

MVV Environment, Energy from Waste Combined Heat and Power Facility,

North Yard, Devonport

# **Community Ambient Air Quality Monitoring Programme Report Quarter 2, 2020**





#### **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 (NO<sub>2</sub>) and particulate matter (as PM<sub>10</sub>). Monitoring of NO<sub>2</sub> is carried out at ten locations in the area. A PM<sub>10</sub> real time monitoring station was installed in 2014 in the vicinity of Camels Head junction and is required to monitor until October 2020.

#### **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  $NO_2$  in the atmosphere.  $NO_2$  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 NO<sub>2</sub> within an area. These are small plastic tubes containing a chemical absorbent which reacts with NO<sub>2</sub> present in the air. The tubes are changed each month and then sent away to a laboratory for analysis. The results give a NO<sub>2</sub> 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  $PM_{10}$  represents particles of 10  $\mu$ m diameter or less.  $PM_{10}$  occurs naturally, originating from volcanoes, dust storms, forest and grassland fires, living vegetation and sea spray. Human activities also generate  $PM_{10}$ , from sources such as road transport, power plants, agriculture, various industrial processes and local domestic heating.

A specialised air quality monitoring unit measures small particulate matter as they as 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 figures can then be compared to the National Standards.

#### Locations

The  $NO_2$  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 The  $PM_{10}$  real time monitor is 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 OBJECTI	IVES SET IN UK REGULA	ATIONS					
Pollutant	Averaging	Objective Value	Maximum Permitted				
	Period	(μg/m³)	Exceedances				
Nitrogen dioxide (NO <sub>2</sub> )	Annual average	40	None				
	Hourly average	200	18 hours per year				
Particulate matter (PM <sub>10</sub> )	Annual average	40	None				
	Daily average	50	35 days per year				

#### 2020 Quarter 2

This quarterly update presents the results of monitoring carried out during April, May, and June 2020.

#### 1. Operational or Other Activity

During this time, the EfW CHP facility was operating normally with scheduled periods of upkeep, maintenance, and repair.

During this period there has been a reduction in vehicular movements in the local vicinity due to the national lockdown imposed by government on the 20<sup>th</sup> March until early June.

#### 2. NO<sub>2</sub> Diffusion Tubes

Apr:10 tubes deployed 06/04/2020, 10 recovered 11/05/2020, results received 03/06/2020. May:10 tubes deployed 11/05/2020, 10 recovered 11/06/2020, results received 13/07/2020. Jun:10 tubes deployed 11/06/2020, 10 recovered 09/07/2020, results received 06/08/2020.

\*(minor disruptions to issue of tubes, deploying, recovery and analysis during lockdown period)

#### 3. PM<sub>10</sub> Monitor maintenance, service or down time

Monitors operational and serviced throughout quarter.

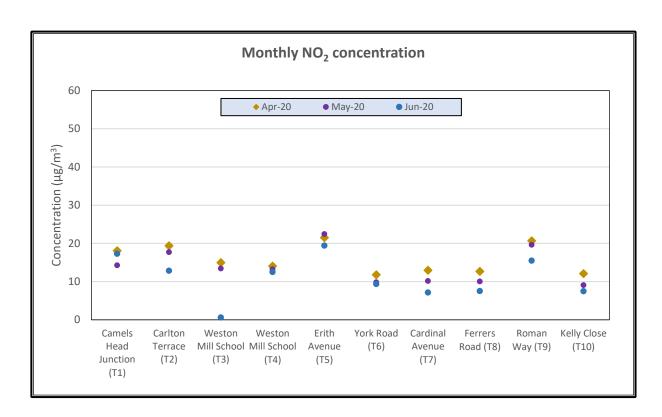


# 4. NO<sub>2</sub> Diffusion Tube Monitoring

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

# **Three Monthly Monitoring.**

The results of the monitoring for the three-month period April to the end of June 2020 are shown in the graph below.





# **Summary of Results**

A summary of results to date are shown in the Tables below where the rolling 12-month average 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  $\mu$ g/m³ at all the monitoring sites.



NO₂ MONITORING															
			Monthly NO2 Concentration (µg/m³) 2020												
Locatio	Description	Jan-20	Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	2020 Average	Average of all results to date
T1	Camels Head Junction	29.14	23.96	16.39	18.08	14.28	17.3							19.86	25.95
T2	Junction of Weston Mill Drive & Carlton Terrace	22.91	31.25	28.03	19.38	17.70	12.86							22.02	21.30
T3	Weston Mill School	23.07	30.68	20.92	15	13.43	0.63							17.29	19.89
T4	Weston Mill School	21.07	23.33	20.24	14.05	13.22	12.51							17.40	20.45
T5	Erith Avenue	29.3	33.84	27.64	21.54	22.43	19.43							25.70	30.98
T6	York Road	18.65	17.97	22.79	11.79	9.84	9.36							15.07	14.82
T7	Cardinal Avenue	18.24	15.78	14.27	12.99	10.17	7.15							13.10	15.68
T8	Ferrers Road, St Budeaux	19.21	0.55	26.15	12.69	10.02	7.53							12.69	15.02
T9	Roman Way, adjacent Plaistow Hill Infant & Nursery Sch.	24.75	22.12	21.92	20.7	19.64	15.48							20.77	27.81
T10	Kelly Close, Barne Barton	11.53	9.77	10.26	12.09	9.06	7.47							10.03	13.75

Air quality standard not exceeded
Air quality standard exceeded



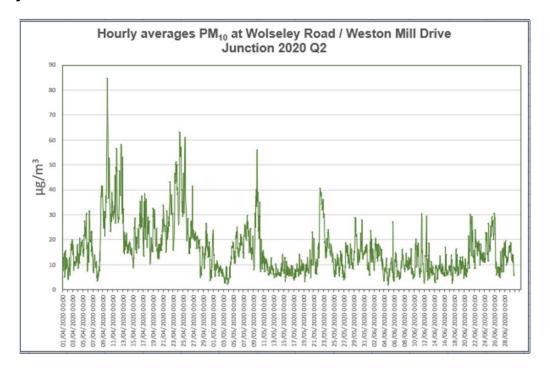
		NO <sub>2</sub> MONITORING												
		12-month rolling average NO <sub>2</sub> Concentration (μg/m³)												
Locatio	Location Description		Feb-20	Mar-20	Apr-20	May-20	Jun-20	Jul-20	Aug-20	Sep-20	Oct-20	Nov-20	Dec-20	Mean
T1	Camels Head Junction	21.22	19.83	23.16	21.89	20.37	19.86							21.06
T2	Junction of Weston Mill Drive & Carlton Terrace	16.18	15.55	27.40	25.39	23.85	22.02							21.73
T3	Weston Mill School	19.18	19.13	24.89	22.42	20.62	17.29							20.59
T4	Weston Mill School	12.93	11.69	21.55	19.67	18.38	17.40							16.94
T5	Erith Avenue	27.55	27.12	30.26	28.08	26.95	25.70							27.61
T6	York Road	13.77	12.83	19.80	17.80	16.21	15.07							15.91
T7	Cardinal Avenue	13.77	12.77	16.10	15.32	14.29	13.10							14.22
T8	Ferrers Road, St Budeaux	14.38	12.04	15.30	14.65	13.72	12.69							13.80
T9	Roman Way, adjacent Plaistow Hill Infant & Nursery Sch.	25.06	23.34	22.93	22.37	21.83	20.77							22.72
T10	Kelly Close, Barne Barton	11.82	10.54	10.52	10.91	10.54	10.03							10.73
	Key	l												
	Air quality standard not exceeded	l												
	Air quality standard exceeded	l												



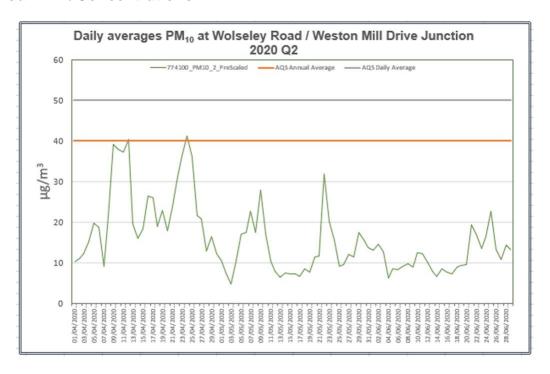
### 5. PM10 Monitoring

Note 1: All results shown are provisional until calibration has taken place.

## Hourly PM<sub>10</sub> Concentrations



#### 24-hour PM<sub>10</sub> Concentrations





#### **Summary of Results**

A summary of results to date are shown in the table below. The mean concentration for this quarter is seen to be within the AQS annual air quality mean objective of 40  $\mu g/m^3$ .

The highest individual value recorded in 2020 was 45.9 µg/m3 on 27<sup>th</sup> March. The AQS 24-hour average of 50 µg/m³ was not exceeded during this period. Data capture for Apr, May and Jun was 100%.

PM <sub>10</sub> MONITORING AT THE CAMELS HEAD JUNCTION								
	Results April - June 2020							
Minimur	n recorded value	(µg/m³)	4.821					
Maximu	m recorded value	(µg/m³)	41.308					
Average		(µg/m³)	15.89					
Standar	d Deviation	(μg/m³)	3.438					
Data Ca	pture	(%)	100					
Number	of 24-hour periods with average above 50 (mg/m³)		0					
Summary to date								
	Average		15.23					
2014	Number of 24-hour periods with average >50 (mg/m³)		0					
	Average (to date)		12.56					
2015	Number of 24-hour periods with average >50 (mg/m³)		0					
	Average		10.49					
2016	Number of 24-hour periods with average >50 (mg/m³)		0					
	Average		6.51					
2017	Number of 24-hour periods with average >50 (mg/m³)		0					
	Average		5.14					
2018	Number of 24-hour periods with average >50 (mg/m³)		0					
	Average		14.93					
2019	Number of 24-hour periods with average >50 (mg/m³)		1					
	Average		16.2					
2020	Number of 24-hour periods with average >50 (mg/m³)		0					

KEY:

Air quality standard not exceeded
Air quality standard exceeded

All results to date are subject to calibration of the machine.

#### **Chimney Emission Data**

Chimney emission data for the MVV Environment Devonport EfW CHP Facility is published weekly on the MVV website

https://www.mvv.de/en/mvv\_energie\_gruppe/mvv\_umwelt/beteiligungen/mvv\_environment\_1/devonport/links\_downloads/index.jsp