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Particulates in Emissions can Complicate the Accurate Measurement of Mercury



Understanding how Particulates Affect Mercury Readings can Lead to Improved **Accuracy and Help in Making Educated Decisions when Evaluating Data from Engineering Studies** of Mercury Reduction **Systems**







Particulates Contain Mercury and can also Filter Mercury from the Sample Stream



When Measuring with Sorbent Traps, Particulates will be Collected as Part of the Sample



The Additional
Mercury Contained
in the Particulates
will be Added to
the Sample Values





The Particulates
Positioned at the
Front of the Trap
will Also Filter
Vapor Phase
Mercury from the
Gas Stream



When Measuring with Continuous Monitors, Particulates are Excluded and not Collected as Part of the Sample



Additionally, The Interaction of the Particulates and the Gas Stream in the **Filtering Process** may Remove Some of the Mercury from the Vapor Based Portion of the Sample



For Compliance Monitoring Measurements Downstream from Effective Particulate Removal, Sorbent Traps and Continuous Monitors Should Produce Similar Values



The Effects of Particulates should be Minimal

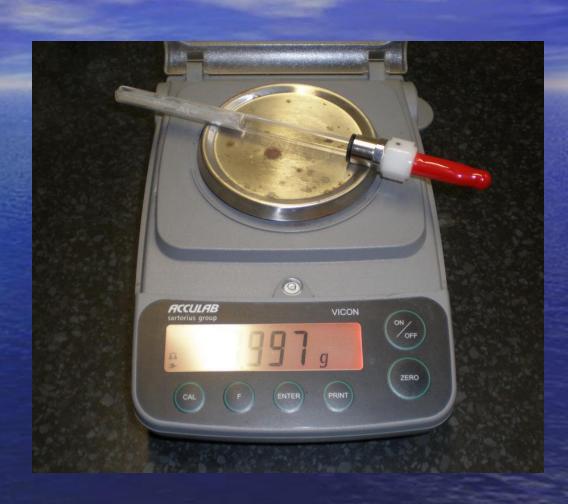




When Particulate Levels are Significant, **Understanding** how Measurements are Affected with each **Analytical System** can Reduce Confusion



It can be useful to collect a sample of the particulates present at the sampling site and determine the mercury concentration







Pre-Filter and Particulates Collected from Sorbent Traps can be Analyzed Separately





Using a Balance, Concentration of Mercury in Particulates
Collected on Trap can be Compared to Baseline Levels to
Indicate Amount of Vapor Phase Mercury that has been
Filtered

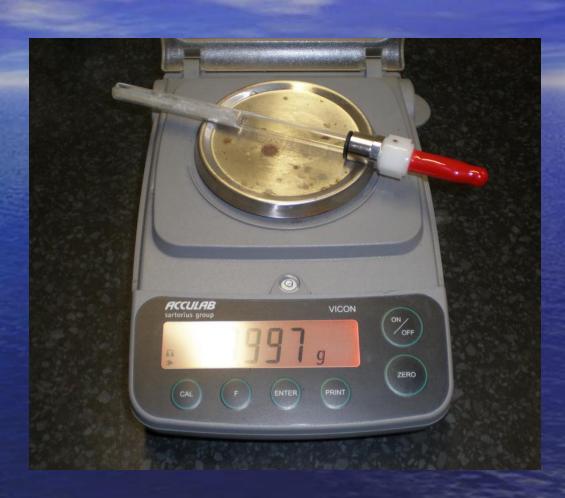






When trouble-shooting inconsistent results, it can also be useful to obtain some particulates collected on the CEMM filters and test for mercury concentration comparing the results to baseline values.

Is vapor-phase mercury being scrubbed by these particulates?





With Low LOI Conditions, Particulates Seem to Scrub Only Oxidized Mercury from the Vapor Phase



Elemental Mercury Vapor was Introduced to a Series of Blank Sorbent Traps with an Additional Section **Added Containing** Particulates from a Test Source. All the Mercury Passed through the Particulates and was **Recovered on the First Charcoal Section of the** Traps.



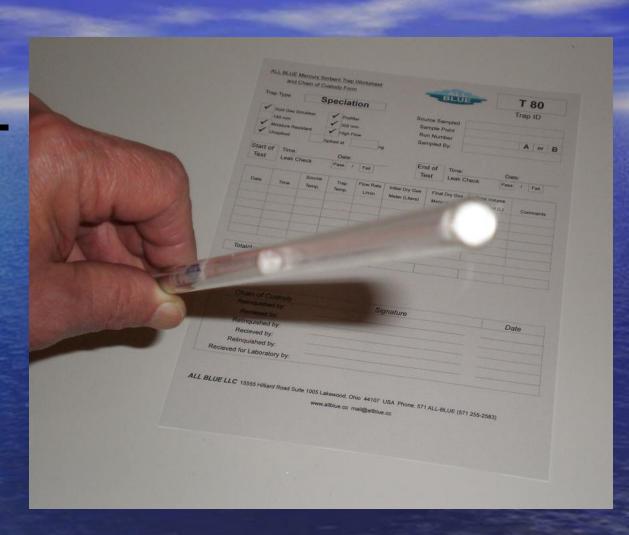
With Higher LOI Conditions, Particulates Should Scrub Elemental Mercury as Well



Unburned Carbon
Should Trap Elemental
Mercury Vapor



Traps with PreFilters at the
Very Tip Can
be Useful for
Preventing
Particulate
Build-up





Comparison of Speciation Traps with *Pre-Filter at Tip* and Speciation Traps with *Regular Recessed Pre-Filters*Speciation Results are Similar on Each Trap in the Pair

Sample	Trap	Pre-Filter	Section 1	PreFilter & Sec.1	Section 3
I.D.	Type	ng Mercury	ng Mercury	ng Mercury	ng Mercury
Α	Reg. PreFilter	14.4	19.4	33.8	5.9
В	Tip PreFilter	0.6	34.3	34.9	7
С	Reg. PreFilter	15	20.5	35.5	6.1
D	Tip PreFilter	ND	31.7	31.7	6
E	Reg. PreFilter	7.9	6.5	14.4	3.9
F	Tip PreFilter	ND	13.6	13.6	3

Pre-Filter at Tip
Traps Less
Oxidized
Mercury Which
is Instead
Trapped on
Section-1





Some Issues to be Considered



Should Particulate-Bound Mercury be Included in Total Mercury Emissions?



There are 2 Standard Mercury Emission Testing Methods



Sorbent Traps Include Particulates and Results may be Biased High.

Continuous Monitors
Filter Particulates and
may Additionally Scrub
Some Vapor-Phase
Mercury and Results may
be Biased Low





To Get Greater Agreement Between the 2

Should Inertial Filters or Remote Sampling be Allowed with Sorbent Traps?

Should Particulate-Bound Mercury be Added to CEMM Results?







Inertial Filters



It Would be Interesting to Test Whether Inertial Filters Scrub Vapor-Phase Mercury and to what Degree



These Complications from Particulates Together with Lower-and Lower Mercury Emission Levels make Performing a Successful RATA Difficult

Should RATAs be Allowed with Fewer, Longer Runs?

Should Breakthrough
Limits be Relaxed for
Testing at Low-Level
Sources When the Limit is
Close to the Detection
Hot Topic Himits?





Questions?

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