

# Fine PM Test Method

NACA NSR/Permitting Teleconference

1/12/2011

Ron Myers

OAQPS/SPPD/MPG

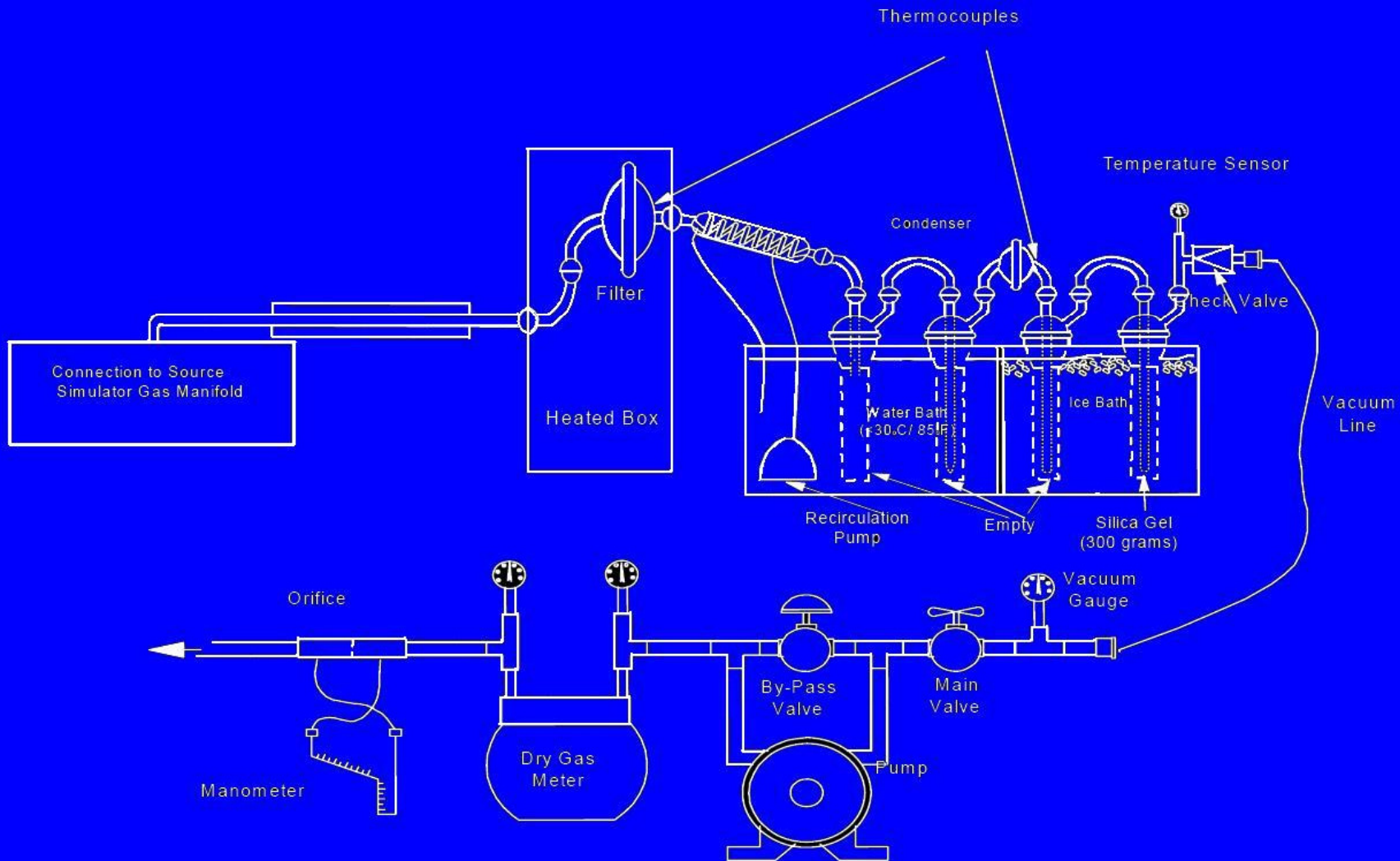


# Presentation Topics

- Condensable PM test method
- Particle sizing test method
- Timeline
- Implications of new test methods
- Test method changes from proposal



# Dry Impinger Train Layout



# Dry Impinger Method Performance

Run	Organic (mg)	Inorganic (mg)	Filter (mg)	Total
1	0.11	2.23	-0.34	2.34
2	0.15	2.88	-0.06	3.03
3	0.09	1.37	0.00	1.46
4	0.30	1.91	0.00	2.22
5	0.16	1.54	0.07	1.77
6	0.33	2.19	-0.17	2.52
7	0.08	1.18	0.30	1.56
8	0.02	1.87	0.17	2.06
Blank	-0.02	0.21	0.00	0.68
Average	0.16	1.90	0.00	2.12
Std Dev	0.1	0.51	0.17	0.45
MDL	0.31	1.54	0.49	1.36

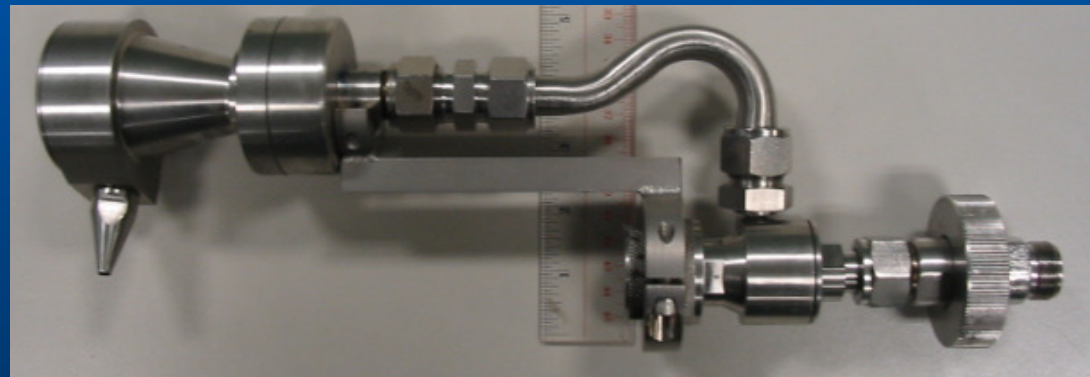


# Filterable PM Sizing

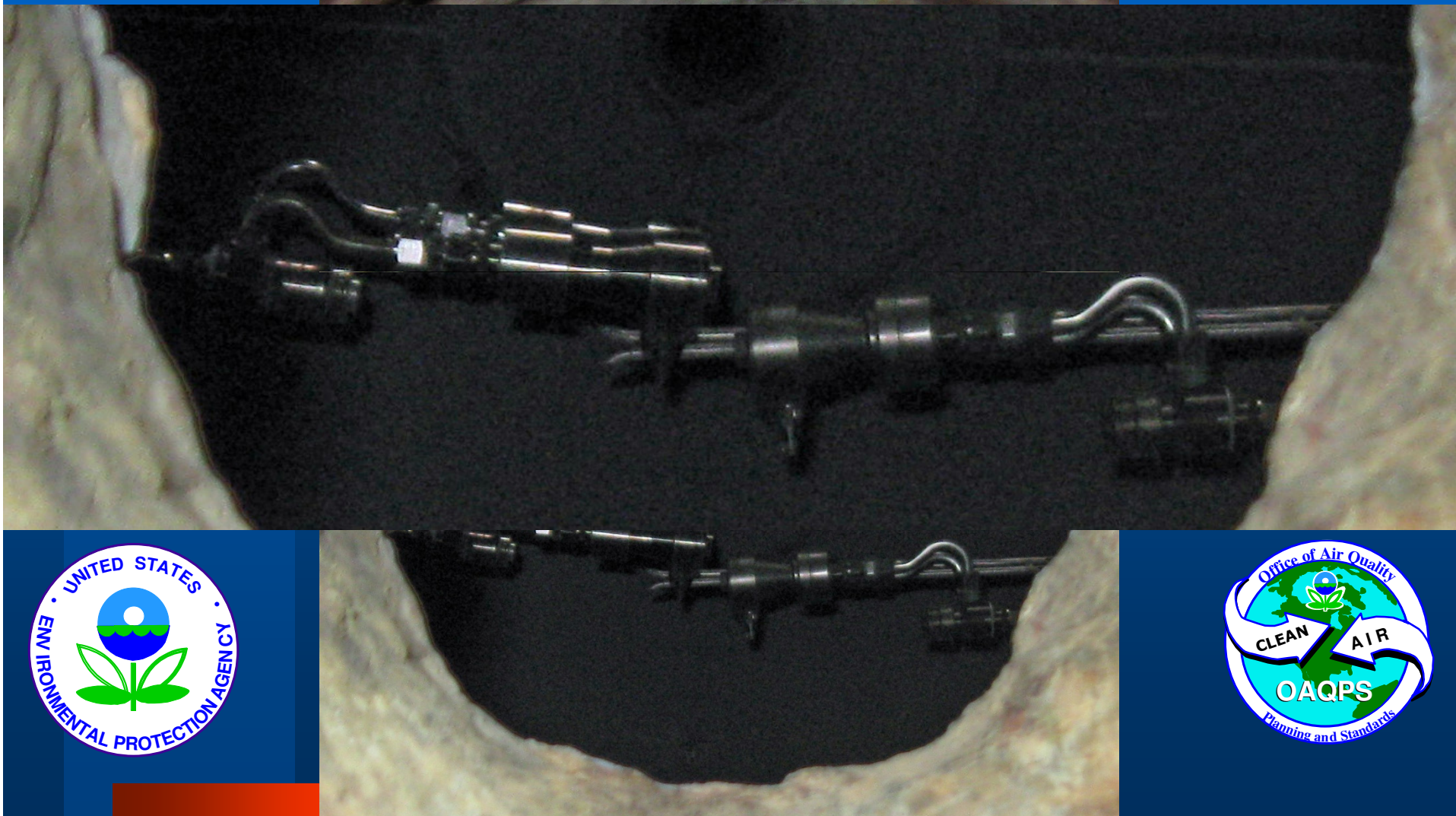
- **Method 201A (1990)**



- **Method 201A (2010)**

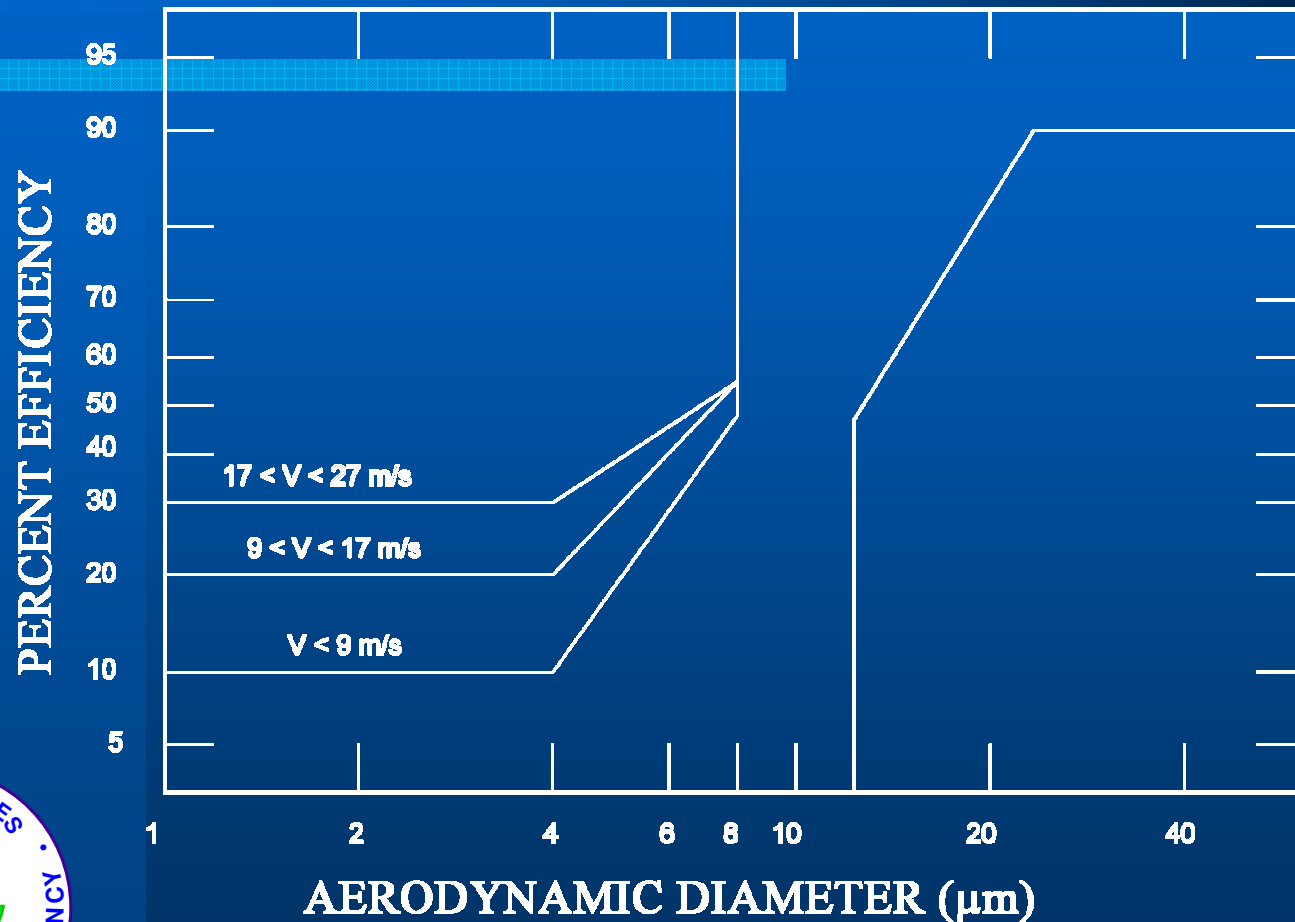


# PM<sub>10</sub> & PM<sub>2.5</sub> Precision Testing



LE1

# Performance Criteria – PM<sub>10</sub>



Efficiency Envelope for Alternatives to PM<sub>10</sub> Cyclone

## Slide 7

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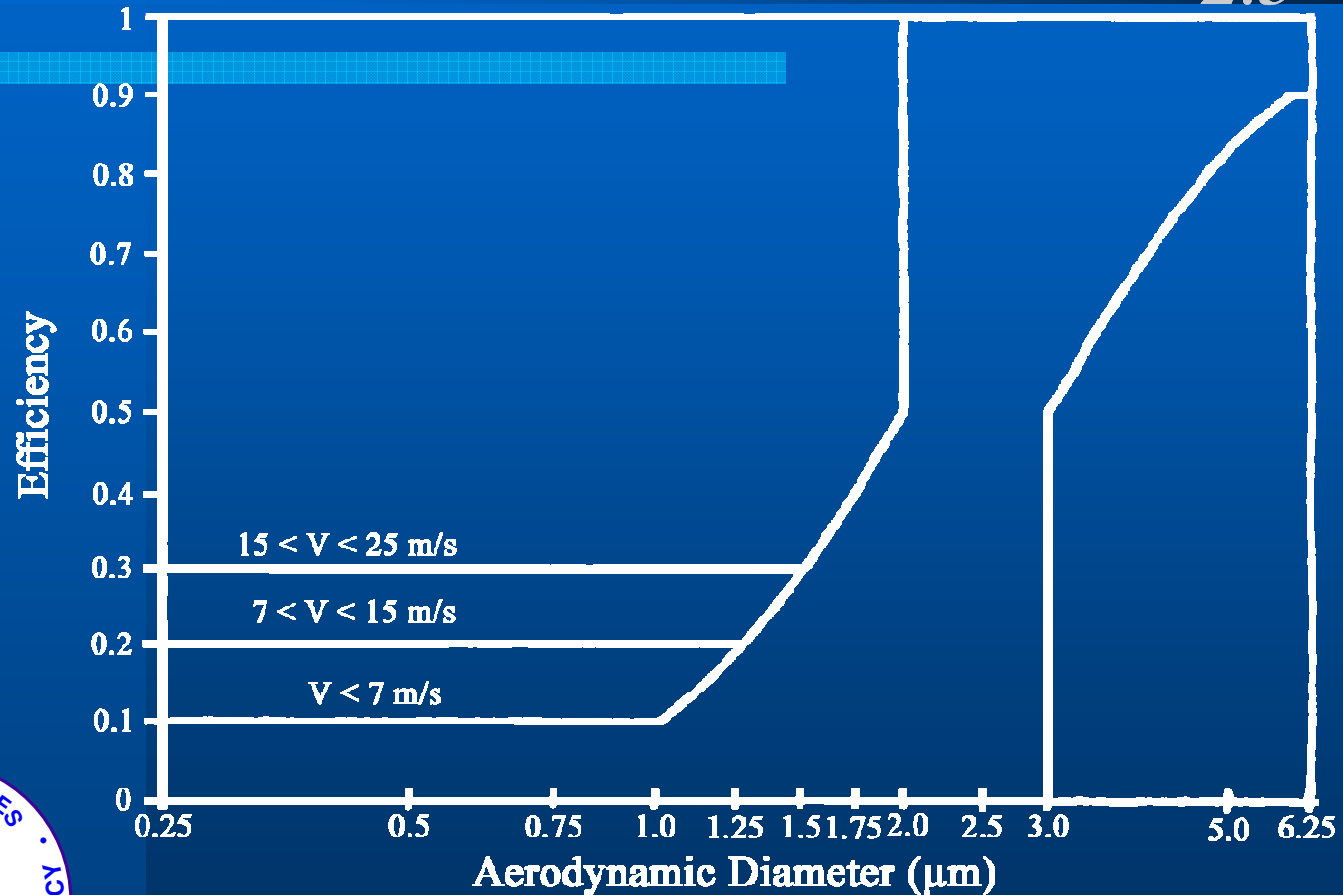
**LE1**

What does "performance criteria" mean? Does this slide represent what the sampling train actually accomplishes? Is this the criteria that other manufacture's sampling train would have to meet?

Larry Elmore, 1/14/2010



# Performance Criteria – PM<sub>2.5</sub>



Efficiency Envelope for Alternatives to PM<sub>2.5</sub> Cyclone



# CPM Precision



# Precision Testing Results

- Filterable PM<sub>2.5</sub> precision ≈ 1 mg
- Total CPM precision ≈ 4 mg
  - Organic CPM precision ≈ 0.5 mg
  - Inorganic CPM precision ≈ 3.5 mg
- H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> collection decreases with decreasing concentration
  - Once collected H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is retained
  - H<sub>2</sub>SO<sub>4</sub> is good audit material



# Timeline and Dates

- **Final PM Implementation Rule**

- April 25, 2007
- FR Vol 72, No 79, pg 20586

- **Proposed Test Methods**

- March 25, 2009
- FR Vol 74, No 56, pg 12970

- **Final Test Methods**

- December 21, 2010
- FR Vol 75, No 244, pg 80118



# Recent PM Test Methods Dates

- Signed by the Administrator on Dec 1
- Published in FR on Dec 21
  - Effective date is January 1, 2011
- Extensive Response to Comments
  - Response to major issues in preamble
  - Responses to other issues in RTC document
- Several minor changes from proposal



# Changes from proposal (M201A)

- **Added definitions**
  - Primary PM, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>
  - Filterable PM
  - Condensable PM
- **Revised/clarified method applicability**
  - Small diameter stacks (blockage)
  - Wet stacks (water droplets)
  - Temperature limitations
  - Port size requirements
  - Particle sizing (PM<sub>10</sub> vs PM<sub>2.5</sub> vs both)



# Changes from proposal (M202)

- **Definitions of Primary PM, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>**
- **Replaced MeCl with hexane**
- **Modified filter media specifications**
- **Added optional glassware preparation**
  - User determined – requires proof blank
  - Bake at 350°C – no proof blank
- **Clarified text in several areas**
  - Terminology (field blanks, proof blank)
  - Applicability for wet stacks
  - Use of pH indicators
  - Requirement to use cleaned glassware
  - Nitrogen purge specifications



# PM<sub>2.5</sub> Regulatory Requirements

- **Clean Air Fine Particle Implementation Rule**
  - Promulgated April 25, 2007
  - January 1, 2011 is critical date for PM<sub>2.5</sub>
  - New or revised SIP rules must consider PM<sub>2.5</sub> in setting limits
  - NSR/PSD permits must also consider PM<sub>2.5</sub> in limits
  - Transition period was for development of improved knowledge using improved test method





# Existing use of CPM Methods

- **Most States do not address CPM**
- **Some States address CPM**
  - States test methods for CPM are inconsistent
- **Only rules that are new or revised need consider CPM**
- **States do not have to use EPA's test method for acceptance of SIP or NSR/PSD rules**



# Implications of considering PM<sub>2.5</sub>

- **States w/o CPM testing now**
  - PM<sub>2.5</sub> will need to be addressed in new or revised emissions limits
  - Will likely adopt new test methods
    - Higher numerical limits do not mean higher emissions
    - State will need good information to know where they are and what revised limits will achieve



# Implications of considering PM<sub>2.5</sub>

- **States w/ CPM testing now**
  - May convince EPA that their rules comply with intent of implementation rule
  - May wish to adopt new test method
    - Numerical limits will require adjustment
    - Adjustment requires careful consideration
    - Risk of errors may be greater than for States that are just now adopting CPM testing



# Comments or Questions

