

# Australian/New Zealand Standard™

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## Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air

### Method 9.9: Determination of suspended particulate matter—PM<sub>10</sub> low volume sampler—Gravimetric method

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AS/NZS 3580.9.9:2006

#### PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EV-007, Methods for Examination of Air as an Australian/New Zealand Standard. This standard method deals with the determination of suspended particulate matter with an equivalent aerodynamic diameter (EAD) of less than approximately 10 µm (PM<sub>10</sub>). This is one in a series of Standards for the determination of particulate matter in ambient air.

The objective of this Standard is to provide regulatory and testing bodies with a standard method for determining suspended particulate matter with an equivalent aerodynamic diameter of less than 10 µm utilizing a low volume sampler and size selective inlet.

AS 2922, *Ambient air—Guide for the siting of sampling units*, is referenced in this Standard. AS 2922 is currently being revised by the Committee and will be renumbered and published as AS/NZS 3580.1.1. When this occurs this Standard will be amended.

The procedure described in this Standard involves batch sampling and the gravimetric determination of PM<sub>10</sub>, and is based on the United States Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Chapter 1, Part 50 Appendix J, *Reference method for the determination of particulate matter as PM<sub>10</sub> in the atmosphere*.

The term ‘normative’ has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. A ‘normative’ appendix is an integral part of a Standard.

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#### FOREWORD

Suspended particulate matter measured by this method includes particles with an equivalent aerodynamic diameter (EAD) of less than 10 µm, as passed by a size selective inlet (PM<sub>10</sub>). Particles with EAD of 10 µm and less are classified as respirable and hence may affect health. Particles larger than 10 µm generally have nuisance and aesthetic impacts only. PM<sub>10</sub> emission sources include industrial processes, fuel combustion, burning of vegetation, incineration and natural causes such as wind blown dust and salt laden air.

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