Australian Standard®

Stationary source emissions

Method 1: Selection of sampling positions

PREFACE

This Standard was prepared by the Joint Standards Australia/Standards New Zealand Committee CH/19 on Methods for Examination of Air and as a result of consensus among representatives of the Joint Committee, it is produced as an Australian Standard.

In the preparation of this method cognizance was taken of BS 3405, *Measurement of particulate emission including grit and dust (simplified method)*, BS 893, *Method for the measurement of the concentration of particulate material in ducts carrying gases*, and ISO 9096, *Stationary source emissions—Determination of concentration and mass flow rate of particulate material in gas-carrying ducts—Manual gravimetric method*.

The term 'informative' has been used in this Standard to define the application of the appendix to which it applies. An 'informative' appendix is only for information and guidance.

METHOD

1 SCOPE This Standard sets out a method for the selection of sampling positions for obtaining representative samples of the discharge to atmosphere from stacks, ducts or other similar outlets.

2 REFERENCED DOCUMENTS The following documents are referred to in this Standard:

AS

1657 Fixed platforms, walkways, stairways and ladders—Design, construction and installation

3000 Electrical installation—Buildings, structures and premises (known as the SAA Wiring Rules)

3 DEFINITIONS For the purpose of this Standard, the definitions below apply.

3.1 Access hole—a hole in the stack or duct at the extremity of a sampling traverse, through which test equipment is inserted.

3.2 Diameter (*D*)—the internal diameter of a circular stack or the hydraulic diameter (four times the stack internal area divided by the stack perimeter) of a non-circular stack.

3.3 Sampling plane—the plane normal to the axis of the stack or duct at which sampling takes place (see Figures 1 and 2).

3.4 Sampling point—one of a number of specific locations on a sampling traverse at which sampling takes place (see Figures 1 and 2).