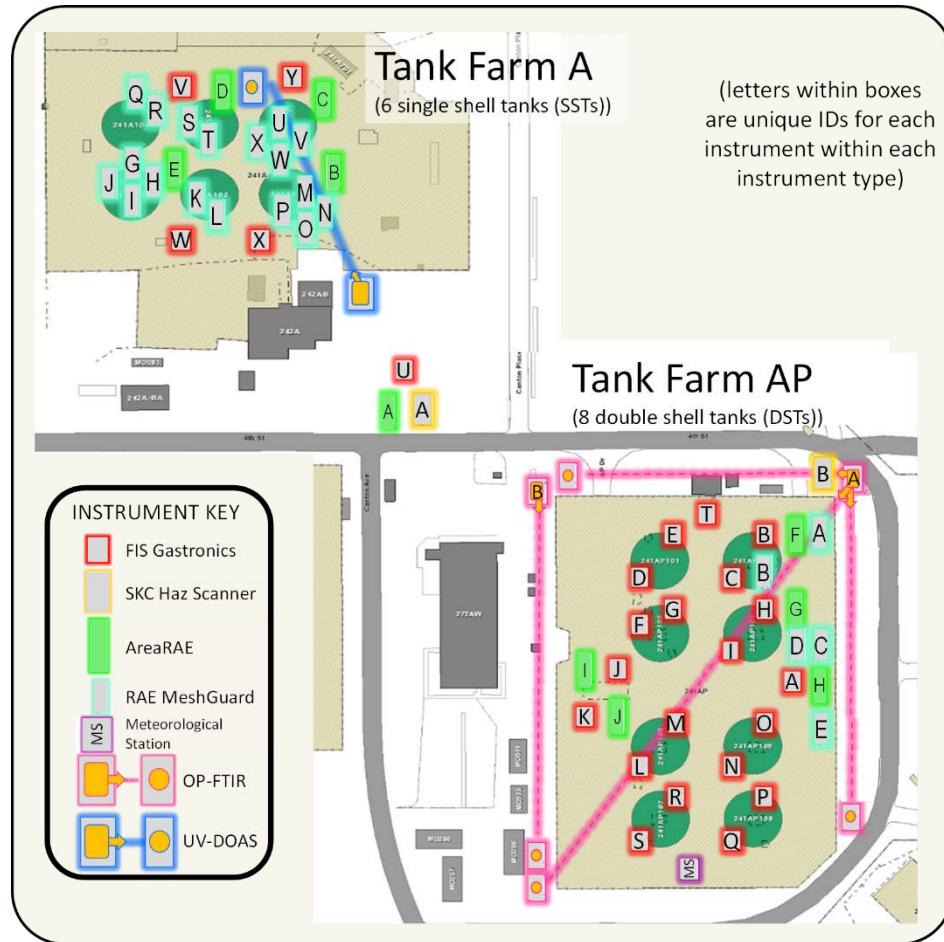


OP-FTIR Weekly Summary

10/19/16 6:00 – 10/26/16 6:00



The following information is for the time period from October 19th at 6:00 a.m. through October 26th at 6:00 a.m. This summary contains Vapor Monitoring and Detection System (VMDS) pilot-scale data collected over one week for the open path Fourier transform infrared spectrometer (OP-FTIR). Pilot-scale testing is focused on evaluating component integration and functionality. Data shown may include results from calibration and bump tests performed verify instruments function; these tests result in data spikes.

<u>Abbreviations:</u>	CH ₄ = methane NH ₃ = ammonia NO = nitric oxide N ₂ O = nitrous oxide NO ₂ = nitrogen dioxide OEL = occupational exposure limit OP-FTIR = Open Path Fourier Transform Infrared Spectrometer R ² = R-squared VMDS = Vapor Monitoring and Detection System
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OP-FTIR Weekly Summary

10/19/16 6:00 – 10/26/16 6:00

Weekly Summary: The OP-FTIR spectrometer provides real-time multi-gas measurement (qualitative and quantitative) of gases¹. Even though the instrument is very accurate regarding the quantification of compounds, reported results cannot be directly calculated into a concentration for a specific location, this is due to its sample size – an open path between two points. The sample path is defined by the location of the emitter and the reflector which may be 10s to 100s of meters apart. Therefore data from these instrument types will not be directly compared to Occupational Exposure Limits (OELs) and Action Levels, but used to determine concentrations of compounds along the path of the instrument's beam.

Each analyte has a specific predetermined infrared (IR) trace which represents the model for that chemical. The detection and reporting of that chemical is based on evaluation of the R-squared (R^2) values (coefficient of determination) calculated by comparing the detection trace to the model trace for that chemical. R^2 is a statistical value representing the “percent of variance explained” by evaluating the detected trace with the model trace, or an estimate of how well the two traces match. R^2 values range from 0 to 1 with higher values indicating a better fit. R^2 values for OP-FTIR data are dependent on sample concentration, chemical compounds [chemicals present can interfere/overlap with each other at key locations; typically those having the same functional groups (e.g., methane or ketone groups)], and many other factors. Results presented here are for compounds having an R^2 value of greater than or equal to 0.5.

During the week in review, instrument 506A detected nitrous oxide (N_2O), methane (CH_4), 1-3 butadiene, and 1-butanol. A recurring pattern of simultaneous N_2O and CH_4 spikes was noted again this week. The 1-3 butadiene R^2 value is typically below the reporting threshold of 0.5, but in two instances the R^2 value was 0.5 or above and the detected peak concentrations of 1-3 butadiene were 0.20 ppm. The 1-butanol R^2 value is also typically below the reporting threshold of 0.5, but in two instances the R^2 value was 0.5 or above and the detected peak concentrations of 1-butanol were 2.8 ppm. The identification of 1-butanol is suspect and requires additional investigation because it occurred during a disturbance in the data over the weekend.

Instrument B also detected N_2O , CH_4 and methyl nitrite. Concentrations of N_2O and CH_4 are consistent with values reported by instrument A for the week. No strong correlation between the two instruments was observed this week. The methyl nitrite R^2 value is also typically below the reporting threshold of 0.5, but in one instance the R^2 value was 0.5 or above and the detected peak concentration of methyl nitrite was 0.11 ppm. The identification of methyl nitrite is suspect and requires additional investigation because it occurred during a disturbance in the data over the weekend.

Most compounds detected by both instruments are typically present in air at detectable levels (including 1-3 butadiene²). This information indicates that the OP-FTIR units are effectively measuring composition of the gas components within its path. Specific instrument information is reported below.

¹ OP-FTIR Fact Sheet: <http://hanfordvapors.com/wp-content/uploads/2016/10/OP-FTIR-fact-sheet.pdf>

² EPA: <https://www.epa.gov/sites/production/files/2016-08/documents/13-butadiene.pdf>

OP-FTIR Weekly Summary

10/19/16 6:00 – 10/26/16 6:00

October 19th – October 26th 2016 Instrument Notes:

Table 1. Chemical Species Detected on Open Path FTIRs at AP Tank Farm.

Chemical	506A: OP-FTIR Multipath	506B: OP-FTIR Single
Nitrous Oxide*	ND – 0.45 ppm	ND – 0.41 ppm
Ammonia*	ND	ND
Methane	ND - 2.6 ppm	ND – 1.9 ppm
1-3-Butadiene*	ND - 0.20 ppm	ND
1-Butanol*	ND – 2.8 ppm	ND
2-Hexanone*	ND	ND
3-Buten-2-one*	ND	ND
Acetaldehyde*	ND	ND
Acetonitrile*	ND	ND
Benzene*	ND	ND
Butanal*	ND	ND
Butyl Nitrite*	ND	ND
Ethylamine*	ND	ND
Formaldehyde*	ND	ND
Furan*	ND	ND
Methanol*	ND	ND
Methyl Isocyanate*	ND	ND
Methyl Nitrite*	ND	ND – 0.11 ppm
N-Nitrosodiethylamine*	ND	ND
N-Nitrosodimethylamine*	ND	ND
N-Nitrosomorpholine*	ND	ND
Propanenitrile*	ND	ND
Pyridine*	ND	ND
Tributyle Phosphate*	ND	ND

Notes: *Chemical is on COPC list

ND – Not detected by instrument (i.e., either value reported was 0 or R2 value is <0.5)

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Figure 1. OP-FTIR A (506A) Review.
(Note that concentration units are ppb)

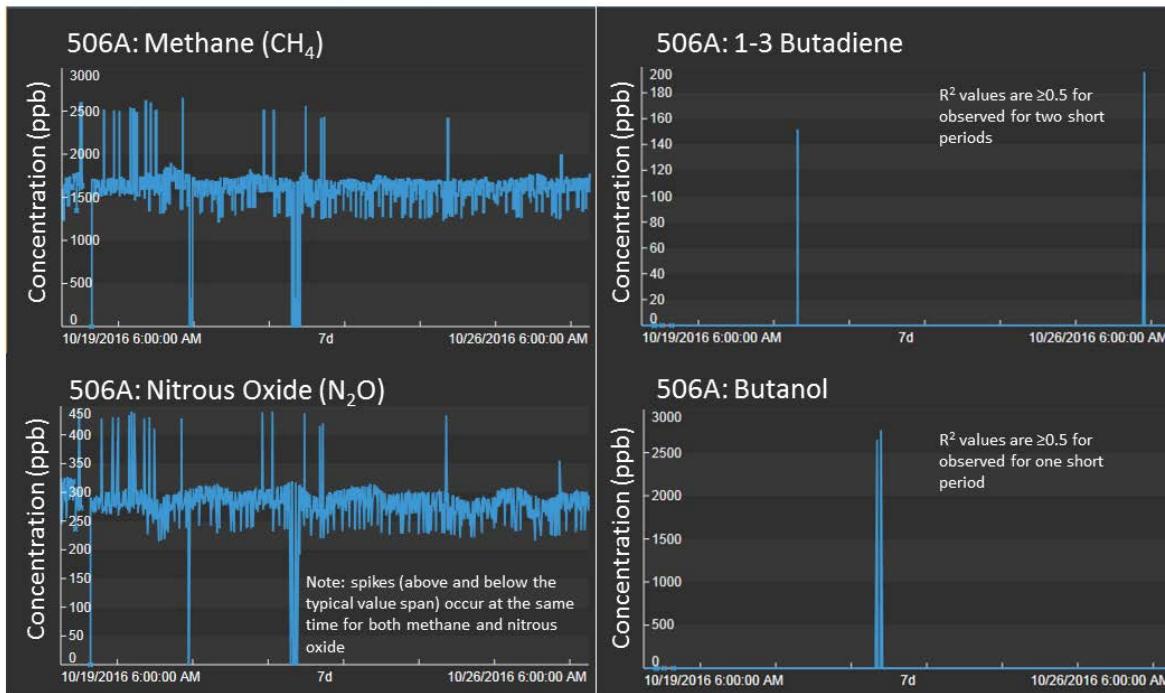
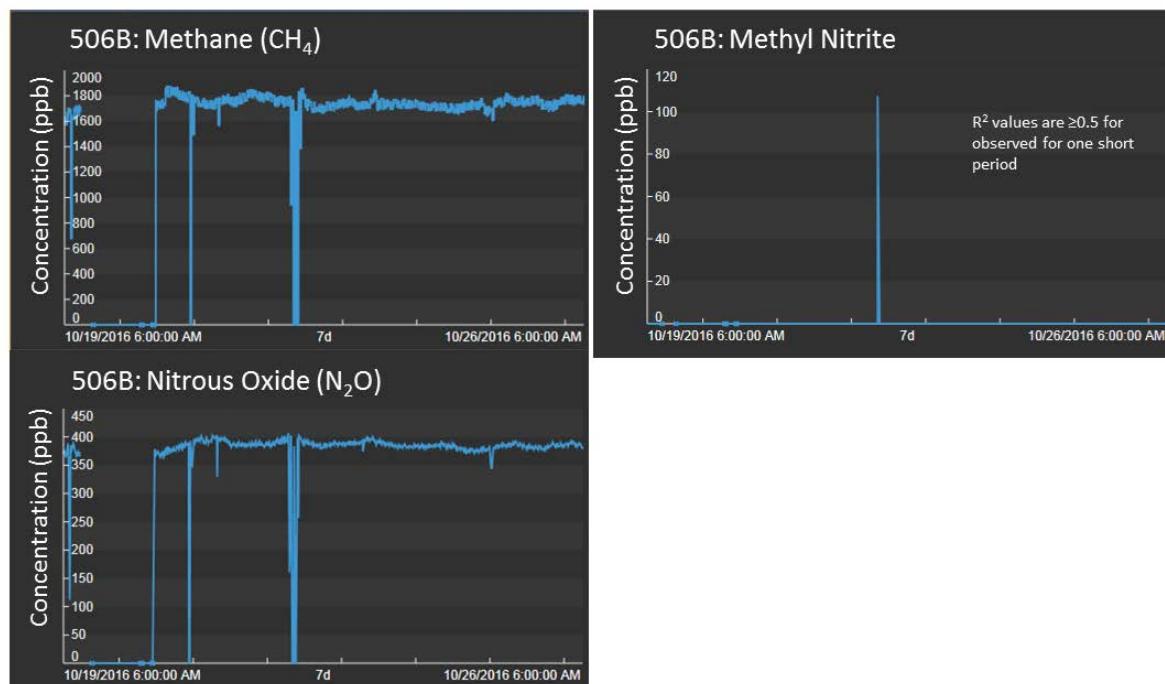


Figure 2. OP-FTIR B (506B) Review.
(Note that concentration units are ppb)



OP-FTIR Weekly Summary

10/19/16 6:00 – 10/26/16 6:00

Table 2. OP-FTIR Instrument Time Reporting^a.

Instrument	Comments
506A	The instrument was reported 98% of the time.
506B	The instrument was reporting 85% of the time.

Notes: % down is based on review of graph data from OSI PI System³

³ OSI PI System is a data visualization software package from [OSIsoft](#).