

STATE OF MONTANA  
AIR QUALITY CONTROL  
IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Subject: Yellowstone County  
Air Pollution  
Control Program

56.9.4.2 EXHIBIT A - EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS - CONOCO,  
INC., BILLINGS, MONTANA

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EXHIBIT A

EMISSION LIMITATIONS AND CONDITIONS

Conoco Inc.  
Billings, Montana

SECTION 1      AFFECTED FACILITIES

(A)      Plant Location:

The Conoco Refinery is located on the east side of Billings adjacent to the Billings urban area. The Jupiter Sulfur Inc. sulfur recovery facility is located adjacent to the Conoco Refinery. The Conoco Refinery and Jupiter Sulfur are located in Yellowstone County, Township 1 South, Range 26 East, NW ¼ Section 2.

(B)      Affected Equipment and Facilities:

- (1)      Main boiler house
- (2)      Fluid catalytic cracking unit (FCC)
- (3)      Process heaters (#1, #2, #4, #5, #10, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15, #16, #17, #18, #19, #20, #21, #22, #23, and #24)
- (4)      Coker heater
- (5)      Fractionator feed heater
- (6)      Recycle hydrogen heater
- (7)      Jupiter Sulfur SRU

(C)      Nonaffected Equipment and Facilities:

Any equipment or facilities which have no effect on the nature or quantity of emissions of sulfur-bearing gases including, but not limited to, combustion equipment which is fueled exclusively with natural gas or propane.

SECTION 2      DEFINITIONS

(A)      The following definitions apply throughout this Stipulation and Exhibit A.

- (1)      "Annual Emissions" means the amount of SO<sub>2</sub> emitted in a calendar year, expressed in pounds per year rounded to the nearest pound.

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$$[\text{Annual Emissions}] = \Sigma [\text{Daily Emissions}]$$

- (2) "Attachment #1" means the "Performance Specifications for Stack Flow Rate Monitors," attached to this Exhibit and incorporated herein by reference.
- (3) "Calendar Day" means a 24-hour period starting at 12:00 midnight and ending at 12:00 midnight, 24 hours later.
- (4) "Clock Hour" means one twenty-fourth (1/24) of a Calendar Day and refers to any of the standard 60-minute periods in a day which are generally identified and separated on a clock by the whole numbers one through twelve.
- (5) "Continuous Emission Monitoring System (CEMS)" means all equipment necessary to obtain an Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rate, provided each SO<sub>2</sub> concentration, stack gas volumetric flow rate, and fuel gas flow rate monitor is designed to achieve a temporal sampling resolution of at least one concentration or flow rate measurement per minute and each hydrogen sulfide concentration monitor is designed to achieve a temporal sampling resolution of at least one concentration measurement per three minutes. Such equipment includes:
  - (a) a continuous emission monitor (CEM) which determines sulfur dioxide concentration in a stack gas, a continuous stack gas volumetric flow rate monitor which determines stack gas flow rate, and associated data acquisition equipment; or
  - (b) a continuous fuel gas monitor which determines hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) concentration in fuel gas, a fuel gas flow rate monitor that determines the combined fuel gas firing rate for all the fuel gas burning units listed in Section 1 (B) (3), (4), (5), and (6), and associated data acquisition equipment.
- (6) "Daily Emissions" means the amount of SO<sub>2</sub> emitted in a Calendar Day, expressed in pounds per day rounded to the nearest pound.

Where:

$$[\text{Daily Emissions}] = \Sigma [\text{Three Hour Emissions}]$$

Each Calendar Day is comprised of eight non-overlapping 3-hour periods. The Three Hour Emissions for all of the 3-hour periods in a Calendar Day shall be used to determine that day's emissions.

- (7) "Hourly Average" means an arithmetic average of all Valid and complete 15-minute data blocks in

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a Clock Hour. Four (4) Valid and complete 15-minute data blocks are required to determine an Hourly Average for each monitor and source per Clock Hour.

Exclusive of the above definition, an Hourly Average may be determined with two (2) Valid and complete 15-minute data blocks, for two of the 24 hours in any Calendar Day.

A complete 15-minute data block for each sulfur dioxide continuous emission monitor, stack gas flow rate monitor, hydrogen sulfide concentration monitor, and fuel gas flow rate monitor, shall have a minimum of one (1) data point value; however, each monitor shall be operated such that all Valid data points acquired in any 15-minute block shall be used to determine that 15-minute block's reported concentration and flow rate.

(8) "Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rate" means the pounds per Clock Hour of sulfur dioxide emissions from a source (stack or fuel gas system) determined using Hourly Averages and rounded to the nearest tenth of a pound.

(a) For stack systems, SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations shall be measured in parts per million (PPM) on either a wet or dry basis.

(i) If the SO<sub>2</sub> concentration is measured on a wet basis, Conoco shall calculate the Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rate using the following equation:

$$E_H = K * C_H * Q_H$$

Where:

E<sub>H</sub> = Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rate in pounds per hour and rounded to the nearest tenth of a pound;

K = 1.663 X 10<sup>-7</sup> in (pounds/SCF)/PPM;

C<sub>H</sub> = Hourly Average SO<sub>2</sub> concentration in PPM; and

Q<sub>H</sub> = stack gas Hourly Average volumetric flow rate, measured on an actual wet basis, converted to Standard Conditions, and reported in standard cubic feet per hour (SCFH).

(ii) If the SO<sub>2</sub> concentration is measured on a dry basis, Conoco shall either install, operate, and maintain a continuous moisture monitor for measuring and recording the moisture content of the stack gases or determine the moisture content of the stack gases continuously (or on an hourly basis) and correct the measured hourly volumetric stack gas flow rates for moisture. Conoco shall calculate the Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rate using the following equation:

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$$E_H = \frac{K * C_H * Q_H * (100 - \%H_2O)}{100}$$

Where:

$E_H$  = Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rate in pounds per hour and rounded to the nearest tenth of a pound;  
 $K$  =  $1.663 \times 10^{-7}$  in (pounds/SCF)/PPM;  
 $C_H$  = Hourly Average SO<sub>2</sub> concentration in PPM (dry basis);  
 $Q_H$  = stack gas Hourly Average volumetric flow rate, measured on an actual wet basis, converted to Standard Conditions, and reported in standard cubic feet per hour (SCFH); and  
 $\%H_2O$  = Hourly Average stack gas moisture content, in percent by volume.

(b) For refinery fuel gas systems:

- (i) H<sub>2</sub>S concentrations are measured on an actual wet basis in PPM;
- (ii) the combustion unit fuel gas firing rates shall be measured on an actual wet basis in standard cubic feet per hour (SCFH); and
- (iii) the Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rate shall be calculated using the following equation:

$$E_H = K * C_H * Q_H$$

Where:

$E_H$  = Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rate in pounds per hour and rounded to the nearest tenth of a pound;  
 $K$  =  $1.688 \times 10^{-7}$  in (pounds/SCF)/PPM;  
 $C_H$  = Hourly Average fuel gas H<sub>2</sub>S concentration in PPM; and  
 $Q_H$  = total actual fuel gas firing rate expressed in SCFH.

(9) "Operating" means whenever an affected facility is starting up, shutting down, using fuel, or processing materials and SO<sub>2</sub> emissions are expected from the source or stack, except that:

- (a) for the FCC stack, start-up and shutting down shall only include time periods when gas-oil feedstock is being delivered to the FCC; and

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(b) for the Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack, start-up and shutting down shall only include time periods when sulfur-bearing gases are being delivered to the SRU.

- (10) "Quarterly Data Recovery Rate" means the percentage of hours in a calendar quarter when CEMS-derived Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rate data are available for a source (stack or fuel gas system) in comparison to the number of corresponding Operating hours for that source.

If Conoco demonstrates, through the CEMS manufacturer's specifications and stack measurements, that stack conditions during certain periods of startup or shutdown in the FCC stack are beyond the design capabilities of the CEMS, then such periods shall not be considered Operating hours for determination of the QDRR.

The Quarterly Data Recovery Rate (QDRR) for a source shall be calculated in accordance with the following equation:

$$\text{QDRR} = \frac{\text{VH}}{\text{OH}} \times 100\%$$

Where:

VH = number of hours of Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rate data that are also source Operating hours in a calendar quarter;  
OH = total number of source Operating hours in a calendar quarter; and  
QDRR = Quarterly Data Recovery Rate.

- (11) "Standard Conditions":

- (a) means 20.0°C (293.2°K, 527.7°R, or 68.0°F) and 1 atmosphere pressure (29.92" Hg) for stack gas emission calculations using the equation/method in Section 2 (A)(8)(a); and  
(b) means 15.6°C (288.7°K, 520.0°R, or 60.3°F) and 1 atmosphere pressure (29.92" Hg) for refinery fuel gas emission calculations using the equation/method in Section 2 (A)(8)(b).

- (12) "Three Hour Emissions" means the amount of SO<sub>2</sub> emitted in each of the eight non-overlapping three hour periods in a Calendar Day, expressed in pounds and rounded to the nearest pound.

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[Three Hour Emissions] =  $\Sigma$  [Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rates]

Whenever Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rates are unavailable and the facility is not Operating, zero pounds per hour shall be substituted for the missing Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rates.

- (13) "Valid" means data that is obtained from a monitor or meter serving as a component of a CEMS which meets the applicable specifications, operating requirements, and quality assurance and control requirements of Section 6.

SECTION 3      EMISSION LIMITATIONS

Conoco may have (hourly, daily, and annual) SO<sub>2</sub> emission limits in their operating permit that are more restrictive than those presented here. In those instances where the permit emission limits are more stringent, Conoco shall conform to the permit limitations.

(A) Affected Sources:

(1) Main boiler house stack;

(a) Three Hour Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the main boiler house stack shall not exceed 964.2 pounds per three hour period,

(b) Daily Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the main boiler house stack shall not exceed 7,713.6 pounds per Calendar Day, and

(c) Annual Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the boiler house stack shall not exceed 2,815,464 pounds per calendar year.

(2) Fluid Catalytic Cracking (FCC) stack;

(a) Three Hour Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the FCC stack shall not exceed 986.4 pounds per three hour period,

(b) Daily Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the FCC stack shall not exceed 7,891.2 pounds per Calendar Day, and

(c) Annual Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the FCC stack shall not exceed 2,880,288 pounds per calendar year.

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- (3) Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack;
- (a) Three Hour Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack shall not exceed 75.0 pounds per three hour period,
  - (b) Daily Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack shall not exceed 600.0 pounds per Calendar Day, and
  - (c) Annual Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack shall not exceed 219,000 pounds per calendar year.
- (4) Process heaters (#1, #2, #4, #5, #10, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15, #16, #17, #18, #19, #20, #21, #22, #23, #24), coker heater, fractionator feed heater, and recycle hydrogen heater;
- (a) combined Three Hour Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the process heaters (#1, #2, #4, #5, #10, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15, #16, #17, #18, #19, #20, #21, #22, #23, #24), coker heater, fractionator feed heater, and recycle hydrogen heater shall not exceed 87.0 pounds per three hour period,
  - (b) combined Daily Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the process heaters (#1, #2, #4, #5, #10, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15, #16, #17, #18, #19, #20, #21, #22, #23, #24), coker heater, fractionator feed heater, and recycle hydrogen heater shall not exceed 696.0 pounds per Calendar Day, and
  - (c) combined Annual Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> from the process heaters (#1, #2, #4, #5, #10, #11, #12, #13, #14, #15, #16, #17, #18, #19, #20, #21, #22, #23, #24), coker heater, fractionator feed heater, and recycle hydrogen heater shall not exceed 254,040 pounds per calendar year.
- (5) Other Minor Sources;
- (a) Conoco shall utilize appropriate maintenance, repair, and operating practices to control emissions of sulfur bearing gases from minor sources such as ducts, stacks, valves, vents, vessels, and flanges which are not otherwise subject to this Stipulation and Exhibit A.
  - (b) Conoco shall use good engineering judgement and appropriate engineering calculations to quantify emissions from activities that are not otherwise addressed by this Stipulation and Exhibit A but are known to contribute to emissions from sources listed in Section 1(B). In addition, Conoco shall account for such emissions in determining compliance with all applicable emission limits contained in Section 3.

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SECTION 4      COMPLIANCE DETERMINATIONS

- (A) Compliance with the emission limitations contained in Section 3 (A)(1) through (3) shall be determined using data from the CEMS required by Section 6 (B)(1) and (2) and in accordance with the appropriate equation(s) in Section 2 (A)(1), (6), (8), and (12) except when CEMS data is not available and as provided in Section 2 (A)(12). Although the CEMS data is the method of demonstrating compliance on a continuous basis, the data from the testing required by Section 5 (A) or 6 (C) and (D) shall also be used to demonstrate compliance.
- (B) Compliance with the combined emission limitation for the refinery fuel gas fired units, contained in Section 3 (A)(4), shall be determined by using Hourly Average H<sub>2</sub>S concentration and Hourly Average fuel gas flow rate data from the CEMS required by Section 6 (B)(3) and in accordance with the appropriate equation(s) in Section 2 (A)(1), (6), (8), and (12) except when CEMS data is not available and as provided in Section 2 (A)(12).
- (C) Compliance with the Quarterly Data Recovery Rate requirements.
  - (1) Compliance with the Quarterly Data Recovery Rate requirements contained in Section 6 (A)(2) shall be determined in accordance with Section 2 (A)(10), with no exceptions for out-of-specification data or monitor downtime, except as provided in Section 6(A)(2).
  - (2) For quarters in which Operating hours are reduced (short quarters), a determination of whether Conoco has violated the Quarterly Data Recovery Rate (QDRR) requirements in Section 6(A)(2)(b) shall include consideration of whether the reduced Operating hours made compliance with Section 6(A)(2)(b) unreasonable.
  - (3) Upon determination that the CEMS is not functioning properly, Conoco shall implement short-term corrective measures, and, if necessary, long term corrective measures to accomplish, as expeditiously as practicable, either:
    - (a) correction of the failure; or
    - (b) development, installation (if necessary), testing, maintenance, and operation of a new CEMS or appropriate replacement portions of the affected CEMS.

SECTION 5.      EMISSION TESTING

- (A) In order to accurately determine the sulfur dioxide emission rates in pounds per hour for the main boiler

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stack, FCC stack, and Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack, Conoco shall perform annual source testing using EPA-approved methods (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Methods 1-4 and 6/6C as appropriate for this Stipulation and Exhibit A) or an equivalent method approved by the Department and EPA, and in accordance with the Montana Source Testing Protocol ARM 17.8.106. The annual Relative Accuracy Test Audits (RATAs) required by Sections 6(C) and (D) may substitute for the annual source tests provided that the flow rate RATA and the concentration RATA are performed simultaneously and additional calculations are made to determine and report the data in pounds per hour of sulfur dioxide.

- (B) In order to accurately determine the hydrogen sulfide concentration in parts per million for the fuel gas system, Conoco shall perform annual source testing using EPA-approved methods (40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 11) or an equivalent method approved by the Department and EPA, and in accordance with the Montana Source Testing Protocol ARM 17.8.106.
- (C) Conoco shall notify the Department in writing of each annual source test a minimum of twenty-five (25) working days prior to the actual testing (unless otherwise specified by the Department).

SECTION 6. CONTINUOUS MONITORING

(A) CEM Quarterly Data Recovery Rates

- (1) "Unusual Circumstances" means circumstances which are unforeseeable, beyond Conoco's control, and which could not reasonably have been prevented or mitigated by Conoco. Such circumstances may include but are not limited to earthquakes, power outages, or fire; but do not include failures of any monitoring or metering equipment or associated data acquisition equipment unless such failures meet the following conditions:
  - (a) prior to the failure, the equipment was installed, operated, and maintained in accordance with the requirements of Section 6;
  - (b) upon failure, Conoco initiates the short term corrective measures and the long term corrective measures required by Section 4(C)(3);
  - (c) within two working days of occurrence, Conoco notifies the Department's Permitting and Compliance Division by telephone of the occurrence of Unusual Circumstances, as defined herein; and
  - (d) Conoco demonstrates, by utilizing properly signed contemporaneous CEMS operating logs and other relevant evidence, in the first quarterly report following the failure that the failure meets the above conditions.

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(2) Quarterly Data Recovery Rates

- (a) Notwithstanding the QDRR requirements specified in Section 6(A)(2)(b), whenever a source or stack is Operating, Conoco shall use best efforts to operate the associated CEMS in a manner to achieve the highest Quarterly Data Recovery Rate (QDRR) that is technically feasible.
- (b) At a minimum, Conoco shall achieve the following QDRR requirements, unless prevented by Unusual Circumstances or by reduced Operating hours as provided in Section 4(C)(2):
  - (i) for the main boiler house stack CEMS, FCC stack CEMS, Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack CEMS, and fuel gas system CEMS, Conoco shall achieve a QDRR for each CEMS of equal to or greater than 90%.
- (c) In its evaluation of whether Conoco used best efforts to achieve the highest QDRR technically feasible, the Department will consider:
  - (i) the design capabilities of the CEMS, including a demonstration made by Conoco (using manufacturer's specifications and stack measurements), that stack conditions during certain periods of startup or shutdown in the FCC stack are beyond the design capabilities of the CEMS; and whether:
  - (ii) Conoco has properly operated and maintained the CEMS, including the maintenance of an adequate spare parts inventory;
  - (iii) Conoco has complied with the quality assurance requirements described in Section 6;
  - (iv) Conoco has taken timely and appropriate action to correct a failure in the CEMS; and
  - (v) Unusual Circumstances have occurred, as defined in Section 6 (A)(1).
- (d) Any time that a CEMS, including the associated data acquisition system, is not functioning properly, Conoco shall implement the short term corrective measures, and if necessary, the long term corrective measures-required by Section 4 (C)(3).

(B) Affected Sources

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- (1) By January 1, 1997, Conoco shall operate and maintain continuous emission monitors to measure SO<sub>2</sub> from the FCC stack, Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack, and main boiler house stack.
  - (2) By January 1, 1997, Conoco shall operate and maintain continuous stack flow rate monitors to measure the stack gas flow rates from the FCC stack, Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack, and main boiler house stack.
  - (3) By January 1, 1997, Conoco shall operate and maintain continuous hydrogen sulfide (H<sub>2</sub>S) concentration and flow rate monitoring at the fuel gas header.
- (C) CEM Performance Specifications
- (1) All continuous SO<sub>2</sub> concentration monitors and hydrogen sulfide concentration monitors required by this control plan shall:
    - (a) be installed, certified (on a concentration basis), and operated in accordance with the performance specifications in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix B, Performance Specification 2 and 7; and
    - (b) be subject to and meet the quality assurance and quality control requirements (on a concentration basis) of 40 CFR Part 60 Appendix F including but not limited to:
      - (i) daily calibration drift checks (zero/span or Z/S) using either electro- optical methods or certified calibration gas (however, in addition to the requirements of Appendix F at least one Z/S per calendar week must be conducted using a certified calibration gas),
      - (ii) quarterly Cylinder Gas Audits (CGA) or Relative Accuracy Audits (RAA), and
      - (iii) the annual Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA).
  - (2) Conoco shall notify the Department in writing of each Relative Accuracy Test Audit a minimum of twenty-five (25) working days prior to the actual testing (unless otherwise specified by the Department).
- (D) Stack Gas Flow Rate Monitor Performance Specifications
- (1) All continuous stack gas flow rate monitors required by this control plan shall:
    - (a) be installed, certified (on a flow rate basis), and operated in accordance with Department

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Method A-1 of Attachment #1; and

- (b) be subject to and meet (on a flow rate basis) the quality assurance and quality control requirements of Department Method B-1 of Attachment #1.
- (2) Conoco shall notify the Department in writing of each Relative Accuracy Test Audit a minimum of twenty-five (25) working days prior to the actual testing (unless otherwise specified by the Department).
- (E) Refinery fuel gas flow rate monitor accuracy determinations shall be required at least once every 48 months or more frequently as routine refinery turn-arounds allow.

SECTION 7. DATA REPORTING

- (A) Conoco shall submit quarterly reports on a calendar year basis, beginning with the first calendar quarter of 1998. The quarterly reports shall be submitted within 30 days of the end of each calendar quarter. The quarterly reports shall be submitted to the Department's Permitting and Compliance Division office in Helena and the Billings Regional Office. The quarterly report format shall consist of both a comprehensive electronic-magnetic report and a written or hard copy data summary report.
- (B) The electronic report format and records structure shall require hourly CEMS data, stack temperature and calibration data to be submitted to the Department as required in Section 7(A). The data shall be submitted to the Department on magnetic or optical media compatible with the Department's existing data management system. The data shall be submitted to the Department on magnetic or optical media, and such submittal shall follow the reporting format specified by the Department in 1996, as may be subsequently amended. Department shall reserve the right to call for any necessary future revisions to the reporting format delineated in this Section.
  - (1) The electronic report shall contain the following:
    - (a) Hourly Average SO<sub>2</sub> concentrations in PPM from the main boiler house stack, FCC stack, and Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack;
    - (b) Hourly Average stack volumetric flow rates in SCFH from the main boiler house stack, FCC stack, and Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack;
    - (c) Hourly Average stack gas temperature in °F from the main boiler house stack, FCC stack, and Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack;

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- (d) Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rates in pounds per Clock Hour from the main boiler house stack, FCC stack, refinery fuel gas system, and Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack;
  - (e) Hourly Average H<sub>2</sub>S concentrations in PPM from the refinery fuel gas system;
  - (f) Hourly Average refinery fuel gas system flow rate in SCFH; and
  - (g) daily calibration data from the CEMS required by Section 6(B)(1),(2) and (3).
- (2) In addition to submitting the electronic-magnetic quarterly reports to the Department, Conoco shall also record, organize and archive for at least five years the same data, and upon request by the Department, Conoco shall provide the Department with any data archived in accordance with this Section.
- (C) The quarterly written report shall consist of summarized CEMS data for, Three Hour Emissions, Daily Emissions, Quarterly Data Recovery Rates and text regarding excess emissions.
- (1) The following data shall be recorded, organized, reported, and archived for a minimum of five years:
- (a) Three Hour Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> in pounds per three hour period from the main boiler house stack, FCC stack, Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack, and combined Three Hour Emissions from the combustion units [listed in Section 1 (B)(3) through (6)];
  - (b) Daily Emissions of SO<sub>2</sub> in pounds per Calendar Day from the main boiler house stack, FCC stack, Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack, and combined Daily Emissions from the combustion units [listed in Section 1 (B)(3) through (6)];
  - (c) the Quarterly Data Recovery Rate for each CEMS required by Section 6 (B)(1), (2), and (3) and expressed in percent;
  - (d) the Operating hours during the calendar quarter for the source or units associated with main boiler house stack, FCC stack, refinery fuel gas system, and Jupiter Sulfur SRU stack;
  - (e) the date and time identifying each period of continuous monitoring system downtime during the reporting period, including quality control and quality assurance checks, and the nature of system repairs or adjustments;
  - (f) the results of the quarterly CGA's or RAA's and flow rate checks, the annual source tests

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required by Section 5(A) and (B), and the annual RATA's required in Section 6(C) and (D); and

- (g) any documentation which demonstrates that a CEMS failure meets the conditions of Unusual Circumstances,
- (2) For each Calendar Day on which any emission limitations are exceeded, the written report shall identify the source or unit with excess emissions and include the following information in a report submittal as specified in Section 7(A):
  - (a) total hours of Operation with excess emissions, the Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rates, and Three Hour Emissions;
  - (b) all information regarding reasons for Operating with excess emissions; and
  - (c) corrective actions taken to mitigate excess emissions.
- (D) Upon request from a representative of the Department, EPA or Yellowstone County Air Pollution Control, Conoco shall provide Hourly SO<sub>2</sub> Emission Rate data for any prior day not covered by the latest quarterly report for the sources or units covered by this control plan and listed in Section 1(B).
- (E) By January 1, 2000, the Department shall reevaluate the reporting requirements of this Section and determine if revisions are necessary or desirable. The purpose of the reevaluation is to determine if the reporting requirements should be modified to more closely meet the informational needs of the Department and the public, and to reduce or simplify the requirements for Conoco, while still providing the necessary information. Any revisions shall be made only after consultation with Conoco, consideration of the number and type of data requests made by the public, and the Department's emission inventory and compliance needs.

SECTION 8. ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS AND CONDITIONS

Except as otherwise provided herein, nothing in this Stipulation, Exhibit A, or Attachment #1 shall be construed to alter Conoco's obligation under any other applicable state, federal and local laws and regulations, orders, and permit conditions. In any enforcement proceeding pertaining to such other requirements, Conoco reserves the right to raise any and all available equitable or legal defenses.

SECTION 9. GENERAL CONDITIONS

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- (A) Inspection - For purposes of ensuring compliance with this Stipulation, Exhibit A, and Attachment #1, Conoco shall allow the Department representative(s) access to all SO<sub>2</sub> emitting sources at the Conoco facility such that, the Department representative(s) may enter and inspect, at any reasonable time, any property, premises, or place, except a private residence, on or at which an SO<sub>2</sub> emitting source is located or is being constructed or installed. The Department representative(s) shall be allowed to conduct surveys, collect samples, obtain data, audit any monitoring equipment (CEMS), or observe any monitoring or testing, and conduct all necessary functions related to this control plan.
- (B) Enforcement - Any violation of a limitation, condition or other requirement contained herein ("Stipulation Requirement") constitutes grounds for judicial or administrative enforcement action. If the incident causing the violation would also form the basis of a violation of ARM Title 17 Chapter 8, or of Title 75 Chapter 2, MCA, the Department shall not count the violation of the Stipulation Requirement as an additional or separate violation incident for penalty calculation and assessment purposes.

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ATTACHMENT 1  
PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS FOR STACK FLOW RATE MONITORS  
(Includes Methods A-1 and B-1)

METHOD A-1  
INSTALLATION AND INITIAL CERTIFICATION  
IN-STACK OR IN-DUCT FLOW MONITORS

1.0 FLOW MONITOR INSTALLATION AND MEASUREMENT LOCATION

Install the flow monitor in a location that provides representative volumetric flow for all operating conditions. Such a location provides an average velocity of the flue gas flow over the stack or duct cross section, provides a representative SO<sub>2</sub> emission rate (in lb/hr), and is representative of the pollutant concentration monitor location. Where the moisture content of the flue gas affects volumetric flow measurements, use the procedures in both Reference Methods 1 and 4 of 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A to establish a proper location for the flow monitor.

The Department recommends (but does not require) performing a flow profile study following the procedures in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Test Method 1, Section 2.5 to determine the acceptability of the potential flow monitor location and to determine the number and location of flow sampling points required to obtain a representative flow value. The procedure in 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A, Test Method 1, Section 2.5 may be used even if the flow measurement location is greater than or equal to 2 equivalent stack or duct diameters downstream or greater than or equal to 1/2 duct diameter upstream from a flow disturbance. If a flow profile study shows that cyclonic (or swirling) or stratified flow conditions exist at the potential flow monitor location that are likely to prevent the monitor from meeting the performance specifications of this Method, then the Department recommends either (1) selecting another location where there is no cyclonic (or swirling) or stratified flow condition, or (2) eliminating the cyclonic (or swirling) or stratified flow condition by straightening the flow, e.g., by

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installing straightening vanes. The Department also recommends selecting flow monitor locations to minimize the effects of condensation, coating, erosion, or other conditions that could adversely affect flow monitor performance.

#### 1.1 Acceptability of Flow Monitor Location

The installation of a flow monitor is acceptable if (1) the location satisfies the minimum siting criteria of Method 1 in Appendix A to 40 CFR Part 60 (i.e., the location is greater than or equal to eight stack or duct diameters downstream and two diameters upstream from a flow disturbance; or, if necessary, two stack or duct diameters downstream and one-half stack or duct diameter upstream from, a flow disturbance), (2) the results of a flow profile study, if performed, are acceptable (i.e., there are no cyclonic (or swirling) or stratified flow conditions), and (3) the flow monitor satisfies the performance specifications of this Method. If the flow monitor is installed in a location that does not satisfy these physical criteria, but the monitor achieves the performance specifications of this Method, then the Department and EPA may certify the location as acceptable.

#### 1.2 Alternative Flow Monitoring Location

Whenever the flow monitor is installed in a location that is greater than or equal to two stack or duct diameters downstream and greater or equal to one-half diameter upstream from a flow disturbance, and/or in a location that is acceptable based on a flow profile study, but nevertheless the monitor does not achieve the performance specifications of this Method, perform another flow profile study (the procedures described in 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A, Method 1, Section 2.5 may be used) to select an alternative flow monitoring installation site.

Whenever the owner or operator successfully demonstrates that modifications to the exhaust duct or stack (such as installation of straightening vanes, modifications of ductwork, and the like) are necessary for the flow monitor to meet the performance specifications, the Department and EPA may approve an interim alternative flow monitoring methodology and an extension to the required certification date for the flow monitor.

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Where no location exists that satisfies the physical siting criteria in section 1.1, where the results of flow profile studies performed at two or more alternative flow monitor locations are unacceptable, or where installation of a flow monitor in either the stack or the ducts is demonstrated to be technically infeasible, the owner or operator may petition the Department and EPA for an alternative method for monitoring flow.

## 2.0 FLOW MONITOR EQUIPMENT SPECIFICATIONS

### 2.1 Instrument Span - General Requirements

In implementing Section 2.1.1 of this Method, to the extent practicable, measure at a range such that the majority of readings obtained during normal operation are between 25 and 75 percent of full-scale range of the instrument.

#### 2.1.1 Instrument Span for Flow Monitors

Select the full-scale range of the flow monitor so that it is consistent with Section 2.1 of this Method, and can accurately measure all potential volumetric flow rates at the flow monitor installation site. Establish the span value of the flow monitor at a level which is approximately 80% of the full-scale range and 125% of the maximum expected flow rate. Based upon the span value, establish reference values for the calibration error test in accordance with Section 2.2.1.

If the volumetric flow rate exceeds the flow monitor's ability to accurately measure and record values, adjust the full-scale range, span value, and reference values as described above and in Section 2.2.1. Record the new span value and report the new span value and reference values as parts of the results of the calibration error test required by Method B-1. Whenever the span value is adjusted, use reference values for the calibration error test based on the new span value.

### 2.2 Flow Monitor Design for Quality Control Testing

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Design all flow monitors to meet the applicable performance specifications of this Method.

#### 2.2.1 Flow Monitor Calibration Error Test

Design and equip each flow monitor to allow for a daily calibration error test consisting of at least two reference values: (1) Zero to 20 percent of span or an equivalent reference value (e.g., pressure pulse or electronic signal) and (2) 50 to 70 percent of span. Flow monitor response, both before and after any adjustment, must be capable of being recorded by the data acquisition and handling system. Design each flow monitor to allow a daily calibration error test of (1) the entire flow monitoring system, from and including the probe tip (or equivalent) through and including the data acquisition and handling system, or (2) the flow monitoring system from and including the transducer through and including the data acquisition and handling system.

#### 2.2.2 Flow Monitor Interference Check

Design and equip each flow monitor in a manner to minimize interference due to moisture. Design and equip each flow monitor with a means to detect, on at least a daily basis, pluggage of each sample line and sensing port, and malfunction of each resistance temperature detector (RTD), transceiver or equivalent.

Design and equip each differential pressure flow monitor to provide (1) an automatic, periodic back purging (simultaneously on both sides of the probe) or equivalent method of sufficient force and frequency to keep the probe and lines sufficiently free of obstructions on a least a daily basis to prevent velocity sensing interference, and (2) a means for detecting leaks in the system on a least a quarterly basis (manual check is acceptable).

Design and equip each thermal flow monitor with a means to ensure on at least a daily basis that the probe remains sufficiently clean to prevent velocity sensing interference.

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Design and equip each ultrasonic flow monitor with a means to ensure on at least a daily basis that the transceivers remain sufficiently clean (e.g., backpurging system) to prevent velocity sensing interference.

### 3.0 FLOW MONITOR PERFORMANCE SPECIFICATIONS

#### 3.1 Flow Monitor Calibration Error

The calibration error of flow monitors shall not exceed 3.0 percent based upon the span of the instrument as calculated using Equation A-1 of this Method.

#### 3.2 Flow Monitor Relative Accuracy

Except as provided in this Section, the relative accuracy for flow monitors, where volumetric gas flow is measured in scfh, shall not exceed 20.0 percent. For affected units where the average of the flow monitor measurements of gas velocity during the relative accuracy test audit is less than or equal to 10.0 fps, the mean value of the flow monitor velocity measurements shall not exceed  $\pm 2.0$  fps of the reference method mean value in fps wherever the relative accuracy specification above is not achieved.

### 4.0 DATA ACQUISITION AND HANDLING SYSTEMS

Automated data acquisition and handling systems shall: (1) read and record the full range of pollutant concentrations and volumetric flow from zero through span; and (2) provide a continuous record of all measurements and required information in an electronic format specified by the Department and capable of transmission via an IBM-compatible personal computer diskette or other electronic media. These systems also shall have the capability of interpreting and converting the individual output signals from a pollutant concentration monitor and a flow monitor to produce a continuous readout of pollutant mass emission rates in pounds per hour.

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Data acquisition and handling systems shall also compute and record monitor calibration error .

#### 5.0 INITIAL FLOW MONITOR CERTIFICATION TESTS AND PROCEDURES

##### 5.1 Flow Monitor Pretest Preparation

Install the components of the continuous flow monitor as specified in Sections 1.0, 2.0, and 3.0 of this Method, and prepare each system component and the combined system for operation in accordance with the manufacturer's written instruction. Operate the unit(s) during each period when measurements are made.

##### 5.2 7-Day Calibration Error Test for Flow Monitors

Measure the calibration error of each flow monitor according to the following procedures.

Introduce the reference signal corresponding to the values specified in Section 2.2.1 of this Method to the probe tip (or equivalent), or to the transducer. During the 7-day certification test period, conduct the calibration error test once each day while the unit is operating (as close to 24-hour intervals as practicable). Record the flow monitor responses by means of the data acquisition and handling system. Calculate the calibration error using Equation A-1 of this Method.

Do not perform any corrective maintenance, repair, replacement or manual adjustment to the flow monitor during the 7-day certification test period other than that required in the monitor operation and maintenance manual. If the flow monitor operates within the calibration error performance specification, (i.e., less than or equal to 3 percent error each day and requiring no corrective maintenance, repair, replacement or manual adjustment during the 7-day test period) the flow monitor passes the calibration error test portion of the certification test. Whenever automatic adjustments are made, record the magnitude of the adjustments. Record all maintenance and

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required adjustments. Record output readings from the data acquisition and handling system before and after all adjustments.

### 5.3 Flow Monitor Relative Accuracy

Within 90 days of installation concurrent relative accuracy test audits may be performed by conducting simultaneous SO<sub>2</sub> concentration and volumetric flow relative accuracy test audit runs, or by alternating an SO<sub>2</sub> relative accuracy test audit run with a flow relative accuracy test audit run until all relative accuracy test audit runs are completed. Where two or more probes are in the same proximity, care should be taken to prevent probes from interfering with each other's sampling. For each SO<sub>2</sub> pollutant concentration monitor and each flow monitor, calculate the relative accuracy with data from the relative accuracy test audits.

Perform relative accuracy test audits for each flow monitor at normal operating load expressed in terms of percent of flow monitor span. If a flow monitor fails the relative accuracy test, the relative accuracy test audit must be repeated.

Complete each relative accuracy test audit within a 7-day period while the unit is operating in a normal condition. Do not perform corrective maintenance, repairs, replacements or adjustments during the relative accuracy test audit other than as required in the operation and maintenance manual.

#### 5.3.1 Calculations

Using the data from the relative accuracy test audits, calculate relative accuracy in accordance with the procedure and equations specified in Section 6 of this Method.

#### 5.3.2 Reference Method Measurement Location

Select a location for reference method measurements that is (1) accessible; (2) in the same proximity as the monitor or monitoring system location; and (3) meets the requirements of Method 1 (or 1A) of 40 CFR Part

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60, Appendix A for volumetric flow, except as otherwise indicated in this Section.

### 5.3.3 Reference Method Traverse Point Selection

Select traverse points that (1) ensure acquisition of representative samples of pollutant concentration, moisture content, temperature, and flue gas flow rate over the flue cross section; and (2) meet the requirements of Method 1 (or 1A) (for volumetric flow), and Method 4 (for moisture determination) in 40 CFR part 60, Appendix A.

### 5.3.4 Sampling Strategy

Conduct the reference method tests so they will yield results representative of the moisture content, temperature, and flue gas flow rate from the unit and can be correlated with the flow monitor measurements. Conduct any moisture measurements that may be needed simultaneously with the flue gas flow rate measurements. To properly correlate volumetric flow rate data with the reference method data, mark the beginning and end of each reference method test run (including the exact time of day) on the individual chart recorder(s) or other permanent recording device(s).

### 5.3.5 Correlation of Reference Method and Continuous Emission Monitoring System

Confirm that the monitor or monitoring system and reference method test results are on consistent moisture, pressure, and temperature basis (e.g., since the flow monitor measures flow rate on a wet basis, Method 2 test results must also be on a wet basis). Compare flow-monitor and reference method results on a scfh basis. Also consider the response time of the flow monitoring system to ensure comparison of simultaneous measurements. For each relative accuracy test audit run, compare the measurements obtained from the flow monitor against the corresponding reference method values. Tabulate the paired data in a table similar to the one shown in Figure 1.

### 5.3.6 Number of Reference Method Tests

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Perform a minimum of nine sets of paired monitor (or monitoring system) and reference method test data for every required relative accuracy test audit. Conduct each set within a period of 30 to 60 minutes.

The tester may choose to perform more than nine sets of reference method tests. If this option is chosen, the tester may reject a maximum of three sets of the test results as long as the total number of test results used to determine the relative accuracy is greater than or equal to nine. Report all data, including the rejected data, and reference method test results.

#### 5.3.7 Reference Methods

The following methods from 40 CFR Part 60, Appendix A or their approved alternatives are the reference methods for performing relative accuracy test audits: Method 1 or 1A for siting; Method 2 (or 2A, 2C, or 2D as appropriate) for velocity; and Method 4 for moisture.

### 6.0 CALCULATIONS

#### 6.1 Flow Monitor Calibration Error (Drift)

For each reference value, calculate the percentage calibration error based upon span using the following equation:

$$CE = \frac{(R-A)}{S} \times 100 \quad (\text{EQ.A-1})$$

Where:

CE = Calibration error;

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R = Low or high level reference value specified in Section 2.2.1 of this Method;  
A = Actual flow monitor response to the reference value; and  
S = Flow monitor span.

Whenever the flow rate exceeds the monitor's ability to measure and record values accurately, adjust the span to prevent future exceedances. If process parameters change or other changes are made such that the expected flue gas velocity may change significantly, adjust the span to assure the continued accuracy of the monitoring system.

6.2 Relative Accuracy for Flow Monitors

Analyze the relative accuracy test audit data from the reference method tests for flow monitors using the following procedures. Summarize the results on a data sheet. An example is shown in Figure 1. Calculate the mean of the monitor or monitoring system measurement values. Calculate the mean of the reference method values. Using data from the automated data acquisition and handling system, calculate the arithmetic differences between the reference method and monitor measurement data sets. Then calculate the arithmetic mean of the difference, the standard deviation, the confidence coefficient, and the monitor or monitoring system relative accuracy using the following procedures and equations.

6.2.1 Arithmetic Mean

Calculate the arithmetic mean of the differences,  $\bar{d}$ , of a data set as follows.

$$(Eq. A-2) \bar{d} = \frac{1}{n} \sum_{i=1}^n d_i$$

Where:

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n=Number of data points

$\sum_{i=1}^n d_i$  = Algebraic sum of the individual differences  $d_i$

$d_i$  = The difference between a reference method value and the corresponding continuous flowrate monitoring system value ( $RM_i - FR_i$ ) at a given point in time  $i$ .

When calculating the arithmetic mean of the difference of a flow monitor data set, be sure to correct the monitor measurements for moisture if applicable.

#### 6.2.2 Standard Deviation

Calculate the standard deviation,  $S_d$  of a data set as follows:

$$S_d = \sqrt{\frac{\sum_{i=1}^n d_i^2 - \left[ \frac{(\sum_{i=1}^n d_i)^2}{n} \right]}{n-1}} \quad (\text{Eq. A-3})$$

#### 6.2.3 Confidence Coefficient

Calculate the confidence coefficient (one-tailed),  $cc$ , of a data set as follows.

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$$CC = t_{0.025} \frac{S_d}{\sqrt{n}} \quad (\text{Eq. A-4})$$

where:

$t_{0.025}$  = *t* value (see Table 2)

TABLE 2 T-VALUES

n-1	$t_{0.025}$	n-1	$t_{0.025}$	n-1	$t_{0.025}$
1.....	12.706	12	2.179	23	2.069
2.....	4.303	13	2.160	24	2.064
3.....	3.182	14	2.145	25	2.060
4.....	2.776	15	2.131	26	2.056
5.....	2.571	16	2.120	27	2.052
6.....	2.447	17	2.110	28	2.048
7.....	2.365	18	2.101	29	2.045
8.....	2.306	19	2.093	30	2.042
9.....	2.262	20	2.086	40	2.021
10.....	2.228	21	2.080	60	2.000
11.....	2.201	22	2.074	>60	1.960

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6.2.4 Relative Accuracy

Calculate the relative accuracy of a data set using the following equation.

$$RA = \frac{|\bar{d}| + |cc|}{RM} \times 100 \quad (\text{Eq. A-5})$$

where:

RM = Arithmetic means of the reference method values.

$|\bar{d}|$  = The absolute value of the mean difference between the reference method values and the corresponding continuous flow monitor values.

$|cc|$  = The absolute value of the confidence coefficient.

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FIGURE 1.-RELATIVE ACCURACY DETERMINATION (FLOW MONITORS)

Run No.	Date & Time	Flow rate (Normal) (scf/hr)*		
		RM	M	Diff
1				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				
9				
10				
11				
12				
Mean or mean of differences				
		Confidence coefficient		
		Relative accuracy		

\* Make sure RM and M are on a consistent moisture basis.

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METHOD B-1  
ON-GOING QUALITY ASSURANCE AND QUALITY CONTROL PROCEDURES  
FOR IN-STACK AND IN-DUCT FLOW MONITORS

1.0 FREQUENCY OF FLOW MONITOR TESTING

A summary chart showing each quality assurance test and the frequency at which each test is required is located at the end of this Method in Table 1.

1.1 Daily Flow Monitor Assessments

For each flow monitor perform the following assessments during each day in which the unit is operating. These requirements are effective as of the date when the monitor or continuous emission monitoring system completes certification testing.

1.1.1 Calibration Error Test for Flow Monitors

Test, compute, and record the calibration error of each flow monitor at least once on each operating day. Introduce the reference values (specified in section 2.2.1 of Method A-1) to the probe tip (or equivalent) or to the transducer. Record flow monitor output from the data acquisition and handling system before and after any adjustments to the flow monitor. Keep a record of all maintenance and adjustments. Calculate the calibration error using Equation A-1 in Method A-1.

1.1.2 Flow Monitor Interference Check

Perform the daily flow monitor interference checks specified in section 2.2.2 of Method A-1 at least once per operating day (when the unit(s) operate for any part of the day).

1.1.3 Flow Monitor Recalibration

Adjusts the calibration, at a minimum, whenever the daily calibration

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error exceeds the limits of the applicable performance specification for the flow monitor in Method A-1. Repeat the calibration error test procedure following the adjustment or repair to demonstrate that the corrective actions were effective.

#### 1.1.4 Flow Monitor Out-of-Control Period

An out-of-control period occurs when either the low or high level reference value calibration error exceeds 6.0 percent based upon the span value for five consecutive daily periods or 12.0 percent for any daily period. The out-of-control period begins with the hour of completion of the failed calibration error test and ends with the hour of completion following an effective recalibration. Whenever the failed calibration, corrective action, and effective recalibration occur within the same hour, the hour is not out of control if two or more complete and valid readings are obtained during that hour. An out-of-control period also occurs whenever interference of a flow monitor is identified. The out-of-control period begins with the hour of completion of the failed interference check and ends with the hour of completion of an interference check that is passed. During any period that the flow monitor is out-of-control, the data may not be used in calculating emission compliance nor be counted towards meeting minimum data recovery requirements.

#### 1.1.5 Flow Monitor Data Recording

Record and tabulate all calibration error test data according to month, day, clockhour, and magnitude in scfh. Program monitors that automatically adjust data to the corrected calibration values (e.g., microprocessor control) to record either: (1) The unadjusted flow rate measured in the calibration error test prior to resetting the calibration or (2) the magnitude of any adjustment. Record the following applicable flow monitor interference check data: (1) sample line/sensing port pluggage, and (2) malfunction of each RTD, transceiver, or equivalent.

#### 1.2 Quarterly Flow Monitor Assessments

For each flow monitor, conduct a quarterly stack velocity and flow rate

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check by performing a velocity traverse and visual inspection of the pitot tubes. Perform the following assessments during each calendar quarter in which the unit operates. This requirement is effective as of the calendar quarter following the calendar quarter in which the flow monitor is provisional certified.

#### 1.2.1 Flow Monitor Leak Check

For differential pressure flow monitors, perform a leak check of all sample lines (a manual check is acceptable) at least once during each unit operating quarter. Conduct the leak checks no less than two months apart.

#### 1.2.2 Flow Monitor Flow Rate Check

Once during each operating quarter and for each flow monitor, perform a flow rate check by completing a single velocity traverse, calculating the associated average flow rate, and comparing the average flow with the concurrent flow measured by the continuous flow monitor. The flow rate check shall be performed at normal operating rates or load level. The flow rate check shall be performed in accordance with Section 5.3 of Method A-1 as appropriate for a single traverse. The difference (PD) between the average flow rate determined by the single velocity traverse and the continuous flow monitor shall not exceed 20 percent as determined by equation B-1. If the single velocity traverse fails to meet the 20% difference specification, the owner/operator may conduct an additional single velocity traverse or a complete Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA) in accordance with Section 5.3 of Method A-1 in order to demonstrate compliance with the 20% difference or 20% relative accuracy requirements.

$$PD = \frac{TF - FR}{TF} \times 100 \quad (\text{Eq. B-1})$$

Where:

PD = Percent Difference;

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TF = Traverse Flow (scfh);  
FR = Continuous Flow Monitor Flow (scfh); and  
TF and FR are on a consistent moisture basis.

If the Relative Accuracy of the latest annual Relative Accuracy Test Audit (RATA) conducted pursuant to Section 1.3.1 is less than 10%, the single velocity traverse flow rate check may be discontinued. However, if future RATAs indicate a Relative Accuracy of 10% or greater, performance of the single velocity traverse flow rate check shall resume.

### 1.2.3 Flow Monitor Out-of-Control Period

An out-of-control period occurs when a flow monitor fails the quarterly flow rate check (the difference between the average flow rate determined by the velocity traverse and the continuous flow monitor exceeds 20%), the visual inspection of the pitot tube indicates pluggage or wear, or if a sample line leak is detected. The out-of-control period begins with the hour of the failed flow rate check, visual inspection, or leak check and ends with the hour of a satisfactory flow rate check, RATA, leak check, or cleaning or replacement of the pitot tube. During any period that the flow monitor is out-of-control, the data may not be used in calculating emission compliance nor be counted towards meeting minimum data recovery requirements.

### 1.3 Annual Flow Monitor Assessments

For each flow monitor, perform the following assessments once annually. This requirement is effective as of the calendar quarter in which the monitor or continuous emission monitoring system is provisionally certified.

#### 1.3.1 Flow Monitor Relative Accuracy Test Audit

For flow monitors, relative accuracy test audits shall be performed annually. The relative accuracy audit shall be performed at the normal operating rate or load level (with a minimum of 9 paired velocity traverses).

The relative accuracy test audit shall be conducted according to the procedures and specifications of Method A-1.

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1.3.2 Flow Monitor Out-of-Control Period

An out-of-control period occurs under any of the following conditions: (1) the relative accuracy of a flow monitor exceeds 20.0 percent or (2) for low flow situations ( $\leq 10.0$  fps), the flow monitor mean value (if applicable) exceeds  $\pm 2.0$  fps of the reference method mean whenever the relative accuracy is greater than 20.0 percent. For flow relative accuracy test audits, the out-of-control period begins with the hour of completion of the failed relative accuracy test audit and ends with the hour of completion of a satisfactory relative accuracy test audit. During any period that the flow monitor is out-of-control, the data may not be used in calculating emission compliance nor be counted towards meeting minimum data recovery requirements.

TABLE 1.-FLOW MONITOR QUALITY ASSURANCE TEST REQUIREMENTS

Test	QA test frequency requirements		
	Daily	Quarterly	Annual
Calibration Error (2 pt.)	x		
Interference (flow)	x		
Visual probe check		x	
Flow rate check (single traverse)		x <sup>1</sup>	
Leak (flow)		x <sup>2</sup>	
RATA (flow)			x

<sup>1</sup> The owner/operator has an option to perform a RATA if the quarterly

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flow rate check (single traverse) fails specifications. In addition, if the Relative Accuracy determined by the latest RATA is less than 10%, the quarterly single velocity traverse flow rate check may be discontinued. However, if future RATAs indicate a Relative Accuracy of 10% or greater, performance of the quarterly single velocity traverse flow rate check shall resume.

<sup>2</sup> The leak check requirement only applies to differential pressure flow rate monitors and does not apply to thermal or ultrasonic flow rate monitors.

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