Source Evaluation Society
Newsletter
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SOCIETY NEWS ITEMS

1. The following items are included in this Newsletter:

   - *Data Quality Committee Report*
   - *Anthony Yarbrough Retirement from AL Dept. of Environmental Management*
   - *Announcement for Stationary Source Sampling and Analysis for Air Pollutants XXIX Conference*
   - *Notice: ASTM and NYSERDA*
   - *Call for Nomination: Matt DeVito Award*
   - *Notes from over the pond*
   - *Membership Update*

2. ***Call for Papers.*** WANTED!! Papers for publication in the SES Newsletter. Criteria? Informative, practical and useful. Please submit to the Editor for consideration. Thank you for those who have contributed articles.

PROPOSALS AND PROMULGATIONS OF REGULATIONS

1. **July 1, 2004 (69 FR 39862).** 40 CFR Part 63 Source Categories: ***CFR Correction***. Corrections are made to: Sec. 63.1427(e)(2) and headings of Table 2 and Table 7 to Subpart PPP.

2. **July 8, 2004 (69 FR 41345-41364).** 40 CFR Part 60: ***Stationary Gas Turbines***; Final Rule; amendments. The amendments will codify several alternative testing and monitoring procedures that have routinely been approved by EPA. The amendments will also reflect changes in nitrogen oxides (NOX) emission control technologies and turbine design since the standards were promulgated.

3. **July 14, 2004 (69 FR 42123-42125).** 40 CFR Parts 60 and 62. ***Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors That Are Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994, and Federal Plan Requirements for Large Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994***: Proposed rule; amendments. This rule adds a carbon monoxide (CO) emission limit for one type of MWC technology that was not previously addressed.

When the large MWC emission guidelines were developed, all existing MWC units using the fluidized bed, mixed fuel (wood/refuse-derived fuel) technology were judged to be small MWC units, i.e., having a design combustion capacity of 35 to 250 tons per day (tpd) of municipal solid waste (MSW). Two existing MWC units have since been determined to be large MWC units, i.e., having a design combustion capacity of 250 or more tpd MSW, and thus subject to the large MWC emission guidelines. The proposed rule would amend the emission guidelines to add a CO emission limit specific to this technology. The proposed rule also would amend the large MWC Federal plan, which implements the emission guidelines. The CO emission limit being added of 200 parts per million (ppm) by dry volume (24-hour geometric mean) for fluidized bed, mixed fuel (wood/refuse-derived fuel) type MWC unit is the same CO limit used for this technology in the emission guidelines for small MWC units. Low CO levels indicate good combustion, and thus good control of other pollutants. Good combustion combined with air pollution control devices significantly reduces the release of air pollutants to the environment.

4. July 14, 2004 (69 FR 42117-42122). 40 CFR Parts 60 and 62: ***Emission Guidelines and Compliance Times for Large Municipal Waste Combustors That are Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994 and Federal Plan Requirements for Large Municipal Waste Combustors Constructed on or Before September 20, 1994***: Direct final rule; amendments. See above.

5. July 19, 2004 (69 FR 42885-42897). 40 CFR Part 63 ***Chromium Emissions From Hard and Decorative Chromium Electroplating and Chromium Anodizing Tanks***: Final rule; amendments. On January 25, 1995, the EPA promulgated national emission standards for chromium emissions from hard and decorative chromium electroplating and chromium anodizing tanks under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA). On June 5, 2002, we proposed amendments to the rule. This action promulgates amendments to the emission limits, definitions, compliance provisions and performance test requirements in the standards for chromium emissions from hard and decorative chromium electroplating and anodizing tanks.

6. July 19, 2004 (69 FR 42954-42956). 40 CFR Part 63 ***List of Hazardous Air Pollutants, Petition Process, Lesser Quantity Designations, Source Category List***; Petition To Delist Methyl Isobutyl Ketone: Notice of receipt of a complete petition to delist methyl isobutyl ketone from the list of hazardous air pollutants. The EPA is announcing the receipt of a complete petition from the Ketones Panel of the American Chemistry Council (ACC) (formerly the Chemical Manufacturers Association) requesting EPA to remove the chemical methyl isobutyl ketone (MIBK) (hexone) (Chemical Abstract Service No. 108101) from the list of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) contained in section 112(b)(1) of the 1990 Clean Air Act (CAA). We have determined that the ACC's original petition dated April 22, 1997, and the addenda provided by the ACC through October 17, 2003, will support an assessment of the human health impacts associated with people living in the vicinity of facilities emitting MIBK. In addition, the data submitted by the ACC will support an assessment of the environmental impacts associated with emissions of MIBK to the ambient air and deposited onto soil or water. Consequently, we have concluded that ACC's petition is complete as of October 17, 2003, the date of the last addendum, and is ready for public comment and the technical review phase of our delisting procedure.

7. July 20, 2004 (69 FR 43322-43325). This action corrects typographical errors in Table 1 to the amendments that were promulgated on September 18, 2003 (68 FR 54790).

8. July 30, 2004 (69 FR 45943-46045). 40 CFR Parts 63 and 429 ***Plywood and Composite Wood Products; Effluent Limitations Guidelines and Standards for the Timber Products Point Source Category; List of Hazardous Air Pollutants, Lesser Quantity Designations, Source Category List***; Final Rule. This action promulgates national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for the plywood and composite wood products (PCWP) source category under the Clean Air Act (CAA) and revisions to the effluent limitations, guidelines and standards for the timber products processing source category under the Clean Water Act (CWA). The EPA has determined that the PCWP source category contains major sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAP), including, but not limited to, acetaldehyde, acrolein, formaldehyde, methanol, phenol, and propionaldehyde. These HAP are associated with a variety of adverse health effects. These adverse health effects include chronic health disorders (e.g., damage to nasal membranes, gastrointestinal irritation) and acute health disorders (e.g., irritation of eyes, throat, and mucous membranes, dizziness, headache, and nausea). Three of the six primary HAP emitted have been classified as probable or possible human carcinogens. This action will implement section 112(d) of the CAA by requiring all major sources subject to the final rule to meet HAP emission

standards reflecting the application of the maximum achievable control technology (MACT). The final rule will reduce HAP emissions from the PCWP source category by approximately 5,900 to 9,900 megagrams per year (Mg/yr) (6,600 to 11,000 tons per year (tons/yr)). In addition, the final rule will reduce emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOC) by 13,000 to 25,000 Mg/yr (14,000 to 27,000 tons/yr). The EPA is also amending the effluent limitations, guidelines and standards for the timber products processing point source category (veneer, plywood, dry process hardboard, particleboard manufacturing subcategories). The amendments adjust the definition of process wastewater to exclude certain sources of wastewater generated by air pollution control devices expected to be installed to comply with the final PCWP NESHAP. The EPA is also amending the list of categories that was developed pursuant to section 112(c)(1) of the CAA. The EPA is delisting a low-risk subcategory of the PCWP source category. This action is being taken in part to respond to comments submitted by the American Forest & Paper Association (AF&PA) and in part upon the Administrator's own motion, pursuant to section 112(c)(9) of the CAA. This action is based on EPA's evaluation of the available information concerning the potential hazards from exposure to HAP emitted by PCWP affected sources, and includes a detailed rationale for removing low-risk PCWP affected sources from the source category list.

9, August 4, 2004 (69 FR 47001-47005). 40 CFR Part 63 ***Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles***: Direct final rule; amendment. On May 29, 2003 (68 FR 32172), EPA issued national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants for printing, coating, and dyeing of fabrics and other textiles (Fabric NESHAP) under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA). This action amends the standards to clarify the applicability of the Fabric NESHAP to coating, slashing, dyeing, or finishing operations at synthetic fiber manufacturing facilities where the fibers are the final product of the facility. The printing, coating, and dyeing of fabrics and other textiles source category does not include any synthetic fiber manufacturing operations, and we did not intend to impose any requirements on such operations in the final Fabric NESHAP. We are making the amendment by direct final rule, without prior proposal, because we view the revision as noncontroversial and anticipate no adverse comments.

10. August 4, 2004 (69 FR 47049-47051). 40 CFR Part 63 ***Printing, Coating, and Dyeing of Fabrics and Other Textiles***: Proposed rule; amendment. See above.

11. August 9, 2004 (69 FR 48337-48358). 40 CFR Part 63 ***Coke Oven Batteries***: Proposed rule; amendments. On October 27, 1993, pursuant to section 112 of the Clean Air Act, the EPA issued technology-based national emission standards to control hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emitted by coke oven batteries. This proposal would amend the standards to include more stringent requirements for certain by-product coke oven batteries to address health risks remaining after implementation of the 1993 standards. We are also proposing amendments to the 1993 standards for emissions of hazardous air pollutants from non-recovery coke oven batteries.

12. August 18, 2004 (69 FR 51184-51188). 40 CFR Part 63 ***Stationary Combustion Turbines***: Final rule; stay. The EPA is staying the effectiveness of two subcategories of the National Emission Standards for Hazardous Air Pollutants (NESHAP) for stationary combustion turbines: Lean premix gas-fired turbines and diffusion flame gas-fired turbines. Pending the outcome of EPA's proposal to delete these subcategories from the source category list (68 FR 18338, April 7, 2004), EPA is staying the effectiveness of the emissions and operating limitations in the stationary combustion turbines NESHAP for new sources in the lean premix gas-fired turbines and diffusion flame gas-fired turbines subcategories. This action is necessary to avoid wasteful and unwarranted expenditures on installation of emission controls which will not be required if the subcategories are delisted.

13. September 1, 2004 (69 FR 53380-53382). 40 CFR Part 63 ***Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production***: Proposed rule; amendments. On April 12, 2001 (66 FR 19006), the EPA issued national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for solvent extraction for vegetable oil production under section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA). This action would amend the compliance requirements for vegetable oil production processes that exclusively use a qualifying low-HAP extraction solvent. The amendments are being made to require only the necessary recordkeeping and reporting requirements for facilities using the low-HAP extraction solvent compliance option. In the Rules and Regulations section of this Federal Register, we are taking direct final action on the proposed amendments because we view the amendments as noncontroversial and anticipate no adverse comments. We have explained our reasons for the amendments in the direct final rule. If we receive no

significant adverse comments, we will take no further action on the proposed amendments. If we receive significant adverse comments, we will withdraw only those provisions on which we received significant adverse comments. We will publish a timely withdrawal in the Federal Register indicating which provisions will become effective and which provisions are being withdrawn. If part or all of the direct final rule in the Rules and Regulations section of today's Federal Register is withdrawn, all comments pertaining to those provisions will be addressed in a subsequent final rule based on the proposed amendments. We will not institute a second comment period on the subsequent final action. Any parties interested in commenting must do so at this time.

14. September 1, 2004 (69 FR 53338-53341). 40 CFR Part 63 ***Solvent Extraction for Vegetable Oil Production***: Direct final rule; amendments. See above.

15. September 3, 2004 (69 FR 53987-53988). 40 CFR Part 63 ***Secondary Aluminum Production***: Proposed rule; amendments. On March 23, 2000, EPA promulgated national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for secondary aluminum production under section 112 of the Clean Air Act (CAA), and on September 24, 2002, and on December 30, 2002, we published final amendments to the standards based on two separate settlement agreements. These amendments further clarify regulatory text, correct errors, and improve understanding of the rule requirements as promulgated. We are making the amendments by direct final rule, without prior proposal, because we view the revisions as noncontroversial and anticipate no adverse comments.

16. September 3, 2004 (69 FR 53979-53986). 40 CFR Part 63 ***Secondary Aluminum Production***; Direct Final Rule and Proposed Rule. See above.

17. September 13, 2004 (69 FR 55217-55286). 40 CFR Part 63 ***Industrial, Commercial, and Institutional Boilers and Process Heaters***: Final rule. The EPA is promulgating national emission standards for hazardous air pollutants (NESHAP) for industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters. The EPA has identified industrial, commercial, and institutional boilers and process heaters as major sources of hazardous air pollutants (HAP) emissions. The final rule will implement section 112(d) of the Clean Air Act (CAA) by requiring all major sources to meet HAP emissions standards reflecting the application of the maximum achievable control technology (MACT). The final rule is expected to reduce HAP emissions by 50,600 to 58,000 tons per year (tpy). The HAP emitted by facilities in the boiler and process heater source category include arsenic, cadmium, chromium, hydrogen chloride (HCl), hydrogen fluoride, lead, manganese, mercury, nickel, and various organic HAP. Exposure to these substances has been demonstrated to cause adverse health effects such as irritation to the lung, skin, and mucus membranes, effects on the central nervous system, kidney damage, and cancer. These adverse health effects associated with the exposure to these specific HAP are further described in this preamble. In general, these findings only have been shown with concentrations higher than those typically in the ambient air. The final rule contains numerous compliance provisions including health-based compliance alternatives for the hydrogen chloride and total selected metals emission limits.

DATA QUALITY COMMITTEE REPORT

The Data Quality Committee (DQC) submitted to EPA final versions of GD-047, a performance based method for validating multi-hole, multi-point, and multi-probe systems for gaseous sampling, and GD-0XX, a method for determining the degree of stratification, on July 10, 2004. We have not received any course of action to be taken by EPA as of the end of this quarter.

The committee In the process of the above, GD-031 has come under scrutiny. The multi-hole probe (a single probe with multiple holes) is plagued with problems. Even when laboratory tests indicate equal flows in each of the holes, the flows become unequal during actual sampling because of temperature and other effects. Some suggestions have been made on how to improve the guideline, including disallowing multi-hole probes. Anyone in SES who wishes to volunteer to peer review this particular procedure should contact Roger Shigehara (rshigehara@emissionmonitoring.com) or Walter Smith (walt@waltersmith.com) within 10 days of receiving this notice in the SES Newsletter. Any volunteer must be willing to donate at least 8 hours per month.

EPA (Robin Segall) is still working on a mechanism that would allow the acceptance of alternative procedures via a Federal Register notice. This mechanism will allow alternative methods to be accepted as part of a reference method. Since our meeting with EPA, many months have lapsed. Robin doesn't know when she will complete this action.

Anthony Yarbrough Retires from the Alabama Department of Environmental Management

Written by Natalie S. Jalil

After 19 years of service with the Alabama Department of Environmental Management (ADEM), Anthony Yarbrough retires, effective June 30, 2004. Anthony spent several years in private industry and public service acquiring the knowledge necessary to be an active leader and an asset to ADEM. In 1994 Anthony became the Chief of the Continuous Emissions Monitoring Unit (CEMU) in the Air Division of ADEM. For the past ten years, while serving as the Chief of the CEMU, Anthony implemented and improved several state programs within the Air Division. Among these programs were the Visible Emissions Certification Program, the state's Acid Rain Program, and the Field Audit Program. Anthony's leadership was important to the implementation and refinement of these key state air programs.

Anthony graduated from Auburn University with a BS in Agricultural Business and Economics. He has worked for various industries including Montgomery Ford Tractor Company, Continental/Moss Gordon Manufacturing, and Nabisco Inc. Anthony started his public service career with the Water Works Board for the City of Prattville, Alabama. He continued with the City of Prattville in the Waste Water Department before moving on to the Drinking Water section of the Water Division at ADEM. Anthony then went on to do Superfund work for the Field Operations Division of ADEM.

In addition to his career as a public servant, Anthony served twenty-three years with the Alabama Army National Guard. Anthony's dedication to his employees and to public service will always be remembered and appreciated. We will miss him.

Stationary Source Sampling and Analysis for Air Pollutants XXIX Conference
March 13-18, 2005
Rohnert Park, California

We are pleased to announce that the **29th SSSAAP Conference** will be held in 2005 at the **Sonoma DoubleTree Hotel** (http://www.dtsonoma.com/) in Rohnert Park, California. This international conference series is the premiere technical and educational forum for sampling and analysis specialists, engineers and managers involved in measuring and monitoring stationary point source air pollutant emissions. Participants typically include technical staff from: industrial facilities; national, state and local government agencies; research organizations; consulting/testing companies; equipment vendors; and academia providing for a wide variety of perspectives.

The preliminary 2005 technical program includes presentations and panel discussions by internationally-recognized experts on timely, practical issues such as: new and developing emissions measurement technologies, industrial and international perspectives, measurement basics, EPA methods and policies, continuous particulate matter and mercury monitoring, low-concentration measurements, safety and accreditation. The conference format is intentionally comprehensive and designed to encourage meaningful discussions and participation throughout the entire week.

The Sonoma DoubleTree Hotel offers an excellent and attractively priced venue for the conference, with ample conference space and accommodations for the attendees. Rohnert Park, near Santa Rosa, is in the heart of the scenic California wine country nestled among several vineyards and is close to mountains, redwood forests, rivers and ocean beaches. Group networking and team-building opportunities include golf, volleyball, photography, cycling, canoeing, nature hikes, winery tours and other activities to be announced. Antionette Chartier, the Conference Coordinator, and her staff are researching some great ideas for pre/post conference activities in the area. This is a great opportunity to take a day or two before or after the conference and visit Bodega Bay, San Francisco, Monterey, or Big Sur!

The best travel approach/gateway is Oakland International Airport (OAK), which is serviced by several low cost carriers (Jet Blue, Southwest, America West) and the key major airlines (Delta, American, Continental, etc.). OAK fares are very reasonable (e.g., advance purchase RDU-OAK $358* on Southwest, $268* on Delta). San Francisco International Airport (SFO) also is a nearby option. The conference location is about an hour north of OAK by car, airport bus also is available for $35* one-way.

Ray and I personally invite you to attend what promises to be another informative and well-attended conference, so please mark your calendars!

For more information, see the SES web page at sesnews.org.

Glenn England
Conference Chair
GE Energy

Ray Merrill
Conference Co-Chair
Eastern Research Group

NOTICE

1. As of 1:53 CST on June 16, 2004, the ASTM stack testing practice was passed unanimously, though some comments were made that will have to be addressed.

2. Check out a few reports on PM2.5 that were recently posted on the NYSERDA website...***http://www.nyserda.org/environment/emepreports.html***. There are some good technical info here with more to come as NYSERDA wraps up several programs.

CALL FOR NOMINATIONS

1. Roy Owens, Chairman of the Matthew S. DeVito Award Committee, is asking for nominations for the Matthew S. DeVito award. Remember that the nominee does not have to be an SES member. Please send your nomination to roy.owens@owenscorning.com.

2. Please send in your nomination for the SES Hall of Fame to gail_westlin@yahoo.com.

Notes from Over the Pond

Lesley Sloss

A quick introduction to emission legislation in the European Union (EU) and the effect of the arrival of the accession countries

The European Union expansion from 15-25 member countries in May of this year (2004) will have some effects in terms of compliance with environmental legislation. Most EU legislation is given in the form of directives as this allows the Member States more flexibility in achieving environmental objectives. For example, the *Integrated Pollution Prevention and Control (IPPC) Directive of 1996 (96/61/EC)* required the introduction of an integrated environmental licensing system which will apply to a range of industrial processes including combustion installations greater than 50 MWt.

The Directive currently applies only to new installations, although old installations that have undergone major re-adjustments are also covered. Existing installations have until 2007 to comply with the BAT (best achievable control technique or technology: what the US call MACT) requirements for SO2, NOx and particulates. The EU-15 (the original 15 EU member states) had until the end of October 1999 to adjust their national legislation to match the IPCC directive. The new EU-10 (the accession countries such as Poland) had to adopt the directive by their date of accession. A few Member States were late but by May 2004 all 25 Member States had fulfilled the basic obligations of IPCC adoption. Four of the new EU-10 (Poland, Slovenia, Slovakia and Latvia) have been granted an extension of the transition period (until 2008-2012) to meet the BAT requirements on certain specified existing installations. For example, Poland has applied for special treatment in three fields, including SO2 from 2008 –2015 and particulates from 2008 –2017. Bulgaria and Romania are also being granted specific extensions and concessions.

The European Parliament worked with the European Council of Ministers to produce a *National Emissions Ceilings Directive (NECD)* for acidifying and ozone-forming air pollutants. This directive (2001/81/EC) sets limits for each member state for SO2, NOx, VOCs and ammonia. The NECD sets more stringent limits of SO2 and NOx emissions for many countries than those specified in the original Gothenburg Protocol. According to the European Environment Agency review in May 2004, of the EU-15, only Germany, the UK, Italy and Finland are on track to comply with the NECD for NOx and the EU-15 total is "significantly" above its target path. The situation for SO2 is more encouraging with 12 member states exceeding their reduction requirements so far. Only Portugal, Ireland and Spain are not on target to comply. Despite this, the EU-15 is on target to meet the SO2 emission ceiling set for 2010. It remains to be seen how quickly the EU-10 accession countries can fall into line.

The Large Combustion Plant Directive (LCPD)(2001/80/EC) originally established emission standards for new plants larger than 50 MWt, irrespective of the fuel used. A number of derogations were permitted for plants operating for less than 2200 hours per year, for power plants in Spain, for a limited period, and for indigenous lignite-fired power plants. The new directive means the introduction of emission limit values (ELVs) for existing plants plus the tightening up of the requirements for new plants.

Countries in the EU had until November 2003 to either adopt the ELVs outlined in the LCPD or to come up with alternative national action plans. The national action plans had to be set such that they would achieve the same emission reductions as would have been achieved using the ELV approach. Five of the EU-15 have received written warnings because they have failed to comply. Accession countries such as Poland has until 2017 to comply.

Perhaps the most controversial legislation in the EU at present is the EU wide carbon emissions trading scheme (ETS) which will start in 2005. The ETS, which was adopted and finalised by the European Council in July 2003, will mean that more than 10,000 installations across the EU now face caps on emissions of CO2 and other greenhouse gases. Most countries have submitted allocation plans for their industries under the ETS. It takes three months for the EC to evaluate each plan. Following this, the EU negotiates with each country until they are satisfied with the plan. By the beginning of July 2004, only five country plans had been approved (Denmark, Ireland, the Netherlands, Slovenia and Sweden). Three more countries, Austria, Germany and the UK, have been asked to make "technical changes" to their

plans before they are approved. However, the ETS scheme will go ahead, starting January 2005, regardless of how many countries have their plans in place and approved. The electricity sector, including coal-fired plants, accounts for roughly half of the total ETS CO2 emissions.

It is predicted that a price of £510/tonne of traded carbon saved is necessary to make it worthwhile for companies to exceed their targets. Anything higher would achieve greater results. As of July 2004, the value sat at only £5.22 (□7.90). To date, the plans of Italy, Spain, France and Poland have not been completed and these are considered important factors in the market. However, it is predicted that the EC will not demand stringent emission ceilings and this may drive the value of traded carbon down even further. According to a recent issue of Environmental Finance (Jul/Aug, 2004), the current state of the ETS points to a "thin market, with little trading necessary".

The EU is currently finalising its strategy on mercury. At the moment it appears that it is adopting a "wait and see" approach with respect to emissions from large coal-fired utilities. The impending IPPC and LCPD directives discussed above will mean that most plants will require SOx and NOx control. The use of FGD (flue gas desulphurisation) for SOx control has been shown to reduce mercury emissions from between 30% and over 90%. The catalysts in SCR (selective catalytic reduction) systems for NOx control have also been shown to reduce mercury emissions in many units. This means that mercury emissions in Europe will continue to decline, having already dropped by 70% since the 1970s. Whether the decline in mercury emissions will be sufficient to reduce harmful environmental effects remains to be seen. It is likely that the EU will initially target mercury controls on other sources such as the chlor-alkali industry, incinerators and crematoria, and uses such as in batteries and light switches.

For further information, please contact Lesley Sloss at lesleysloss@blueyonder.co.uk
Or alternatively, pop along to www.iea-coal.org.uk and purchase her new report on *Trends in Emission Standards*!

Quick note on the situation in Japan (following a whistle stop tour of the country in July)

The Japanese legislation and approach to environmental control is slightly different from that in other countries. The power companies are extremely secretive about their emissions and don't publish information into the public domain unless they have to, hence the lack of data in the literature. However, things will change soon as the government is introducing (this year, I think) a Japanese equivalent of the TRI, so more data will be forthcoming.

For the moment there is no emission standard for mercury for coal-fired power plants and none is planned. The situation may be similar to that in Europe - Japan has FGD on an even greater percentage of plants even than the EU and therefore mercury is probably being controlled quite efficiently. The Japanese plan to work towards zero emission technologies by 2030 and so I would assume, emissions can only really come down in the long term.

Curiously enough, the Japanese workshop on trace elements held in Akita on 22-23rd July 2004 appeared more concerned with boron release (in liquid and solid form to surrounding soils) than mercury. Apparently rice is particularly sensitive to boron and, in the past, there has been at least one case of boron contamination around a coal-fired plant. Again, pretty much nothing is published in the literature on this - you have to be lucky enough to meet a Japanese colleague to tell you about it.

If anyone needs more information or contacts in Japan, please let me know.
lesleysloss@blueyonder.co.uk

New ISO standard for Measuring PM10/2.5 in Stacks

ISO TC146/SC1/WG 20 is continuing work on the development of a new ISO standard for measuring PM10/2.5 in stacks. The next meeting, in Stockholm 13-17th September 2004, will concentrate on reviewing the different in-stack methods currently in use, more specifically - cyclones versus impactors. A quick survey within the UK has shown a 50:50 split between these two approaches. However, Germany heavily favours the impactor approach. It is possible that the committee will prepare a standard which includes both approaches. However, it has been suggested that cyclones are best suited to higher concentrations. It may be the case, then, that a new standard could specify which instruments are best suited for different ranges of fine particulate concentrations.

Your comments would be greatly appreciated.
Lesley,
Chairman of ISO TC146/SC1/WG 20

SES Membership Update
as of September 30, 2004

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