

DRAFT

Glass and Quartz Filters Technical Evaluation Criteria Part I

Each offerer shall submit 50 glass fiber filters and 50 quartz filters, to EPA as part of their response to this RFP. Offerors who pass all of the following tests will be asked to submit past performance information and a Quality Management Plan.

To pass the testing criteria, 95% of the filters tested must be acceptable with no defects.

Proposal will be evaluated against the following pass/fail criteria:

A. Visual Inspection for Acceptance for Glass Fiber Filters

The following descriptions of visual defects will be used in the acceptance inspection of the filters. Each filter will be inspected, using a light table/box, for the following defects:

- (1) Pinhole - a small hole that can be identified by examining both the front and back of the filter. A filter with such a defect is considered a reject filter. (A reject filter is considered unusable.)
- (2) Line - occasionally a fine line created by the manufacturing screen across the filter. A filter with such a defect is considered a defective filter. (A defective filter is considered usable.)
- (3) Thin Spot - a small area (slightly larger than a pinhole) viewed from the filter back that appears to be weak. More light can be seen through this area than through the surrounding area. Viewed from the front, there is no evidence of this problem. There can be several spots per filter. A filter with such defects is considered defective.
- (4) Dense Spot - viewed from the filter back, this appears as a dark area (approximately 1/8"-1/4" in diameter) without sharply defined edges. Viewed from the front, an accumulation of filter fibers can be seen. If there is only one dense spot per filter, and the area covered is less than 1/4" in diameter, the filter will be considered a defective filter. Any filter which contains more than one dense spot shall be considered a reject.
- (5) Dark Spot - these spots are distinguished from the dense spots in that such dark spots resemble "fly specks". Their presence results in a defective filter. Any filter containing one dark spot results in a defective filter. Any filter containing two or more such dark spots will be considered a reject.
- (6) Loose fiber on filter back - this appears as if a rough object had been moved across the filter back and loosened the filter base. If the number of fibers is small and can be brushed off, the

defective filter can be used. If, in EPA's judgment, the fibers are too large or too numerous to remove, the filter will be considered a reject.

(7) Glass fiber - when viewed from the back, this defect resembles a thin spot. The shape can be circular or oval. When rubbed, the glass may become detached. No evidence of this defect can be seen from the front. If it becomes detached and creates a pinhole, the filter is a reject. Otherwise, it is defective.

(8) Coloration - yellow, red, or other colored spots. A filter with such colorations is considered a reject.

(9) Other - a filter with any imperfection not described above, such as frayed edges or indentations or the results of other poor workmanship may in the judgement of EPA be considered defective.

A defective filter is one that contains one or more visual defects not considered a reject. Reject filters and defective filters are, therefore, mutually exclusive. To pass the testing criteria, 80 percent of the filters must pass the defective test and 95 percent of the filters must pass the reject test.

B. Physical characteristics for glass fiber filters

The following description of physical characteristics will be used in the acceptance inspection of the filters. Each filter will be inspected, using a ruler, graduated to 1/16" divisions, or suitable template.

(1) Size: Minimum: 8" - 1/16", 10" - 1/16"
 Maximum: 8" + 1/16", 10" + 1/16"

C. Visual Inspection for Acceptance for Quartz Filters

The following descriptions of visual defects will be used in the acceptance inspection of the filters. Each filter will be inspected, using a light table/box, for the following defects:

(1) Pinhole - a small hole that can be identified by examining both the front and back of the filter. A filter with such a defect is considered a reject filter. (A reject filter is considered unusable.)

(2) Line - occasionally a fine line created by the manufacturing screen across the filter. A filter with such a defect is considered a defective filter. (A defective filter is considered usable.)

(3) Thin Spot - a small area (slightly larger than a pinhole) viewed from the filter back that appears to be weak. More light can be seen through this area than through the surrounding area. Viewed from the front, there is no evidence of this problem. There can be several spots per filter.

(4) Dense Spot - viewed from the filter back, this appears as a dark area (approximately 1/8"-1/4" in diameter) without sharply defined edges. Viewed from the front, an accumulation of filter fibers can be seen. If there is only one dense spot per filter, and the area covered is less than 1/4" in diameter, the filter will be considered a defective filter.

(5) Dark Spot - these spots are distinguished from the dense spots in that such dark spots resemble "fly specks". Their presence results in a defective filter. Any filter containing one dark spot results in a defective filter. Any filter containing two or more such dark spots will be considered a reject.

(7) Quartz fiber - when viewed from the back, this defect resembles a thin spot. The shape can be circular or oval. When rubbed, the quartz may become detached. No evidence of this defect can be seen from the front. If it becomes detached and creates a pinhole, the filter is a reject. Otherwise, it is defective.

(9) Other - a filter with any imperfection not described above, such as frayed edges or indentations or the results of other poor workmanship may in the judgement of EPA be considered defective.

D. Physical characteristics for quartz fiber filters

(1) Size: Minimum: 8" - 1/16", 10" - 1/16"
Maximum: 8" + 1/16", 10" + 1/16"

