

High-Volume TSP Sampler

5-POINT CALIBRATION DATA SHEET



File No. MA20003/18/0002

Project No. CKL 1 - Flat 121 Cha Kwo Ling Village
 Date: 8-May-20 Next Due Date: 8-Jul-20 Operator: SK
 Equipment No.: A-01-18 Model No.: TE 5170 Serial No. 0723

Ambient Condition			
Temperature, Ta (K)	302.3	Pressure, Pa (mmHg)	756.3

Orifice Transfer Standard Information					
Serial No.	3746	Slope, mc	0.0592	Intercept, bc	-0.0274
Last Calibration Date:	17-Jan-20	$mc \times Qstd + bc = [\Delta H \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$ $Qstd = \{[\Delta H \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2} - bc\} / mc$			
Next Calibration Date:	17-Jan-21				

Calibration of TSP Sampler					
Calibration Point	Orifice			HVS	
	ΔH (orifice), in. of water	$[\Delta H \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$	Qstd (CFM) X - axis	ΔW (HVS), in. of water	$[\Delta W \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$ Y-axis
1	12.7	3.53	60.09	8.6	2.90
2	9.3	3.02	51.48	6.0	2.43
3	7.1	2.64	45.04	4.7	2.15
4	4.6	2.12	36.35	3.1	1.74
5	3.0	1.72	29.44	1.9	1.37

By Linear Regression of Y on X

Slope, mw = 0.0492 Intercept, bw = -0.0725
 Correlation coefficient* = 0.9991

*If Correlation Coefficient < 0.990, check and recalibrate.

Set Point Calculation

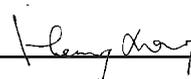
From the TSP Field Calibration Curve, take Qstd = 43 CFM

From the Regression Equation, the "Y" value according to

$$mw \times Qstd + bw = [\Delta W \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$$

Therefore, Set Point; W = $(mw \times Qstd + bw)^2 \times (760 / Pa) \times (Ta / 298) =$ 4.26

Remarks: _____

Conducted by: SK Wong Signature:  Date: 8 May 2020
 Checked by: Henry Leung Signature:  Date: 8 May 2020

High-Volume TSP Sampler

5-POINT CALIBRATION DATA SHEET



File No. MA20003/55/0002

Project No. CKL 2 - Flat 103 Cha Kwo Ling Village
 Date: 8-May-20 Next Due Date: 8-Jul-20 Operator: SK
 Equipment No.: A-01-55 Model No.: TE 5170 Serial No. 1956

Ambient Condition			
Temperature, Ta (K)	302.3	Pressure, Pa (mmHg)	756.3

Orifice Transfer Standard Information					
Serial No.	3746	Slope, mc	0.0592	Intercept, bc	-0.0274
Last Calibration Date:	17-Jan-20	$mc \times Qstd + bc = [\Delta H \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$ $Qstd = \{[\Delta H \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2} - bc\} / mc$			
Next Calibration Date:	17-Jan-21				

Calibration of TSP Sampler					
Calibration Point	Orifice			HVS	
	ΔH (orifice), in. of water	$[\Delta H \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$	Qstd (CFM) X - axis	ΔW (HVS), in. of water	$[\Delta W \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$ Y-axis
1	12.7	3.53	60.09	7.3	2.68
2	9.9	3.12	53.10	6.0	2.43
3	7.2	2.66	45.36	4.4	2.08
4	4.3	2.05	35.16	3.3	1.80
5	2.6	1.60	27.44	2.3	1.50

By Linear Regression of Y on X

Slope, mw = 0.0356 Intercept, bw = 0.5214
 Correlation coefficient* = 0.9974

*If Correlation Coefficient < 0.990, check and recalibrate.

Set Point Calculation

From the TSP Field Calibration Curve, take Qstd = 43 CFM

From the Regression Equation, the "Y" value according to

$$mw \times Qstd + bw = [\Delta W \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$$

Therefore, Set Point; W = $(mw \times Qstd + bw)^2 \times (760 / Pa) \times (Ta / 298) =$ 4.29

Remarks: _____

Conducted by: SK Wong Signature: Date: 8 May 2020
 Checked by: Henry Leung Signature: Date: 8 May 2020

High-Volume TSP Sampler

5-POINT CALIBRATION DATA SHEET



File No. MA20003/18/0003

Project No. CKL 1 - Flat 121 Cha Kwo Ling Village
 Date: 8-Jul-20 Next Due Date: 8-Sep-20 Operator: SK
 Equipment No.: A-01-18 Model No.: TE 5170 Serial No. 0723

Ambient Condition			
Temperature, Ta (K)	303	Pressure, Pa (mmHg)	755.5

Orifice Transfer Standard Information					
Serial No.	3746	Slope, mc	0.0592	Intercept, bc	-0.0274
Last Calibration Date:	17-Jan-20	$mc \times Qstd + bc = [\Delta H \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$ $Qstd = \{[\Delta H \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2} - bc\} / mc$			
Next Calibration Date:	17-Jan-21				

Calibration of TSP Sampler					
Calibration Point	Orifice			HVS	
	ΔH (orifice), in. of water	$[\Delta H \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$	Qstd (CFM) X - axis	ΔW (HVS), in. of water	$[\Delta W \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$ Y-axis
1	13.0	3.57	60.68	9.1	2.98
2	9.4	3.03	51.67	6.6	2.54
3	7.4	2.69	45.90	4.8	2.17
4	4.9	2.19	37.43	3.3	1.80
5	3.1	1.74	29.87	2.1	1.43

By Linear Regression of Y on X

Slope, mw = 0.0506 Intercept, bw = -0.0967
 Correlation coefficient* = 0.9985

*If Correlation Coefficient < 0.990, check and recalibrate.

Set Point Calculation

From the TSP Field Calibration Curve, take Qstd = 43 CFM

From the Regression Equation, the "Y" value according to

$$mw \times Qstd + bw = [\Delta W \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$$

Therefore, Set Point; W = $(mw \times Qstd + bw)^2 \times (760 / Pa) \times (Ta / 298) =$ 4.41

Remarks: _____

Conducted by: SK Wong Signature: Date: 08 July 2020

Checked by: Henry Leung Signature: Date: 08 July 2020

High-Volume TSP Sampler

5-POINT CALIBRATION DATA SHEET



File No. MA20003/55/0003

Project No. CKL 2 - Flat 103 Cha Kwo Ling Village
 Date: 8-Jul-20 Next Due Date: 8-Sep-20 Operator: SK
 Equipment No.: A-01-55 Model No.: TE 5170 Serial No. 1956

Ambient Condition			
Temperature, Ta (K)	303	Pressure, Pa (mmHg)	755.5

Orifice Transfer Standard Information					
Serial No.	3746	Slope, mc	0.0592	Intercept, bc	-0.0274
Last Calibration Date:	17-Jan-20	$mc \times Qstd + bc = [\Delta H \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$ $Qstd = \{[\Delta H \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2} - bc\} / mc$			
Next Calibration Date:	17-Jan-21				

Calibration of TSP Sampler					
Calibration Point	Orifice			HVS	
	ΔH (orifice), in. of water	$[\Delta H \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$	Qstd (CFM) X - axis	ΔW (HVS), in. of water	$[\Delta W \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$ Y-axis
1	13.1	3.58	60.91	9.2	3.00
2	10.0	3.13	53.28	7.0	2.62
3	7.4	2.69	45.90	5.5	2.32
4	4.7	2.14	36.67	3.4	1.82
5	2.8	1.65	28.41	2.4	1.53

By Linear Regression of Y on X

Slope, mw = 0.0457 Intercept, bw = 0.2003
 Correlation coefficient* = 0.9982

*If Correlation Coefficient < 0.990, check and recalibrate.

Set Point Calculation

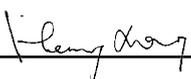
From the TSP Field Calibration Curve, take Qstd = 43 CFM

From the Regression Equation, the "Y" value according to

$$mw \times Qstd + bw = [\Delta W \times (Pa/760) \times (298/Ta)]^{1/2}$$

Therefore, Set Point; W = $(mw \times Qstd + bw)^2 \times (760 / Pa) \times (Ta / 298) =$ 4.79

Remarks: _____

Conducted by: SK Wong Signature:  Date: 08 July 2020
 Checked by: Henry Leung Signature:  Date: 08 July 2020

Certificate of Calibration

It is certified that the item under calibration has been calibrated by corresponding calibrated High Volume Sampler

Description: Digital Dust Indicator Date of Calibration 5-Jun-20
 Manufacturer: Sibata Scientific Technology LTD. Validity of Calibration Record 5-Aug-20
 Model No.: LD-5R
 Serial No.: 972779
 Equipment No.: SA-01-08 Sensitivity 0.001 mg/m3
 High Volume Sampler No.: A-01-01A Before Sensitivity Adjustment 744 CPM
 Tisch Calibration Orifice No.: 3607 After Sensitivity Adjustment 744 CPM

Calibration of 1 hr TSP		
Calibration Point	Laser Dust Monitor	HVS
	Mass Concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) X-axis	Mass concentration ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) Y-axis
1	46.0	100.5
2	33.0	96.5
3	19.0	91.0
Average	32.7	96.0
By Linear Regression of Y on X Slope , mw = <u>0.3524</u> Intercept, bw = <u>84.4890</u> Correlation coefficient* = <u>0.9976</u>		
Set Correlation Factor		
Particulate Concentration by High Volume Sampler ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	96.0	
Particulate Concentration by Dust Meter ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	32.7	
Measureing time, (min)	60.0	
Set Correlation Factor , SCF		
SCF = [K=High Volume Sampler / Dust Meter, ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)]	<u>2.9</u>	

In-house method in according to the instruction manual:

The Dust Monitor was compared with a calibrated High Volume Sampler and The result was used to generate the Correlation Factor (CF) between the Dust Monitor and High Volume Sampler.

Those filter papers are weighted by HOKLAS laboratory (Wellab Litimed)

Calibrated by: 
 Wong Shing Kwai

Approved by: 
 Henry Leung



Certificate of Calibration

Calibration Certification Information			
Cal. Date: January 17, 2020	Rootsmeter S/N: 438320	Ta: 295	°K
Operator: Jim Tisch		Pa: 744.2	mm Hg
Calibration Model #: TE-5025A	Calibrator S/N: 3746		

Run	Vol. Init (m3)	Vol. Final (m3)	ΔVol. (m3)	ΔTime (min)	ΔP (mm Hg)	ΔH (in H2O)
1	1	2	1	1.4340	3.2	2.00
2	3	4	1	1.0180	6.4	4.00
3	5	6	1	0.9080	7.9	5.00
4	7	8	1	0.8700	8.7	5.50
5	9	10	1	0.7150	12.6	8.00

Data Tabulation					
Vstd (m3)	Qstd (x-axis)	$\sqrt{\Delta H \left(\frac{Pa}{Pstd} \right) \left(\frac{Tstd}{Ta} \right)}$ (y-axis)	Va	Qa (x-axis)	$\sqrt{\Delta H \left(\frac{Ta}{Pa} \right)}$ (y-axis)
0.9849	0.6868	1.4066	0.9957	0.6944	0.8904
0.9807	0.9633	1.9892	0.9914	0.9739	1.2592
0.9787	1.0779	2.2240	0.9894	1.0896	1.4078
0.9776	1.1237	2.3325	0.9883	1.1360	1.4765
0.9724	1.3601	2.8131	0.9831	1.3749	1.7808
QSTD	m=	2.09221	QA	m=	1.31010
	b=	-0.02779		b=	-0.01759
	r=	0.99994		r=	0.99994

Calculations	
Vstd= $\Delta Vol((Pa-\Delta P)/Pstd)(Tstd/Ta)$	Va= $\Delta Vol((Pa-\Delta P)/Pa)$
Qstd= $Vstd/\Delta Time$	Qa= $Va/\Delta Time$
For subsequent flow rate calculations:	
Qstd= $1/m \left(\left(\sqrt{\Delta H \left(\frac{Pa}{Pstd} \right) \left(\frac{Tstd}{Ta} \right)} \right) - b \right)$	Qa= $1/m \left(\left(\sqrt{\Delta H \left(\frac{Ta}{Pa} \right)} \right) - b \right)$

Standard Conditions	
Tstd:	298.15 °K
Pstd:	760 mm Hg
Key	
ΔH: calibrator manometer reading (in H2O)	
ΔP: rootsmeter manometer reading (mm Hg)	
Ta: actual absolute temperature (°K)	
Pa: actual barometric pressure (mm Hg)	
b: intercept	
m: slope	

RECALIBRATION
US EPA recommends annual recalibration per 1998 40 Code of Federal Regulations Part 50 to 51, Appendix B to Part 50, Reference Method for the Determination of Suspended Particulate Matter in the Atmosphere, 9.2.17, page 30

Certificate of Calibration - Wind Monitoring Station

Description: Yau Lai Estate, Bik Lai House
 Manufacturer: Davis Instruments
 Model No.: Davis7440
 Serial No.: MC01010A44
 Equipment No.: SA-03-04
 Date of Calibration: 21-Feb-2020
 Next Due Date: 21-Aug-2020

1. Performance check of Wind Speed

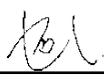
Wind Speed, m/s		Difference D (m/s)
Wind Speed Reading (V1)	Anemometer Value (V1)	$D = V1 - V2$
0.0	0.0	0.0
1.2	1.3	-0.1
2.0	2.1	-0.1
3.0	3.2	-0.2

2. Performance check of Wind Direction

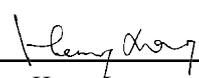
Wind Direction (°)		Difference D (°)
Wind Direction Reading (V1)	Marine Compass Value (V1)	$D = W1 - W2$
0	0	0.0
90	90	0.0
180	180	0.0
270	270	0.0

Test Specification:

1. Performance Wind Speed Test - The wind meter was on-site calibrated against the anemometer
2. Performance Wind Direction Test - The wind meter was on-site calibrated against the marine compass at four direction

Calibrated by: 

 Wong Shing Kwai

Approved by: 

 Henry Leung