

$$J_s = \frac{J_1 A_1 + J_2 A_2 + \dots + J_i A_i}{A_t}$$

Where:

$J_s$  = Mean flux for the total stack (pCi/m<sup>2</sup>-s)

$J_i$  = Mean flux measured in region  $i$  (pCi/m<sup>2</sup>-s)

$A_i$  = Area of region  $i$  (m<sup>2</sup>)

$A_t$  = Total area of the stack

3.1.8 Reporting. The results of individual flux measurements, the approximate locations on the stack, and the mean radon flux for each region and the mean radon flux for the total stack shall be included in the emission test report. Any condition or unusual event that occurred during the measurements that could significantly affect the results should be reported.

4.0 Quality Assurance Procedures for Measuring Rn-222 Flux

#### A. SAMPLING PROCEDURES

Records of field activities and laboratory measurements shall be maintained. The following information shall be recorded for each charcoal canister measurement:

- (a) Site
- (b) Name of pile
- (c) Sample location
- (d) Sample ID number
- (e) Date and time on
- (f) Date and time off
- (g) Observations of meteorological conditions and comments

Records shall include all applicable information associated with determining the sample measurement, calculations, observations, and comments.

#### B. SAMPLE CUSTODY

Custodial control of all charcoal samples exposed in the field shall be maintained in accordance with EPA chain-of-custody field procedures. A control record shall document all custody changes that occur between the field and laboratory personnel.

#### C. CALIBRATION PROCEDURES AND FREQUENCY

The radioactivity of two standard charcoal sources, each containing a carefully determined quantity of radium-226 uniformly distributed through 180g of activated charcoal, shall be measured. An efficiency factor is computed by dividing the average measured radioactivity of the two standard charcoal sources, minus the background, in cpm by the known radioactivity of the charcoal sources in dpm. The same two standard charcoal sources shall be counted at the beginning and at the end of each day's counting as a check of the radioactivity counting equipment. A background count using unexposed charcoal should also be made at the beginning and at the end of each counting day to

check for inadvertent contamination of the detector or other changes affecting the background. The unexposed charcoal comprising the blank is changed with each new batch of charcoal used.

#### D. INTERNAL QUALITY CONTROL CHECKS AND FREQUENCY

The charcoal from every tenth exposed canister shall be recounted. Five percent of the samples analyzed shall be either blanks (charcoal having no radioactivity added) or samples spiked with known quantities of radium-226.

#### E. DATA PRECISION, ACCURACY, AND COMPLETENESS

The precision, accuracy, and completeness of measurements and analyses shall be within the following limits for samples measuring greater than 1.0 pCi/m<sup>2</sup>-s.

- (a) Precision: 10%
- (b) Accuracy: ±10%
- (c) Completeness: at least 85% of the measurements must yield useable results.

#### 5.0 REFERENCES

- (1) Hartley, J.N. and Freeman, H.D., "Radon Flux Measurements on Gardinier and Royster phosphogypsum Piles Near Tampa and Mulberry, Florida," U.S. Environmental Protection Agency Report, EPA 520/5-85-029, January 1986.

- (2) Environmental Protection Agency, "Indoor Radon and Radon Decay Product Measurement Protocols", EPA 520/1-89-009, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, DC. (1989).

[38 FR 8826, Apr. 6, 1973]

EDITORIAL NOTES: 1. For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting appendix B, see the List of CFR Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and at [www.fdsys.gov](http://www.fdsys.gov).

2. At 65 FR 62161, Oct. 17, 2000, appendix B to part 61 was amended by revising Methods 101, 101A, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 107A, 108, 108A, 108B, 108C, and 111. However, because the amendment contains no revised text for Method 107A, this part of the revision could not be incorporated.

#### APPENDIX C TO PART 61—QUALITY ASSURANCE PROCEDURES

##### *Procedure 1—Determination of Adequate Chromatographic Peak Resolution*

In this method of dealing with resolution, the extent to which one chromatographic peak overlaps another is determined.

For convenience, consider the range of the elution curve of each compound as running from  $-2\sigma$  to  $+2\sigma$ . This range is used in other

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resolution criteria, and it contains 95.45 percent of the area of a normal curve. If two peaks are separated by a known distance,  $b$ , one can determine the fraction of the area of one curve that lies within the range of the other. The extent to which the elution curve of a contaminant compound overlaps the curve of a compound that is under analysis is found by integrating the contaminant curve over the limits  $b - 2\sigma_s$  to  $b + 2\sigma_s$ , where  $\sigma_s$  is the standard deviation of the sample curve.

This calculation can be simplified in several ways. Overlap can be determined for curves of unit area; then actual areas can be introduced. Desired integration can be resolved into two integrals of the normal distribution function for which there are convenient calculation programs and tables. An example would be Program 15 in Texas Instruments Program Manual ST1, 1975, Texas Instruments, Inc., Dallas, Texas 75222.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}\sigma_c} \int_{b-2\sigma_s}^{b+2\sigma_s} e^{\left(\frac{-t^2}{2\sigma_c^2}\right)} dt = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\frac{b-2\sigma_s}{\sigma_c}}^{\infty} e^{\left(\frac{-x^2}{2}\right)} dx - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{\frac{b+2\sigma_s}{\sigma_c}}^{\infty} e^{\left(\frac{-x^2}{2}\right)} dx$$

The following calculation steps are required:\*

1.  $2\sigma_s = t_s / \sqrt{2 \ln 2}$
2.  $\sigma_c = t_c / 2\sqrt{2 \ln 2}$
3.  $x_1 = (b-2\sigma_s) / \sigma_c$
4.  $x_2 = (b+2\sigma_s) / \sigma_c$
5.  $Q(x_1) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{x_1}^{\infty} e^{\left(\frac{-x^2}{2}\right)} dx$
6.  $Q(x_2) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{2\pi}} \int_{x_2}^{\infty} e^{\left(\frac{-x^2}{2}\right)} dx$
7.  $I_o = Q(x_1) - Q(x_2)$
8.  $A_o = I_o A_c / A_s$
9. Percentage overlap =  $A_o \times 100$  ,

where:

$A_s$  = Area of the sample peak of interest determined by electronic integration or by the formula  $A_s = h_s t_s$ .

$A_c$  = Area of the contaminant peak, determined in the same manner as  $A_s$ .

$b$  = Distance on the chromatographic chart that separates the maxima of the two peaks.

$H_s$  = Peak height of the sample compound of interest, measured from the average value of the baseline to the maximum of the curve.

$t_s$  = Width of sample peak of interest at 1/2 peak height.

$t_c$  = Width of the contaminant peak at 1/2 of peak height.

$\sigma_s$  = Standard deviation of the sample compound of interest elution curve.

$\sigma_c$  = Standard deviation of the contaminant elution curve.

$Q(x_1)$  = Integral of the normal distribution function from  $x_1$  to infinity.

$Q(x_2)$  = Integral of the normal distribution function from  $x_2$  to infinity.

$I_o$  = Overlap integral.

$A_o$  = Area overlap fraction.

\*In most instances,  $Q(x_2)$  is very small and may be neglected.

In judging the suitability of alternate GC columns or the effects of altering chromatographic conditions, one can employ the area overlap as the resolution parameter with a specific maximum permissible value.

