CEMS may include pollutant (e.g., \( \text{SO}_x \)) as specified in the applicable regulation. The continuous emission standards on a continuous basis that is used for determining compliance with the continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) and the quality of data produced by any con-

PROCEDURE 1. QUALITY ASSURANCE REQUIRE-

APPENDIX F TO PART 60 [RESERVED]

APPENDIX F TO PART 60—QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES

PROCEDURE 1. QUALITY ASSURANCE REQUIRE-

2. Definitions

2.1 Continuous Emission Monitoring Sys-

2.3 Span Value. The upper limit of a gas concentration measurement range that is specified for affected source categories in the applicable subpart of the regulation.

2.4 Zero, Low-Level, and High-Level Val-

2.5 Calibration Drift (CD). The difference in the CEMS output reading from a reference value after a period of operation during which no unscheduled maintenance, repair or adjustment took place. The reference value may be supplied by a cylinder gas, gas cell, or optical filter and need not be certified.

Appendix F, Procedure 1 is applicable December 4, 1987. The first CEMS accuracy as-

Because the control and corrective action function encompasses a variety of policies, specifications, standards, and corrective actions, this procedure treats QC requirements in general terms to allow each source owner or operator to develop a QC system that is most effective and efficient for the circumstances.

1. Applicability and Principle

1.1 Applicability. Procedure 1 is used to evaluate the effectiveness of quality control (QC) and quality assurance (QA) procedures and the quality of data produced by any continuous emission monitoring system (CEMS) that is used for determining compliance with the emission standards on a continuous basis as specified in the applicable regulation. The CEMS may include pollutant \( \text{SO}_x \) and \( \text{NO}_x \) and diluent \( \text{CO}_2 \) or \( \text{O}_2 \) monitors.

This procedure specifies the minimum QA requirements necessary for the control and assessment of the quality of CEMS data submitted to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). Source owners and operators responsible for one or more CEMS’s used for compliance monitoring must meet these minimum requirements and are encouraged to develop and implement a more extensive QA program or to continue such programs where they already exist.

Data collected as a result of QA and QC measures required in this procedure are to be submitted to the Agency. These data are to be used by both the Agency and the CEMS operator in assessing the effectiveness of the CEMS QC and QA procedures in the main-

CEMS QC and QA procedures in the mainte-

Data collected as a result of QA and QC measures required in this procedure are to be submitted to the Agency. These data are to be used by both the Agency and the CEMS operator in assessing the effectiveness of the CEMS QC and QA procedures in the maintenance of acceptable CEMS operation and valid emission data.

(v) Description and quantity of solid wastes generated (per year) and method of disposal.

(3) A description of the air pollution control equipment in use or proposed to control the designated pollutant, including:

(i) Verbal description of equipment.

(ii) Optimum control efficiency, in percent. This shall be a combined efficiency when more than one device operates in series. The method of control efficiency determination shall be indicated (e.g., design efficiency, measured efficiency, estimated efficiency).

(iii) Annual average control efficiency, in percent, taking into account control equipment down time. This shall be a combined efficiency when more than one device operates in series.

(iv) An estimate of the designated pollutant emissions from the designated facility (maximum per hour and average per year). The method of emission determination shall also be specified (e.g., stack test, material balance, emission factor).

(40 FR 53349, Nov. 17, 1975)