

AS/NZS 3580.9.13:2022



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Methods for sampling and analysis

of ambient air

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**Method 9.13: Determination of suspended particulate matter — PM_{2.5}
continuous direct mass method using a tapered element oscillating
microbalance monitor**



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This Joint Australian/New Zealand Standard™ was prepared by Joint Technical Committee EV-007, Methods for Examination of Air. It was approved on behalf of the Council of Standards Australia on 11 February 2022 and by the New Zealand Standards Approval Board on 02 February 2022.

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ACT Health
Australian Aluminium Council
Australian Industry Group
Australian Institute of Refrigeration Air Conditioning and Heating
Clean Air Society of Australia & New Zealand
Department of Environment and Science, Qld
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Originated as AS/NZS 3580.9.13:2013.
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Preface

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee EV-007, Methods for Examination of Air, to supersede AS/NZS 3580.9.13:2013.

The objective of this document is to provide regulatory and testing bodies with a standard method for continuously monitoring suspended particulate matter with an equivalent aerodynamic diameter (EAD) of less than 2.5 μm ($\text{PM}_{2.5}$) in ambient air, providing near real-time measurement of mean particle concentration. It also allows for the use of a dichotomous instrument thereby providing simultaneous measurement of coarse particulates with diameters between 2.5 and 10 μm ($\text{PM}_{10-2.5}$).

The major changes in this edition are as follows:

- (a) Alignment with current technology and to ensure consistency and uniformity across the different methods used in other continuous particulate monitoring Standards.
- (b) Provision of an essential reference to AS 3580.19.

The requirements for instruments specified in this document are given in the United States Environmental Protection Agency (US EPA) Code of Federal Regulations, Title 40, Protection of Environment.

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The terms “normative” and “informative” are used in Standards to define the application of the appendices to which they apply. A “normative” appendix is an integral part of a Standard, whereas an “informative” appendix is only for information and guidance.

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