



Questions from Delegates

Question 1

PM₁₀ new FDMS unit at Queensferry Road lots of negative data for example:

- Total PM₁₀ = -102.1
- Non Volatile = -67
- Volatile = 35.0

Response 1

- These data false and are as a result of a fault with the analyser. It looks like there could be a leak in the system or the pump might be faulty.

Question 2

- Essentials of LAQM - Review and Assessment Training
- Will this training be available in Scotland?



The screenshot displays the EMAQ+ website, which is a platform for air quality training and technical guidance. The header features the AEA logo, the EMAQ+ acronym, and the tagline 'Training and Technical Guidance from the Experts'. Navigation links include 'Everyone', 'Home', 'About EMAQ+', 'Seminar Programme', 'How to Join', and 'Subscribe'. A 'Members, please Login here' link is also present.

The main content area is titled 'Seminar Details' and features a sidebar with a 'Key' section. The seminar details are as follows:

Location	Venue	Date	Trainer
Bradford	Lecture Theatre, Oakroyd Hall	Thu 12 May 2011	Scott Hamilton, David Monaghan, Beth Conlan
Birmingham	George Fox Room, Priory Meeting Rooms	Thu 19 May 2011	Scott Hamilton, David Monaghan, Beth Conlan
London	Bloomsbury Suite, Friends House	Thu 26 May 2011	Scott Hamilton, David Monaghan, Beth Conlan

The 'Key' section on the right lists various features and services available to users, including 'Book Now', 'Bookings Closed', 'More Information', 'Course Programme', 'Disabled Access', 'Induction Loop', 'Tables Available', 'Bring a Clipboard', 'Calculator', and 'Directions'. A large image of green grass is displayed at the bottom right of the page.

The footer contains a 'Contact Us' section with links for 'EMAQ+ Seminar Bookings', 'EMAQ+ Feedback', 'EMAQ+ Subscription & Password Enquiries', and 'EMAQ+ Web Related Technical Enquiries'. It also states that the site is prepared and hosted by AEA[®] in association with the Chartered Institute of Environmental Health (CIEH)[®].

Question 3



- What PM_{10} monitoring equipment is the most suitable (or accurate)?

- Reference equivalent methods are recommended for use by Local Authorities.

- Equivalence trials:

http://uk-air.defra.gov.uk/reports/cat05/0606130952_UKPMEEquivalence.pdf

- LAQM Helpdesk

The contact details have changed and are now as follows:

Tel: 0800 0327 953

Email: LAQMHelpdesk@uk.bureauveritas.com

Question 4

- Have the European regulations on vehicle emissions improved air quality or made no difference or made things worse?

Question 5



- Is the provisional TEOM data on the website shown with the 1.3 factor applied and is it only ratified data that has been VCM corrected?
- Yes

Question 6

- Are there any changes proposed to the roles and responsibilities of local authorities under the Environment Act 1995 in relation to air quality?

- ‘The Scottish Government and the other UK administrations commissioned a review of the LAQM system in 2010. This resulted in a comprehensive report with a large number of recommendations, which are still under consideration by central government. The Scottish Government will announce its response to the review in due course’.

Question 7

- Given that the measured 2010 PM₁₀ gravimetric equivalent in rural West of Scotland was 14 µgm⁻³ is it not unrealistic to afford so little headroom to urban authorities to expect them to achieve 18 µgm⁻³ , particularly when the annual limit in England and Wales is 40 µgm⁻³ i.e. over 120% higher?

- ‘The Scottish Government currently has no plans to review the PM₁₀ annual objective. Work undertaken to inform the setting of the objective in 2003 suggested that 18 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ in Scotland would be an equivalent challenge to 20 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ which was set as an objective in England and Wales at the same time. This was due to Scotland’s lower background levels and the fact that we receive less trans-boundary pollution from continental Europe. The objective in England and Wales was provisional and has since been dropped in both countries. This was a policy decision made by Defra and the Welsh Assembly Government, which it would be inappropriate for the Scottish Government to comment on. However we feel that to do the same in Scotland would be a backwards step and send out the wrong message. The Scottish Government recognises that 18 mg m^{-3} is challenging, but that is its purpose. The 40 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ objective is being achieved everywhere in the UK apart from a handful of locations in London and could therefore not be thought of as particularly challenging.’

Question 8

- When the Scottish PM data is reported to the EU, is the number of exceeded based on the UK/English limit values, or the Scottish limit values/ allowed exceeded. Again with the annual mean number is UK or Scottish values used to state if the PM level is above the allowed amount.

Response 8

- When the UK Government reports to the Commission, it is in relation to the EU limit values:

B. Limit values

Averaging Period	Limit value	Margin of tolerance	Date by which limit value is to be met
Sulphur dioxide			
One hour	350 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 24 times a calendar year	150 µg/m ³ (43 %)	— ⁽¹⁾
One day	125 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 3 times a calendar year	None	— ⁽¹⁾
Nitrogen dioxide			
One hour	200 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 18 times a calendar year	50 % on 19 July 1999, decreasing on 1 January 2001 and every 12 months thereafter by equal annual percentages to reach 0 % by 1 January 2010	1 January 2010
Calendar year	40 µg/m ³	50 % on 19 July 1999, decreasing on 1 January 2001 and every 12 months thereafter by equal annual percentages to reach 0 % by 1 January 2010	1 January 2010
Averaging Period	Limit value	Margin of tolerance	Date by which limit value is to be met
Lead			
Calendar year	0,5 µg/m ³ ⁽³⁾	100 %	— ⁽³⁾
PM ₁₀			
One day	50 µg/m ³ , not to be exceeded more than 35 times a calendar year	50 %	— ⁽¹⁾
Calendar year	40 µg/m ³	20 %	— ⁽¹⁾