sequential samplers, install a conditioned, preweighed specified filter in each available channel or station intended for automatic sequential sample filter collection (or at least five additional filters for magazine-type sequential samplers), as directed by the sampler's operation or instruction manual. Since the inactive sequential channels are used for the storage deposition part of the test, they may not be used to collect the active PM test samples.

(2) Collect either a nominal 24-hour or 48-hour atmospheric PM sample simultaneously with each of the three test samplers.

(3) Following sample collection, retrieve the collected sample from each sampler. For sequential samplers, retrieve the additional stored (blank, unsampled) filters after at least 5 days (120 hours) storage in the sampler if the active samples are 24-hour samples, or after at least 10 days (240 hours) if the active samples are 48-hour samples.

(4) Determine the measured PM mass concentration for each sample in accordance with the applicable procedures prescribed for the candidate method in appendix L or appendix O, as applicable, of part 50 of this chapter, and in accordance with the associated manual referred to in §53.4(b)(3) and supplemental guidance in reference 2 in appendix A of this subpart. For sequential samplers, also similarly determine the storage deposition as the net weight gain of each blank, unsampled filter after the 5-day (or 10-day) period of storage in the sampler.

(5) Repeat this procedure to obtain a total of 10 sets of any combination of (nominal) 24-hour or 48-hour PM measurements over 10 test periods. For sequential samplers, repeat the 5-day (or 10-day) storage test of additional blank filters once for a total of two sets of blank filters.

(g) *Calculations.* (1) Record the PM concentration for each test sampler for each test period as $C_{i,j,}$ where i is the sampler number (i = 1,2,3) and j is the test period (j = 1,2, * * * 10).

(2)(i) For each test period, calculate and record the average of the three measured PM concentrations as $C_{ave,j}$ where j is the test period using equation 26 of this section:

Equation 26

$$C_{ave,j} = \frac{1}{3} \times \sum_{i=1}^{3} C_{i,j}$$

(ii) If $C_{ave,j} < 3$ μg/m³ for any test period, data from that test period are unacceptable, and an additional sample collection set must be obtained to replace the unacceptable data.

(3)(i) Calculate and record the precision for each of the 10 test periods, as the standard deviation, using equation 27 of this section:

Equation 27

$$P_j = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^{3} C_{i,j}^2 - \frac{1}{3}\left(\sum_{i=1}^{3} C_{i,j}\right)^2}{2}}$$

(ii) For each of the 10 test periods, also calculate and record the precision as the relative standard deviation, in percent, using equation 28 of this section:

Equation 28

$$RP_j = 100\% \times \frac{P_j}{C_{ave,j}}$$

(h) *Test results.* (1) The candidate method passes the precision test if *either* P_j or RP_j is less than or equal to the corresponding specification in table E–1 of this subpart for all 10 test periods.

(2) The candidate sequential sampler passes the blank filter storage deposition test if the average net storage deposition weight gain of each set of blank filters (total of the net weight gain of each blank filter divided by the number of filters in the set) from each test sampler (six sets in all) is less than 50 μg.

[71 FR 61292, Oct. 17, 2006,as amended at 72 FR 32208, June 12, 2007]

§ 53.59 Aerosol transport test for Class I equivalent method samplers.

(a) *Overview.* This test is intended to verify adequate aerosol transport

through any modified or air flow splitting components that may be used in a Class I candidate equivalent method sampler such as may be necessary to achieve sequential sampling capability. This test is applicable to all Class I candidate samplers in which the aerosol flow path (the flow path through which sample air passes upstream of sample collection filter) differs significantly from that specified for reference method samplers as specified in 40 CFR part 50, appendix L or appendix O, as applicable. The test requirements and performance specifications for this test are summarized in table E–1 of this subpart.

(b) *Technical definitions.* (1) Aerosol transport is the percentage of a laboratory challenge aerosol which penetrates to the active sample filter of the candidate equivalent method sampler.

(2) The active sample filter is the exclusive filter through which sample air is flowing during performance of this test.

(3) A no-flow filter is a sample filter through which no sample air is intended to flow during performance of this test.

(4) A channel is any of two or more flow paths that the aerosol may take, only one of which may be active at a time.

(5) An added component is any physical part of the sampler which is different in some way from that specified for a reference method sampler in 40 CFR part 50, appendix L or appendix O, as applicable, such as a device or means to allow or cause the aerosol to be routed to one of several channels.

(c) *Required facilities and test equipment.* (1) Aerosol generation system, as specified in § 53.62(c)(2).

(2) Aerosol delivery system, as specified in § 53.64(c)(2).

(3) Particle size verification equipment, as specified in § 53.62(c)(3).

(4) Fluorometer, as specified in § 53.62(c)(7).

(5) Candidate test sampler, with the inlet and impactor or impactors removed, and with all internal surfaces of added components electroless nickel coated as specified in § 53.64(d)(2).

(6) Filters that are appropriate for use with fluorometric methods (e.g., glass fiber).

(d) *Calibration of test measurement instruments.* Submit documentation showing evidence of appropriately recent calibration, certification of calibration accuracy, and NIST-traceability (if required) of all measurement instruments used in the tests. The accuracy of flow rate meters shall be verified at the highest and lowest pressures and temperatures used in the tests and shall be checked at zero and at least one flow rate within ±3 percent of 16.7 L/min within 7 days prior to use for this test. Where an instrument's measurements are to be recorded with an analog recording device, the accuracy of the entire instrument-recorder system shall be calibrated or verified.

(e) *Test setup.* (1) The candidate test sampler shall have its inlet and impactor or impactors removed. The lower end of the down tube shall be reconnected to the filter holder, using an extension of the downtube, if necessary. If the candidate sampler has a separate impactor for each channel, then for this test, the filter holder assemblies must be connected to the physical location on the sampler where the impactors would normally connect.

(2) The test particle delivery system shall be connected to the sampler downtube so that the test aerosol is introduced at the top of the downtube.

(f) *Test procedure.* (1) All surfaces of the added or modified component or components which come in contact with the aerosol flow shall be thoroughly washed with 0.01 N NaOH and then dried.

(2) Generate aerosol. (i) Generate aerosol composed of oleic acid with a uranine fluorometric tag of 3 ±0.25 μm aerodynamic diameter using a vibrating orifice aerosol generator according to conventions specified in § 53.61(g).

(ii) Check for the presence of satellites and adjust the generator to minimize their production.

(iii) Calculate the aerodynamic particle size using the operating parameters of the vibrating orifice aerosol generator. The calculated aerodynamic diameter must be 3 ±0.25 μm aerodynamic diameter.

(3) Verify the particle size according to procedures specified in § 53.62(d)(4)(i).

(4) Collect particles on filters for a time period such that the relative error

of the resulting measured fluorometric concentration for the active filter is less than 5 percent.

(5) Determine the quantity of material collected on the active filter using a calibrated fluorometer. Record the mass of fluorometric material for the active filter as $M_{active\ (i)}$ where i = the active channel number.

(6) Determine the quantity of material collected on each no-flow filter using a calibrated fluorometer. Record the mass of fluorometric material on each no-flow filter as $M_{no\text{-}flow}$.

(7) Using 0.01 N NaOH, wash the surfaces of the added component or components which contact the aerosol flow. Determine the quantity of material collected using a calibrated fluorometer. Record the mass of fluorometric material collected in the wash as M_{wash}.

(8) Calculate the aerosol transport as:

EQUATION 29

$$T_{(i)} = \frac{M_{active}}{M_{active+}M_{wash+}\sum M_{no\text{-}flow}} \times 100\%$$

where:

i = the active channel number.

(9) Repeat paragraphs (f)(1) through (8) of this section for each channel, making each channel in turn the exclusive active channel.

(g) *Test results.* The candidate Class I sampler passes the aerosol transport test if $T_{(i)}$ is at least 97 percent for each channel.

[62 FR 38799, July 18, 1997, as amended at 71 FR 61293, Oct. 17, 2006]

TABLE E–1 TO SUBPART E OF PART 53—SUMMARY OF TEST REQUIREMENTS FOR REFERENCE AND CLASS I EQUIVALENT METHODS FOR $PM_{2.5}$ AND $PM_{10-2.5}$

Subpart E procedure	Performance test	Performance specification	Test conditions	Part 50, appendix L reference
§ 53.52 Sample leak check test.	Sampler leak check facility.	External leakage: 80 mL/min, max. Internal leakage: 80 mL/min, max.	Controlled leak flow rate of 80 mL/min.	Sec. 7.4.6.
§ 53.53 Base flow rate test.	Sample flow rate ..... 1. Mean ..... 2. Regulation ..... 3. Meas accuracy ..... 4. CV accuracy ..... 5. Cut-off	1. 16.67 ± 5%, L/min ..... 2. 2%, max ..... 3. 2%, max ..... 4. 0.3% max ..... 5. Flow rate cut-off if flow rate deviates more than 10% from design flow rate for >60 ± 30 seconds.	(a) 6-hour normal operational test plus flow rate cut-off test. (b) Normal conditions ..... (c) Additional 55 mm Hg pressure drop to simulate loaded filter. (d) Variable flow restriction used for cut-off test.	Sec. 7.4.1. Sec. 7.4.2. Sec. 7.4.3. Sec. 7.4.4. Sec. 7.4.5.
§ 53.54 Power interruption test.	Sample flow rate ..... 1. Mean ..... 2. Regulation ..... 3. Meas. accuracy ..... 4. CV accuracy ..... 5. Occurrence time of power interruptions. 6. Elapsed sample time 7. Sample volume	1. 16.67 ± 5%, L/min ..... 2. 2%, max ..... 3. 2%, max ..... 4. 0.3% max ..... 5. ± 2 min if >60 seconds. 6. ± 20 seconds ..... 7. ± 2%, max	(a) 6-hour normal operational test. (b) Nominal conditions ..... (c) Additional 55 mm Hg pressure drop to simulate loaded filter. (d) 6 power interruptions of various durations.	Sec. 7.4.1. Sec. 7.4.2. Sec. 7.4.3. Sec. 7.4.5. Sec. 7.4.12. Sec. 7.4.13. Sec. 7.4.15.4. Sec. 7.4.15.5.
§ 53.55 Temperature and line voltage test.	Sample flow rate ..... 1. Mean ..... 2. Regulation ..... 3. Meas. accuracy ..... 4. CV accuracy ..... 5. Temperature meas. accuracy. 6. Proper operation.	1. 16.67 ± 5%, L/min ..... 2. 2%, max ..... 3. 2%, max ..... 4. 0.3% max ..... 5. 2 °C	(a) 6-hour normal operational test. (b) Normal conditions ..... (c) Additional 55 mm Hg pressure drop to simulate loaded filter. (d) Ambient temperature at −20 and +40 °C. (e) Line voltage: 105 Vac to 125 Vac.	Sec. 7.4.1. Sec. 7.4.2. Sec. 7.4.3. Sec. 7.4.5. Sec. 7.4.8. Sec. 7.4.15.1.

Subpart E procedure	Performance test	Performance specification	Test conditions	Part 50, appendix L reference
§ 53.56 Barometric pressure effect test.	Sample flow rate ..... 1. Mean ..... 2. Regulation ..... 3. Meas. accuracy ..... 4. CV accuracy ..... 5. Pressure meas. accuracy. 6. Proper operation.	1. 16.67 ± 5%, L/min ..... 2. 2%, max ..... 3. 2%, max ..... 4. 0.3% max ..... 5. 10 mm Hg	(a) 6-hour normal operational test. (b) Normal conditions ..... (c) Additional 55 mm Hg pressure drop to simulate loaded filter. (d) Barometric pressure at 600 and 800 mm Hg.	Sec. 7.4.1. Sec. 7.4.2. Sec. 7.4.3. Sec. 7.4.5. Sec. 7.4.9.
§ 53.57 Filter temperature control test.	1. Filter temp. meas. accuracy. 2. Ambient temp. meas. accuracy. 3. Filter temp. control accuracy, sampling and non-sampling.	1. 2 °C ..... 2. 2 °C ..... 3. Not more than 5 °C above ambient temp. for more than 30 min.	(a) 4-hour simulated solar radiation, sampling. (b) 4-hour simulated solar radiation, non-sampling. (c) Solar flux of 1000 ± 50 W/m^2.	Sec. 7.4.8. Sec. 7.4.10. Sec. 7.4.11.
§ 53.58 Field precision test.	1. Measurement precision. 2. Storage deposition test for sequential samplers.	1. P_j < 2 μg/m^3 or RP_j < 5%. 2. 50 μg max. average weight gain/blank filter.	(a) 3 collocated samplers at 1 site for at least 10 days. (b) $PM_{2.5}$ conc. > 3 μg/m^3 ... (c) 24- or 48-hour samples (d) 5- or 10-day storage period for inactive stored filters.	Sec. 5.1. Sec. 7.3.5. Sec. 8. Sec. 9. Sec. 10.
The Following Requirement Is Applicable to Class I Candidate Equivalent Methods Only				
§ 53.59 Aerosol transport test.	Aerosol transport	97%, min. for all channels..	Determine aerosol transport through any new or modified components with respect to the reference method sampler before the filter for each channel.	

[72 FR 32208, June 12, 2007]

TABLE E–2 TO SUBPART E OF PART 53—SPECTRAL ENERGY DISTRIBUTION AND PERMITTED TOLERANCE FOR CONDUCTING RADIATIVE TESTS

Characteristic	Spectral Region			
	Ultraviolet		Visible	Infrared
Bandwidth (μm)	0.28 to 0.32	0.32 to 0.40	0.40 to 0.78	0.78 to 3.00
Irradiance (W/m^2)	5	56	450 to 550	439
Allowed Tolerance	±35%	±25%	±10%	±10%

[62 FR 38799, July 18, 1997; 63 FR 7714, Feb. 17, 1998]

FIGURE E–1 TO SUBPART E OF PART 53—DESIGNATION TESTING CHECKLIST

DESIGNATION TESTING CHECKLIST

Auditee _____ Auditor signature _____ Date _____

Compliance Status: Y = Yes N = No NA = Not applicable/Not available				
Verification			Verified by Direct Observation of Process or of Documented Evidence: Performance, Design or Application Spec. Corresponding to Sections of 40 CFR Part 53 or 40 CFR Part 50, Appendix L	Verification Comments (Includes documentation of who, what, where, when, why) (Doc. #, Rev. #, Rev. Date)
Y	N	NA		
			Performance Specification Tests Sample flow rate coefficient of variation (§ 53.53) (L–7.4.3)	
			Filter temperature control (sampling) (§ 53.57) (L–7.4.10)	

Compliance Status: Y = Yes N = No NA = Not applicable/Not available				Verification Comments (Includes documentation of who, what, where, when, why) (Doc. #, Rev. #, Rev. Date)
Verification			Verified by Direct Observation of Process or of Documented Evidence: Performance, Design or Application Spec. Corresponding to Sections of 40 CFR Part 53 or 40 CFR Part 50, Appendix L	
Y	N	NA		
			Elapsed sample time accuracy (§ 53.54) (L–7.4.13)	
			Filter temperature control (post sampling) (§ 53.57) (L–7.4.10)	
			Application Specification Tests	
			Field Precision (§ 53.58) (L–5.1)	
			Meets all Appendix L requirements (part 53, subpart A, § 53.2(a)(3)) (part 53, subpart E, § 53.51(a),(d))	
			Filter Weighing (L–8)	
			Field Sampling Procedure (§ 53.30, .31, .34)	
			Design Specification Tests	
			Filter (L–6)	
			Range of Operational Conditions (L–7.4.7)	
The Following Requirements Apply Only to Class I Candidate Equivalent Methods				
			Aerosol Transport (§ 53.59)	

FIGURE E–2 TO SUBPART E OF PART 53—PRODUCT MANUFACTURING CHECKLIST

PRODUCT MANUFACTURING CHECKLIST

Auditee Auditor signature Date

Compliance Status: Y = Yes N = No NA = Not applicable/Not available				Verification Comments (Includes documentation of who, what, where, when, why) (Doc. #, Rev. #, Rev. Date)
Verification			Verified by Direct Observation of Process or of Documented Evidence: Performance, Design or Application Spec. Corresponding to Sections of 40 CFR Part 53 or 40 CFR Part 50, Appendix L	
Y	N	NA		
			Performance Specification Tests	
			Assembled operational performance (Burn-in test) (§ 53.53)	
			Sample flow rate (§ 53.53) (L–7.4.1, L–7.4.2)	
			Sample flow rate regulation (§ 53.53) (L–7.4.3)	
			Flow rate and average flow rate measurement accuracy (§ 53.53) (L–7.4.5)	
			Ambient air temperature measurement accuracy (§ 53.55) (L–7.4.8)	
			Ambient barometric pressure measurement accuracy (§ 53.56) (L–7.4.9)	
			Sample flow rate cut-off (§ 53.53) (L–7.4.4)	
			Sampler leak check facility (§ 53.52) (L–7.4.6)	
			Application Specification Tests	
			Flow rate calibration transfer standard (L-9.2)	
			Operational /Instructional manual (L-7.4.18)	
			Design Specification Tests	
			Impactor (jet width) (§ 53.51(d)(1)) (L-7.3.4.1)	

Compliance Status: Y = Yes N = No NA = Not applicable/Not available				Verification Comments (Includes documentation of who, what, where, when, why) (Doc. #, Rev. #, Rev. Date)
Verification			Verified by Direct Observation of Process or of Documented Evidence: Performance, Design or Application Spec. Corresponding to Sections of 40 CFR Part 53 or 40 CFR Part 50, Appendix L	
Y	N	NA		
			Surface finish (§ 53.51(d)(2)) (L-7.3.7)	

APPENDIX A TO SUBPART E OF PART 53—REFERENCES

(1) American National Standard Quality Systems—Model for Quality Assurance in Design, Development, Production, Installation, and Servicing, ANSI/ISO/ASQC Q9001–1994. Available from American Society for Quality, P.O. Box 3005, Milwaukee, WI 53202 (*http://qualitypress.asq.org*).

(2) American National Standard Quality Systems for Environmental Data and Technology Programs—Requirements with guidance for use, ANSI/ASQC E4–2004. Available from American Society for Quality, P.O. Box 3005, Milwaukee, WI 53202 (*http://qualitypress.asq.org*).

(3) Quality Assurance Guidance Document 2.12. Monitoring $PM_{2.5}$ in Ambient Air Using Designated Reference or Class I Equivalent Methods. U.S. EPA, National Exposure Research Laboratory, Research Triangle Park, NC, November 1998 or later edition. Currently available at *http://www.epa.gov/ttn/amtic/pmqainf.html*.

(4) Military standard specification (mil. spec.) 8625F, Type II, Class 1 as listed in Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards (DODISS), available from DODSSP-Customer Service, Standardization Documents Order Desk, 700 Robbins Avenue, Building 4D, Philadelphia, PA 1911-5094.

(5) Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems, Volume IV: Meteorological Measurements. Revised March, 1995. EPA–600/R–94–038d. Available from National Technical Information Service, Springfield, VA 22161, (800–553–6847, *http://www.ntis.gov*). NTIS number PB95–199782INZ.

(6) Military standard specification (mil. spec.) 810-E as listed in Department of Defense Index of Specifications and Standards (DODISS), available from DODSSP-Customer Service, Standardization Documents Order Desk, 700 Robbins Avenue, Building 4D, Philadelphia, PA 1911-5094.

[62 FR 38799, July 18, 1997, as amended at 71 FR 61295, Oct. 17, 2006]

Subpart F—Procedures for Testing Performance Characteristics of Class II Equivalent Methods for $PM_{2.5}$

SOURCE: 62 FR 38814, July 18, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 53.60 General provisions.

(a) This subpart sets forth the specific requirements that a $PM_{2.5}$ sampler associated with a candidate Class II equivalent method must meet to be designated as an equivalent method for $PM_{2.5}$. This subpart also sets forth the explicit test procedures that must be carried out and the test results, evidence, documentation, and other materials that must be provided to EPA to demonstrate that a sampler meets all specified requirements for designation as an equivalent method.

(b) A candidate method described in an application for a FRM or FEM determination submitted under § 53.4 shall be determined by the EPA to be a Class II candidate equivalent method on the basis of the definition of a Class II FEM in § 53.1.

(c) Any sampler associated with a Class II candidate equivalent method (Class II sampler) must meet all applicable requirements for FRM samplers or Class I FEM samplers specified in subpart E of this part, as appropriate. Except as provided in § 53.3(a)(3), a Class II $PM_{2.5}$ sampler must meet the additional requirements as specified in paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) Except as provided in paragraphs (d)(1), (2), and (3) of this section, all Class II samplers are subject to the additional tests and performance requirements specified in § 53.62 (full wind tunnel test), § 53.65 (loading test), and § 53.66 (volatility test). Alternative tests and performance requirements, as described in paragraphs (d)(1), (2), and (3) of this section, are optionally available for certain Class II samplers which