Acceptance Testing:

Air Monitoring Equipment Expectations



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CARB PQAO Training February 2024

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Presentation Overview



What is Agency Acceptance Testing



Regulatory Citations and Guidance



In Practice – VCAPCD Lab Configuration





About This Presentation

- The large and diverse regulatory air monitoring community in California can make consistency in practices a challenge but lends itself to innovative ideas and being a leader in instrument performance testing and operation.
- There is not a 'one-size-fits-all' agency approach to acceptance testing practices and test apparatus. This presentation provides examples based on VCAPCD experiences and practices.

Acceptance Testing: What? And Why?

- Internet search 2.0 "AI Chat"... it's a starting point.
 - New or to confirm repair results.
 - Conducted before field deployment.
 - Includes a variety of tests and observations.
 - Verify instrument meets required performance specifications.
- Helps ensure high quality ambient data: comparable, reliable, and valid.

/ Generating answers for you...

Air monitoring instrument acceptance testing is a process of verifying that the instruments used for measuring air quality meet the required performance specifications and standards. Acceptance testing is usually done before the instruments are deployed in the field or after they are repaired or replaced. Acceptance testing may include checking the calibration, accuracy, precision, sensitivity, stability, and response time of the instruments 1 2 3 4 5. Acceptance testing helps to ensure that the data collected by the instruments are reliable and valid. 1 of 30 . Learn more:

1. www3.epa.gov 2. epa.gov

3. arb.ca Stop Responding "What is air monitoring instrument a cceptance testing" prompt. (Micros oft Bing, 10 October 2023).



Acceptance Testing: Performance Lifecycle

- Instruments with FEM/FRM designation must submit proof of performance specifications in 40 CFR Part 53.
- However, designation does not imply an individual new instrument or model is 'field ready' and free from technical issues.
- Critical feedback relationship between manufacturers and end users to constantly improve real-world operation and performance.





Key Terms/Concepts in CFR Part 53

Noise: Spontaneous, short duration deviations in measurements that are not caused by input concentration changes.

Zero drift: The change in measurement response to zero pollutant concentration over periods of continuous unadjusted operation.

Span drift: The percent change in measurement response to an up-scale pollutant concentration over periods of continuous unadjusted operation.

Lag time: The time interval between a step change in input concentration and the first observable corresponding change in measurement response.

Rise time: The time interval between initial measurement response and 95 percent of final response after a step increase in input concentration.

Fall time: The time interval between initial measurement response and 95 percent of final response after a step decrease in input concentration.

Precision: Variation of repeated measurements of the same pollutant concentration

Agency Regulatory Obligations

- QA Handbook Volume II:
 - Acceptance testing recommendations:
 - At office or lab facility.
 - Take days or ideally weeks.
 - Document initial calibration, multi point verifications, and a series of daily subsequent Zero/Span/One Point QC checks to verify precision and drift.
- A more detailed explanation of individual agency acceptance testing process should be described in agency SOP.



Regulatory Framework and Agency Role Summary

- Manufacturers must apply and submit documentation that measurement platforms meet FEM/FRM specifications.
 - This *does not* preclude individual or systemic instrument performance issues which can be more prevalent when new models, hardware, and software are initially released.
- CFR condition for a manufacturer to maintain a FEM/FRM designation any monitor sold as such must : *"function within the limits of the performance specifications... for at least 1 year after delivery and acceptance when maintained and operated in accordance with the manual".*
- Following regulatory and operating procedure guidelines and best practice it is critical that agencies perform instrument evaluation before use collecting regulatory data to prevent data quality issues and failures.



VCAPCD Basic Workshop Test Rack Diagram



Best Practices

- Establish test environment that mimics network design.
 - Use certified equipment (Gas Cylinder, Flow Standards, O3 Standards).
 - Network instruments with fully configured data logger to document testing and run automated testing when practicable.
- Simulate field operation for all parameters and functionality.
- Collect 'Meta-Data' from instruments to assist with troubleshooting and feedback for manufacturer.
- Do not wait! Test new equipment ASAP.
 - Identify and address problems before you need to rely on the instrument in your network.
 - Take advantage of standard one year warranty timeframe.



Common Issues

- Pneumatics
 - Improper connection or assembly.
- Factory calibration
 - Does not meet lab/regulatory standards.
 - Calibration coefficients out of specifications.
- Software and firmware.
 - Registers that do not report data. Or incorrect values.
 - Firmware out of date and in need of updating.
- Faulty components
 - Measurement stability and/or response time.
 - Failure within one year or less of operation. Lamps, pumps, valves, scrubbers, motors, pressure/temperature/flow sensors.
- Compatibility with existing data logging and data transfer scheme.

Ventura County Air Pollution Control Distric

Thank you! Questions?



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