

Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility,
North Yard, Devonport

**Community Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme Report
Quarter 3, 2014**



Overview of Monitoring Programme

MVV started ambient air quality monitoring in the vicinity of the EfW CHP Facility in August 2014. Two pollutants are measured in the on-going survey, Nitrogen Dioxide (NO₂) and particulate matter (as PM₁₀). Monitoring of NO₂ is carried out at ten locations in the area, while a PM₁₀ real time monitoring station has been installed in the vicinity of Camels Head junction and began monitoring in October 2014.

Nitrogen Dioxide

Oxides of nitrogen (NO_x) are formed at the high temperatures and pressures found within vehicle engines and other combustion processes. Some of the nitrogen in the air and the fuel, mainly in the form of nitric oxide (NO), is oxidised to form NO₂ in the atmosphere. NO₂ is associated with adverse effects on human health and it is this pollutant for which air quality standards have been set in the UK and elsewhere within the EU.

Diffusion tubes are used to measure levels of NO₂ within an area. These are small plastic tubes containing a chemical absorbent which reacts with NO₂ present in the air. The tubes are changed each month and then sent away to a laboratory for analysis. The results give a NO₂ level for each calendar month and these are used to derive an annual average which can be compared against the National Standards annual average air quality objective.

Particulate Matter

Particulates, alternatively referred to as particulate matter (PM), are tiny solid particles or liquid droplets suspended in a gas. Sources of particulate matter can be man-made or natural. Concentrations of particulate matter within the air can be expressed in terms of their size, for example PM₁₀ represents particles of 10 µm diameter or less. PM₁₀ occurs naturally, originating from volcanoes, dust storms, forest and grassland fires, living vegetation and sea spray. Human activities also generate PM₁₀, from sources such as road transport, power plants, agriculture, various industrial processes and local domestic heating.

A specialised air quality monitoring unit measures small particles of matter as they are drawn into the machine. The dust particles pass through a light, from a long life LED source, and as they do so generate a scattered light impulse. Measuring the deflection and intensity of this light impulse allows the size and number of particles to be detected. Measurement is continuous and a result is generated every five minutes. These results allow a daily average to be generated from which an annual average can be determined, both of these figures can then be compared to the National Standards.

Locations

The NO₂ monitoring sites have been divided between the area around the Camels Head junction (which could potentially be affected by emissions from site-related road traffic) and other locations representative of the urban background in St Budeaux and King's Tamerton (which could be affected by emissions of NO₂ from the main chimney of the EfW CHP Facility). The PM₁₀ real time monitor is located in the vicinity of Camels Head junction.

National Standards

The national air quality objective values, against which the monitoring results are compared, are shown in the Table below:

AIR QUALITY OBJECTIVES SET IN UK REGULATIONS			
Pollutant	Averaging Period	Objective Value ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Maximum Permitted Exceedances
Nitrogen dioxide(NO_2)	Annual average	40	None
	Hourly average	200	18 hours per year
Particulate matter(PM_{10})	Annual average	40	None
	Daily average	50	35 days per year

2014 Quarter 3

This quarterly update presents the results of monitoring carried out during July, August and September 2014.

1. Operational or Other Activity

During this time, the EfW CHP facility was still in the construction phase.

No road works or other activity noted in the vicinity of the monitoring devices.

2. NO₂ Diffusion Tubes

Jul: no tubes deployed

Aug: 10 tubes deployed 07/08/2014, 10 recovered 02/09/2014, results received 18/09/2014.

Sep: 10 tubes deployed 02/09/2014, 10 recovered 03/10/2014, results received 21/10/2014

3. PM₁₀ Monitor maintenance, service or down time

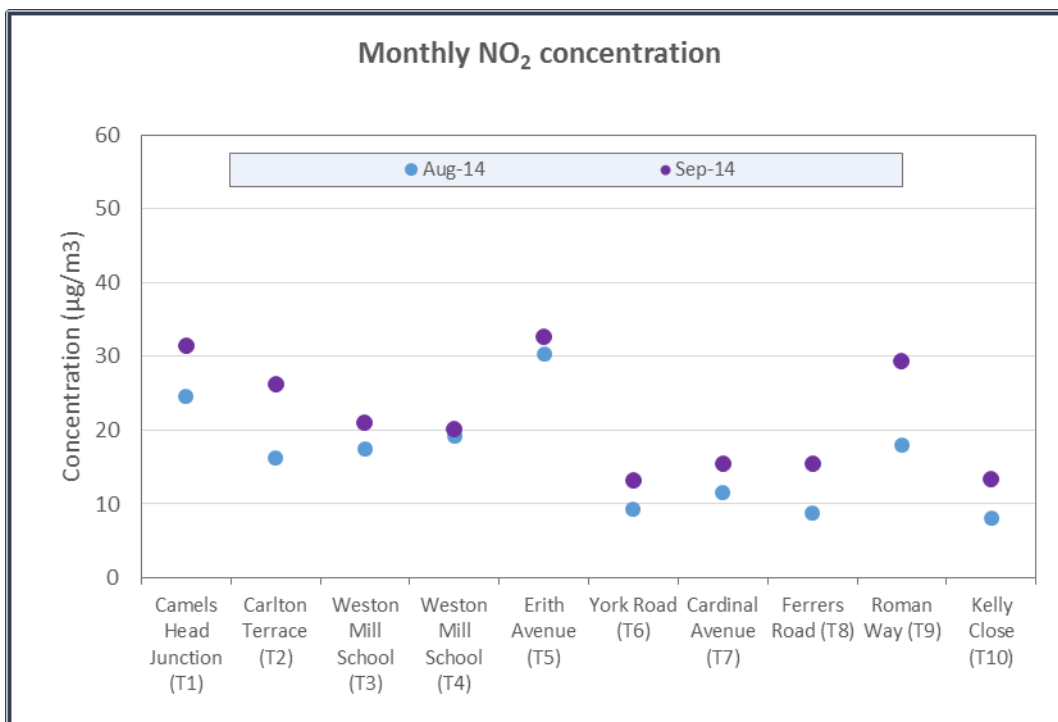
N/A. Monitor not yet installed.

4. NO₂ Diffusion Tube Monitoring

Note: Results shown include an adjustment for laboratory blank but are provisional until bias adjustment has taken place.

Three Monthly Monitoring (monitoring commenced in August, there are therefore no results for July)

The results of the monitoring for the three month period July to September 2014 are shown in the graph below.



Summary of Results

A summary of results to date are shown in the Table below where the rolling 12 month average (not yet available) can be directly compared with the Annual Air Quality mean objective. The mean concentrations to date are seen to be within the air quality objective of 40 µg/m³ at all the monitoring sites.

NO ₂ MONITORING		Monthly NO ₂ Concentration (µg/m ³) 2014					2014 Average	12 month rolling average
Location	Description	Aug-14	Sep-14	Oct-14	Nov-14	Dec-14		
T1	Camels Head Junction	24.57	31.41				27.99	
T2	Junction of Weston Mill Drive & Carlton Terrace	16.21	26.15				21.18	
T3	Weston Mill School	17.41	21.00				19.20	
T4	Weston Mill School	19.20	20.07				19.63	
T5	Erith Avenue	30.38	32.59				31.48	
T6	York Road	9.31	13.20				11.26	
T7	Cardinal Avenue	11.50	15.51				13.50	
T8	Ferrers Road, St Budeaux	8.76	15.41				12.08	
T9	Roman Way, adjacent to Plaistow Hill Infant and Nursery School	18.02	29.32				23.67	
T10	Kelly Close, Barne Barton	8.08	13.42				10.75	

Key

- Air quality standard not exceeded
- Air quality standard exceeded

5. PM10 Monitoring

Note: *All results shown are provisional until calibration has taken place.*

Hourly PM₁₀ Concentrations

No results for this period – machine not installed

24-hour PM₁₀ Concentrations

No results for this period – machine not installed

Summary of Results

No results for this period – machine not installed