

INTERTEK/WARNOCK HERSEY
SFBA EMISSIONS AND EFFICIENCY TESTING LABORATORY
OPERATING PROCEDURES

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INTRODUCTION

This document provides a systematic guide for the technician conducting tests to EPA standard requirements. Procedures outlined here, when followed, will result in tests in conformance with ASTM E2779 and ASTM E2515. This guide cannot cover every possible contingency that may develop during a particular test program. Many questions that may arise can be answered by a complete understanding of the test standards and their intent. When in doubt on any detail check with the laboratory manager and be sure you understand the procedures involved.

The primary measurements to be obtained are particulate emission data and efficiency data. The technician's duties include the following steps. It is critical that all spaces on the data forms be properly filled in. Each test must be represented by a complete record of what was done and when.

I. APPLIANCE INSPECTION AND SET-UP

- A. Incoming Inspection
- B. Unit Set-Up

II. SAMPLING SYSTEMS - SET-UP

- A. Gas Analysis
- B. Dilution Tunnel

III. TEST CONDUCT

- A. Pre-Test Fuel Load
- B. Test Fuel Load
- C. Unit Start - up
- D. Test Run

IV. POST TEST PROCEDURE

- A. Leak Checks
- B. Particulate Sample Recovery

The technician running this test must be familiar with the following documents that are to be kept in the laboratory at all times.

- 1. ASTM E2779
- 2. ASTM E2515

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I. APPLIANCE INSPECTION AND SET-UP

A. Incoming Inspection

1. Check for completeness of unit including parts, accessories, installation and operating instructions, drawings and specifications, etc. Note any discrepancies or missing parts.
2. Check for shipping damage. If damage has occurred, notify the laboratory manager. In some cases repairs may be made, provided the manufacturer and laboratory manager concur that repairs will not affect the unit's performance. If damage is irreparable, a new unit will need to be obtained.
3. Mark unit with manufacturer's name, model number, work order number, and date received.
4. If unit is safety listed, note label data including listing agency and serial number.

B. Unit Set-Up

1. All units must be operated by the manufacturer or Intertek for a break-in period of 50 hours at a medium burn rate. NOTE: Inserts are tested as if they are freestanding stoves.
2. Once break-in is completed, allow unit to cool then clean unit thoroughly.
3. Prior to placing unit on scale, the scale must be turned on and allowed to warm up for 1-hour minimum.
4. Place unit on scale and align so chimney will be centered in hood. Record the weight of the unit and all accessories. (Do not weigh with chimney attached.)
5. Chimney and connector should be cleaned with a wire brush prior to mounting. Attach chimney and connector then seal all joints. Be sure the single wall stove pipe terminates and insulated pipe starts at proper level above scale platform. Chimney must be supported from scale so that it does not touch test enclosure or hood walls.
6. Plug thermocouples into data acquisition system jacks and verify that all instrumentation is working properly.
7. Dilution tunnel must be cleaned prior to each certification test series, and at anytime a higher burn rate follows a lower burn rate.

II. SAMPLING SYSTEMS SET-UP

A. Gas Analysis

1. All instruments should be turned on and allowed to warm up for 1-hour minimum.

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2. Prior to calibrating, make sure that the outlet pressure on each calibration gas bottle reads 10 PSI. Adjust flow meters at each gas analyzer to required flow.

The gas analyzer (CO_2 , CO , O_2) is zeroed on nitrogen. The O_2 , CO_2 and CO analyzer is spanned with a certified span gas mixture.

Calibrate analyzers as follows:

- a. With calibration switch at "SPAN", adjust all span controls to values specified on span gas label.
- b. Switch to "ZERO" and adjust zero controls to provide 0.00 readout on all analyzers.
- c. Repeat a. and b. until no further adjustment is required.
- d. Record these values on the appropriate data sheet.
- e. Switch to "CAL." and record all analyzer values.

3. Response time synchronization check.

- a. With switch at "SAMPLE" and no fire in unit, allow readings to stabilize (O_2 analyzer should read 20.93, CO and CO_2 should read 0.00).
- b. Switch to "CAL" setting and start the stopwatch. Note the time required for each unit to reach the calibration gas bottle value. If all three analyzers reach this value within 5 seconds of each other, synchronization is adequate. If not, contact the laboratory manager. Synchronization is adjusted by either internal instrument setting or adjustment of sample line length.
- c. Use EPA Method 5H 6.7-6.9 procedures to check calibration of instruments.

4. Sample clean-up train.

- a. Load a new filter in 4-inch glass filter holder.
- b. Load four Impingers as follows:
 - #1: 100 ml. distilled water
 - #2: 100 ml. distilled water
 - #3: Empty
 - #4: 200-300 grams Drierite.
- c. Place Impingers in container and connect with greased "U TUBES". (Grease carefully on bottom half of ball joint so that grease will not get into tubes.)
- d. Connect filter to impinger #1 and sample line to impinger #4.
- e. Connect stack probe to filter.
- f. Leak check system as follows:

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- 1) Plug probe.
- 2) Turn on sample system and increase flow rate slowly.
- 3) Set vacuum-adjust valve to obtain a vacuum of 10 inches mercury.
- 4) If sapphire float in rotometer does not stabilize below 10 on scale, system must be resealed.
- 5) Repeat leak-check procedure until satisfactory results are obtained.
- 6) Unplug probe slowly, then decrease flow rate slowly before shutting off system.

g. Just prior to starting test, fill impinger container with ice.

B. Dilution Tunnel Sample Train Set-Up:

1. Filters and holders.
 - a. Clean probes and filter holder front housings carefully and desiccate to a constant weight prior to use.
 - b. Filters and filter probe combinations should be numbered and labeled prior to use.
 - c. Weigh desiccated filters and probe filter units on analytical balance. Record the weights on the appropriate form. Note that the probe and front half of the front filter holder is to be weighed as a unit.
 - d. Carefully assemble the filter holder units and connect to sampling systems.
 - e. System #1 (Filter set #1) will have one filter set and System #2 (Filter set #2 and #3) will have two filter sets. Filter set #2 will be changed 1-hour into the test.
 - e. Change desiccate columns with dry absorbent before each test series.
2. Leak checking.
 - a. Each sample system is to be checked for leakage prior to inserting probes in tunnel.
 - b. Plug probes and start the samplers. Adjust pump bypass valve to produce a vacuum reading of 10 inches mercury. NOTE: During test, highest vacuum recorded is required for posttest leak check.
 - c. Allow vacuum indication to stabilize at 10" mercury, record dry gas meter readings, (DGM₁, DGM₂). At a convenient DGM value start stopwatch. Time for 1 minute then stop vacuum pumps. Record dry gas meter readings again, (DGM₃, DGM₄). NOTE: If rotometer ball is floating above the 5-mm mark, system is leaking too much and all seals should be checked.

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- d. Calculate leakage rate as follows.

System 1: $DGM3 - DGM_1 = CFM_1$

System 2: $DGM4 - DGM_2 = CFM_2$

If CFM_1 or CFM_2 is greater than 0.02 cfm, or ${}_1S$ greater than $0.04 \times$ Sample Rate, leakage is unacceptable and system must be resealed. For most tests the sample rate will be 0.25 cfm, thus leakage rates in excess of $0.04 \times 0.25 = 0.010$ cfm are not acceptable.

- e. To prevent contamination, do not insert probes in tunnel until the start of the test run.

III. TEST CONDUCT

A. Pre-Test Fuel Load

1. Fill hopper with pellets, tare the scale, and place a 25lb weight on the scale to measure fuel consumed.

B. Test Fuel Load

1. Determine moisture content of pellets per ASTM E871 by weighing pellets before and after oven drying.
2. Verify and document the pellet manufacturer and grade of pellets used for test.
3. Confirm enough pellets are in the hopper to complete the test, add if necessary. Tare scale and place a 25lb weight on the scale to measure fuel consumed.

C. Unit Start-Up

1. With all doors and air controls closed, zero draft Magnehelic using screw located at bottom of meter.
2. Before lighting a fire turn on dilution tunnel and set flow rate to 140 scfm (approximately 715 fpm) if burn rate is to be less than 3 kg/hr. For higher burn rates set flow for a 150:1 air fuel ratio (see chart for approximate values).
3. Check draft imposed on cold stove. All inlets must be closed and a draft gauge in the chimney. If draft is greater than 0.005 inches water column, adjust tunnel to stack gap until draft is less than 0.005 inches water column.
4. With hot wire anemometer check for ambient airflow around unit (must be less than 50 ft/min).

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5. Tare scale and start fire by turning the unit on per manufacturer's instructions. (Make sure stack sample probe is on the unit.)
6. Once fuel is burning well, operate at high fire for sufficient time to get the fuel burning well. Then adjust settings to intended test run levels.
7. Perform the dilution tunnel traverse as prescribed in ASTM E2515, Section 9.3.2 (Pitot tube should be carefully cleaned prior to each test.)
8. Pretest must burn for a minimum of 1 hour. Record room and flue temperatures.

D. Test Run

1. Stack gas analyzers should be on and in the sample mode.
2. When the 1-hour pre-burn is complete, the test is to be started.
 - a. Insert the sample probes into the tunnel being careful not to hit sides of tunnel with probe tip.
 - b. Check tunnel Pitot tube for proper position.
 - c. Confirm heater is set to the maximum burn rate.
 - d. Record initial readings.
 - e. Turn on probe sample systems and start timing test.
 - f. Tare platform scale and add 25lb weight.
 - g. Every 10 minutes record the following:
 - 1) Dry gas meter readings.
 - 2) Weight remaining.
 - 3) All thermocouple temperatures.
 - 4) Tunnel Pitot tube reading.
 - 5) Draft reading.
 - 6) Rotometer readings.
 - h. Filter temperatures shall not exceed 90°F anytime during the test. If the filters are approaching 90°F turn on cooling pump. Filters must be kept above the dilution tunnel wet bulb temperature in order to prevent condensation.
 - i. Regularly check impinger train for ice level during test.
 - j. At 1-hour, Filter set #2 is to be removed from the dilution tunnel and Filter set #3 is added. The heater is changed from the high burn setting to the ≤50% of maximum burn rate setting and operated for 2-hours.
 - k. At the 3-hour point, the heater is changed to the lowest burn rate setting.
 - l. At the 6-hour point, shut off sample trains and record last reading.
 - m. Record final dry gas meter values.
 - n. Shut down heater per manufacturer's instructions.

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IV. POST TEST PROCEDURES

A. Leak Checks

1. Dilution Tunnel
 - a. Remove sample probes from tunnel and plug with rubber stopper.
 - b. Turn on sample system and set vacuum to 10" mercury or to the highest value reached during the test.
 - c. At a convenient value start stopwatch and record the DGM starting value.
 - d. After 1 minute stop sample system and record ending DGM value.
 - e. Calculate leakage rate per pre-test description (see II.B.2.c.).
2. Gas Analyzers
 - a. Set stack sample flow to about 75 mm on the rotometer.
 - b. Plug with rubber stopper.
 - c. Adjust vacuum to 10" mercury.
 - d. Let system stabilize then record rotometer readings.
 - e. If the rotometer readings do not equal zero, check with the laboratory manager.
 - f. SLOWLY unplug probe and decrease flow rate to zero.
 - g. Turn off stack sampling system.
 - h. Zero, span and calibrate the analyzers (see Gas Analysis). **RECORD ONLY** these meter values.

B. Particulate Sample Recovery

1. Disassemble filter holder and collect all loose material on filters.
2. Weigh and record probes and filters for each train. NOTE: 24 hours of desiccation must pass before final "no change" weight values can be recorded.
3. Weigh and record probes and fillers at 6-hour intervals until weight change between weighing is less than 0.5 mg.

V. DISPOSITION OF TESTED UNIT.

In order to meet the requirements of section 60.533(b)(8) of the EPA's 40CFR Part 60 Standards of Performance for New Residential Wood Heaters, Intertek Testing Services seals certified wood heaters by:

- 1) Applying tamper-indicating tape to the firebox door, ash pan door, and the air controls.

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- 2) Totally covering the unit with stretch wrap and stamping the stretch wrap with our WHI logo at various locations.
- 3) Strapping the door and ash pan closed with plastic banding so that the banding goes both around the unit laterally and from top to bottom. The banding is then stamped with our WHI logo so that the banding can't be simply replaced.
- 4) The certificate is then placed on the top of the unit and a second layer of stretch wrap is applied and stamped with our WHI logo.
- 5) The unit is placed on a pallet and strapped down with additional strapping to keep it on the pallet. It is then shipped back to the manufacturer.