(i) Mechanically adjust the instrument so that it agrees with the calibration measurement at the specified flow rates using the criteria of paragraph (a)(6) of this section; or

(ii) Develop a continuous best fit calibration curve for the instrument (as a function of the calibration device flow measurement) from the calibration points to determine corrected flow. The points on the calibration curve relative to the calibration device measurements must be within ± 1.0 percent of the maximum operating range of ± 2.0 percent of the point (whichever is smaller).

(b) Other systems. A bell prover may be used to calibrate the instrument if the procedure outlined in ANSI B109.1– 1973 is used. Prior approval by the Administrator is not required to use the bell prover.

23. Section 86.121–90 of Subpart B is amended by revising paragraphs (c) introductory text, (c)(1), and (c)(3)(iii) to read as follows:

§86.121–90 Hydrocarbon analyzer calibration.

* * * * *

(c) *FID response factor to methanol.* When the FID analyzer is to be used for the analysis of hydrocarbon samples containing methanol, the methanol response factor of the analyzer shall be established. The methanol response factor shall be determined at several concentrations in the range of concentrations in the exhaust sample, using either bag samples or gas bottles meeting the requirements of § 86.114.

(1) The bag sample of methanol for analysis in the FID, if used, shall be prepared using the apparatus shown in Figure B90–11. A known volume of methanol is injected, using a microliter syringe, into the heated mixing zone (250°F (121°C)) of the apparatus. The methanol is vaporized and swept into the sample bag with a known volume of zero grade air measured by a gas flow meter meeting the performance requirements of § 86.120.

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