



BAY AREA
AIR QUALITY
MANAGEMENT
DISTRICT

TECHNICAL SERVICES DIVISION
QUALITY ASSURANCE PROJECT PLAN
STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURE

AIRMON SOP 212
THERMO 43

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Glen Colwell, Manager
Air Monitoring Section

Date

Mark Stoelting, QA Officer
Technical Services Division

Date

Technical Services Division 939 Ellis Street San Francisco CA 94109

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1.0 PURPOSE

This Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) describes the installation, setup, general operation, calibration, maintenance, data collection, troubleshooting and repair of the Thermo Fischer Scientific, Inc. (THERMO) Model 43C or 43i SO₂ analyzer. **NOTE:** This SOP supplements the procedures located in the THERMO Instrument Manual.

2.0 SUMMARY OF METHOD

The THERMO Model 43 operating principle is based on measuring the emitted fluorescence of SO₂ produced by the absorption of ultraviolet (UV) light. Please refer to the appropriate THERMO Instrument manual for a further explanation.

The Thermo Scientific Model Series 43 (THERMO 43C, 43i) is designated as an Equivalent Method by the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) for the measurement of ambient concentrations of SO₂ pursuant with the requirements defined in the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR), Title 40, Part 53.

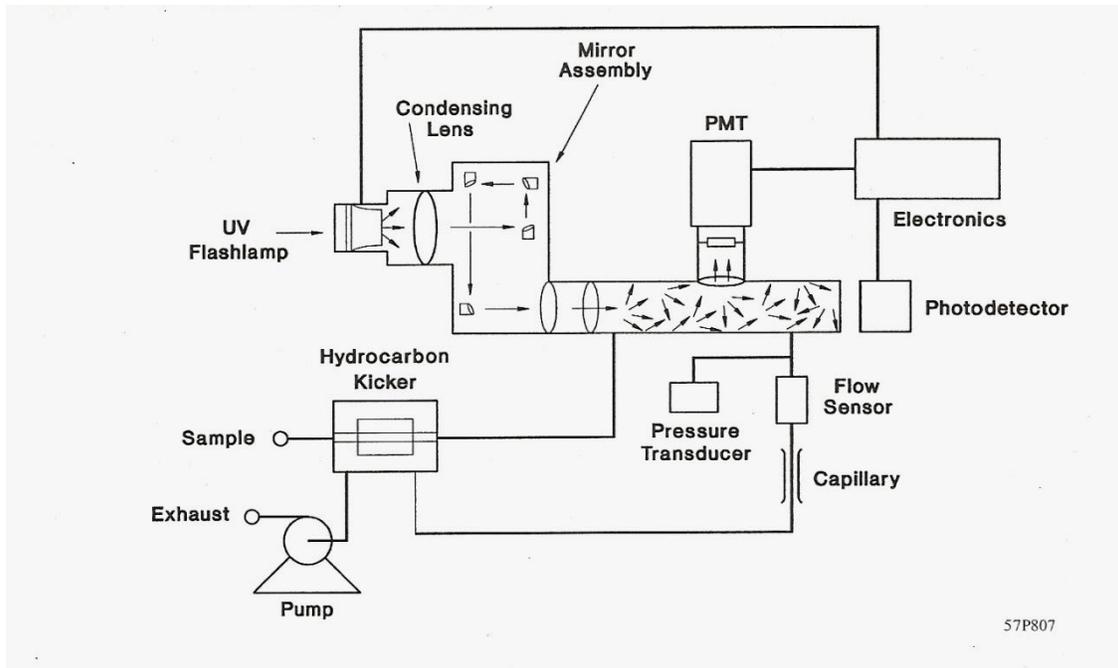


Figure 1: THERMO 43C Schematic

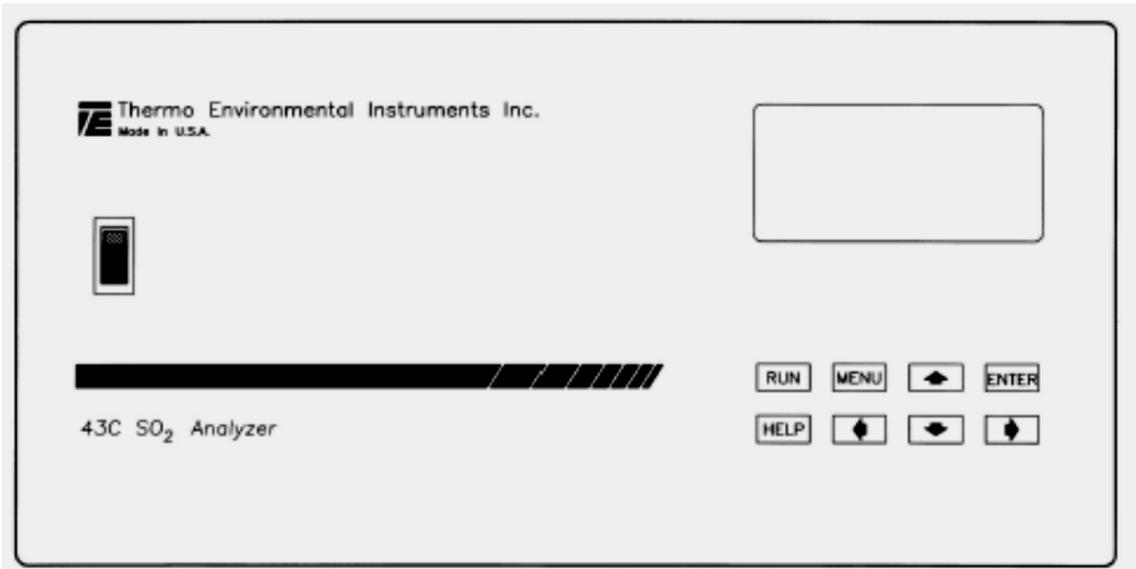


Figure 2: THERMO 43C Front Panel

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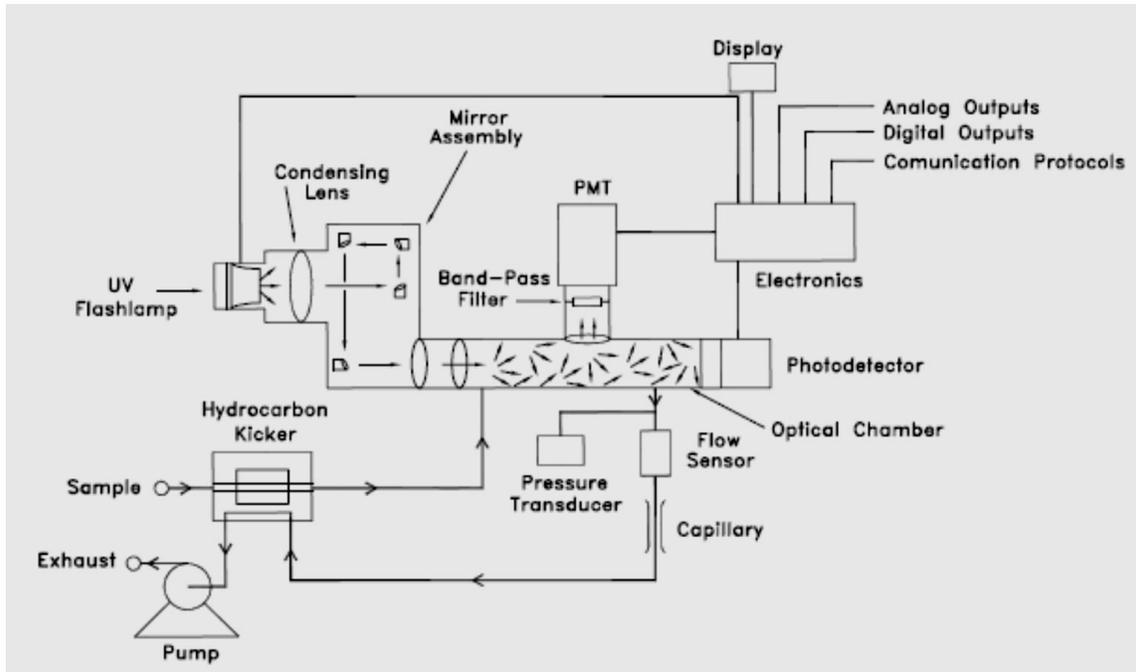


Figure 3: THERMO 43i Schematic

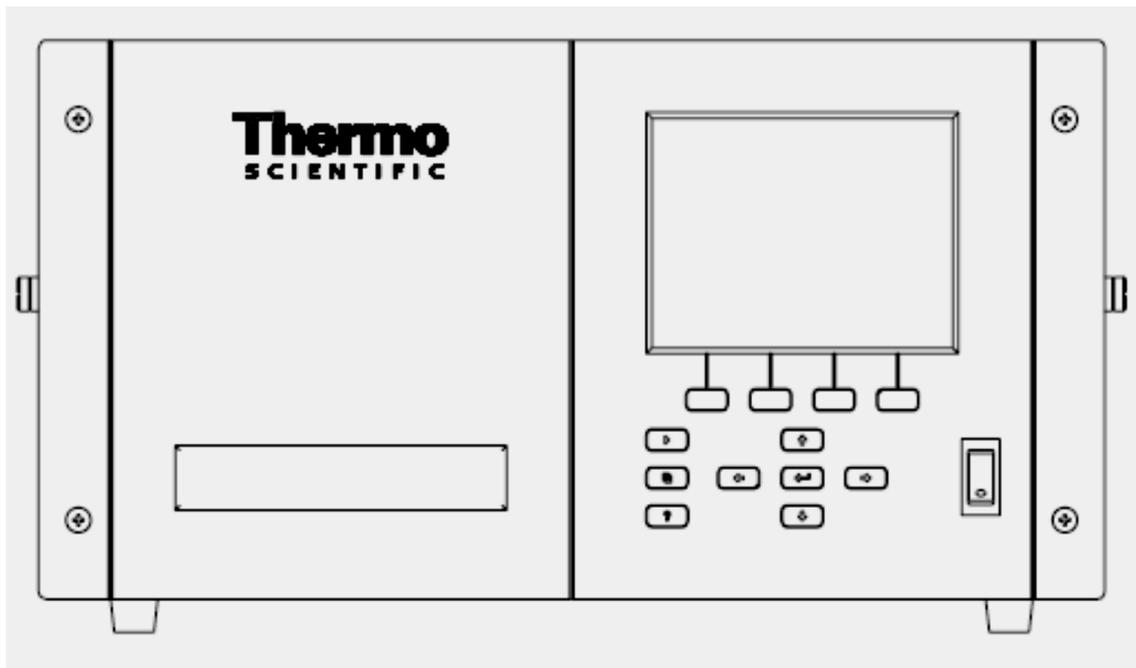


Figure 4: THERMO 43i Front Panel

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3.0 DEFINITIONS

AQIS	Air Quality Instrument Specialist
BAAQMD	Bay Area Air Quality Management District
BKG	Background
CARB	California Air Resources Board
CFR	Code of Federal Regulations
COEF	Coefficient
DAS	Data Acquisition System
DMS	Data Management System
EPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
MQO	Measurement Quality Objective
NAAQS	National Primary And Secondary Ambient Air Quality Standards
NIST	National Institute of Standards and Technology
PMT	Photo Multiplier Tube
ppb	Parts per billion
ppm	Parts per million
QA	Quality Assurance
QAPP	Quality Assurance Project Plan
QC	Quality Control
SO2	Sulfur Dioxide
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
THERMO	Thermo Fischer Scientific, Inc.

4.0 HEALTH AND SAFETY WARNINGS

NOTE: Consult the THERMO Instrument Manual ‘Safety Precautions’ Sections for Preventive Maintenance, Troubleshooting, and Servicing in Chapters 5, 6, and 7, respectively.

5.0 CAUTIONS

NOTE: Consult the THERMO Instrument Manual ‘Safety Precautions’ Sections for Preventive Maintenance, Troubleshooting, and Servicing in Chapters 5, 6, and 7, respectively.

6.0 INTERFERENCES AND LIMITATIONS

Reactive materials, solvents and excessive particulates in the probe and sample inlet tubing could be possible interferences. Monitoring should be temporarily stopped if local sources of potential interferences are detected (i.e. paving, painting, etc.). Probe inlet tubing and manifold should be cleaned if contamination is suspected.

From the 43C Instrument Manual: Interferences (EPA levels) less than lower detectable limit except for the following:

NO < 3ppb, M-Xylene < 2ppb, H₂O < 2% of reading

From the 43i TLE Instrument Manual: Interferences (EPA levels) less than lower detectable limit except for the following:

NO < 1ppb, M-Xylene < 1ppb, H₂O < 3% of reading

Lower detectable limit, 43C and 43i: 1 ppb (60 second averaging time)

7.0 PERSONNEL QUALIFICATIONS AND RESPONSIBILITIES

Installation, operation, maintenance, repair or calibration of the instrument and all support equipment should only be performed by properly trained personnel. Personnel should meet all minimum BAAQMD requirements and qualifications for an Air Quality Instrument Specialist (AQIS) I or II, Senior AQIS, and/or Supervising AQIS.

- The station operator AQIS is responsible for the operation and oversight of the instrument and all support equipment. The operator shall complete any required or recommended maintenance, minor repairs and/or occasional calibration of the instrument and all support equipment. The station operator AQIS is responsible for all DMS data review and validation. The station operator AQIS may occasionally install or replace an instrument or support equipment. The Senior AQIS and Supervisor AQIS complete major installations, repairs and calibrations.
- BAAQMD MQA personnel manage the DMS and complete all final data review and submittal.
- BAAQMD PEG staff may conduct periodic performance and/or system's audits.
- CARB staff may conduct periodic performance and/or system's audits.
- EPA staff may conduct periodic performance and/or system's audits.

8.0 EQUIPMENT AND SUPPLIES

The THERMO Model 43 is normally installed and operated with the following equipment:

- THERMO Instrument Manual
- Instrument bench or instrument rack. **NOTE:** Rack installation requires the use of the appropriate instrument sliders securely attached to the analyzer!
- Grounded 3-wire plug
- 10-micron Teflon filters and a Teflon filter holder assembly with appropriate fittings
- ¼" OD Teflon sample line tubing. The length of the tubing should be less than 10 feet
- glass manifold
- Inlet probe and probe line material installed following EPA siting requirements
- external pump – Thomas vacuum pump
- Calibrator
- Zero-air supply
- Certified cylinder with SO₂ component and regulator
- 1/8" SS tubing (from cylinder to the calibrator) and appropriate fittings; **NOTE:** All gas delivery connections should be leak tested upon installation!
- Data Acquisition System (DAS) with appropriate cables and adaptors (RS-232, DB9, CAT-5, etc.) with connection to the District's Data Management System (DMS); **NOTE:** Please refer to Section 10 of this SOP, "*DATA AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT*"
- Partial Station **OPTIONAL:** glass manifold
- Partial Station **OPTIONAL:** magnehelic gauge (-2" to + 2" magnehelic)
- Partial Station **OPTIONAL:** kicker pump (Thomas or other)

9.0 PROCEDURES

9.1 INITIAL SETUP

NOTE: Please refer to the appropriate THERMO Instrument Manual for further information.

1. Inspect a new analyzer for any external damage. Carefully remove the instrument cover and check for any internal damage or missing parts. Check that all connectors and printed circuit boards are firmly attached. Remove any shipping screws and packing materials.

NOTE: For most applications, instruments must be installed and operated following EPA requirements for siting and location.

2. Connect a sample line and external filter assembly to the **SAMPLE IN** bulkhead on the rear panel of the analyzer. (Figures 3 and 4)

3. **OPTIONAL:** Disconnect internal pump; connect the **EXHAUST** bulkhead to an external pump. The line should be ¼ " OD. The length of the exhaust line should be as short as possible. Verify that there is no restriction in this line.
4. Plug the analyzer into an outlet of the appropriate voltage and frequency.
5. Press the power switch to "ON."
6. Adjust all appropriate analyzer settings for range, averaging time, alarms, internal data logging and communications:
 - a. Range 0.5 ppm
 - b. Average Time 60 seconds
 - c. SPAN COEF = 1.000
 - d. BKG = 0.000
 - e. Pressure Compensation ON
 - f. Temperature Compensation ON
 - g. 43i: data-logging and communications. Contact Senior AQIS or Supervisor AQIS for instructions
7. **NOTE:** If installing at a station, connect to a DAS; if the DAS is connected to the DMS, move the instrument to the appropriate site location and activate the instrument.
8. Allow at least one hour for the analyzer to stabilize;
9. Check/adjust lamp voltage:
 - a. 43C:
 - i. Wear an antistatic wrist strap
 - ii. Remove the instrument cover.
 - iii. Locate the lamp voltage adjustment potentiometer (R28) on the lamp power supply board.
 - iv. Access the Diagnostic menu to display the current lamp voltage.
 - v. Using a small screwdriver, turn the lamp voltage adjustment potentiometer until the lamp voltage is back to 800 volts.
 - vi. Since the light intensity will now be less than it had been before the adjustment, the photomultiplier gain will now have to be adjusted proportionately. A calibration should therefore be performed at this time.
 - b. 43i:
 - i. Place analyzer into SERVICE mode
 - ii. From the Main Menu, press ↓ to scroll to **Service** and press enter, scroll to **Flash Voltage Adjustment** and press enter;
 - iii. The Set Flash Voltage Adjustment - Man screen appears; use the ↓ ↑ arrows to adjust to 1000V.
 - iv. Press enter to store the value.
10. **NOTE: If installed at a station, complete a full calibration.**
11. Enter any pertinent information into the appropriate DMS instrument e-log.

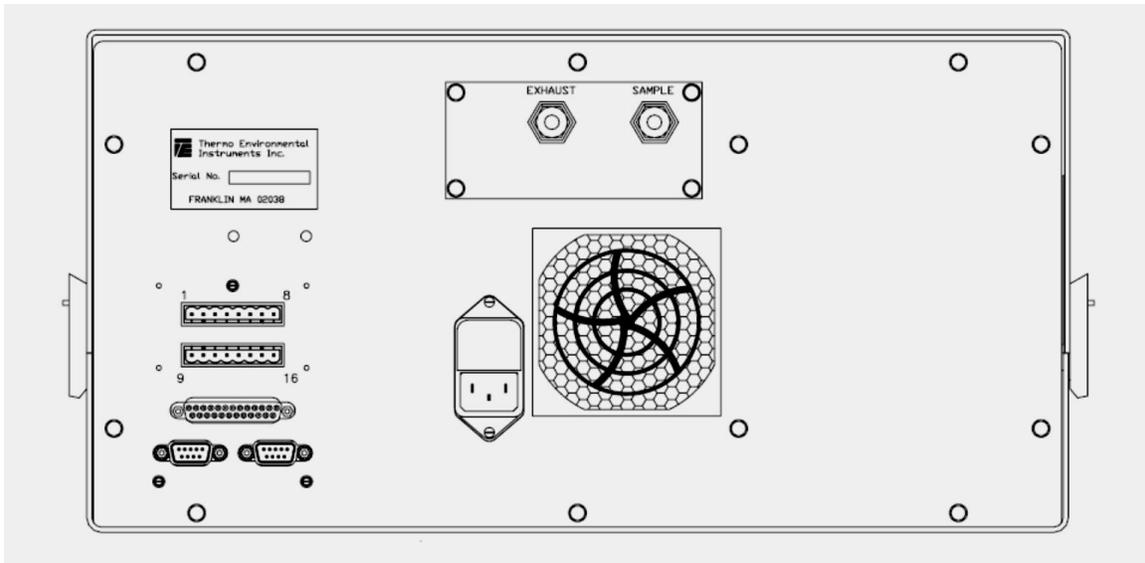


Figure 5: THERMO 43C Rear Panel

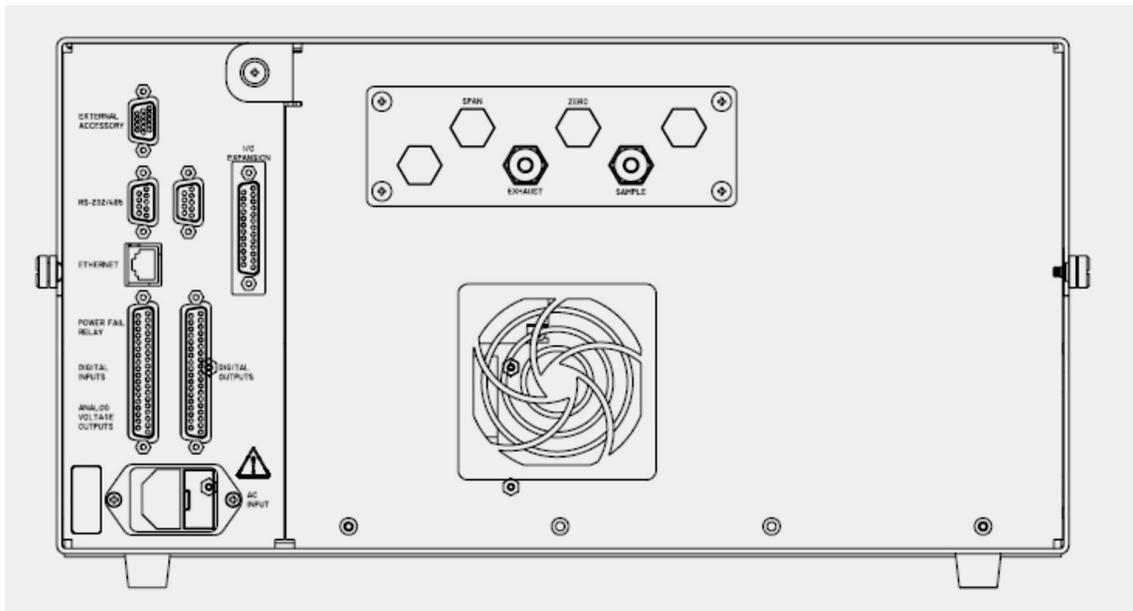


Figure 6: THERMO 43i Rear Panel

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9.2 ACCEPTANCE TESTING

NOTE: Please refer to the appropriate THERMO Instrument Manual for further information.

Staff will conduct acceptance testing on new instruments prior to deployment in the field. Setup analyzer following steps in Section 9.1 of this SOP in a mock station setting which includes an ultra-pure zero-air supply, a stable calibrator, certified multi-blend or SO₂ cylinder, regulator, another stable calibrated SO₂ analyzer, and a DAS connected to the DMS.

1. Calibrate analyzer (Section 9.3 of this SOP)
2. Check linearity by running a gas span, mid-high, mid-low, and precision level calibrations, allowing at least 20 minutes for all points;
3. Allow to run for a minimum of 1 week in a simulated station setup running automated nightly calibrations.
4. Check 1-minute and hourly data and parameters for stability, repeatability, flags and/or alarms, or any other atypical performance.
5. Enter any pertinent information into the appropriate DMS instrument e-log.
6. New instruments should have a BAAQMD S/N assigned.

9.3 CALIBRATION

NOTE: Please refer to the appropriate THERMO Instrument Manual for further information.

District policy and EPA regulations typically require zero/span calibration when the instrument is newly installed, moved, repaired, interrupted for more than a few days, or when there is a span or zero calibration response $\geq \pm 3\%$ or a QC 1-point precision shift by $\geq \pm 5\%$.

9.3.1 Procedure: Manual Calibration (Including Adjustments)

1. Start a zero-air calibration. If there is a kicker pump at the station, disconnect;
2. Allow the analyzer to sample zero air for a minimum of 15 minutes;
3. Check/adjust lamp voltage (see section 9.1 of this SOP)
4. If the analyzer is indicating $< \pm 3$ ppb no further adjustment is necessary. If the analyzer is indicating $> \pm 3$ ppb then a zero calibration is required. Adjust “BKG” under Main menu Calibration Factors to obtain zero response.
5. Start a gas span.
6. Allow the analyzer to sample calibration gas for a minimum of 20 minutes;
7. If the value is $\leq \pm 3\%$ of the true concentration, no further adjustment is required. If the value is $> \pm 3\%$, or if the analyzer is new or recently repaired, adjust the photomultiplier tube (PMT) to match the true value.

8. 43C:
 - a. Remove the instrument cover.
 - b. Check/ adjust SO₂ COEF to 1.000.
 - c. Set the averaging time to 10 seconds.
 - d. Allow the instrument to sample calibration gas until a stable reading is obtained.
 - e. Slowly adjust the PMT High Voltage Power Supply potentiometer (this is the potentiometer located on the top of the PMT High Voltage Power Supply) so that the instrument reading agrees with the calibration gas concentration.
 - f. Re-install the instrument cover.
 - g. Reset averaging time = 60 seconds
 - h. Place instrument back into remote mode
9. 43i:
 - a. From the Main Menu, press ↓ to scroll to **Service** and press enter ;
 - b. Scroll ↓to **PMT Supply Settings** and press enter; The PMT Supply Settings screen appears.
 - c. At the PMT Supply Settings screen, press ↓ to select **Manual PMT Adjustment**. The Set PMT Voltage - Manual screen appears.
 - d. At the Set PMT Voltage - Manual screen, use ↓↑ to increment/decrement the counts until the instrument displays the calibration gas concentration value.
 - e. Place instrument back into remote mode
10. **OPTIONAL:** Adjust SPAN COEF under Main menu Calibration Factors to fine-tune analyzer response.
11. When the analyzer is calibrated and has remained stable for at least 15 minutes, the operator may elect to run mid-high, mid-low and/or precision level calibration points to check linearity.
12. Stop the calibration. If there is a kicker pump at the station, reconnect. Allow the reading to stabilize. Check that the analyzer is back in the **REMOTE** mode and that averaging time = 60 seconds.
13. Record all pertinent information into the instrument e-log.
14. Visually check the entire system prior to leaving the station to verify correct operation!

9.3.2 Procedure: Manual Span and Zero Verification

In the absence of automated calibrations, the operator must test the analyzer in the field at concentrations of 0.0 and ~ 0.400 ppm. The test must be performed, at a minimum, once every two weeks.

1. Start a manual zero-air calibration. If there is a kicker pump at the station, disconnect.
2. Allow the analyzer to sample zero air from a manifold that is at near atmospheric pressure for a minimum of 15 minutes.
3. Start a manual gas span. Allow the analyzer to sample calibration gas from a manifold that is at near atmospheric pressure for a minimum of 20 minutes.
4. If the value is within 3% of the true concentration, no further adjustment is required.
5. If the value is > +/- 3%, the operator may elect to adjust the analyzer.

6. After the calibration is completed, stop the calibration. If there is a kicker pump at the station, reconnect. Allow the reading to stabilize. Check that the analyzer is back in the **REMOTE** mode.
7. Record all pertinent information into the instrument e-log.
8. Visually check the entire system prior to leaving the station to verify correct operation!
9. The operator must validate the appropriate DMS 1-minute data;

9.3.3 Procedure: Manual Precision

Precision is defined as the measure of agreement among individual measurements of the same property taken under the same conditions. In the absence of automated calibrations, the operator must test the analyzer in the field at concentrations between 0.08 to 0.10 ppm. The test must be performed, at a minimum, once every two weeks. **NOTE:** Do not adjust the analyzer while running a precision!

1. Start a manual gas precision calibration. If there is a kicker pump at the station, disconnect.
2. Allow the analyzer to sample calibration gas from a manifold that is at near atmospheric pressure for a minimum of 20 minutes.
3. If the value is within 5% of the true concentration, start a manual DAS ‘abort’ calibration script.
4. If the value is $> \pm 5\%$, the operator may elect to adjust the analyzer by running a zero and span, followed by another precision.
5. After the calibration is completed, stop the calibration. If there is a kicker pump at the station, reconnect. Allow the reading to stabilize. Check that the analyzer is back in the **REMOTE** mode.
6. Record all pertinent information into the instrument e-log.
7. The operator must validate the appropriate DMS 1-minute data

9.4 AUTO-CALIBRATION (‘AUTO-CALS’)

At most District air-monitoring locations, nightly automated calibrations (auto-cals) are completed on a regular schedule. This may include the completion of precision, mid-low, mid-high, span and zero level calibrations on a rotational basis following all EPA requirements. The operator is responsible for reviewing nightly auto-cal results on the District DMS and taking any appropriate actions if the auto-cal results are unacceptable. **NOTE:** Please refer to Section 10 of this SOP, “*DATA AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT*”; and Section 11 of this SOP, “*QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE*”.

1. Log onto DMS.
2. Check that the analyzer nightly auto cal response is within its recommended Quality Control (QC) limits. If the instrument response is outside the specified quality control limit, the source of the problem is to be investigated and corrected. Violation of a QC limit does not require data action as long as an MQO is not also exceeded.

3. The operator will adjust the analyzer if the nightly auto-cal results or manual calibrations results are outside of the acceptable BAAQMD QC limits. QC limits are developed to provide an early warning of instrument problems prior to the exceedance of a Measurement Quality Objective (MQO).
4. If any MQO's are exceeded, the source of the problem is to be investigated and corrected and the operator shall invalidate all suspect or questionable 1-minute DMS data **unless** the error is a result of other equipment (i.e., malfunctioning calibrator, power-failure, etc.) **and** the operator has demonstrated that the instrument is functioning within its specified operating parameters.
5. Record all pertinent information into the instrument e-log.

9.5 SERVICE AND MAINTENANCE

The operator shall perform all recommended or required diagnostic checks, service and maintenance. The following table is a suggested general guideline for service and maintenance.

NOTE: Please refer to the appropriate THERMO instrument manual for further information.

Maintenance Item	Suggested Period	SOP Section
Change inlet filter	2-3 weeks	9.5.1
Cooling fan filter servicing	Monthly	9.5.2
Instrument internal cleaning	6 months	9.5.3
Capillary inspection and cleaning	6 months	9.5.4
Pump rebuild	Annually*	9.5.5 or 9.5.6
Full calibration	Annually*	9.3

*These items may be performed more often as required.

Figure 7: Suggested Maintenance Schedule

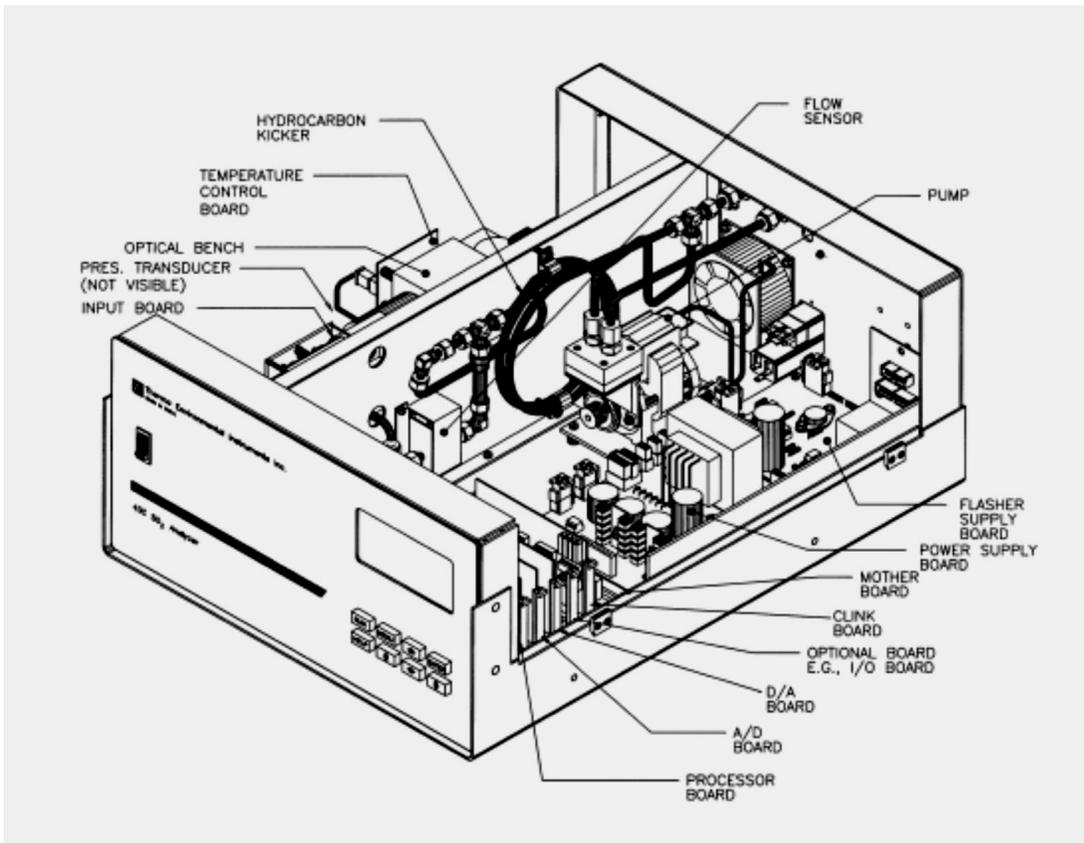


Figure 8: Internal Components 43C

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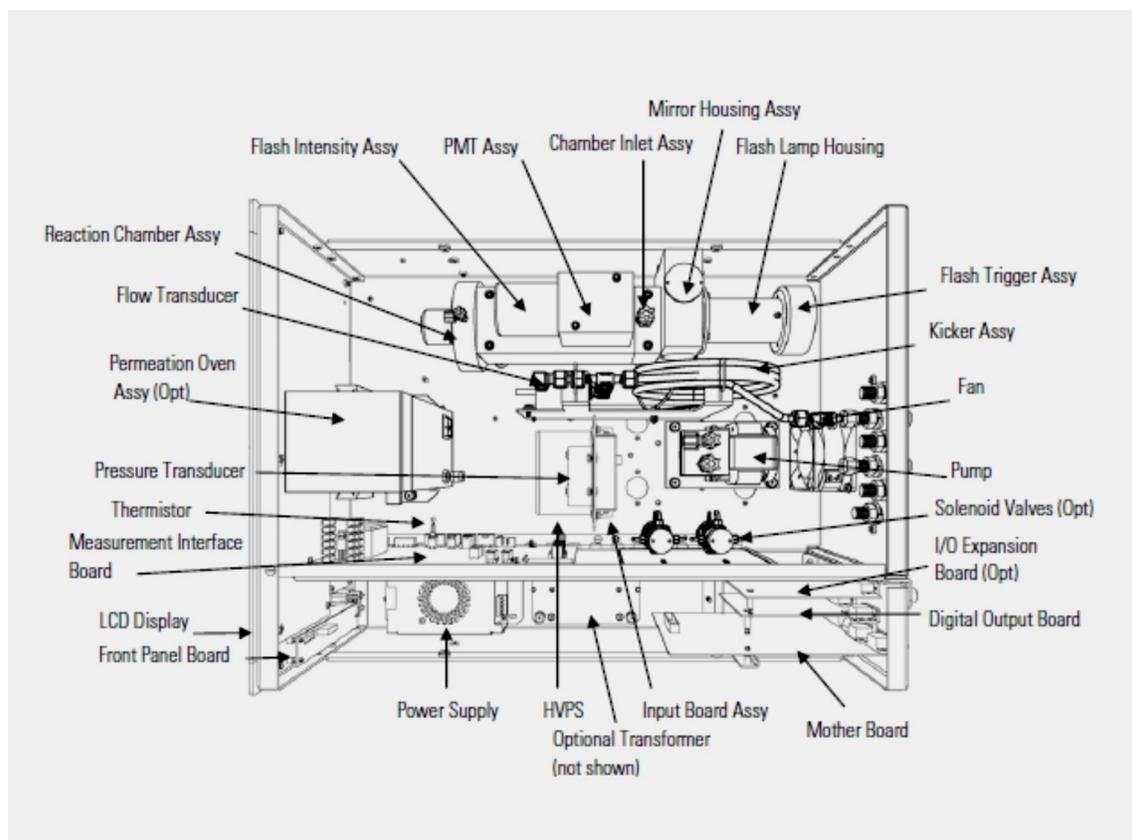


Figure 9: Internal Components 43i

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9.5.1 Procedure: Change Inlet Filter

An in-line Teflon filter protects the analyzer from dirt and contaminants. Filters should be changed on a regular schedule. Use 10.0 Teflon filters.

1. Carefully open filter holder assembly;
2. Remove old filter; inspect filter holder assembly for any loose deposits; clean with tissue paper; inspect filter holder fittings; replace any fittings if damaged.
3. Replace with new filter.
4. replace with new filter;
5. Carefully close filter holder assembly;
6. Enter the appropriate information into the DMS e-log for the instrument

9.5.2 Procedure: Cooling Fan Filter Servicing

1. Remove the fan guard from the fan and remove the filter.
2. Flush the filters with warm water and let dry (a clean, oil-free purge will help the drying process) or blow the filters clean with compressed air.
3. Re-install the filter and fan guard.
4. Enter the appropriate information into the DMS e-log for the instrument

9.5.3 Procedure: Clean Instrument Internal

1. Carefully open instrument cover;
2. Vacuum the instrument interior;
3. Carefully blow out remainder of dust with compressed air;
4. Carefully replace instrument cover;
5. Enter the appropriate information into the DMS e-log for the instrument

9.5.4 Procedure: Capillary Inspection and Cleaning

1. Disable the appropriate DAS channel.
2. Turn the instrument OFF and unplug the power cord.
3. Remove the instrument cover.
4. Locate the capillary holder.
5. Remove the glass capillary and o-ring. Inspect o-ring for cuts or abrasion, and replace as necessary.
6. Check capillary for particulate deposits. Clean or replace as necessary.
7. Replace capillary making sure the o-ring is around the capillary before inserting it into the body.
8. Finger-tighten the capillary nut enough to ensure a tight seal.
9. Re-install the cover.
10. Re-enable the appropriate DAS channel.
11. Enter the appropriate information into the DMS e-log for the instrument

9.5.5 Procedure: External Pump Rebuild

Most stations use an external Thomas vacuum pump. The pump should be checked and re-built annually or when flow/vacuum issues arise. The pump should pull at least 15 “Hg and be steady. Other pumps may be used, in which case, refer to the instructions that are provided with the pump rebuild kit. Noisy bearings should be replaced. Pumps that run hot, are excessively noisy, or fail to deliver a steady vacuum should be replaced.

OPTIONAL: In order to decrease instrument down-time, the operator may elect to switch in a new or rebuilt pump.

1. Disable the appropriate DAS channel.
2. Unplug pump; disconnect the ¼" line from the pump.
3. Place a mark on the pump head to indicate proper re-positioning.
4. Remove the 4 screws holding the pump top valve assembly; remove the top valve assembly.
5. Remove and inspect the pump diaphragm. If cracked, hardened, torn or damaged, replace diaphragm.
6. Remove valve plate assembly from the top valve plate, noting alignment.
7. Carefully inspect plate assembly. Remove the flapper valves and clean. Replace if corroded or damaged. Inspect the gasket. Replace if damaged.
8. Replace the valve plate assembly to the top valve plate, noting alignment.
9. Replace the pump top valve assembly;
10. Clean out windings with compressed air.
11. Plug in pump. Check with vacuum gauge.
12. Re-connect the ¼" line to the pump.
13. Check/re-calibrate analyzer.
14. Re-enable the appropriate DAS channel.
15. Enter the appropriate information into the DMS e-log for the instrument

9.5.6 Procedure: Internal Pump Rebuild

1. Disable the appropriate DAS channel.
2. Remove the cover.
3. Unplug pump from power supply; disconnect the ¼" fittings from top of the pump.
4. Place a mark on the pump head to indicate proper re-positioning.
5. Remove the 4 screws holding the pump top valve assembly; remove the top valve assembly.
6. Remove and inspect the pump diaphragm and valve plate. If cracked, hardened, torn or damaged, replace diaphragm and valve plate.
7. Replace the pump top valve assembly;
8. Re-connect ¼" fittings to top of the pump
9. Plug in pump.
10. Check/re-calibrate analyzer.
11. Re-install the cover.
12. Re-enable the appropriate DAS channel.
13. Enter the appropriate information into the DMS e-log for the instrument

9.6 SAMPLE COLLECTION

NOTE: This SOP section is non-applicable and is left intentionally blank

9.7 SAMPLE HANDLING AND PRESERVATION

NOTE: This SOP section is non-applicable and is left intentionally blank

9.8 SAMPLE PREPARATION AND ANALYSIS

NOTE: This SOP section is non-applicable and is left intentionally blank

9.9 TROUBLESHOOTING

NOTE: Please refer to the appropriate THERMO Instrument Manual for further information.

NOTE: The operator should utilize the DMS to track and record various parameters (parametric data) which may be helpful for troubleshooting.

NOTE: 1-minute DMS data also includes instrument flags. For diagnostic flag codes, please refer to Appendix B and Appendix C of this SOP.

The operator should be aware of the following:

- Abnormal or out-of-range concentration values on instrument front display;
- ‘Alarm’ or alarm icon present on the analyzer front display;
- Abnormal or out-of-range diagnostic’s values (i.e., flow, pressure, chamber temperature, frequency, etc.);
- Abnormal or out-of-range DAS or DMS parametric data (i.e., flow, pressure, chamber temperature, frequency, etc.);
- Abnormal DAS or DMS instrument diagnostic flags;
- Abnormal or unusual auto calibration and/or manual calibration results;
- Unusual sounds (pump, kicker pump, etc.)

The operator should take the appropriate steps to resolve any instrument issue:

- Troubleshoot to identify faulty component or support equipment;
- Repair instrument or support equipment;
- Check and verify instrument’s performance; re-calibrate if needed;
- Review and invalidate any data that does not meet the criteria in Section 11 of this SOP;
- Review and validate or invalidate any questionable data flagged as as ‘suspect’;

- Maintain the appropriate DMS instrument and/or station e-log. The operator must enter the appropriate information after the completion of any repairs, maintenance, or adjustments. The operator should note any data gaps.
- In cases of instrument failure or inability to repair on-site, the operator should contact the Senior AQIS and/or the Supervising AQIS in order to coordinate replacement of the instrument.

The operator should be aware of the following:

SYMPTOM: No response to calibration gas:

- Check instrument flows and pump function.
- Check all voltages, power supply, lamp, PMT etc. using instrument diagnostics.
- Check function of lamp trigger pack (should hear high pitched ticking sound).
- Check lamp function, if lamp is burned out, lamp supply voltage will be maxed out at 1200 volts.

SYMPTOM: Calibration Drift:

- Check temperature control board to ensure that reaction chamber temperature is held around 45 degrees C. If chamber temp is unstable, instrument response will drift. Thermistor failure giving inaccurate temp may cause temp control board to drive reaction chamber heat source too high or too low. Temp shift will cause drift in instrument response.

SYMPTOM: Excessive Noise:

- Check averaging time, should be set to 60 seconds.
- Suspect input board failure, swap out board.
- Defective or low sensitivity photomultiplier tube (PMT) will cause a noisy trace. To check, run zero air while monitoring output signal. If noise is present during zero, PMT will need replacing. **CAUTION:** PMT can be damaged with ambient light levels. PMT replacement should be performed in a darkened environment by an experienced technician.

SYMPTOM: Excessive response time

- May be due to dirty capillary tube or dirty sample filter.
- Check sample filter;
- Inspect and clean capillary if flows remain low after replacing sample filter.
- To clean capillary use wire cat whiskers and distilled water. Compressed air will also work.
- Replace any worn or cracked o-rings. Do not use vacuum grease!
- Check pump if capillary and o-rings are OK

SYMPTOM: Low Flow:

- Normal sample flow will be in the 0.5 – 1.3 lpm range, depending on the orifice installed in the flow path.

- Check sample filter;
- Inspect and clean orifice if flows remain low after replacing sample filter.
- To clean orifice use wire cat whiskers and distilled water. Compressed air will also work.
- Replace any worn or cracked o-rings. Do not use vacuum grease!
- Check pump if orifice and o-ring are OK

SYMPTOM: Lamp Degradation or Failure

- Mercury vapor lamp pulse of 10 times per second should be audible. If lamp trigger pack fails, first indication is lack of high pitched ticking sound coming from instrument.
- On instrument power up, there will be a delay in the lamp firing as the voltage comes up slowly to avoid board and lamp damage.
- **NOTE:** if lamp is unplugged or not working, the lamp intensity adjustment circuit will raise the lamp voltage to its' maximum value, i.e. 1200 volts.
- Lamp degradation over time will be compensated for by feedback from a lamp intensity control circuit, causing lamp to be driven with a higher voltage, thereby keeping the light intensity constant. Lamp voltage normally set at 800 volts when new. 800 to 850 volts is acceptable but higher lamp voltages may shorten life of lamp power supply board.
- 43C: Lamp intensity should be in the 20 – 50 kHz range.
- 43C: Lamp Intensity Adjustment Potentiometer (only pot on this board) is located on the lamp power supply board in the rear right hand side of the instrument case looking from the front of the instrument. It will generally only need to be adjusted when replacing a lamp.
- When replacing the mercury vapor lamp, best practice is to replace lamp trigger pack at the same time. Remove lamp and socket assembly from flash holder by loosening the single set screw. Do not touch lamp face or allow to become soiled, (use lab grade tissue or foam packing that bulb was packed in to insert new bulb into socket). Clean lamp face with methanol if soiled or touched. When reinstalling lamp and socket, ensure that locator pin on bottom of socket fits correctly into the housing slot before tightening the set screw. Chamber housing and trigger pack will be in contact, with no gaps, when correctly installed.
- After lamp replacement, adjust the lamp voltage to ~ 800 VDC.

OTHER:

- Zero BKG (background) set as necessary to obtain valid zero while running zero air.
- Span COEF (coefficient) allowable limits are 0.960 to 1.050 for 43C models. Best practice is to set span coefficient to 1.000 and adjust PMT voltage for true span concentration response.

9.10 COMPUTER HARDWARE AND SOFTWARE

The Model 43 is connected to a BAAQMD station DAS via its Serial RS-232 Port. The DAS collects 1-minute data. All 43i or 43C instrument parameters must be set accordingly. No further data calculations or reduction are required.

- DMS: Operator should be familiar with the operation of the DMS software including data review, auto-cal response data review, e-log entry, etc.
- DAS: The operator should be familiar with operation of the station's DAS and the DAS manual calibration script files
- iPort: The operator should be familiar with the use of THERMO iPort software

10.0 DATA AND RECORDS MANAGEMENT

- 1-minute concentration data (ppm) is collected by the station's DAS. The station DAS is polled hourly by the BAAQMD DMS. Data is retained by the DMS for future review and usage.
- 1-minute analyzer parametric data are collected by the station's DAS. The station DAS is polled hourly by the BAAQMD DMS. Data is retained by the DMS for future review and usage.
- Analyzer parametric data may include various instrument operating parameters such as flow rate, pressure, lamp temperature, instrument flags (**NOTE:** please refer to the appropriate THERMO instrument manual and Appendix B and C of this SOP for an explanation of diagnostic flags), etc. The operator is encouraged to use the instrument parametric data as an aid to data review and validation and for troubleshooting
- District staff are responsible for data and records management including oversight of data capture into a station DAS, data ingestion into the District DMS, data review and validation, and data retention.

The operator is responsible for the following:

- Review and validate or invalidate any data that does not meet the criteria in Section 11 of this SOP;
- Review and validate or invalidate any questionable data flagged as 'suspect';
- Maintain the appropriate DMS instrument and/or station e-log. The operator must enter the appropriate information after the completion of any repairs, maintenance, or adjustments. The operator should note any data gaps. The operator may elect to manually collect data from the analyzer in the event of a DAS data collection error.

11.0 QUALITY CONTROL AND QUALITY ASSURANCE

Quality Control (QC) procedures include the completion of any required calibrations, service and maintenance. Quality Assurance (QA) procedures include the completion of any required audits.

11.1 QUALITY CONTROL

- The operator shall perform all recommended or required diagnostic checks, service and maintenance. Please refer to Section 9.5 of this SOP and the appropriate instrument manual for more information. Note in the appropriate e-log all checks, service and maintenance made to the analyzer or support equipment!
- Zero, span, mid-low span, mid-high span, and precision level auto-cals are automatically run nightly, alternating between the various auto-cals. If an auto-cal measurement is outside the specified QC (quality control) limit, the source of the problem is to be investigated and corrected. The operator will then adjust the analyzer by running a manual zero or span calibration. Note in the appropriate e-log all repairs, maintenance or adjustments made to the analyzer or support equipment!
- **NOTE:** QC limits are developed to provide an early warning of instrument problems prior to the exceedance of a Measurement Quality Objective (MQO). Violation of a QC limit does not require data action as long as an MQO is not also exceeded.
- **NOTE:** Do not adjust the analyzer while running a precision. The operator may only adjust the analyzer by running a zero and span, followed by another precision to verify response. Note all adjustments made to the analyzer in the DMS instrument e-log.
- If any MQO's are exceeded, the source of the problem is to be investigated and corrected **and** the operator shall invalidate all suspect or questionable 1-minute DMS data **unless** the error is a result of other equipment (i.e., malfunctioning calibrator, power-failure, etc.) **and** the operator has demonstrated that the instrument is functioning within its specified operating parameters.
- Hourly DMS data are manually invalidated by MQA if the station/shelter temperature range exceeds instrument certification limits. Data invalidations due to station temperature excursions are managed manually by MQA on a case-by-case basis per guidelines documented in Data Management SOP 601.

Parameter	Instrument	EPA Required Temp Range ¹	BAAQMD Station/Shelter Out Of Range Criteria
SO2	THERMO 43 (all)	20 -30 °C	$\leq 19.5\text{ °C}$ or $\geq 30.5\text{ °C}$ FULL STATION $\leq 14.5\text{C}$ or $\geq 35.5\text{C}$ PARTIAL STATION

¹ From EPA List of Designated Reference and Equivalent Methods, October 11, 2011

Figure 10: BAAQMD Station/Shelter Temperature Criteria

- **NOTE:** Operators should include comments regarding shelter temperatures, sensors, controls, etc. in DMS e-logs. Data quality/validity resolution resides with MQA..
- **NOTE:** Ambient data correction and adjustment will be performed on hourly data only, by MQA, with justification provided by AQIS (i.e. pump pressure shifts, instrument adjustment, data shift or data drift caused by instrument component failure).

Parameter	Requirement	Frequency	Acceptance Criteria
Sulfur Dioxide	One-Point QC Check	Every 2 weeks	$\leq \pm 5\%$
	Zero/Span Check	Every 2 weeks	≤ 3 ppb Zero $\leq \pm 3\%$ Span diff
	Performance Evaluation	Semi-Annual	$\leq \pm 10\%$
	Bias Validation	Annual	95% of PE points fall within 95% PL for QC Checks

Figure 11: BAAQMD QC Limits for SO2

Parameter	Requirement	Frequency	Acceptance Criteria
Sulfur Dioxide ¹	Precision Checks	Every 2 days	$\leq \pm 10\%$
	Precision (QC Checks)	Annual	$\leq 10\%$
	Bias (QC Checks)	Annual	$\leq \pm 10\%$
	Shelter Temperature	Hourly	15 - 35 °C

Figure 12: BAAQMD MQO's for SO2

¹Precision and Bias MQO are taken from EPA QA Handbook Vol II, Appendix D, March 2008 revision.

11.2 QUALITY ASSURANCE

Quality Assurance activities include the following:

- District staff shall conduct performance and system's audits on a regular basis.
- CARB staff may conduct performance and/or systems audits
- EPA staff may conduct performance and/or systems audits

Parameter	Frequency	Acceptance Criteria
Sulfur Dioxide	Semi-Annual	$\leq \pm 10\%$

Figure 13: BAAQMD Internal Audit Acceptance Criteria

12.0 AUTHORS

- Original Author: Morris Erickson
- Revised By: Stan Yamaichi, 5/30/2008
- Revised By: Stan Yamaichi 1/11/2012; added “43i-TLE information
- Revised By: Christopher Rumm, 06/20/2102; re-formatted SOP

13.0 REFERENCES

- Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Part 53
- Code of Federal Regulation, Title 40, Part 58
- EPA QA Handbook Vol. II, Quality Assurance Handbook for Air Pollution Measurement Systems
- EPA Air Quality Standards, 40 CFR Part 50, [NAAQS for Criteria Pollutants](#)
- Thermo Fischer Environmental, Inc. Instrument Manual: [\\cifs-02\sections\Air_Mon\Instrument Manuals\THERMO](#)
- Data Mgt SOP 601 Gaseous Pollutants

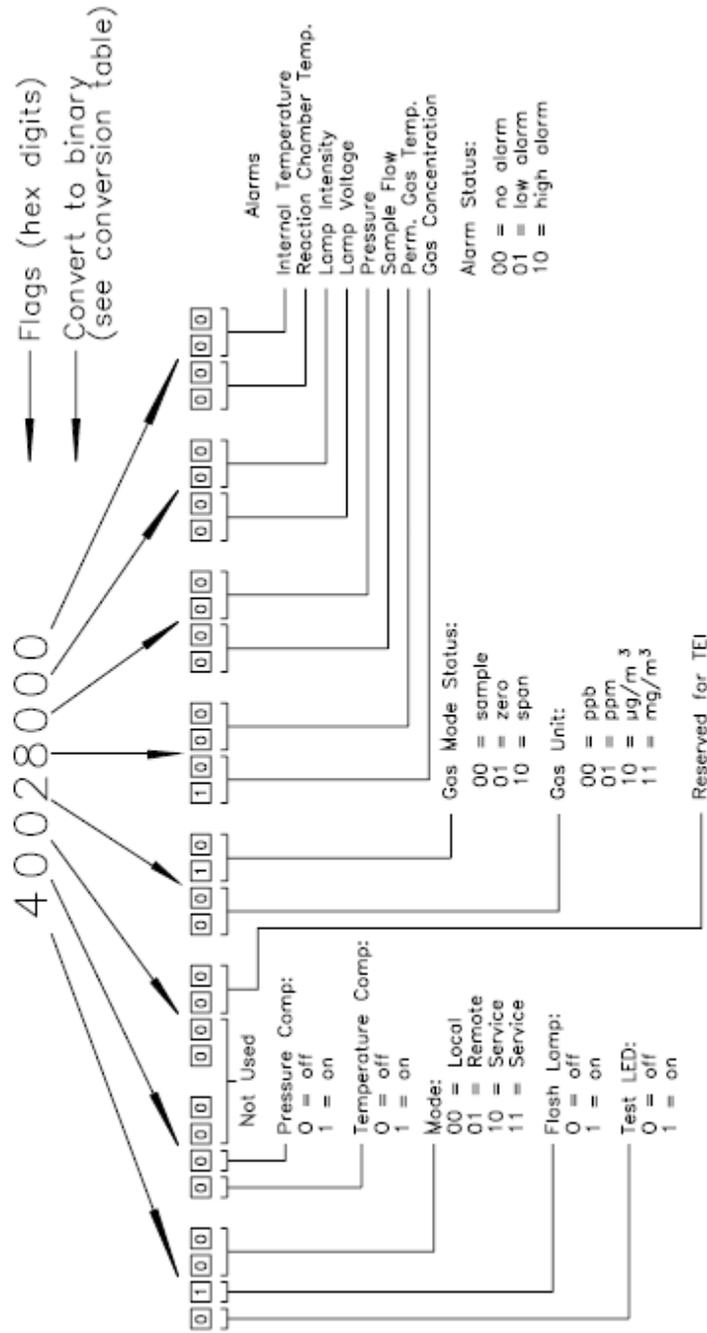
14.0 APPENDIXES

14.1 APPENDIX A: 43 SPECIFICATIONS

SPECIFICATIONS **YELLOW** = RECOMMENDED SETTING

- Preset ranges **0-0.05**, 0.1, 0.2, 0.5, 1, 2, 5, and 10, ppm
- Zero noise 1.0 ppb RMS (10 sec avg. time)
- 0.5 ppb RMS (60 sec avg. time)
- 0.25 ppb RMS (300 sec avg. time)
- Lower detectable limits:
 - 2.0 ppb (10 sec avg. time)
 - **1.0 ppb (60 sec avg. time)**
 - 0.5 ppb (300 sec avg. time)
- Zero drift (24 hour) less than 1 ppb
- Span drift (24 hour) $\pm 1\%$
- Response time:
 - 80 sec (10 sec avg. time)
 - **110 sec (60 sec avg. time)**
 - 320 sec (300 sec avg. time)
- Precision 1% of reading or 1 ppb (whichever is greater)
- Linearity:
 - $\pm 1\%$ of full-scale < 100 ppm
 - $\pm 5\%$ of full-scale > 100 ppm
- Sample flow rate 0.5 liters/min. (standard) or **1 liter/min.** (optional)
- Interferences (EPA levels) less than lower detectable limit except for the following
 - NO < 3ppb,
 - M-Xylene < 2ppb
 - H₂O < 2% of reading
- Operating temperature 20 - 30°C (may be safely operated over the range of 0 - 45°C)*
- Power requirements 90-110 VAC @ 50/60 Hz, 105-125 VAC @ 50/60 Hz; 100 Watts
- Physical dimensions:
 - 16.753 (W) X 8.623 (H) X 233 (D)
 - Weight 44 lbs.
- Outputs:
 - **RS-232/485 Interface**

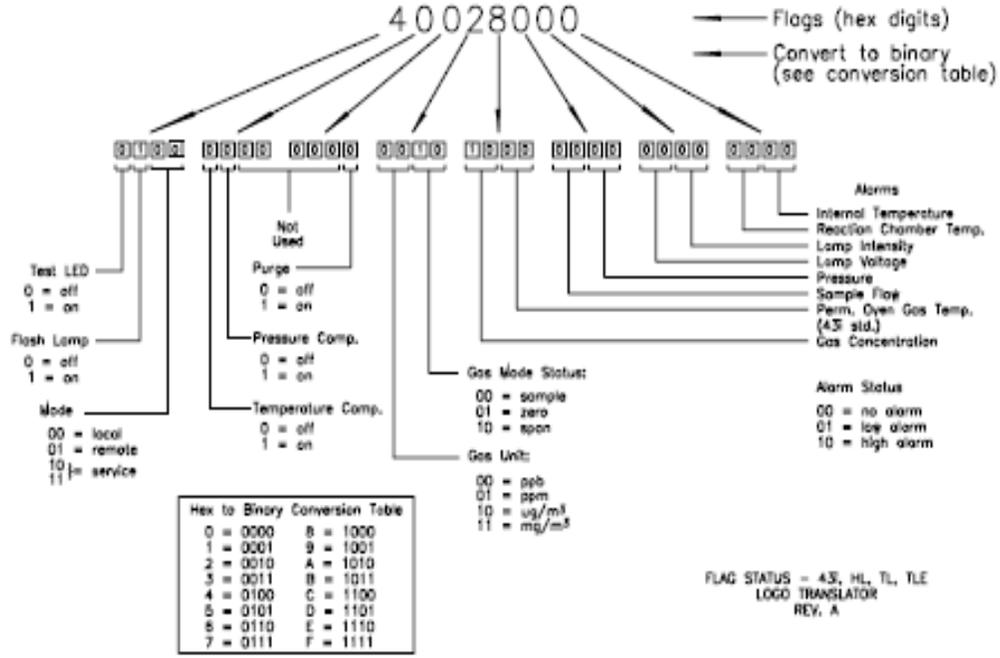
14.2 APPENDIX C: 43C ALARM FLAGS



0	=	0000
1	=	0001
2	=	0010
3	=	0011
4	=	0100
5	=	0101
6	=	0110
7	=	0111
8	=	1000
9	=	1001
A	=	1010
B	=	1011
C	=	1100
D	=	1101
E	=	1110
F	=	1111

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14.3 APPENDIX C: 43I ALARM FLAGS



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