



Ambient Air Monitoring

At

Ringsend, Dublin 4

5th February 2009 – 14th March 2012

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Summary

An assessment of air quality was carried out in Ringsend, Co. Dublin 4 from 5th February 2009 to 14th March 2012. No limit values were exceeded during the measurement period.

Concentrations of carbon monoxide, sulphur dioxide and benzene were below their respective lower assessment thresholds. Concentrations of nitrogen dioxide and particulate matter exceeded their associated lower assessment thresholds for the protection of human health.

	Below Lower Assessment Threshold	Below Upper Assessment Threshold	Above Upper Assessment Threshold	Above Limit
PM₁₀				
NO₂				
CO				
SO₂				
Benzene				

Ringsend, Co. Dublin 4 is located in Zone A. The implications of this assessment are that within Zone A (Dublin agglomeration)

- Levels of SO₂, CO and benzene can be assessed using modelling or objective estimation techniques
- Levels of NO₂ and PM10 can be assessed using fixed measurement and supplemented using modelling / indicative measurements to provide information on spatial distribution

Directive 2008/50/EC, commonly referred to as the Cleaner Air for Europe, (CAFÉ), Directive states that modelling or objective estimation techniques may be used to assess ambient air quality if levels of the pollutant in question in that zone are below the lower assessment threshold. A combination of measurement and modelling is required if levels exceed the lower assessment threshold while continuous monitoring is required if levels exceed the upper assessment threshold.

Introduction

An updated and integrated approach to monitoring, assessment and management of air quality within the European Union was introduced through the Clean Air for Europe Directive, (CAFE, 2008/50/EC) on the 21st May 2008. The Directive replaced the pre-existing Air Quality Framework Directive (96/62/EC, 2nd September 1996) and three of the four preceding Air Quality Framework Daughter Directives. It came into effect as of June 2010.

The basic principle of the CAFE Directive is that each country should be divided into zones and that the monitoring, assessment, management and reporting of air quality will be undertaken in relation to these zones. For the purposes of the Directive, Ireland has been divided into four zones; Dublin (Zone A), Cork Urban Area (Zone B), specified population centres > 15,000 inhabitants (Zone C) and non-urban areas (Zone D).

Limit values are set for each individual pollutant, which need to be met by a specific attainment date. Upper and lower assessment thresholds are also set for each pollutant. Assessment thresholds are levels below the limit value, used solely in the determination of the level of monitoring needed for that pollutant in a particular zone. The extent of monitoring in any zone is determined by population size and air quality status. Measurement is mandatory in agglomerations (population > 250,000) and where concentrations are above the lower assessment threshold. The greatest monitoring effort applies if concentrations are above the upper assessment threshold. Less intensive monitoring is required when concentrations are between the two assessment thresholds and may be subsequently supported or replaced with ambient air modelling.

Limit values, assessment thresholds, measurement techniques and other specifics for each pollutant which were previously described in the series of Daughter Directives, are now detailed in CAFE, with the exception of the most recent Fourth Daughter Directive pertaining to PAH's and metals. The CAFÉ Directive was transposed into Irish legislation by the Air Quality Standards Regulation 2011 (S.I. No. 180 of 2011) The fourth Daughter Directive was transposed into Irish law as the arsenic, cadmium, mercury, nickel and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons in Ambient Air Regulations 2009 (S.I. No 58 of 2009).

To comply with the Directive, the Environmental Protection Agency uses mobile laboratories to carry out assessments in areas outside the extent of the fixed monitoring network. These trailers contained the following instruments:

- Monitoring instruments which continuously measure and record concentrations of the pollutants sulphur dioxide, nitrogen oxides, carbon monoxide and PM₁₀.
- The sample inlets are at a height of ~3m.

For further information please contact:

National Ambient Air Quality Programme, Office of Environmental Assessment, EPA
Email: airquality@epa.ie

Time Period

The mobile laboratory was in place from 5th February 2009 to 14th March 2012.

Siting

The assessment was positioned at the Dublin City Council Recycling Centre, Sean Moore Road, Ringsend, Dublin 4 (Figure 1).

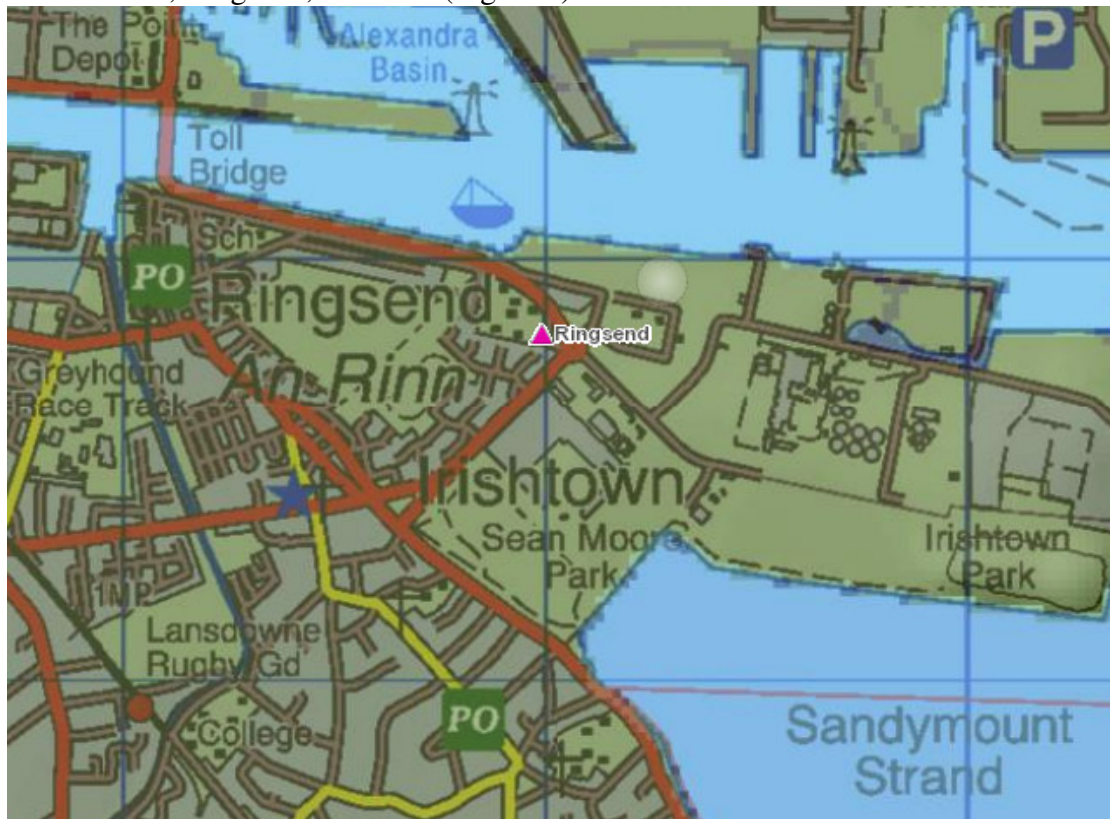


Figure 1. Map of site location (courtesy of OSI)

Monitoring Methods

Carbon Monoxide

Carbon monoxide was monitored using a Gas Filter Correlation CO Analyser (Model 300A and 300E series), Teledyne Advanced Pollution Instrumentation, 9480 Carroll Park Drive, San Diego, California). This is a continuous analyser whose measurement technique is based on the absorption of infrared radiation by CO molecules at wavelengths near 4.7 μ m.

Sulphur Dioxide

Sulphur dioxide was monitored using a Teledyne Advanced Pollution Instrumentation SO₂ Fluorescent Analyser (Model 100A and 100E series). This is a continuous analyser, which measures the fluorescence of SO₂ molecules after excitation by ultraviolet radiation.

Nitrogen Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen

NO_x species were monitored using a Teledyne Advanced Pollution Instrumentation Chemiluminescent NO/NO₂/NO_x Analyser (Model 200A and 200E series). This is a continuous analyser which utilises the chemiluminescent reaction between nitric oxide in the sample and ozone to measure NO concentrations. Any NO₂ present is then reduced to NO by a molybdenum converter giving a second value for total NO_x concentration. The amount of NO₂ present is found by subtraction.

Particulate Matter

Concentrations of PM₁₀ were measured using an instrument which employed tapered element oscillating microbalance technology (TEOM, Thermo Fisher Scientific, 81 Wyman Street, MA 02454, USA). This is a continuous method in which the air from the sampling head is passed through a filter placed on a tapered element. A mass transducer relates changes in the frequency of the tapered element to changes in particulate matter on the filter, the difference between the filter's current weight and its initial weight gives the total mass of collected particulate matter. An inertial impactor sampling head restricted the sampled particles to those with a diameter less than 10 μ m. A filter dynamic measurement system, (FDMS), was coupled with the TEOM. The FDMS operates by drying the main line air flow. As a result, the main line air flow relative humidity is lowered allowing the mass transducer to operate at a lower temperature, in this case 30° C. This reduced operating temperature removes the need to adjust the observed concentrations by 1.303, attributable to weight loss of volatile components.

Benzene

Benzene concentrations were measured using a Syntech Sprecetra Analyser GC955. This is an automated pumped sampling system with insitu gas chromatography. Air samples are preconcentrated on a Tenax® column. After a period of time, the preconc column is rapidly heated, allowing desorption to take place and transfer to a capillary column for separation of the components. Detection is achieved through use of a Photo Ionisation Detector (PID).

All results for CO, SO₂, NO_x and benzene were integrated to give 1-hour average values as required for comparison with the Directive limit values. Particulate matter results were integrated to give 24-hour average values for comparison with Directive limit values.

Results

The following sections detail the results observed at the Ringsend site during the assessment period. Summary statistics and graphical representations of the data are provided. Relevant threshold and limit values per parameter are stated.

Carbon Monoxide - CO

No. of hours	27182
Missing values (including routine maintenance)	3547 130
No. of measured values	23635
Percentage covered	87%
Maximum hourly value	4.3 mg m ⁻³
98 percentile for hourly values	1.2 mg m ⁻³
Mean hourly value	0.3 mg m ⁻³
Maximum 8-hour mean	3.0 mg m ⁻³
98 percentile for 8-hour mean	1.1 mg m ⁻³

Directive 2008/50/EC – Carbon Monoxide - Limit values and Assessment Thresholds

	Averaging Period	Limit Value	Date by which limit value is to be met
Limit Value for the protection of human health	8-hour running average	10 mg m ⁻³	1 January 2005
Upper assessment threshold	8-hour running average	7 mg m ⁻³	
Lower assessment threshold	8-hour running average	5 mg m ⁻³	

Figure 2 displays eight hour average carbon monoxide (CO) concentrations at the site. No exceedances of the limit value or assessment thresholds occurred during the 3 year monitoring period. Figure 3 displays both hourly and 8 - Hour average CO concentrations.

Figure 2: Carbon Monoxide 8-Hour Running Average, Ringsend, Dublin, 06/02/09 - 12/03/12

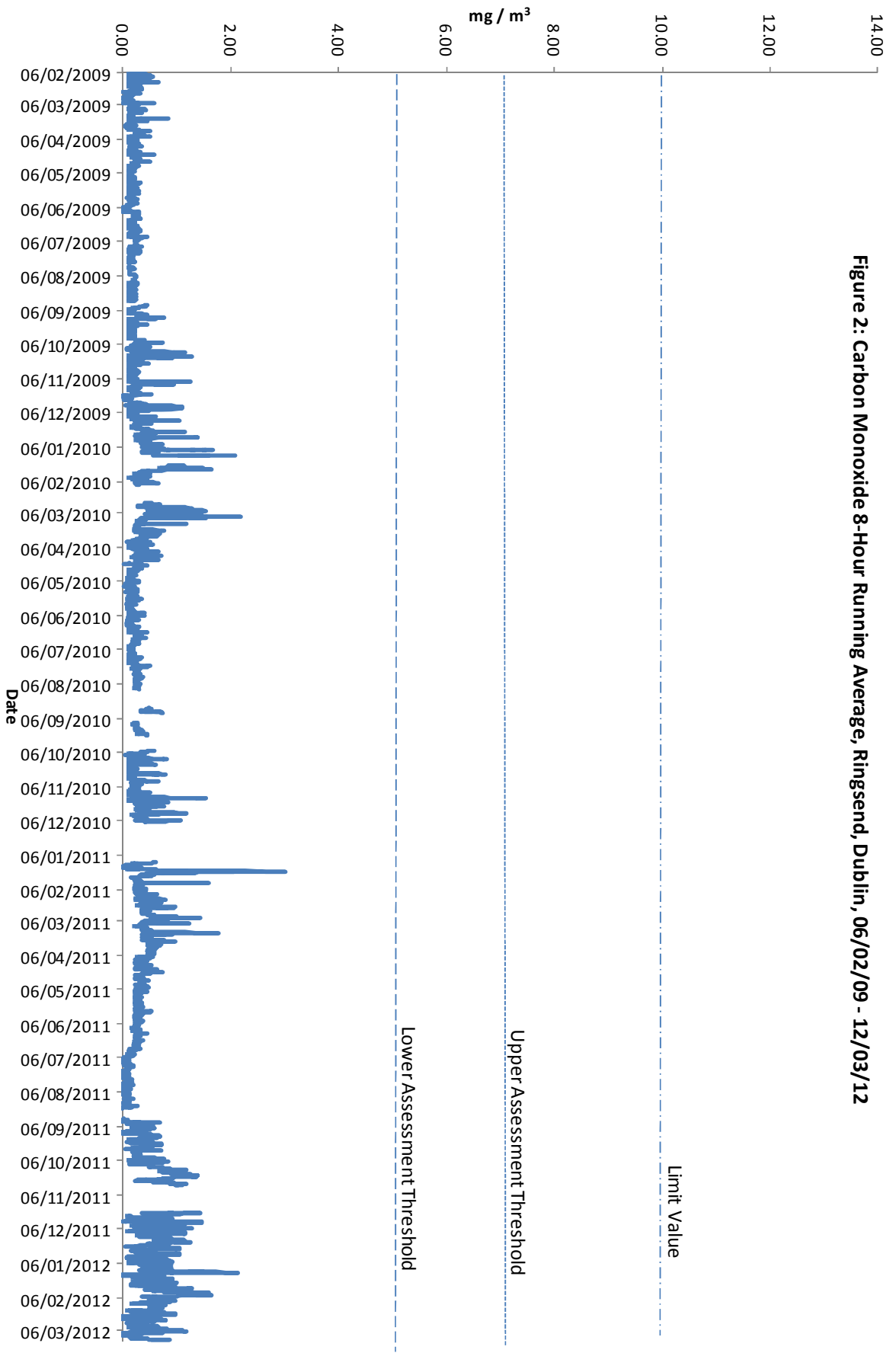
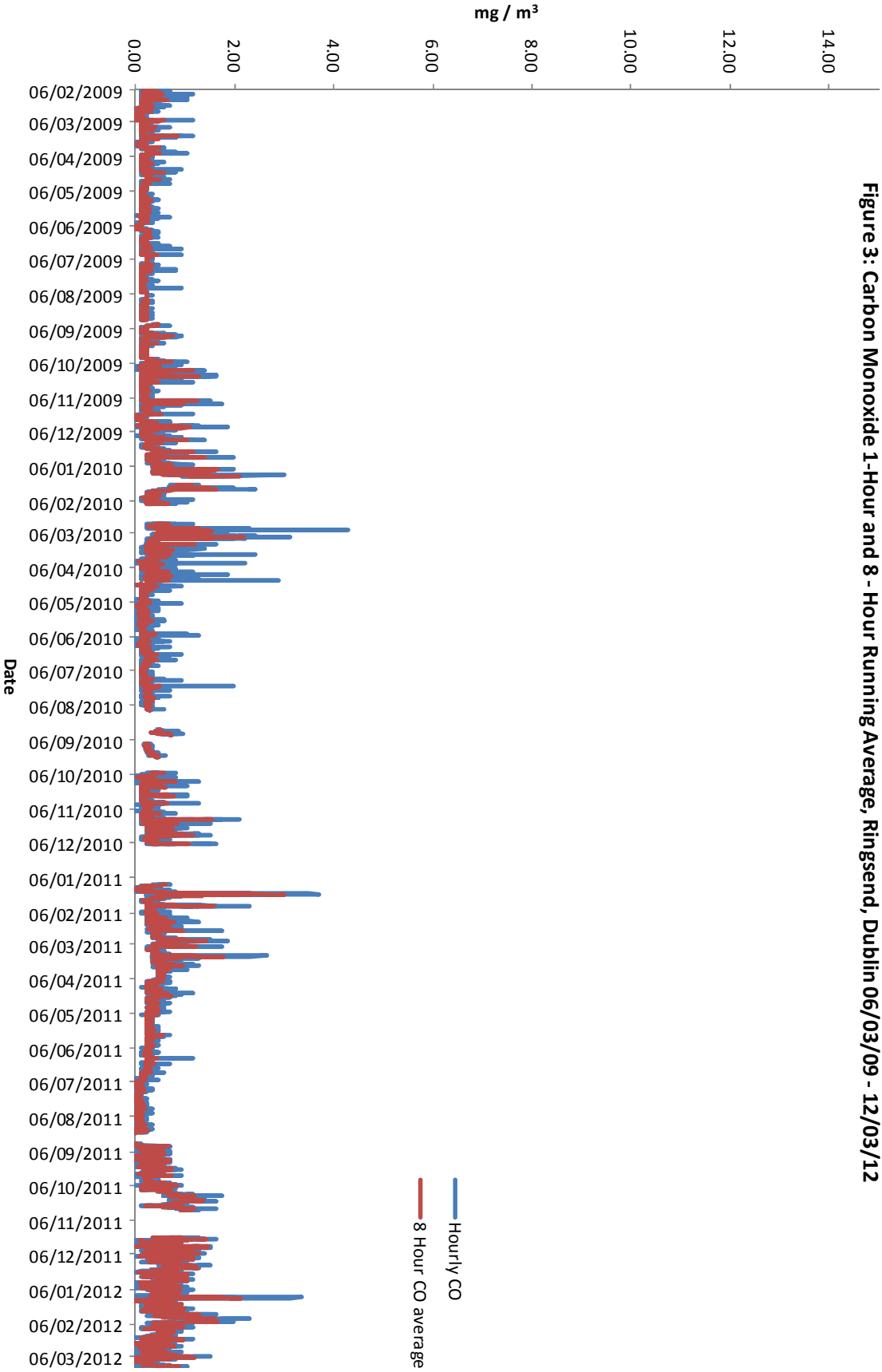


Figure 3: Carbon Monoxide 1-Hour and 8 - Hour Running Average, Ringsend, Dublin 06/03/09 - 12/03/12



Sulphur Dioxide – SO₂

No. of hours	27187
Missing values	797
(including routine maintenance)	130
No. of measured values	26390
Percentage covered	97.1%
Maximum hourly value	99.7 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$
98 percentile for hourly values	17.3 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$
Mean hourly value	3.8 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$
Maximum 24-hour value	25.1 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$
98 percentile for 24-hour values	12.9 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$

Directive 2008/50/EC – Sulphur Dioxide - Limit values and Assessment Thresholds

	Averaging Period	Limit Value	Date by which limit value is to be met
Hourly limit value for the protection of human health	1 hour	350 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ not to be exceeded more than 24 times a calendar year	1 January 2005
Daily limit value for the protection of human health	24 hours	125 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ not to be exceeded more than 3 times a calendar year	1 January 2005
Limit value for the protection of vegetation	Calendar year and winter (1 October to 31 March)	20 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	-
Alert threshold	-	500 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ over three consecutive hours	-

**Directive 2008/50/EC – Sulphur Dioxide - Limit values and Assessment
Thresholds Continued**

	Averaging Period	Limit Value	Date by which limit value is to be met
Upper assessment threshold for the protection of human health	24 hours	75 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ not to be exceeded more than 3 times a calendar year	-
Lower assessment threshold for the protection of human health	24 hours	50 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ not to be exceeded more than 3 times a calendar year	-
Upper assessment threshold for the protection of vegetation	Calendar year and winter (1 October to 31 March)	12 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	-
Lower assessment threshold for the protection of ecosystems	Calendar year and winter (1 October to 31 March)	8 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	-

Figure 4 displays the average 24 hour SO₂ concentrations. There were no exceedances of the 24-Hour limit value of 125 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$ or any off the associated assessment thresholds during the three year period. The directive stipulates that the lower assessment threshold should not be exceeded more than three times in a calendar year.

Figure 5 displays hourly SO₂ concentrations over the monitoring period. No exceedances of the hourly limit value of 350 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ were measured during the three year period.

Impact of EU Directive 2005/33/EC on Ambient SO₂ Levels at Ringsend

To reduce air pollution levels in harbours, EU Directive 2005/33/EC requires all anchored ships to use fuels with low sulphur content (>0.1% Sulphur by weight). A recent study of air quality in Mediterranean harbours shows that levels of sulphur dioxide have decreased significantly since the Directive was implemented in 2010 ^(†).

A preliminary assessment of the sulphur dioxide datasets were conducted specifically to assess the changes in concentration of sulphur dioxide year on year at the Ringsend site. Considering that monitoring commenced February 2009, the same temporal range (February – December) for each year were assessed.

The datasets show that there was a statistically significant difference in concentrations from 2009 to 2010 and from 2010 to 2011. In each case, sulphur dioxide concentrations decreased.

- Mean 2009 – 5.70ug/m³ (100%)
- Mean 2010 – 3.54ug/m³ (62.1% of 2009 concentration)
- Mean 2011 – 2.47ug/m³ (43.3% of 2009 concentration)

This is broadly in line with the Science for Environment Policy findings, where a mean reduction of 66% sulphur dioxide was observed among a number of monitoring stations EU harbours.

The findings as detailed above are not conclusive in the sense that source apportionment studies incorporating hourly meteorological data have not been conducted. The datasets associated with the monitoring programme are available to download from the EPA SAFER Database at the following link <http://erc.epa.ie/safer/>

(†)"Science for Environment Policy": European Commission DG Environment News Alert Service, Issue 308.

Figure 4: Sulphur Dioxide 24-Hour Average Concentration, 06/02/09 - 13/03/12

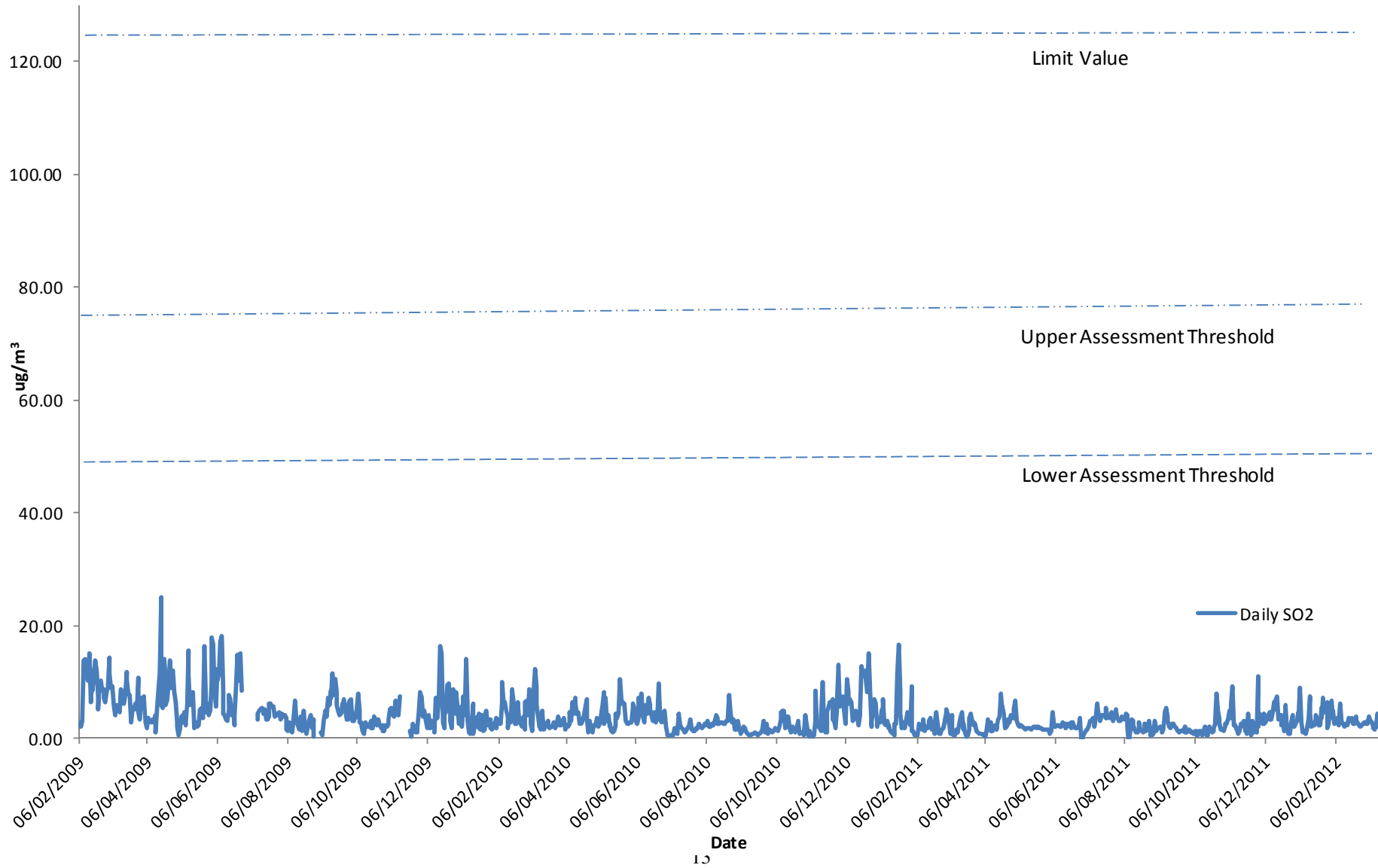
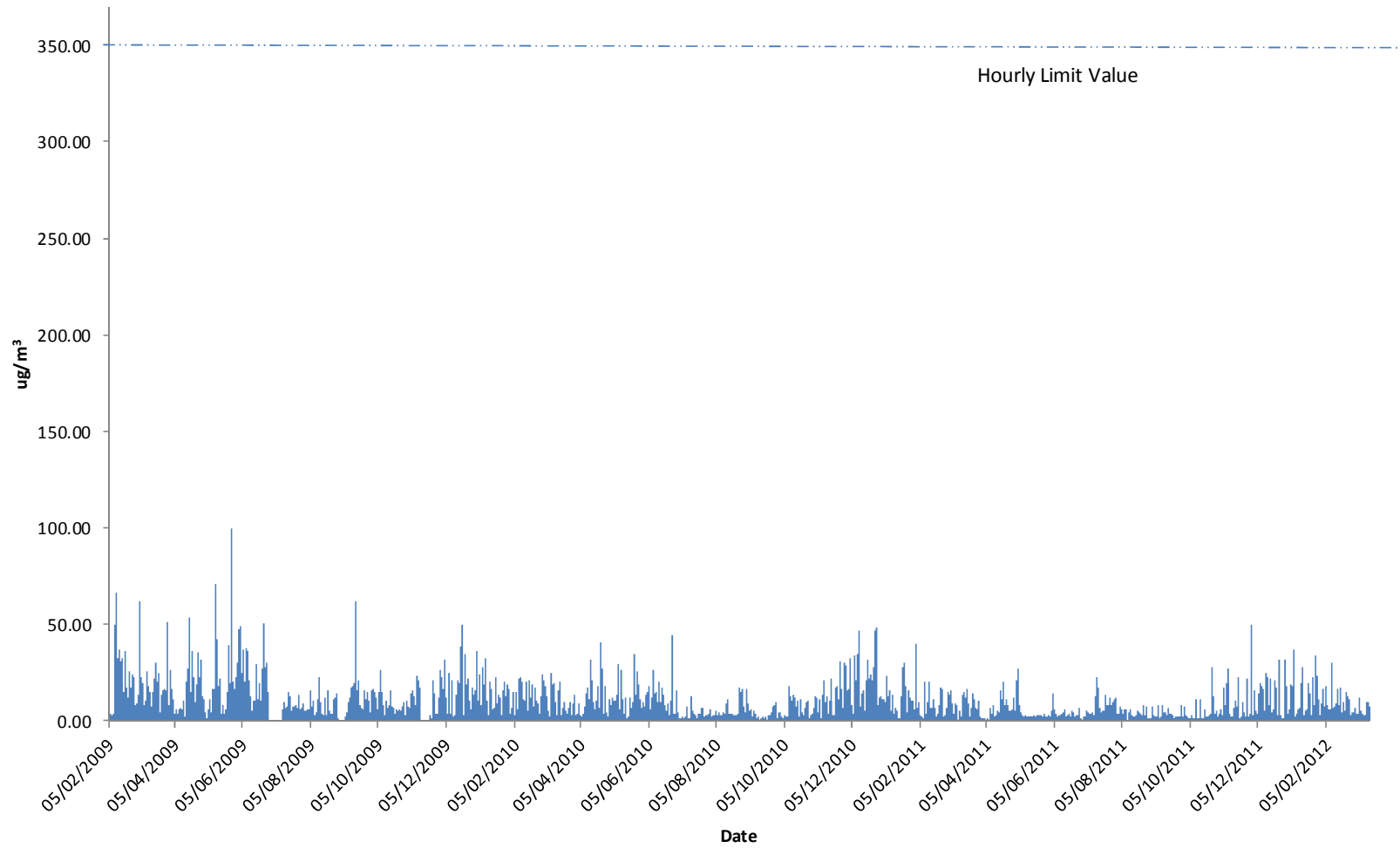


Figure 5 : Sulphur Dioxide 1-Hour Average Concentrations, Ringsend 05/02/2009 - 12/03/2012



Nitrogen Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen – NO₂ , NO_x

No. of hours	27182
Missing values (including routine maintenance)	396 130
No. of measured values	26786
Percentage covered	98%
Maximum hourly value (NO ₂)	569.0 µg.m ⁻³
99.7 percentile for hourly values (NO ₂)	126.1 µg.m ⁻³
Mean hourly value (NO ₂)	28.7 µg.m ⁻³
Mean hourly value (NO _x)	54.8 µg.m ⁻³ NO ₂

Directive 2008/50/EC – Nitrogen Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen - Limit Values and Assessment Thresholds

	Averaging Period	Limit Value	Date by which limit value is to be met
Hourly limit value for the protection of human health	1 hour	200 µg m ⁻³ NO ₂ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a calendar year	1 January 2010
Annual limit value for the protection of human health	Calendar year	40 µg m ⁻³ NO ₂	1 January 2010
Annual limit value for the protection of vegetation	Calendar year	30 µg m ⁻³ NO _x	19 July 2001
Alert threshold		400 µg m ⁻³ NO ₂ over three consecutive hours	

Directive 2008/50/EC – Nitrogen Dioxide and Oxides of Nitrogen - Limit Values and Assessment Thresholds continued

	Averaging Period	Limit Value	Date by which limit value is to be met
Upper assessment threshold for the protection of human health	1 hour	140 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ NO ₂ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a calendar year	-
Upper assessment threshold for the protection of human health	Calendar year	32 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ NO ₂	-
Lower assessment threshold for the protection of human health	1 hour	100 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ NO ₂ not to be exceeded more than 18 times a calendar year	-
Lower assessment threshold for the protection of human health	Calendar year	26 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ NO ₂	-
Upper assessment threshold for the protection of vegetation	Calendar year	24 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ NO _x	-
Lower assessment threshold for the protection of vegetation	Calendar year	19.5 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ NO _x	-

Figure 6 displays the hourly NO₂ concentrations at the site for the entire monitoring period.

The following describes the observed NO₂ concentrations for each year and assesses these data against the legislative assessment thresholds and limit values concerning human health.

Year 1 – 06/02/09 – 05/02/10

During the first 12 month period (06/02/09 – 05/02/10), there were 122 exceedances of the hourly lower assessment threshold value concerning the protection of human health. There were 25 exceedances of the hourly upper assessment threshold value concerning the protection of human health. There were 6 exceedances of the hourly limit value concerning the protection of human health. No more than 18 exceedances each of the hourly lower assessment threshold, upper assessment threshold and limit value are allowed per year. The mean hourly NO₂ concentration was 27.7 µg.m⁻³. This was above the lower assessment threshold value of 26 µg.m⁻³ for the protection of human health.

Year 2 – 06/02/10– 05/02/11

During the second 12 month period (06/02/10 – 05/02/11), there were 104 exceedances of the hourly lower assessment threshold value concerning the protection of human health. There were 17 exceedances of the hourly upper assessment threshold value concerning the protection of human health. There was 1 exceedance of the hourly limit value concerning the protection of human health. No more than 18 exceedances each of the hourly lower assessment threshold, upper assessment threshold and limit value are allowed per year. The mean hourly NO₂ concentration was 30.4 µg.m⁻³. This was above the lower assessment threshold value of 26 µg.m⁻³ for the protection of human health.

Year 3 – 06/02/10– 14/03/11

During the final 13 month period (06/02/11 – 14/03/12), there were 135 exceedances of the hourly lower assessment threshold value concerning the protection of human health. There were 4 exceedances of the hourly upper assessment threshold value concerning the protection of human health. There were no exceedances of the hourly limit value concerning the protection of human health. No more than 18 exceedances each of the hourly lower assessment threshold, upper assessment threshold and limit value are allowed per year. The mean hourly NO₂ concentration was 28.1 µg.m⁻³. This was above the lower assessment threshold value of 26 µg.m⁻³ for the protection of human health.

Overall Assessment

To determine the exceedances of the lower and upper assessment thresholds over the entire three year monitoring programme, the criteria as described in Directive 2008/50/EC , Annex II,B was adapted. This states –

‘Exceedances of upper and lower assessment thresholds shall be determined on the basis of concentrations during the previous five years where sufficient data are available. An assessment threshold shall be deemed to have been exceeded if it has been exceeded during at least three separate years out of those previous five years’.

Adapting this approach to a three year monitoring programme, an assessment threshold shall be deemed to have been exceeded if it has been exceeded during at least two separate years out of the three years.

Regarding the Hourly assessment criteria for NO₂, it is deemed that the observed concentrations exceeds the lower assessment threshold value. With respect to the annual assessment criteria of NO₂ for the protection of human health, the observed concentrations exceed the lower assessment threshold.

The following describes the observed NO_x concentrations for each year. No assessment against thresholds or limit values were conducted as they are not applicable to the Ringsend site (Zone A) due to the proximity of Dublin Port and industrial sites in the vicinity of the site. The criteria for the assessment of NO_x with regard to the protection of vegetation are outlined in 2008/EC/50, Annex II B.2.

- Sampling points targeted at the protection of vegetation and natural ecosystems shall be sited more than 20 km away from agglomerations or more than 5 km away from other built-up areas, industrial installations or motorways or major roads with traffic counts of more than 50 000 vehicles per day, which means that a sampling point must be sited in such a way that the air sampled is representative of air quality in a surrounding area of at least 1 000 km².

Year 1 – 06/02/09 – 05/02/10

The mean annual NO_x concentration was 56.6 µg.m⁻³. This exceeds the limit value concerning the protection of vegetation and natural ecosystem, however this assessment criterion is not applicable to the Ringsend site (Zone A).

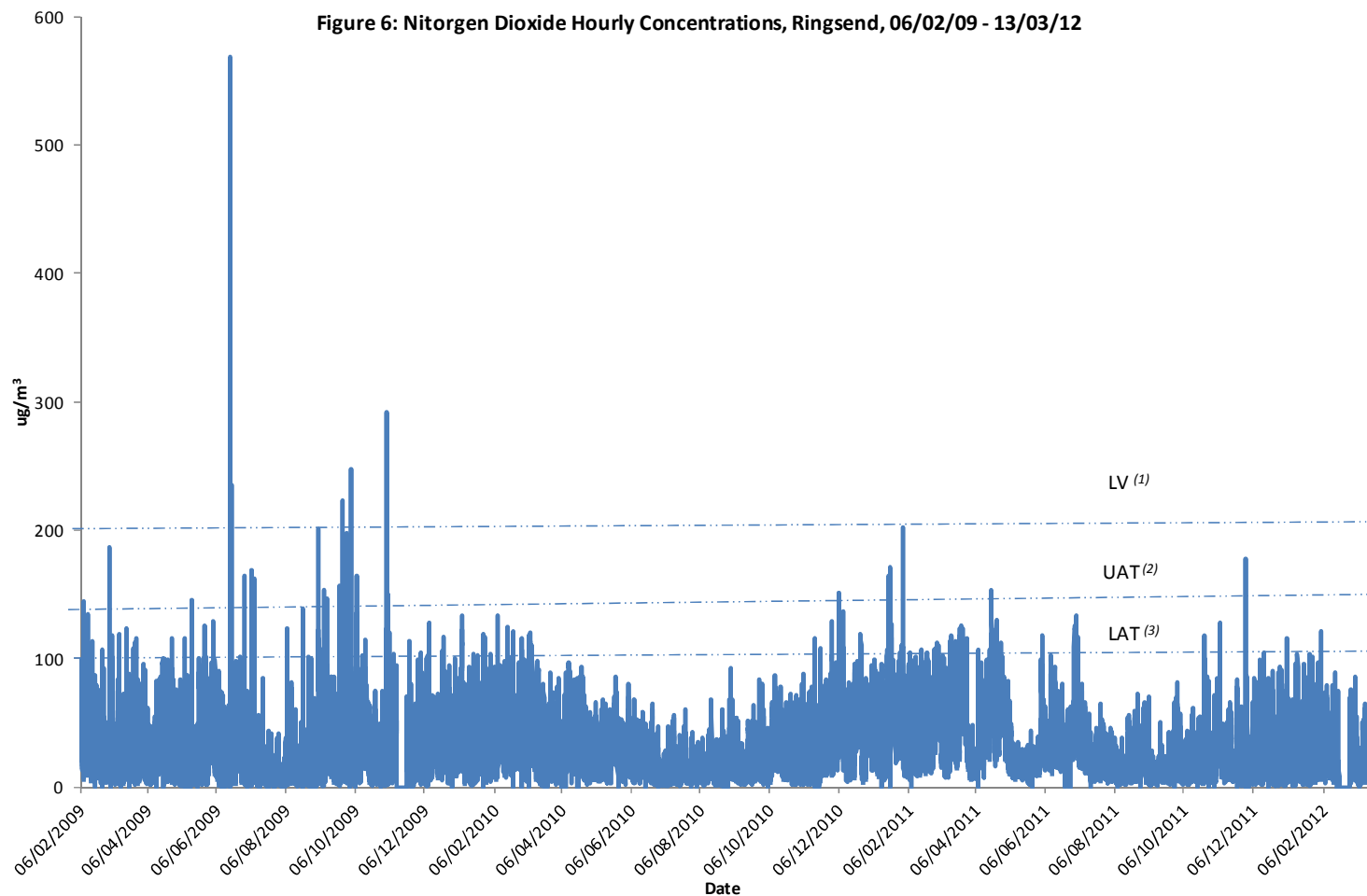
Year 2 – 06/02/10– 05/02/11

The mean annual NO_x concentration was 58.0 µg.m⁻³. This exceeds the limit value concerning the protection of vegetation and natural ecosystem, however this assessment criterion is not applicable to the Ringsend site (Zone A).

Year 3 – 06/02/10– 14/03/11

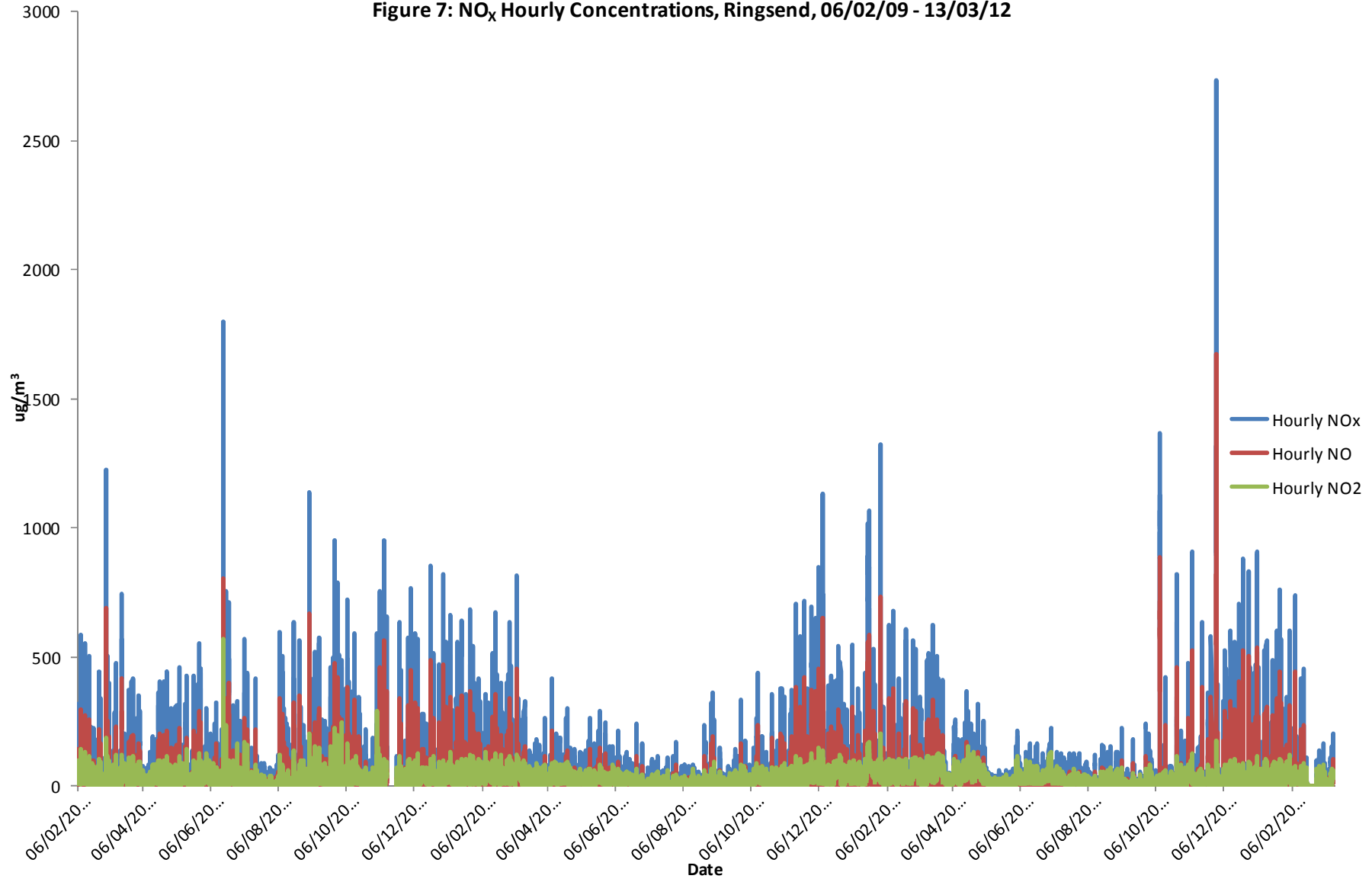
The mean annual NO_x concentration was 50.0 µg.m⁻³. This exceeds the limit value concerning the protection of vegetation and natural ecosystem, however this assessment criterion is not applicable to the Ringsend site (Zone A).

Figure 7 displays hourly NO, NO₂ and NO_x concentrations in µg.m⁻³. NO₂ and NO_x are measured as ppb (parts per billion) by volume. To convert to µg m⁻³, a factor (1.25 for NO, 1.91 for NO₂) is used. No formula is specified for NO_x, the directive requires it to be expressed as NO₂ (i.e. ppb*1.91). This applies even when most of the NO_x is present as NO.



- (1) Limit Value 200ug/m³ EU Directive 2008/50/EC - > 18 exceedances per year denotes limit value breach
- (2) Upper Assessment Threshold EU Directive 2008/50/EC - > 18 exceedances per year denotes threshold breach
- (3) Lower Assessment Threshold EU Directive 2008/50/EC - > 18 exceedances per year denotes threshold breach

Figure 7: NO_x Hourly Concentrations, Ringsend, 06/02/09 - 13/03/12



Particulate Matter – PM₁₀

PM₁₀ : TEOM method

(05/04/09 – 11/03/12)

No. of days	1072
Missing values (including routine maintenance)	120 67
No. of measured values	952
Percentage covered	88.8%
Maximum daily value	99.9 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$
Mean daily value	19.5 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$
90.4 percentile for daily values	34.7 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$

Directive 2008/50/EC – Particulate Matter - Limit Values and Assessment Thresholds

	Averaging Period	Limit Value
24-hour limit value for the protection of human health	24 hour	50 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ PM ₁₀ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a calendar year
Annual limit value for the protection of human health	Calendar year	40 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ PM ₁₀
Upper assessment threshold for the protection of human health	24 hour	35 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ PM ₁₀ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a calendar year
Upper assessment threshold for the protection of human health	Calendar year	28 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ PM ₁₀

**Directive 2008/50/EC – Particulate Matter - Limit Values and Assessment
Thresholds, Continued**

	Averaging Period	Limit Value
Lower assessment threshold for the protection of human health	24 hour	25 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ PM ₁₀ not to be exceeded more than 35 times a calendar year
Lower assessment threshold for the protection of human health	Calendar year	20 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ PM ₁₀

Figure 8 displays 24 hour average concentration of PM₁₀ at the site over the entire three year period. The following paragraphs describe the yearly assessments of PM₁₀.

Year 1 – 05/04/09 – 04/04/10

The 24 hour limit value for the protection of human health (50 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$) was exceeded 6 times during the measurement period. The directive stipulates that the limit value should not be exceeded more than 35 times in a calendar year. The upper assessment threshold (35 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$) with regard to the daily average PM₁₀ concentration was exceeded on 21 days while the lower assessment threshold (25 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$) with regard to daily average PM₁₀ concentration was exceeded on 57 days. The Directive stipulates that each of the assessment thresholds should not be exceeded more than 35 times in a calendar year. The mean of the daily values during the measurement period (17.7 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$) is below the lower assessment threshold with regard to annual average PM₁₀. The annual limit value for the protection of human health is 40 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$.

Year 2 – 05/04/10 – 04/04/11

The 24 hour limit value for the protection of human health (50 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$) was exceeded 16 times during the measurement period. The Directive stipulates that the limit value should not be exceeded more than 35 times in a calendar year. The upper assessment threshold (35 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$) with regard to the daily average PM₁₀ concentration was exceeded on 47 days while the lower assessment threshold (25 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$) with regard to daily average PM₁₀ concentration was exceeded on 98 days. The Directive stipulates that each of the assessment thresholds should not be exceeded more than 35 times in a calendar year. The mean of the daily values during the measurement period (23.0 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$) is above the lower assessment threshold with regard to annual average PM₁₀. The annual limit value for the protection of human health is 40 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$.

Year 3 – 05/04/11 – 11/03/12

The 24 hour limit value for the protection of human health (50 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$) was exceeded 6 times during the measurement period. The Directive stipulates that the limit value should not be exceeded more than 35 times in a calendar year. The upper assessment

threshold ($35 \mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$) with regard to the daily average PM_{10} concentration was exceeded on 21 days while the lower assessment threshold ($25 \mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$) with regard to daily average PM_{10} concentration was exceeded on 54 days. The mean of the daily values during the measurement period ($17.8 \mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$) is below the lower assessment threshold with regard to annual average PM_{10} . The annual limit value for the protection of human health is $40 \mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$.

Overall Classification During Monitoring Period

To determine the exceedances of the lower and upper assessment thresholds, the criteria as described in Directive 2008/50/EC , Annex II,B was adapted. This states –

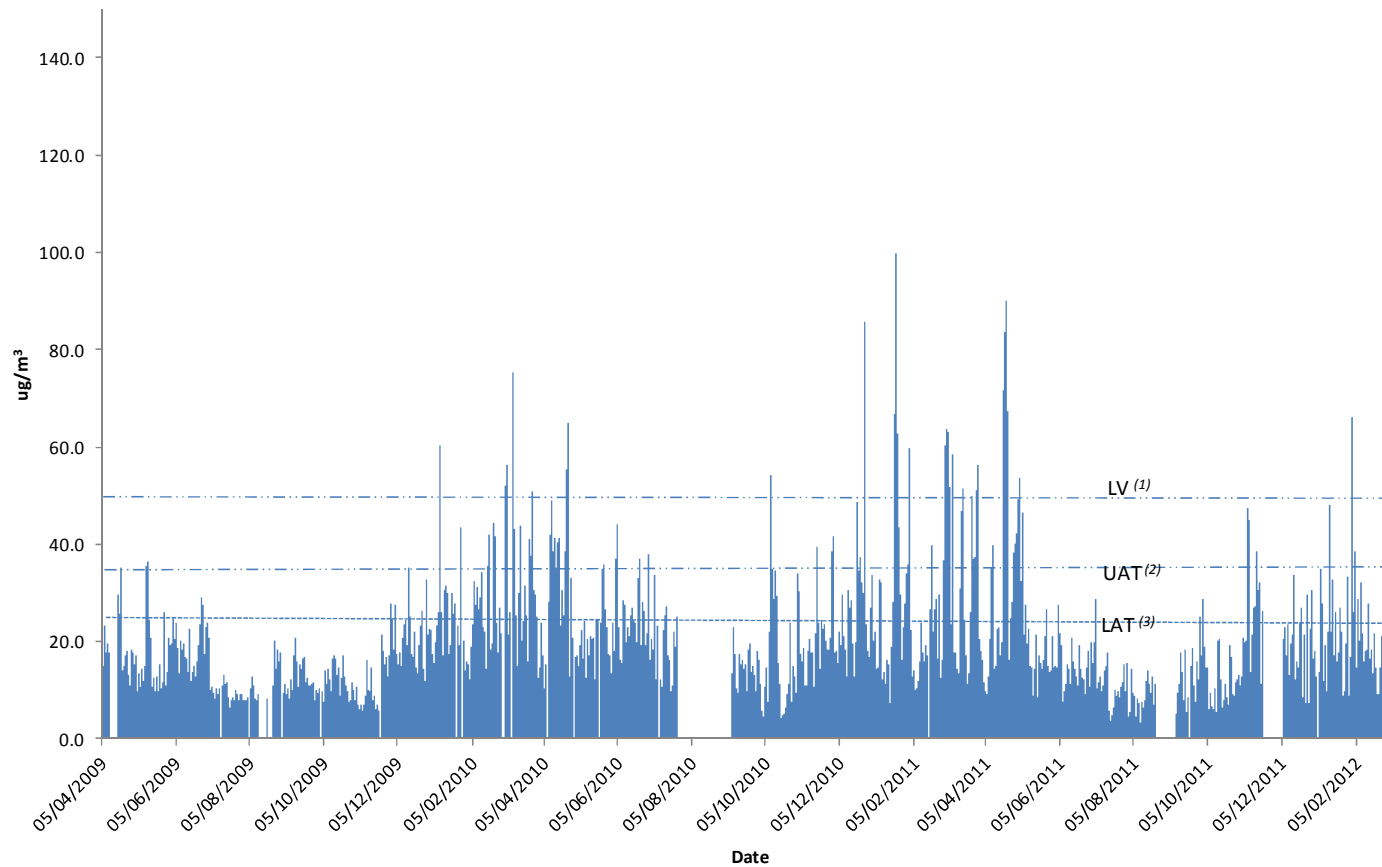
‘Exceedances of upper and lower assessment thresholds shall be determined on the basis of concentrations during the previous five years where sufficient data are available. An assessment threshold shall be deemed to have been exceeded if it has been exceeded during at least three separate years out of those previous five years’.

Adapting this approach to a three year monitoring programme, an assessment threshold shall be deemed to have been exceeded if it has been exceeded during at least two separate years out of the three years.

Regarding the Daily assessment criteria for PM_{10} , its is deemed that the observed concentrations exceeds the lower assessment threshold.

With respect to the Annual assessment criteria of PM_{10} for the protection of human health, the observed concentrations are below the lower assessment threshold.

Figure 8: Daily PM10 Concentrations, Ringsend, 05/04/09 - 11/03/12



- (1) Limit Value 50ug/m³ EU Directive 2008/50/EC , > 35 exceedances of daily limit value in a year denotes an exceedance
- (2) Upper Assessment Threshold EU Directive 2008/50/EC, > 35 exceedances denotes threshold breach
- (3) Lower Assessment Threshold EU Directive 2008/50/EC, > 35 exceedances denotes threshold breach

Benzene

No. of days	798
Missing values (including routine maintenance)	179 65
No. of measured days	619
Percentage covered	77.6%
Maximum daily value	7.1 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$
Mean daily value	0.8 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$

Directive 2008/50/EC - Benzene - Limit Values and Assessment Thresholds

	Averaging Period	Limit Value	Date by which limit value is to be met
Limit value for the protection of human health	Calendar year	5 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	1 January 2010
Upper assessment threshold for the protection of human health	Calendar year	3.5 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	-
Lower assessment threshold for the protection of human health	Calendar year	2 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$	-

The mean daily value for the measurement period (0.8 $\mu\text{g.m}^{-3}$) is below the annual average limit value of 5 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ and the lower assessment threshold value of 2.0 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$. No exceedances of the assessment thresholds or limit values occurred during the monitoring programme.

Figure 9 Daily Benzene Concentrations, Ringsend, 01/01/10 - 08/03/12

