§ 63.9321 What are the general requirements for performance tests?

(a) You must conduct each performance test required by §63.9310 according to the requirements in §63.7(e)(1) and under the conditions in this section unless you obtain a waiver of the performance test according to the provisions in §63.7(h).

(b) Measuring capture efficiency. If the capture system does not meet the criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, then you must use one of the

§ 63.9322 How do I determine the emission capture system efficiency?

You must use the procedures and test methods in this section to determine capture efficiency as part of the performance test required by §63.9310.

(a) Assuming 100 percent capture efficiency. You may assume the capture system efficiency is 100 percent if both conditions in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section are met:

1. The capture system meets the criteria in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 for a potential to emit (PTE) and directs all the exhaust gases from the enclosure to an add-on control device.

2. All engine test operations creating exhaust gases for which the test is applicable are conducted within the capture system.

(b) Measuring capture efficiency. If the capture system does not meet the criteria in paragraphs (a)(1) and (2) of this section, then you must use one of the

\[
C_c = C_{unc} \left( \frac{5.9}{(20.9 - \%O_{2d})} \right) \quad \text{(Eq. 1)}
\]

Where:

- \( C_c \) = concentration of CO or THC, corrected to 15 percent oxygen, ppmvd
- \( C_{unc} \) = total uncorrected concentration of CO or THC, ppmvd
- \( \%O_{2d} \) = concentration of oxygen measured in gas stream, dry basis, percent by volume.
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two protocols described in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section to measure capture efficiency. The capture efficiency measurements use total volatile hydrocarbon (TVH) capture efficiency as a surrogate for organic HAP capture efficiency. For the protocol in paragraph (c) of this section, the capture efficiency measurement must consist of three test runs. Each test run must be at least 3 hours in duration or the length of a production run, whichever is longer, up to 8 hours. For the purposes of this test, a production run means the time required for a single engine test to go from the beginning to the end.

(c) Gas-to-gas protocol using a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure. The gas-to-gas protocol compares the mass of TVH emissions captured by the emission capture system to the mass of TVH emissions not captured. Use a temporary total enclosure or a building enclosure and the procedures in paragraphs (c)(1) through (5) of this section to measure emission capture system efficiency using the gas-to-gas protocol.

(1) Either use a building enclosure or construct an enclosure around the engine test cell/stand and all areas where emissions from the engine testing subsequently occur. The enclosure must meet the applicable definition of a temporary total enclosure or building enclosure in Method 204 of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51.

(2) Use Method 204B or 204C of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 to measure the total mass, kg, of TVH emissions that are not captured by the emission capture system; they are measured as they exit the temporary total enclosure or building enclosure during each capture efficiency test run. To make the measurement, substitute TVH for each occurrence of the term VOC in the methods.

(i) Use Method 204D of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 if the enclosure is a temporary total enclosure.

(ii) Use Method 204E of appendix M to 40 CFR part 51 if the enclosure is a building enclosure. During the capture efficiency measurement, all organic compound emitting operations inside the building enclosure, other than the engine test cell/stand operation for which capture efficiency is being determined, must be shut down, but all fans and blowers must be operating normally.

(4) For each capture efficiency test run, determine the percent capture efficiency of the emission capture system using Equation 1 of this section:

\[
CE = \frac{TVH_{captured}}{(TVH_{captured} + TVH_{uncaptured})} \times 100 \quad \text{(Eq. 1)}
\]

Where:

CE = capture efficiency of the emission capture system vented to the add-on control device, percent

TVH_{captured} = total mass of TVH captured by the emission capture system as measured at the inlet to the add-on control device during the emission capture efficiency test
§ 63.9323 How do I determine the add-on control device emission destruction or removal efficiency?

You must use the procedures and test methods in this section to determine the add-on control device emission destruction or removal efficiency as part of the performance test required by §63.9310. You must conduct three test runs as specified in §63.7(e)(3), and each test run must last at least 1 hour.

(a) For all types of add-on control devices, use the test methods specified in paragraphs (a)(1) through (5) of this section.

(1) Use Method 1 or 1A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to select sampling sites and velocity traverse points.

(2) Use Method 2, 2A, 2C, 2D, 2F, or 2G of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, to measure gas volumetric flow rate.

(3) Use Method 3, 3A, or 3B of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as appropriate, for gas analysis to determine dry molecular weight. The ANSI/ASME PTC 19.10–1981 Part 10 is an acceptable alternative to Method 3B (incorporated by reference, see §63.14).

(4) Use Method 4 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, to determine stack gas moisture.

(5) Methods for determining gas volumetric flow rate, dry molecular weight, and stack gas moisture must be performed, as applicable, during each test run.

(b) Measure total gaseous organic mass emissions as carbon at the inlet and outlet of the add-on control device simultaneously, using either Method 25 or 25A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60, as specified in paragraphs (b)(1) through (3) of this section. You must use the same method for both the inlet and outlet measurements.

(1) Use Method 25 of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 if the add-on control device is an oxidizer, and you expect the total gaseous organic concentration as carbon to be more than 50 parts per million at the control device outlet.

(2) Use Method 25A of appendix A to 40 CFR part 60 if the add-on control device is an oxidizer, and you expect the total gaseous organic concentration as carbon to be 50 ppm or less at the control device outlet.

(c) For each test run, determine the total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rates for the inlet and the outlet of the add-on control device, using Equation 1 of this section. If there is more than one inlet or outlet to the add-on control device, you must calculate the total gaseous organic mass flow rate using Equation 1 of this section for each inlet and each outlet and then total all of the inlet emissions and total all of the outlet emissions.

\[
M_f = \frac{Q_{sd}C_c(12)(0.0416)}{(10^{-6})}
\]  

(Eq. 1)

Where:

- \(M_f\) = total gaseous organic emissions mass flow rate, kg/hour (kg/h)
- \(Q_{sd}\) = volumetric flow rate of gases entering or exiting the add-on control device, as determined by Method 25 or Method 25A, parts per million by volume (ppmv), dry basis
- \(C_c\) = concentration of organic compounds as carbon in the vent gas, as determined by method 25 or Method 25A, parts per million by volume (ppmv), dry basis