Posting type	Advisory		updated May 2009
Subject	1-in-6-day Cu	contamination	from foreign samplers
Module/Species	A/ Cu		
Sites and Periods –	Known Potential	ATLA BADL BRMA LABE PMRF ROMA Any site not k	May 2004 – August 2005 January 2002 – September 2004 January 2002 – December 2003 August 2005 – January 2006 July – December, 2002; June 2005 – March 2006; November 2007 – April 2008 January 2002 – December 2007 nown to be free of Hi-Vol samplers
Recommendation	Screen Cu data generally for periodic concentration patterns		
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Supporting information

IMPROVE samplers are commonly sited with equipment operated by other air monitoring programs, which may include older high-volume particle samplers to monitor toxic metals or other trace species. The pump motors of these "hi-vols" typically employ brushes in contact with the rotating commutator, and mechanical abrasion of the brushes can be a source of suspended Cu particles. IMPROVE samplers employ brushless pump motors, but can collect the emissions of neighboring hi-vols. When the hi-vol operates on a typical 1-in-6 or 1-in-12 day cycle, contamination of IMPROVE samples may be apparent as an alternating pattern of Cu concentrations. This is evident in the figures below, which distinguish "even days" (1/2/2002 is the first of these plotted) from "odd days". Data taken before 2002 have not been systematically screened for this 1-in-6-day signal.



Figure 1. At Badlands NP, replacement of a hi-vol by a modern lowvolume PM₁₀ sampler in late 2004 provided a final solution to 1-in-6 day interference.



<u>Figure 2.</u> A hi-vol at Proctor Maple Research Forest is fitted with an exhaust hose to duct contamination away from its own and other intakes (Rich Poirot, personal communication). Green bars above highlight periods in which sustained alternations in concentration suggest lapses in the effectiveness of this solution. Note, however, that the even-day concentrations are always lower than those from the uncontrolled installations at BADL (above) or ROMA (below).



Figure 3. Retirement of a hi-vol in 2008 resolved a long-standing interference at Cape Romain NWR.