
3.00	0.993	1.544
2.00	0.998	1.509
1.00	0.997	1.481
0.50	0.999	1.414

LEAKRATE (CFM) = 0.000

BOX NUMBER: 14
DATE: 03-08-1990 *POST TEST*
BAROMETRIC PRESSURE: 30.080
OPERATOR: wdp

LEAKRATE (CFM): 0.000

Delta-H = 5.00

Vw	Td
0.0	78.0
1.0	78.0
2.0	79.0
3.0	80.0
4.0	80.0
5.0	81.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 79.3
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 68.0

Vd(initial) 188.155
Vd(final) 193.251
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.096
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 3.47

GAMMA 0.990
DH@ 1.563

Delta-H = 5.00

Vw	Td
0.0	79.0
1.0	78.0
2.0	79.0
3.0	80.0
4.0	81.0
5.0	82.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 79.8
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 68.0

Vd(initial) 193.252
Vd(final) 198.338
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.086
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 3.48

GAMMA 0.993
DH@ 1.572

G-12

BOX 14 3/8/90

Delta-H = 1.00

Vw	Td
0.0	78.0
1.0	78.0
2.0	79.0
3.0	79.0
4.0	80.0
5.0	80.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 79.0
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 68.5

Vd(initial) 211.578
Vd(final) 216.680
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.102
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 8.14

GAMMA 0.997
DH0 1.481

Delta-H = 0.50

Vw	Td
0.0	79.0
1.0	79.0
2.0	79.0
3.0	80.0
4.0	80.0
5.0	80.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 79.5
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 68.5

Vd(initial) 217.702
Vd(final) 222.805
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.103
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 11.23

GAMMA 0.999
DH0 1.414

BOX 14 3/8/90

Delta-H = 3.00

Vw	Td
0.0	76.0
1.0	76.0
2.0	77.0
3.0	77.0
4.0	78.0
5.0	78.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 77.0
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 68.0

Vd(initial) 199.354
Vd(final) 204.439
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.085
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 4.51

GAMMA 0.993
DH@ 1.544

Delta-H = 2.00

Vw	Td
0.0	78.0
1.0	78.0
2.0	79.0
3.0	79.0
4.0	80.0
5.0	80.0

Dry Gas Meter Average Temp.... 79.0
Wet Test Meter Average Temp... 68.0

Vd(initial) 205.466
Vd(final) 210.558
Net Dry Gas Meter Vol..... 5.092
Net Wet Test Meter Vol..... 5.000
Run Time (min.sec) 5.53

GAMMA 0.998
DH@ 1.509

S-TYPE PITOT TUBE CALIBRATION WORKSHEET
 CALIBRATED BY: JCR

PRETEST

15FEB90

		VELOCITY PRESSURES						COMMENTS
S-TYPE NO.	PITOT SIDE	RUN NO.	NBS-STD (IN H2O)	S-TYPE (IN H2O)	CP(S)	MEAN	DEV.	
3-6	A	1	0.200	0.295	0.823	0.821	0.002	NO NOZZLE
		2	0.300	0.440	0.826		0.005	
		3	0.500	0.745	0.819		-0.002	
		4	0.700	1.050	0.816		-0.005	
3-6	B	1	0.200	0.290	0.830	0.818	0.012	NO NOZZLE
		2	0.300	0.460	0.808		-0.011	
		3	0.500	0.745	0.819		0.001	
		4	0.700	1.050	0.816		-0.002	
3-1	A	1	0.200	0.295	0.823	0.823	.000	NO NOZZLE
		2	0.300	0.420	0.845		0.022	
		3	0.500	0.765	0.808		-0.015	
		4	0.700	1.050	0.816		-0.007	
3-1	B	1	0.200	0.260	0.877	0.835	0.042	NO NOZZLE
		2	0.300	0.450	0.816		-0.018	
		3	0.500	0.765	0.808		-0.026	
		4	0.700	1.000	0.837		0.002	

S-TYPE PITOT TUBE CALIBRATION WORKSHEET
 CALIBRATED BY: DAN

POST-TEST

08MAR90

		VELOCITY PRESSURES						
S-TYPE PITOT NO.	SIDE	RUN NO.	NBS-STD (IN H2O)	S-TYPE (IN H2O)	CP(S)	MEAN	DEV.	COMMENTS
3-6	A	1	0.177	0.280	0.795	0.792	0.003	NO NOZZLE
		2	0.320	0.506	0.795		0.003	
		3	0.500	0.795	0.793		0.001	
		4	0.810	1.300	0.789		-0.003	
		5	0.960	1.550	0.787		-0.004	
3-6	A	1	0.210	0.379	0.744	0.748	-0.003	3/8" QUARTZ
		2	0.310	0.554	0.748		.000	
		3	0.500	0.890	0.750		0.002	
		4	0.690	1.230	0.749		0.001	
		5	1.000	1.790	0.747		.000	
3-1	A	1	0.200	0.310	0.803	0.801	0.002	NO NOZZLE
		2	0.330	0.510	0.804		0.003	
		3	0.580	0.900	0.803		0.002	
		4	0.820	1.300	0.794		-0.007	
3-1	A	1	0.200	0.355	0.751	0.753	-0.002	3/8" QUARTZ
		2	0.290	0.510	0.754		0.002	
		3	0.490	0.870	0.750		-0.002	
		4	0.710	1.250	0.754		0.001	
		5	0.970	1.720	0.751		-0.002	
		6	1.700	2.980	0.755		0.003	

APPENDIX H

RESUMES OF TEST PERSONNEL

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RESUME

DREK A. NEWTON

Mechanical Engineer

1984

B.S. Mechanical Engineering
Cal Poly State University
San Luis Obispo, CA

1984-1986

Research and Development Engineer
VETCO Offshore, Inc.
Ventura, CA

1987-Present

Mechanical Engineer
Coal/Air Department
Naval Energy and Environmental Support
Activity
Port Hueneme, CA

RESUME

MANUEL L. PEREZ

SET Engineering Technician

1979-1980

Engineering Technician Aid
Frequency Management Division
Point Mugu, California

1981-1983

Student Aid
Energy Office
Navy Energy Support Office
Port Hueneme, California

1983-1984

Engineering Aid
Coal/Air Department
Naval Energy and Environmental
Support Activity
Port Hueneme, California

1985 to Present

Engineering Technician
Coal/Air Department
Naval Energy and Environmental
Support Activity
Port Hueneme, California

RESUME

JAMES C. REICHLE, P.E.

Mechanical Engineer

1982

B.S. Mechanical Engineering
University of Portland
Portland, OR

1982-1983

Mechanical Engineer
FPH
Forest Grove, OR

1983-1985

Mechanical Engineer
Fläkt Evaporator AB
Jönköping, Sweden

1985-Present

Mechanical Engineer
Naval Energy and
Environmental Support Activity
Port Hueneme, CA

RESUME

DENE EGAMI	Engineering Technician
1987-Present	University of the Pacific Stockton, CA
1990-Present	Engineering Technician Naval Energy and Environmental Support Activity Port Hueneme, CA