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equal to the number of samples as data points.

6.3 *Data analysis and reporting.*

6.3.1 *Accuracy* (*relative*). First, calculate the mean reference value (Equation E–1) of the 14 average volumetric flow rates calculated by the reference method. Second, from the 14 pairs of average volumetric flow rates calculated by the reference method and measurement system volumetric flow rate readings, calculate the mean value (Equation E–1) of the differences of the 14 paired readings. Calculate the 95 percent confidence interval (Equation E–2) using the differences of fourteen paired readings. To calculate the values in the second part of this section substitute d_i for x_i and d for x in Equations E–1 and E–2 where d_i equals the difference of each paired reading and d equals the mean value of the fourteen paired differences. Third, report the sum of the absolute mean value of the differences of the fourteen paired readings and the 95 percent confidence interval of the differences of value calculated in the first part of the section. Divide this total by the mean reference value and report the result as a percentage. This percentage is the relative accuracy.

6.3.2 *Zero drift* (*24 hour*). From the zero values measured each 24 hours during the field test, calculate the differences between successive readings expressed in volumetric flow rate units. Calculate the mean value of these differences and the confidence interval of these differences using Equations E–1 and E–2. Report the sum of the absolute value of the mean difference and the confidence interval as a percentage of the measurement system span. This percentage is the zero drift.

6.3.3 *Calibration drift* (*24 hour*). From the calibration values measured every 24 hours during the field test calculate the differences between: (1) The calibration reading after zero and calibration adjustment, and (2) the calibration reading 24 hours later after zero adjustment but before calibration adjustment. Calculate the mean value of these differences and the confidence interval using Equations E–1 and E–2. Report the sum of the absolute value of the mean difference and confidence interval as a percentage of the measurement system span. This percentage is the calibration drift.

6.3.4 *Operation period.* Other than that clearly specified as required in the operation and maintenance manual, the measurement system shall not require any corrective maintenance, repair, replacement or adjustment during the 168-hour performance and operational test period. If the measurement system operates within the specified performance parameters and does not require corrective maintenance, repair, replacement or adjustment other than as specified above during the 168-hour test period, the operational period will be successfully concluded. Failure of the measurement to meet this requirement shall call for a repetition of the 168-hour test period. Portions of the test, except for the 168-hour field test period, which were satisfactorily completed need not be repeated. Failure to meet any performance specifications shall call for a repetition of the one-week performance test period and that portion of the testing which is related to the failed specification. All maintenance and adjustments required shall be recorded. Output readings shall be recorded before and after all adjustments.

6.3.5 *Orientation sensitivity.* In the event the conditions of paragraph 5.1.4 of this appendix are required, the following calculations shall be performed. Calculate the ratio of each measurement system reading divided by the reference pitot tube readings. Graph the ratio vs. angle of deflection on each side of center. Report the points at which the ratio differs by more than ±4 percent from unity (1.00).

[40 FR 5521, Feb. 6, 1975]

APPENDIX F TO PART 52—CLEAN AIR ACT SECTION 126 PETITIONS FROM EIGHT NORTHEASTERN STATES: NAMED SOURCE CATEGORIES AND GEOGRAPHIC COVERAGE

The table and figures in this appendix are cross-referenced in § 52.34.

TABLE F–1—NAMED SOURCE CATEGORIES IN SECTION 126 PETITIONS

Petitioning state	Named source categories
Connecticut	Fossil fuel-fired boilers or other indirect heat exchangers with a maximum gross heat input rate of 250 mmBtu/hr or greater and electric utility generating facilities with a rated output of 15 MW or greater.
Maine	Electric utilities and steam-generating units with a heat input capacity of 250 mmBtu/hr or greater.
Massachusetts	Electricity generating plants.
New Hampshire	Fossil fuel-fired indirect heat exchange combustion units and fossil fuel-fired electric generating facilities which emit ten tons of NO_X or more per day.
New York	Fossil fuel-fired boilers or indirect heat exchangers with a maximum heat input rate of 250 mmBtu/hr or greater and electric utility generating facilities with a rated output of 15 MW or greater.
Pennsylvania	Fossil fuel-fired indirect heat exchange combustion units with a maximum rated heat input capacity of 250 mmBtu/hr or greater, and fossil fuel-fired electric generating facilities rated at 15 MW or greater.
Rhode Island	Electricity generating plants.
Vermont	Fossil fuel-fired electric utility generating facilities with a maximum gross heat input rate of 250 mmBtu/hr or greater and potentially other unidentified major sources.

Figure F-1. Location of Ozone Transport Assessment Group (OTAG) Subregions

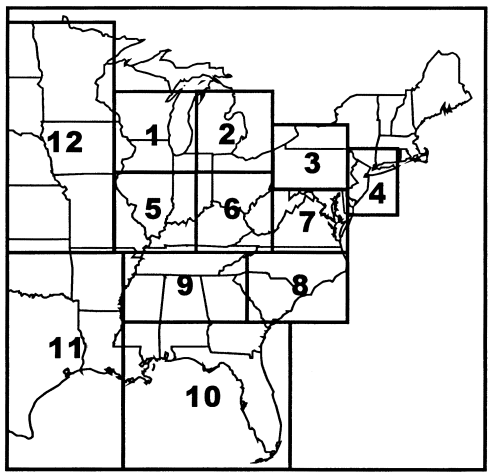


Figure F-2. Areas covered by the section 126 petition from Connecticut

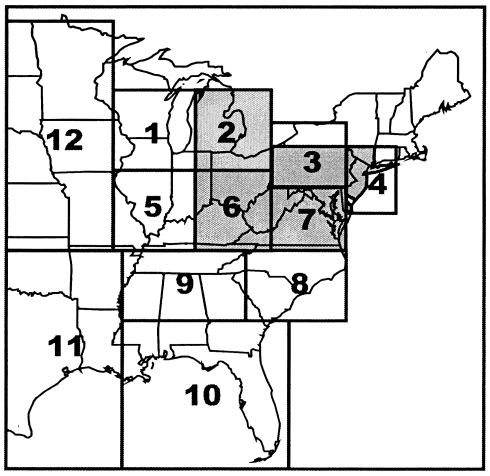


Figure F-3. Areas covered by the section 126 petition from Maine

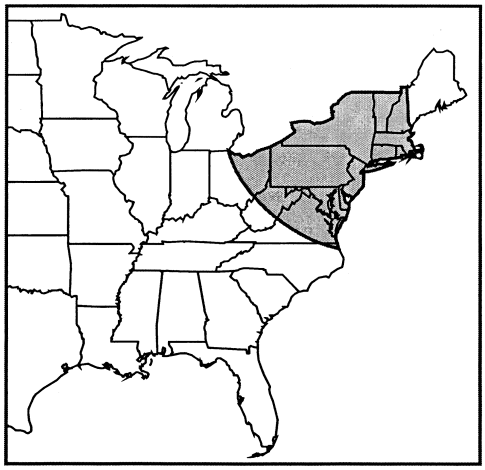


Figure F-4. Areas covered by the section 126 petition from Massachusetts

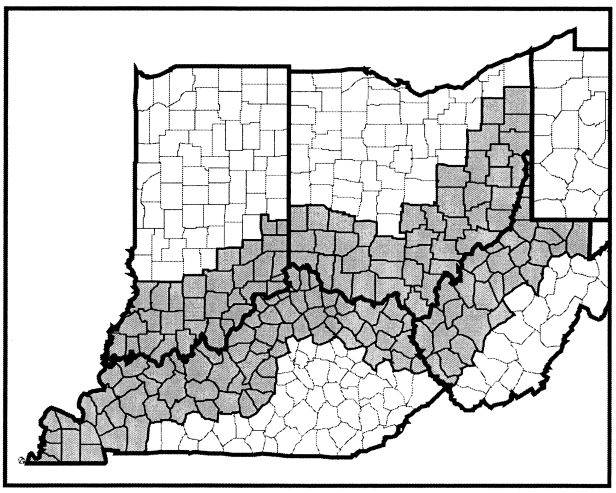


Figure F-5. Areas covered by the section 126 petition from New Hampshire

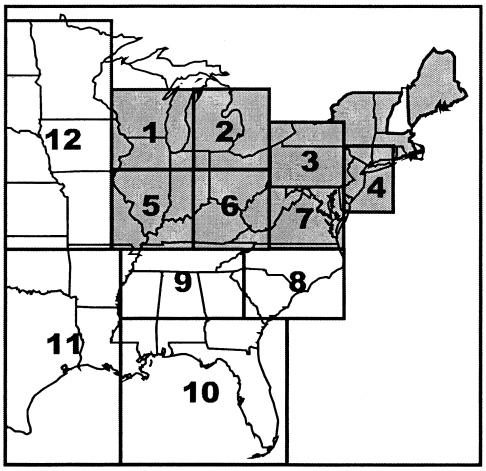


Figure F-6. Areas covered by the section 126 petition from New York

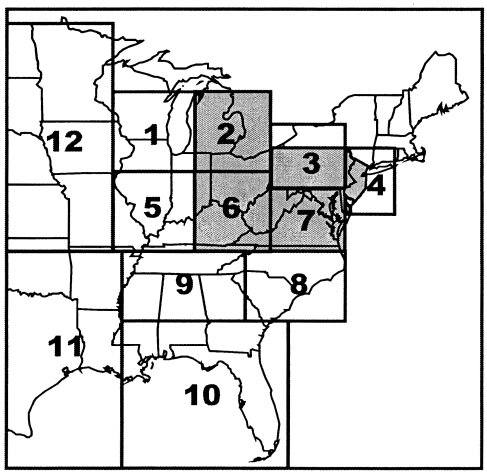


Figure F-7. Areas covered by the section 126 petition from Pennsylvania

Figure F-8. Areas covered by the section 126 petition from Rhode Island

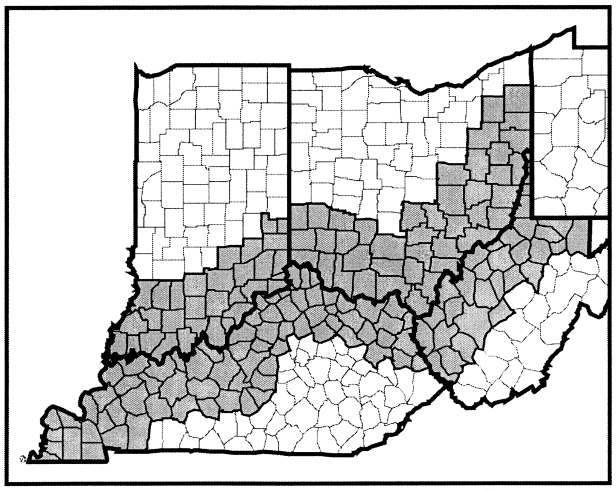


Figure F-9. Areas covered by the section 126 petition from Vermont

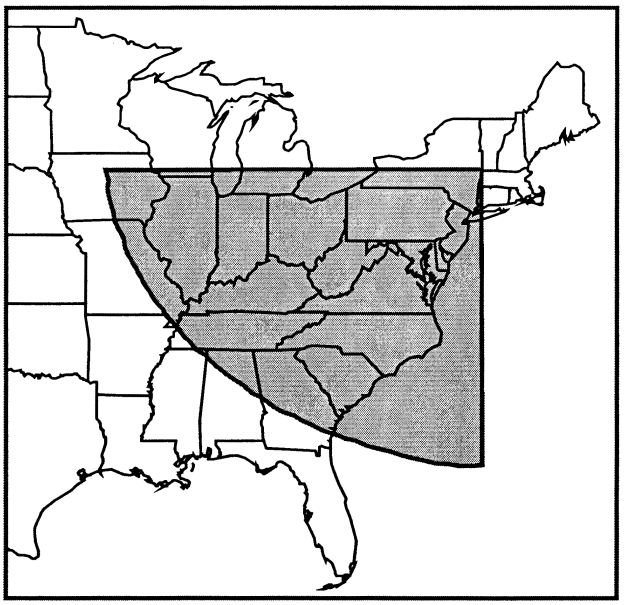
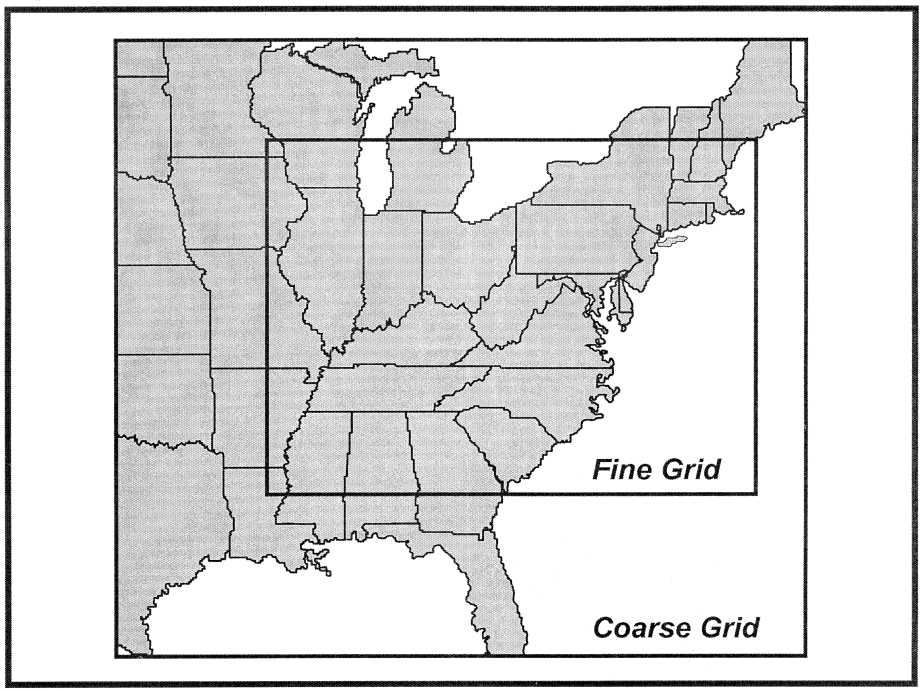


Figure F-10. Ozone Transport Assessment Group Modeling Domain



[64 FR 28323, May 25, 1999, as amended at 69 FR 31505, June 3, 2004]