

# PM<sub>fine</sub> Quantification

Perceptions about Ammonia Slip, Acid Gases,  
Condensable Particulate Matter and  
Applicable Test Methods

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# Presentation Topics

- Archaeology
- Philosophy
- Recent History
- Current Activities
- Future



# History

- **PM-10 NAAQS**
  - Recognized condensable PM impact
    - Crustal PM was cause of most non-attainment areas
    - Condensable PM was a small consideration
  - Condensable PM method proposed in 1990
    - Was a “Consensus Method” addressing several State specific compliance test methods
    - Incorporates several analytical options



# 1990 EPA Method 202

- **Collects PM in impinger water**
  - **Similar to 1971 back half PM method**
    - Nitrogen purge added
    - Added stabilization of Sulfuric Acid
  - **Reflected several State/local methods**
    - **Allowed several options**
      - Air purge
      - No purge
      - Analysis of some components



# Method 202 (cont)

- Intent was to replicate ambient air emissions (see Quotes from NSPS)
  - PM is defined by the conditions
    - Temperature
    - Concentration
    - Pressure
  - All 1990 M202 options generated different emissions values
  - No Referee Method available in 1990



# Measurement/Monitoring Drivers

- PM fines NAAQS
- Permits Program
- Enhanced Monitoring
- Consolidated Emissions Reporting Rule
- Significant emissions increase w/ CPM addition
- Industry “artifacts” concern



# Assessment of 1990 Method 202

- Conducted Laboratory Study
- SO<sub>2</sub> bubbled through impingers
  - 300 ppm for 1 & 3 hours
  - 50 ppm for 6 hours
  - Nitrogen purge and no purge
- No ammonia



# Method 202 Artifacts

SO <sub>2</sub> ppm	Test duration	H <sub>2</sub> O volume	Artifact Mass (mg)	
			No Purge	Purge
300	1 Hr	400 ml	180 ± 6	10 ± 0.5
300	3 Hr	800 ml	400 ± 25	20 ± 5
50	6 Hr	1400 ml	200 ± 10	20 ± ??





# Recent Activities

- **Revised Method 201A & 202**
  - Eliminated options
  - Reduced initial impinger water
  - Required purge
  - Required back up impinger
- **Dilution Sampling for PM**
  - Research Methods
  - OAQPS developed Method



# Method 202 Improvement



- **Expand Lab Study**
  - Purge Only
  - Expand SO<sub>2</sub> conc
  - Modify glassware
  - Collaborate with stakeholders



# 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



# Important PM<sub>2.5</sub> Method 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



# Residual PM Testing Concerns

- Method 202 >  $\text{SO}_3$
- Ammonia reactions
- CPM still dominates  $\text{PM}_{2.5}$  emissions
- Permit limits exceeded



# Example Measurement Issue

- Coal fired utility boiler
  - Catalytic Reduction for  $\text{NO}_x$
  - Permit limit for  $\text{NO}_x$  &  $\text{PM}_{10}$
- Failed annual PM compliance test
  - $\text{PM}_{10}$  was 5x limit
  - CPM was 95%  $(\text{NH}_4)\text{SO}_4$
  - $\text{NH}_3$  slip measured at 57 ppm
  - $\text{SO}_3$  measured at 0.4 ppm
- Stack test consultant concluded PM was primarily “*artifact*”



# Resolution of Measurement Issue

- Retested with several test method changes
  - Increased sample rate
  - Increased condenser temperature ...
  - Same results
- Replaced catalyst bed 2 years early
- Reduced  $\text{NH}_3$  slip to 1 ppm
- CPM emissions reduced by 90%
- New Plant Manager hired
- New Test Contractor hired



# Next Example Measurement Issue

- **Biomass Boiler**
  - Noncatalytic reduction during O<sub>3</sub> season
  - FF for PM control
- **PM (M5 & 202) test results**
  - w/o NH<sub>3</sub> injection - 0.004 #/mmBtu
  - w/ NH<sub>3</sub> injection - 0.02 – 0.04 #/mmBtu
- **CTM 039 results – 0.007 #.mmBtu**
  - **Sampling issues**
    - Water
    - Filter



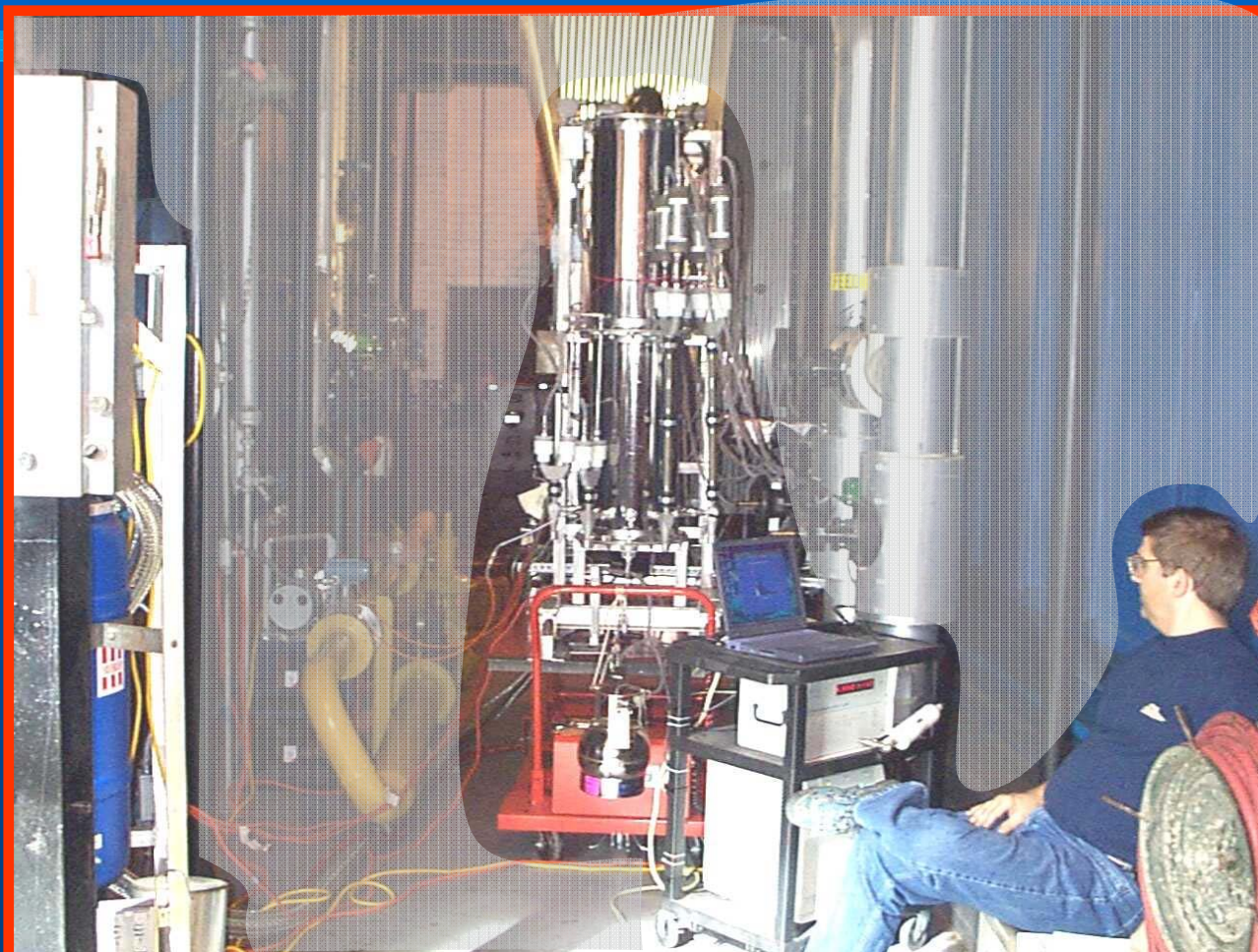


# Interest in CTM 039 Increasing

- **National Academy encouraged use of dilution sampling**
- **EPA developed system**
  - Potential benchmark for “artifact” elimination
  - Potential for use with extended sampling times
  - Development of speciation profiles
- **EPA continues to encourage further development**

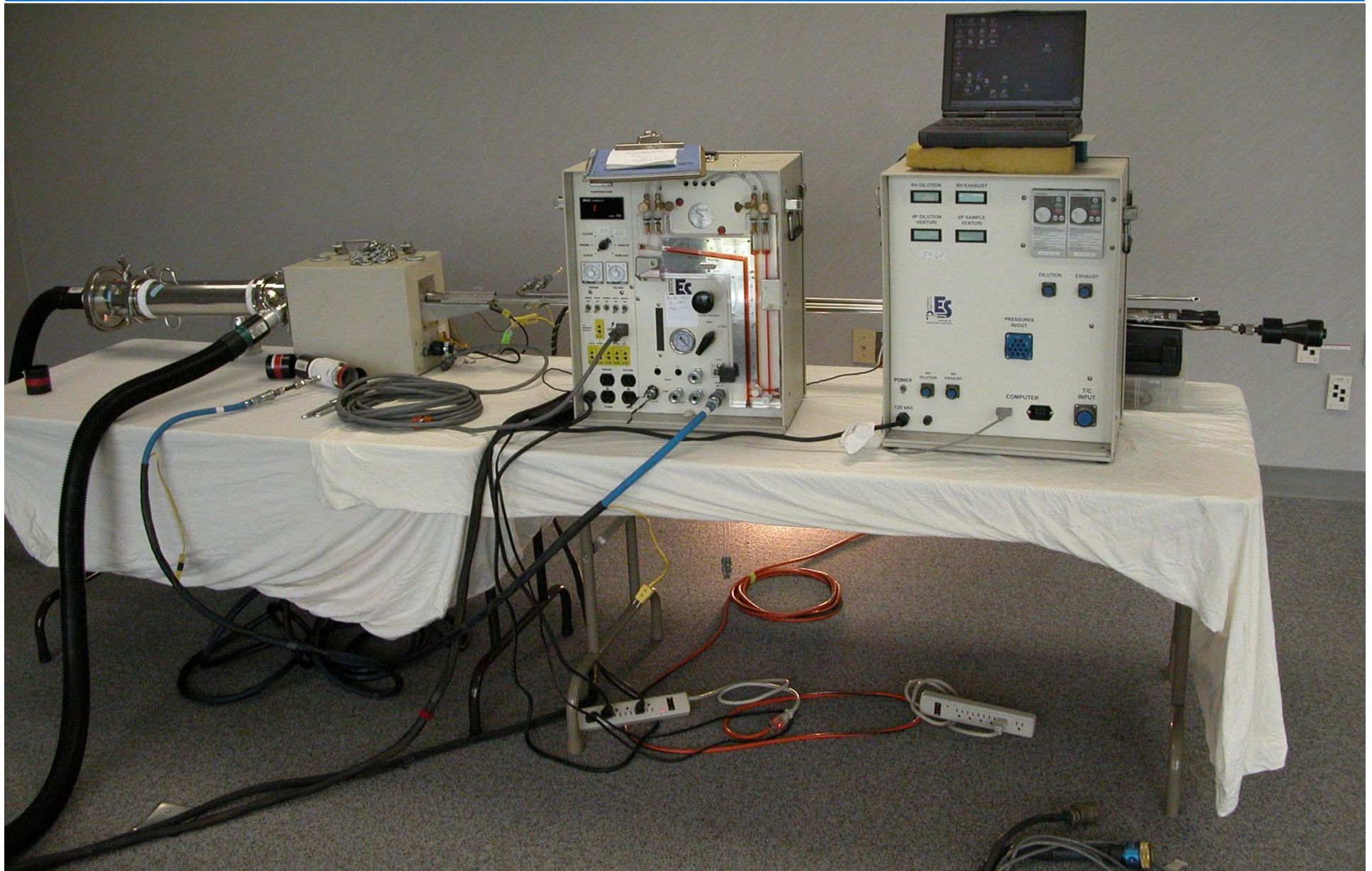


# Typical Research Test Method





# OAQPS Dilution Sampling System



# OAQPS Dilution Sampling System



# Video of OAQPS DST

This link will take you to [the 2 min video](#) of the OAQPS Dilution Sampling System. You need to have Windows Media Player to view this slide of the presentation.





# Future

- **PM condensables are increasingly important**
- **Continued concerns by industry**
- **Several methods are available to accurately quantify condensable PM**
- **Continuous Monitoring Systems are on the Horizon**
- **Several CPM control technologies available**



# Open Discussion

- **QUESTIONS?**

