

(d) If all the values for the energy content from the samples are within 5 percent of the average value of the samples, on a dry basis, then beginning with the subsequent quarter, the co-fired source may use a value for energy content from annual sampling of the Class I biomass fuel.

Source. #10741, eff 12-5-14

Puc 2506.04 Metering of Sources that Produce Useful Thermal Energy.

(a) Sources producing useful thermal energy shall comply with this part in metering production of useful thermal energy.

(b) Sources shall retain an independent monitor to verify the useful thermal energy produced.

(c) Sources shall take data readings for the measurement of useful thermal energy at least every hour. The useful thermal energy produced shall be totaled for each 24 hour period, each monthly period, and each quarter.

(d) Sources shall install heat meters to measure thermal energy output in accordance with the manufacturer's specifications and as noted in this part. The heat meters shall operate within the conditions for which the meter accuracies are guaranteed.

(e) Large thermal sources using a liquid or air based system shall measure the useful thermal energy produced using one of the following methods:

(1) Installation and use of heat meters with an accuracy that complies with European Standard BS EN 1434-1 (2007 edition) published by CEN, the European Committee for Standardization, available at <http://shop.bsigroup.com/SearchResults/?q=bs%20en%201434-1:2007>, as specified in Appendix B, and that complies with paragraph (k), (l) or (m). The heat meter shall have the highest class flow meter that will cover the design flow range at the point of measurement and a temperature sensor pair of Class 5K or lower. Compliance shall be confirmed by a professional engineer licensed by the state of New Hampshire and in good standing;

(2) Installation and use of meters that do not comply with subparagraph (e)(1), provided that the manufacturers' guaranteed accuracy of the meters is  $\pm 5.0\%$  or better, and provided that a professional engineer licensed by the state of New Hampshire and in good standing confirms that the meters were installed and operate according to the manufacturers' specifications and in accordance with paragraph (k), (l) or (m); or

(3) Use of an alternative metering method approved pursuant to Puc 2506.06, provided that the accuracy of any such method is  $\pm 5.0\%$  or better, and provided that a professional engineer licensed by the state of New Hampshire and in good standing confirms that the source implemented the alternative method as approved by the commission and certifies that the alternative method achieves the stated accuracy of  $\pm 5.0\%$  or better.

(f) Large thermal sources using a steam-based system shall measure the useful thermal energy produced using one of the following methods:

(1) Installation and use of meters with accuracy of  $\pm 3.0\%$  or better, which compliance shall be confirmed by a professional engineer licensed by the state of New Hampshire and in good standing and in accordance with (m) below;

(2) Installation and use of meters that do not comply with the accuracy of subparagraph (f)(1), provided that the manufacturer's guaranteed accuracy of the meters is  $\pm 5.0\%$  or better, and provided that a professional engineer licensed by the state of New Hampshire and in good