

## Overview of Changes in Air Monitoring Directive Chapter 4 – Monitoring

The following amendments have been made from the 1989 AMD to the 2015 revision.

1989 AMD	2015 Revision	Description	Changes to Requirements
	Section 2.0	Update to minimum performance specifications of continuous ambient air analyzers and meteorological sensors. Mandatory use of Federal Equivalent Method analyzers for fine particulate matter monitoring.	New requirement – 2 years to comply for existing analyzers and sensors and immediate compliance for any new analyzers or sensors purchased from this point forward
	Section 3.0 and Appendix	Minimum requirements and guidance for conducting passive and intermittent sampling. Phase out of static samplers.	New requirement – 2 years to comply
	Section 4.0	Minimum requirements for conducting mobile ambient air monitoring using a mobile air monitoring laboratory.	New requirement – common practice
	Section 5.0	Minimum requirements for conducting precipitation monitoring to coincide with the requirements of the national (CAPMoN) program.	New requirement – applies only to those who conduct precipitation monitoring
II B	Section 2.0	Monitoring equipment selection	Same requirement – updated wording
II C 1 a) General, bullet v)	Section 2.0	Analyzer performance specifications	Performance specifications for continuous ambient monitors have been updated and revised based on current monitoring standards
II C 2	Section 3.0	Static and intermittent sampling requirements Phase out of static samplers	New minimum requirements for intermittent sampling to bring in line with current practice. Static sampling for total sulphation and hydrogen sulphide is being phased out with maximum 2 years to upgrade to current monitoring technology (e.g., passive monitoring).  Suggestion to phase out dustfall monitoring is being phased out in favour of active monitoring methods (e.g., intermittent sampling).

II C 4	Section 6.0	Vegetation fluoride monitoring	Currently used fluoride monitoring and analysis methods are acceptable, but any changes to these methods requires Director approval.
II C 5	ME 1-U Section 3.2	Other monitoring (outside of what is specified in the AMD) Intermittent sampling	Must have approval from Director if results will be submitted to the department.  New minimum requirements for intermittent sampling to bring in line with current practice.
II E 1	Section 7.0	Manual stack sampling procedures	No new requirements. Reference provided to codes and methods.  When conducting RATAs or CGAs, must ensure all measurements are representative of the CEMS operation and performance at time of testing.
II E 4	Repealed	Jurisdiction responsible for stack sampling	Jurisdiction now covered in the Substance Release Regulation and Stack Sampling Code.
Appendices A-3, A-4, A-5, A-6 and A-12	Repealed	Methods for static sampling	Static sampling for total sulphation and hydrogen sulphide is being phased out with maximum 2 years to upgrade to current monitoring technology (e.g., passive monitoring).  Dustfall monitoring is being phased out in favour of active monitoring methods (e.g., intermittent sampling).
Appendix A-8	Section 3.2.1	High volume sampling methods	New minimum requirements for filtration sampling to bring in line with current practice
Appendix A-9	Repealed	Vegetation fluoride monitoring method	No new requirements. Rather than prescribing method, must have method approved.
Appendix A-10 Sections 1.1, 1.2 and 2.1	Section 2.0	Choosing ambient analyzers and performance specifications	Performance specifications for continuous ambient air analyzers and meteorological sensors have been updated and revised based on current monitoring standards.
Appendix A-11	Repealed	Heavy metals analysis	Methods now contained in the 1993 Methods Manual for Chemical Analysis of Atmospheric Pollutants.

CAPMoN is Canadian Air and Precipitation Monitoring Network.

CEMS is Continuous Emissions Monitoring System.

CGA is Cylinder Gas Audit.

RATA is Relative Accuracy Test Audit.