#### CALIBRATION GAS MANUFACTURING:

## ENSURING PRECISION IN ENVIRONMENTAL COMPLIANCE

Mark Patten | Vice President Of Technical Gas Services



"The Process is really what you have to do day in and day out to be successful."

**NICK SABAN** 





## EXPLORING THE CRUCIAL ROLE OF EPA PROTOCOL CALIBRATION GASES

- EPA Protocol Gases: Essential for Precision-Demand Industries
- Supporting Environmental Compliance Through Gas Manufacturing
- Aiding Emission Reporting in Environmental and Stationary Analysis.
- Participation in EPA's PGVP Mandatory for Manufacturers; 27 Sites Listed as of 2023

## OVERVIEW OF CALIBRATION GAS MANUFACTURING



 Accurately receiving and reentering customer orders

#### **CONSIDERATIONS:**

- Meeting Manufacturer's Blend Tolerances
- Assessing Mixture Component Compatibility
- Correct Cylinder and CGA Valve Identification
- Ensuring Safe Blending
- Product Compliance and Customer Satisfaction

## RECIPE GENERATION AND CYLINDER PROCESSING



- Create fill recipe: correct cylinder, CGA valve. Recipe generation in grams or kilograms
- Verify cylinder's proper pre-fill processing.
- Evacuation/Bake Out and Passivation steps (Manufacturer Specific)
- Introducing minor components: Direct Add or Base Mixture.
- Daily scale check: NIST-certified, high precision
- Example: Sartorius scales (0.1g floor, 0.01g bench)

### CYLINDER SIZE SPECIFICATIONS

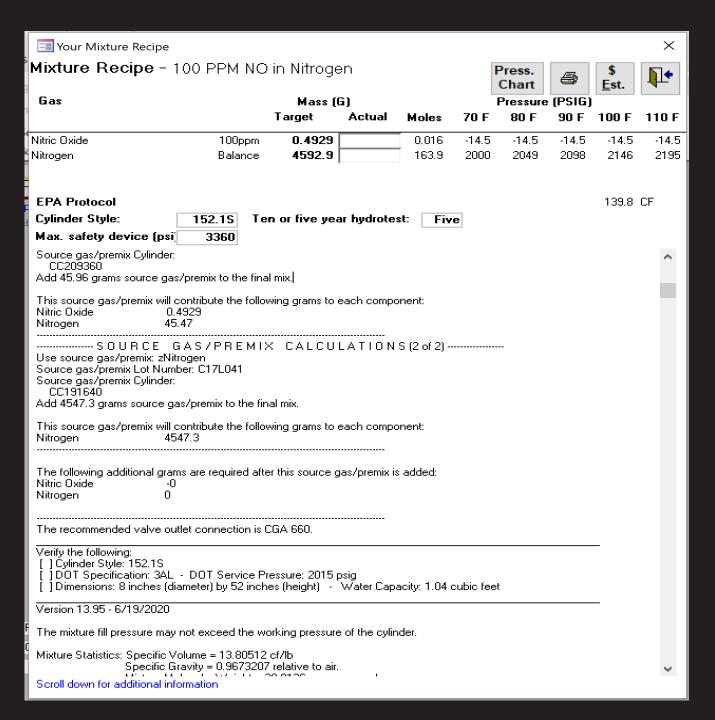
Cyl. Size	Nominal Size* Dia X Height (inches)	Nominal* Tare Weight (Ibs.)	Water Capacity (Ibs.)	Internal Volume @ 70° F (21° C), 1 ATM (liters/cubic feet)		US DOT Specs
300	9.25 X 60	135	110	49.9	1.76	3AA2400
200	9 X 56	115	96	43.8	1.55	3AA2015
80	8.5 X 31	60	37.9	17.2	0.61	3AA2015
40	6 X 24	27	15.2	6.88	0.24	3AA2015
20	4 X 18	12	4.9	2.24	80.0	3AA2015
152	8 X 53	52	64.8	29.5	1.04	3AL2015
82	7.25 X 39	33	34.6	15.7	0.55	3AL2216
32	6.9 X 21	19	13	5.9	0.21	3AL2216
LP239	14.5 X 50	75	238	108	3.83	4BA240
SSB	8 X 37	95	41.6	18.9	0.67	3A1800
10S	4 X 31	21	8.3	3.8	0.13	3A1800
LB	2 X 15	4	1	0.44	0.016	3E1800
XF	12 X 46	180		60.9	2.15	8AL
XG	15 X 56	149	278	126.3	4.46	4AA480
XM	10 X 49	90	120	54.3	1.92	3A480
XP	10 X 55	55	124	55.7	1.98	4BA300
QT	3 X 14**	2.5**	2.0	0.900	0.0318	4B-240ET
LP5	12.25 X 18.25	18.5	47.7	21.68	0.76	4BW240

#### **STANDARD CYLINDER SIZES**

\*Includes 5.5 inches or 4.5 lbs. for valve and cap

\*\*Includes 4.5 inches or 1.5 lbs. for valve

# EXAMPLE OF RECIPE: 100 PPM NITRIC OXIDE IN NITROGEN



### FILLING PROCESS

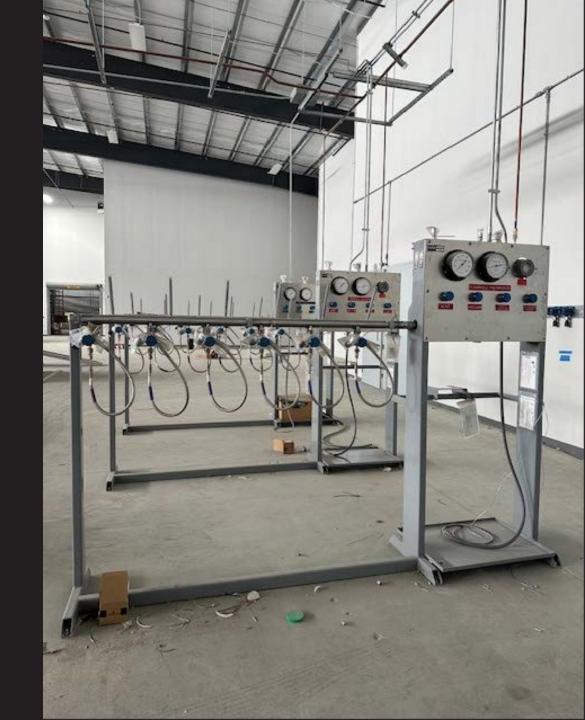


- Begin filling process
  - Connect selected cylinders to fill system
  - Evacuate system to remove impurities
  - Add minor and balance components as per recipe
  - Component addition: Direct or base-mixture methods
  - Repeat steps for each component addition
  - Post-fill: Roll or shake for mixture homogeneity
  - Prepare filled cylinders for testing process

## BAKE OUT SYSTEM



## BLOW DOWN PREP MANIFOLD



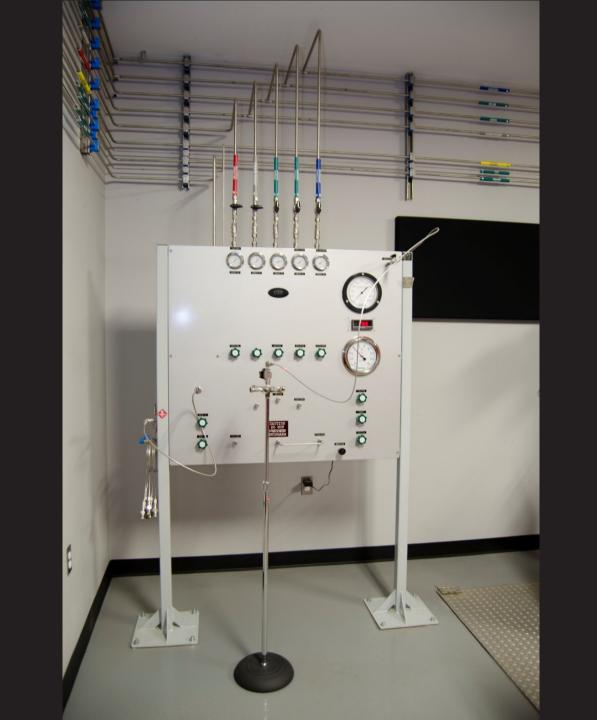


## FILLLING SYSTEMS



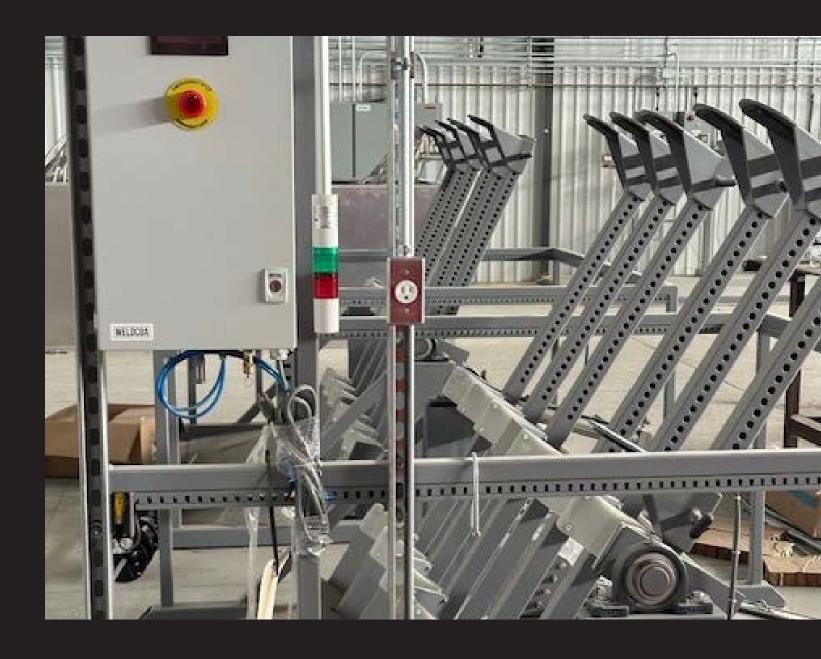






## CYLINDER INVERTER

SIX CYLINDER CAPACITY



## MULTI-POINT CALIBRATION FUNDAMENTALS

- Calibration every 30 days for precision
- Adjusts for operational range changes
- Daily 5% relative difference checks
- Monthly recalibration with new curves
- Ensures instrument adapts to range shifts
- Daily checks maintain ongoing accuracy

### TESTING PROCESS

- Initiate standardized testing protocols
- Conducting leak detection tests
- Performing gas mixture analysis
- Verifying compliance with quality standards
- Cross-checking with recipe specifications
- Recording test results for traceability
- Ensuring consistency in repeat tests







## TESTING AND CERTIFICATION

- 4-day incubation period for samples.
- Three assays against NIST Reference Material/equivalent
- Requirement for valid multi-point analysis
- Daily span checks for validity.
- Utilizing TOST statistical model
- 7-day (11 total days) stability period for reactive gases
- Overlap in results leads to cylinder certification
- Non-overlap: Repeat process and certify/disqualify
- Assign expiration date, label, and certification paperwork

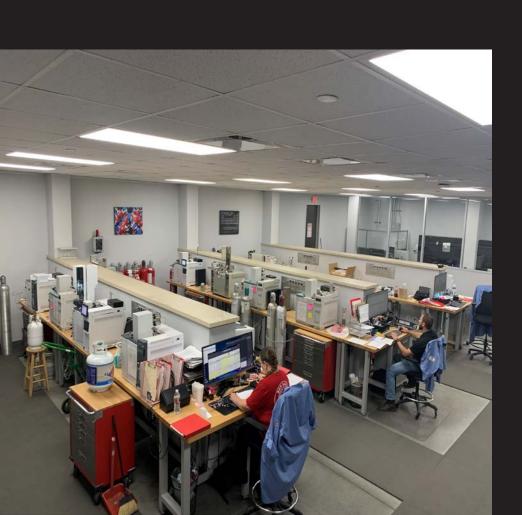
## ANALYZER BANKS WITH FLOW CONTROL SYSTEMS

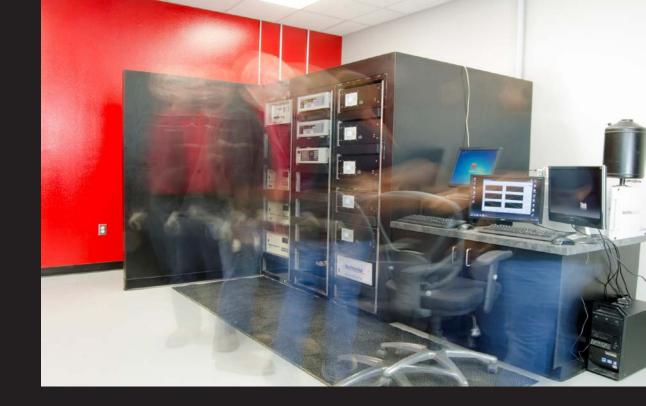


## SEPARATE LAB SETUPS

MICRO LAB DESIGN





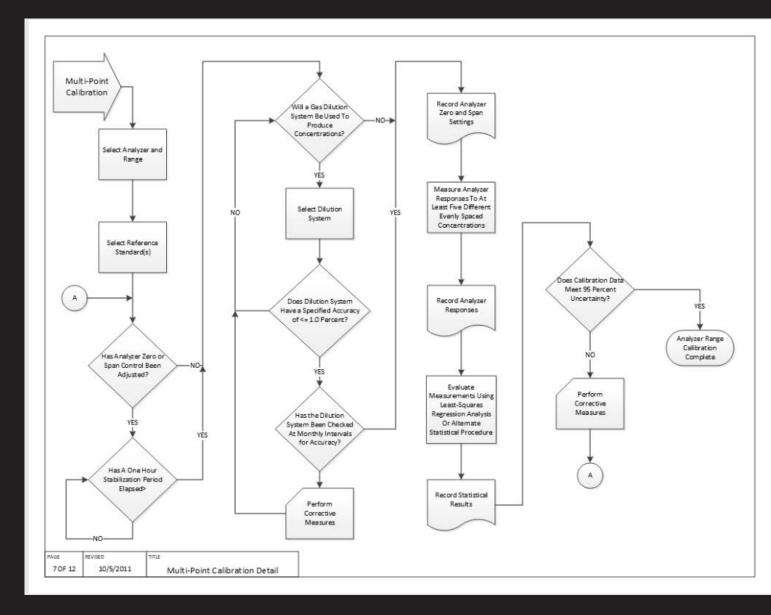




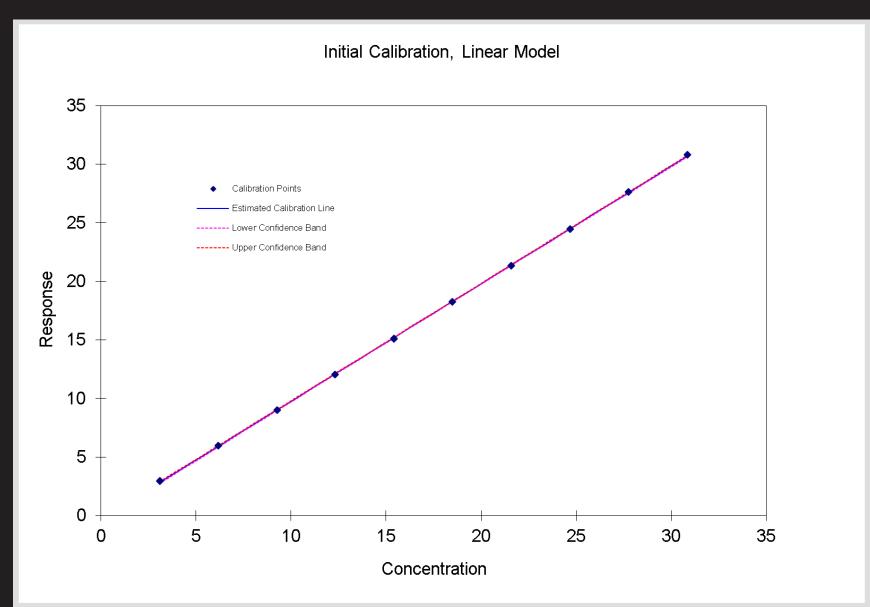
# EPA TRACEABILITY PROTOCOL FOR ASSAY AND CERTIFICATION OF GASEOUS CALIBRATION STANDARDS

- Overview of EPA Green Book Protocols
- Assay Procedures for Gaseous Calibration Standards
- Certification Processes under EPA Guidelines
- Ensuring Traceability in Gas Calibration
- Adherence to Environmental Compliance Standards
- Quality Assurance in Calibration Gas Production
- Documentation and Record-Keeping for EPA Certification

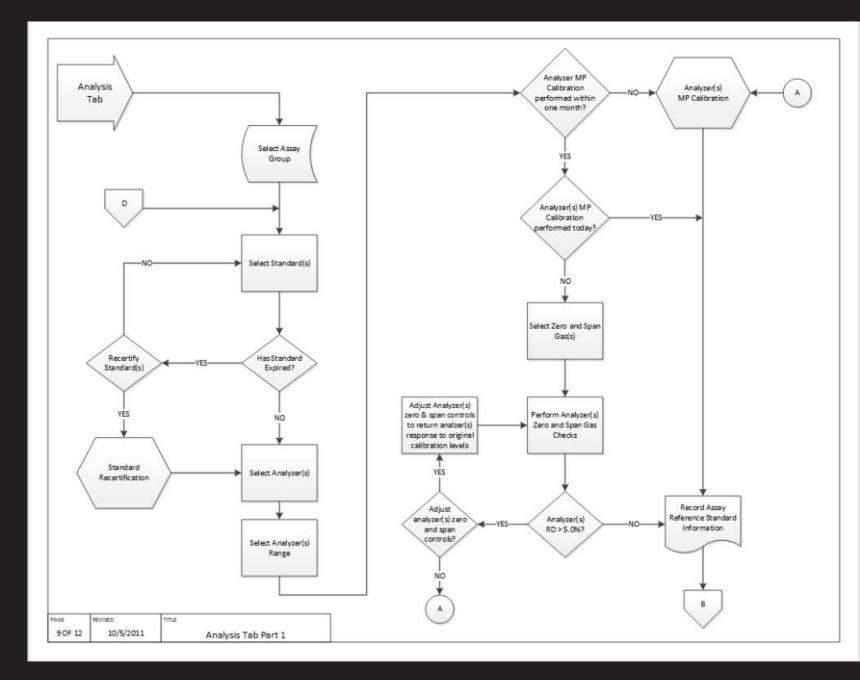
### MULTIPOINT FLOW DIAGRAM



### MULTIPOINT CALIBRATION CURVE



## ASSAY FLOW DIAGRAM



#### ASSAY RESULTS

In this sheet the results of two or three Assays are entered. Calibration dates are entered so Assays having the same calibration uncertainty may treated correctly. (Assays having a common calibration share the same calibration uncertainty.)

Enter the results for up to three separate assays in chronological order below.

#### ASSAY 1



#### ASSAY 2



#### ASSAY 3 (if applicable)



Number of different calibrations represented by the above data:

N = 2 (If this value seems to be incorrect, check the dates entered for the three assays. The earliest data should be for Assay 1. Trailing spaces may cause N's formula to interpret identical dates as different.)

#### COMPARISONS

#### Assay 1 vs Assay 2

ASSAY 1 VS ASSAY Z									
				Two One-Sid					
				with a	Variance Components				
		Lower	Upper	Lower Test	Upper Test	Calibration	Imprecision		
Calibration	Assay	Confidence	Confidence	Signficance	Signficance			Total	
1	1					0.0063888		0.0234948	
2	2	0.2132921	0.4512181	TRUE	FALSE	0.0039172	0.0099554	0.0138726	

"FALSE" indicates an inconsistency where the observed confidence interval of the difference is beyond the tolerance level.

#### Assay 1 vs Assay 3

ASSAY IVS AS	ssay o							
				Two One-Sid				
				with a	Assay 1	Variance Co	mponents	
		Lower	Upper	Lower Test	Upper Test	Calibration	Imprecision	
Calibration	Assay	Confidence	Confidence	Signficance	Signficance			Total
1	1					0.0063888	0.017106	0.0234948
2	3	0.1927886	0.445546	TRUE	FALSE	0.0186746	1.868E-06	0.0186765

"FALSE" indicates an inconsistency where the observed confidence interval of the difference is beyond the tolerance level.

Nothing will appear here if no data have been entered for Assay 3.

#### Assay 2 vs Assay 3

				Two One-Sid				
				with	Variance Co	mponents		
		Lower	Upper	Lower Test	Upper Test	Calibration	Imprecision	
Calibration	Assay	Confidence	Confidence	Signficance	Signficance			Total
2	2					0.0039172	0.0099554	0.0138726
2	3	-0.124116	0.0979408	TRUE	TRUE	0.0186746	1.868E-06	0.0186765

"FALSE" indicates an inconsistency where the observed confidence interval of the difference is beyond the tolerance level.

Nothing will appear here if no data have been entered for Assay 3.

#### OVERALL ESTIMATE

Case = 15 (right click to see comment)

The standard error of the estimate produced in an assay is equal to approximately 1/2 of the "95% uncertainty." The inverse of the square of the standard error is the (raw) weighting factor used in producing an overall estimate of the concentration. The raw weights are adjusted (Adi, Wt.) so their sum is 1.00.

Calibration	Estimate	Exp Uncert.
1	29.643695	0.517%
2	29.962864	0.355%

			Variano
Raw Wt.	Adj. Wt.	Wt.*Conc.	of Wt.*E
37401.80627	0.320	9.487	0.002
79464.42242	0.680	20.374	0.005
0	0.000	0.000	0.000

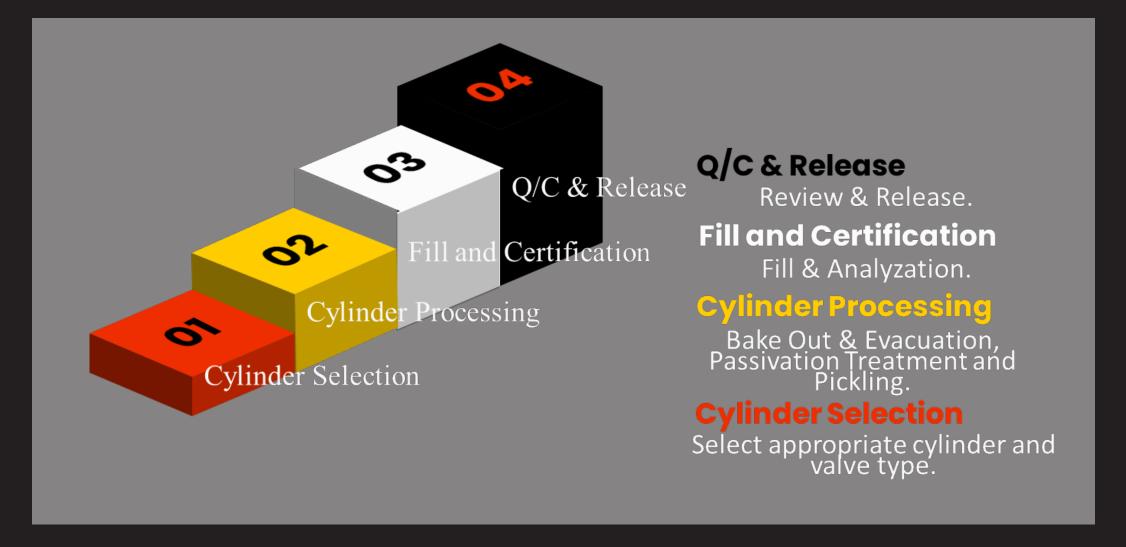
29.8607174 = overall estimate of the candidate standard's concentration

0.087 = Expanded uncertainty (concentration units)

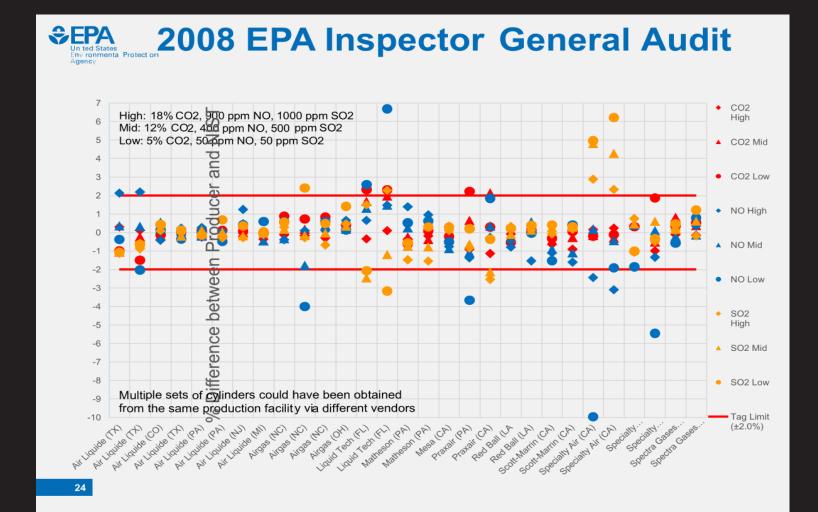
0.293% = Expanded relative uncertainty

## CYLINDER PROGRESSION STEPS

#### Full Process in View



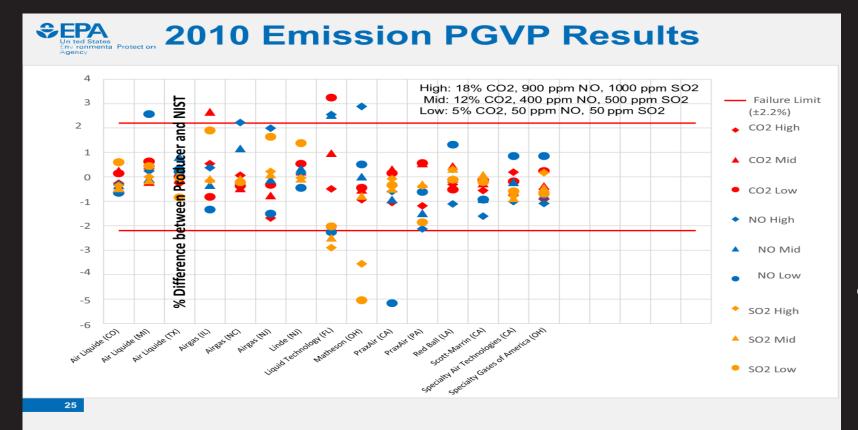
### 2008 EPA IG Audit



There were 261 components audited with 28 failures.

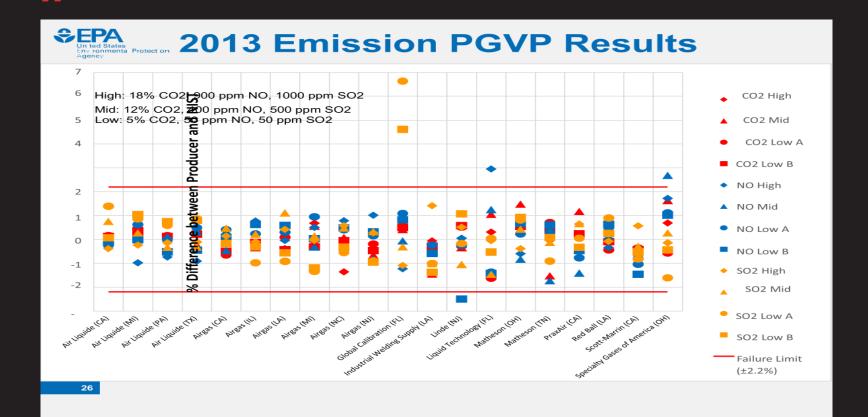
**Total Failure Rate** of 11%

### 2010 AUDIT RESULTS



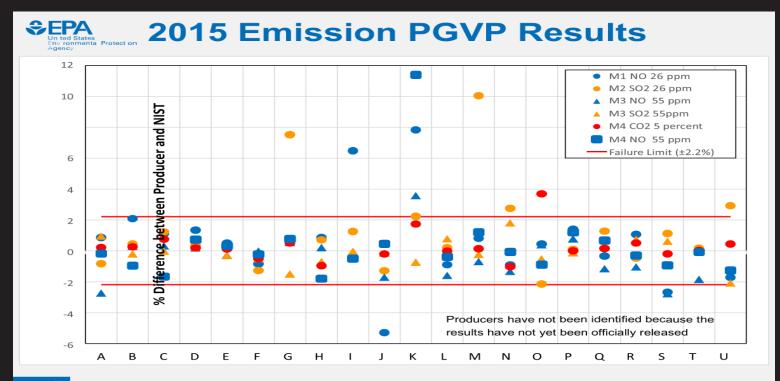
The results of the 2010
audit are generally
consistent with previous
audits- a 10% failure rate
over all components
analyzed, with 40% of the
production sites failing at
least one gaseous
component

### 2013 LATEST AUDIT RESULTS



There were 3 producer who failed and 4 components.

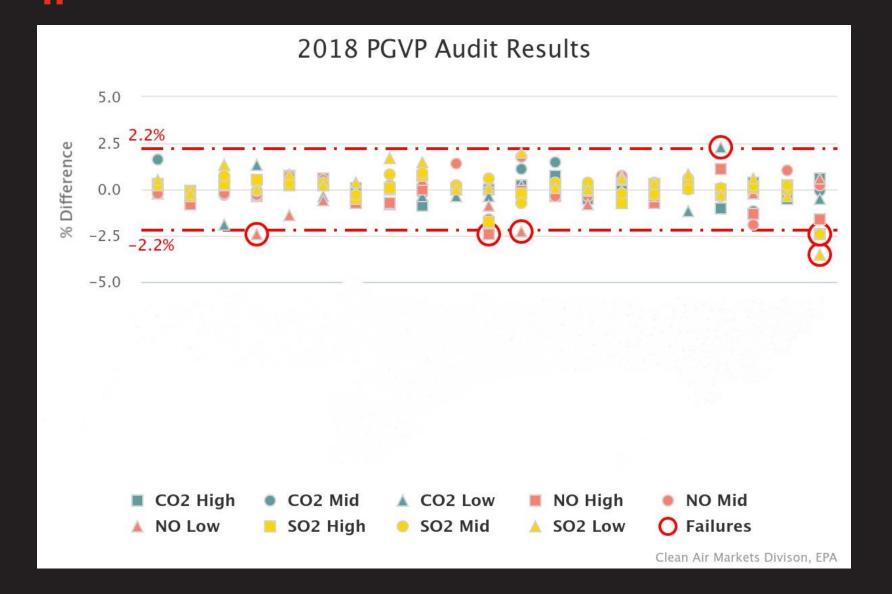
### 2015 LATEST AUDIT RESULTS



There was another 11% failure rate. Worst Audit Result to date.

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### 2018 LATEST AUDIT RESULTS



There were 66 cylinders audited with 6 failures.

Total Failure Rate of 9.1%

## OBSTACLES IN CALIBRATION GAS MANUFACTURING

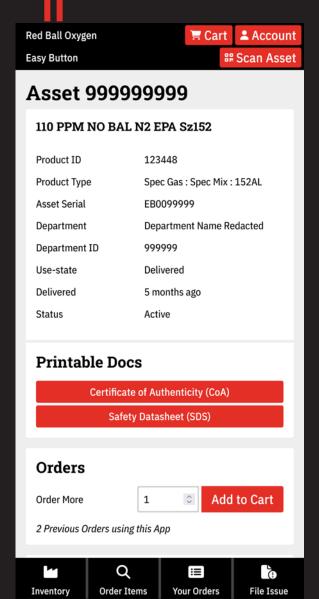
- Precise gas mixture creation challenges
- Managing instrument variability and sensor drift
- Adapting to regulatory changes and updates (NOx certification vs NIST traceability)
- Limited availability of NIST SRMs and equivalents
- Balancing cost and time efficiency in production
- High demand vs. production scalability issues

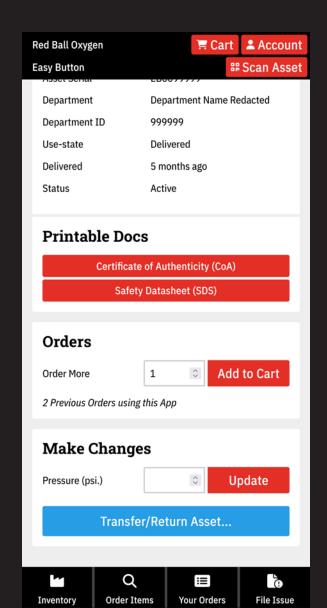
### SRMs AVAILABLE

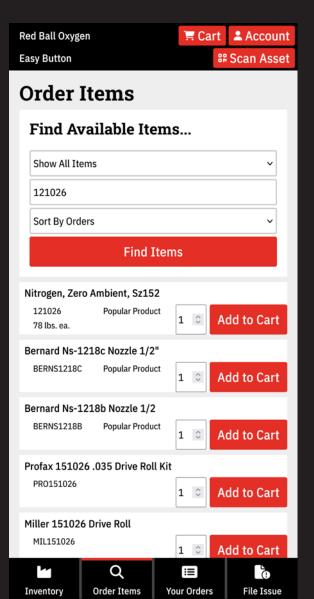
Gas	Ŧ	<b>Concentratio</b>	UC	Availab ~
CO2/N2		0.5	%	Yes
CO2/N2		1	%	Yes
CO2/N2		1.5	%	Yes
CO2/N2		2	%	Yes
CO2/N2		7	%	Yes
CO2/N2		16	%	Yes
CO2/N2		3	%	No
CO2/N2		3.5	%	No
CO2/N2		500	PPM	No
CO/N2		25	PPM	Yes
CO/N2		50	PPM	Yes
CO/N2		500	PPM	Yes
CO/N2		1000	PPM	Yes
CO/Air		20	PPM	No
CO/Air		45	PPM	No
CO/N2		13	PPM	No
CO/N2		10	PPM	No
CO/N2		25	PPM	No
CO/N2		250	PPM	No
CO/N2		2500	PPM	No
CO/N2				No
CO/N2		5000	PPM	No
CO/N2		1000	PPM	No
CO/N2		1	%	No
CO/N2		2	%	No
CO/N2		4	%	No
CO/N2		8		No
Methane/A	۱ir	1	PPM	No
Methane/A	۱ir	10	PPM	No
Methane/A	۱ir	50	PPM	No
Methane/A	۱ir	100	PPM	No

NO/N2	1000	PPM	Yes
NO/N2	5	PPM	No
NO/N2	10	PPM	No
NO/N2	20	PPM	No
NO/N2	50	PPM	No
NO/N2	250	PPM	No
NO/N2	500	PPM	No
NO/N2	800	PPM	No
NO/N2	1500	PPM	No
NO/N2	3000	PPM	No
NO2/Air	100	PPM	No
O2/N2	2	%	Yes
O2/N2	10	%	Yes
O2/N2	21	%	Yes
SO2/N2	100	PPM	Yes
SO2/N2	500	PPM	Yes
SO2/N2	1000	PPM	Yes
SO2/N2	1500	PPM	Yes
SO2/N2	3500	PPM	Yes
SO2/N2	5	PPM	No
SO2/N2	50	PPM	No
SO2/N2	2500	PPM	No
Propane/Air	10	PPM	Yes
Propane/Air	50	PPM	Yes
Propane/Air	2500	PPM	Yes
Propane/Air	0.25	PPM	No
Propane/Air	3	PPM	No
Propane/Air	100	PPM	No
Propane/Air	250	PPM	No
Propane/Air	500	PPM	No

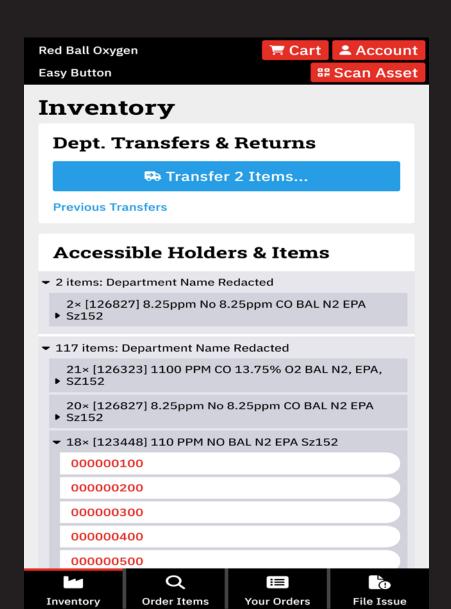
#### **EZ BUTTON APP**

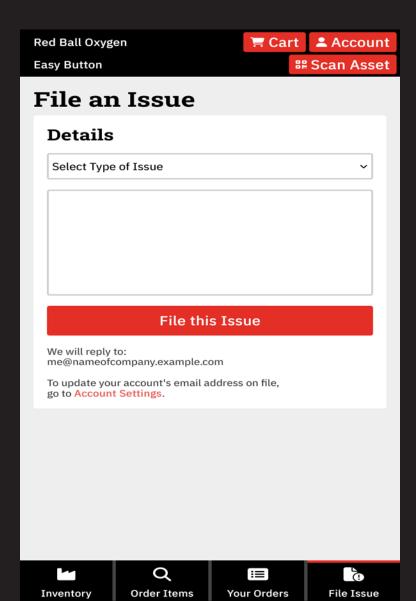






#### Continued





## Last Step, Choose Wisely!





## FINAL QUESTION WE SHOULD ASK

# Is the process paving the way toward the success we envision?

MARK PATTEN

