



Comhairle Cathrach
& Contae **Luimnigh**

Limerick City
& County Council

Air Quality Report for Limerick

March 2019

Introduction

During March 2019 air quality was monitored at two locations in the metropolitan area of Limerick to provide live indicative air quality data to the public. These monitors are located in Castletroy and Mungret. The monitor which was located on O'Connell Street is being redeployed to a new location.

The monitors operating at Castletroy and Mungret in March 2019 measured particulate matter. These monitors were calibrated at the start of 2019 and were reinstalled at their locations on 15th March 2019. The Council's monitors that measure gases (including nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, carbon monoxide and ozone) were being serviced and calibrated in the UK in March 2019.

Real time data from the operational monitors can be accessed at www.airqweb.com.

Particulate matter

Particulate matter (PM) which is commonly used as an indicator of dust particles in air, including total suspended particulates, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and PM₁.

PM₁₀ is particulate matter 10 microns or less in diameter, PM_{2.5} is particulate matter 2.5 microns or less in diameter and PM₁ is particulate matter 1 micron or less. PM_{2.5} is generally described as fine particulates. As a comparison, the width of a human hair is around 100 microns so approximately 40 PM_{2.5} will fit along its width.

The particulate matter indices that are of primary concern for human health are PM₁₀, PM_{2.5} and PM₁. These are the sub-fraction of particles which can penetrate into the alveoli (air sacs) in the lungs. Chronic exposure to particles contributes to the risk of developing cardiovascular and respiratory diseases, as well as of lung cancer.

Air Quality Standards

The CAFE (Clean Air for Europe) Directive sets air quality standards for member states in Europe and has been transposed into Irish legislation by the **Air Quality Standards Regulations**. The limit values for particulates are given below.

| Pollutant | Objective | Averaging Period | Limit Value | Basis of Application of the Limit Value | Limit Value Attainment Date |
|-------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------------------|
| PM ₁₀ | Protection of human health | 24-hours | 50 µg/m ³ | Not to be exceeded more than 35 times in a calendar year | 1 Jan 2005 |
| PM ₁₀ | Protection of human health | Calendar year | 40 µg/m ³ | Annual mean | 1 Jan 2005 |
| PM _{2.5} | Protection of human health | Calendar year | 25 µg/m ³ | Annual mean | 1 Jan 2005 |
| PM _{2.5} | Protection of human health | Calendar year | 20 µg/m ³ | Annual mean | 1 Jan 2020 |

The World Health Organisation (WHO) provides air quality guidelines as follows:

| Pollutant | Averaging period | Guideline |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------|
| PM ₁₀ | Calendar year | 20 µg/m ³ |
| | 24-hours | 50 µg/m ³ |
| PM _{2.5} | Calendar year | 10 µg/m ³ |
| | 24-hours | 25 µg/m ³ |

Air Quality in March

The graphs on the following pages show the 24 hourly mean values of Total Particulates, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, and PM₁ for the month of March at the three monitoring sites. The monitoring results for particulate matter have been filtered out where the humidity at the station has been measured as greater than 85 %, as per a recommendation by the EPA¹. The relevant air quality standards or WHO guideline values for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}. There are no standards currently set for Total Particulates and PM₁.

The results for particulate matter indicated generally good air quality throughout March.

Further information on air quality and health can be found at:
<http://www.epa.ie/air/quality/index/#d.en.51478>

The average values for particulate matter since the monitors were reinstalled following calibration are shown in the table below and compared with the annual mean limits and guidelines. While it appears to show a slight exceedance this is not a valid comparison because the averaging period is too short.

¹ Limerick City and County Council included humidity and temperature sensors to the monitoring suite on 24th January 2018.

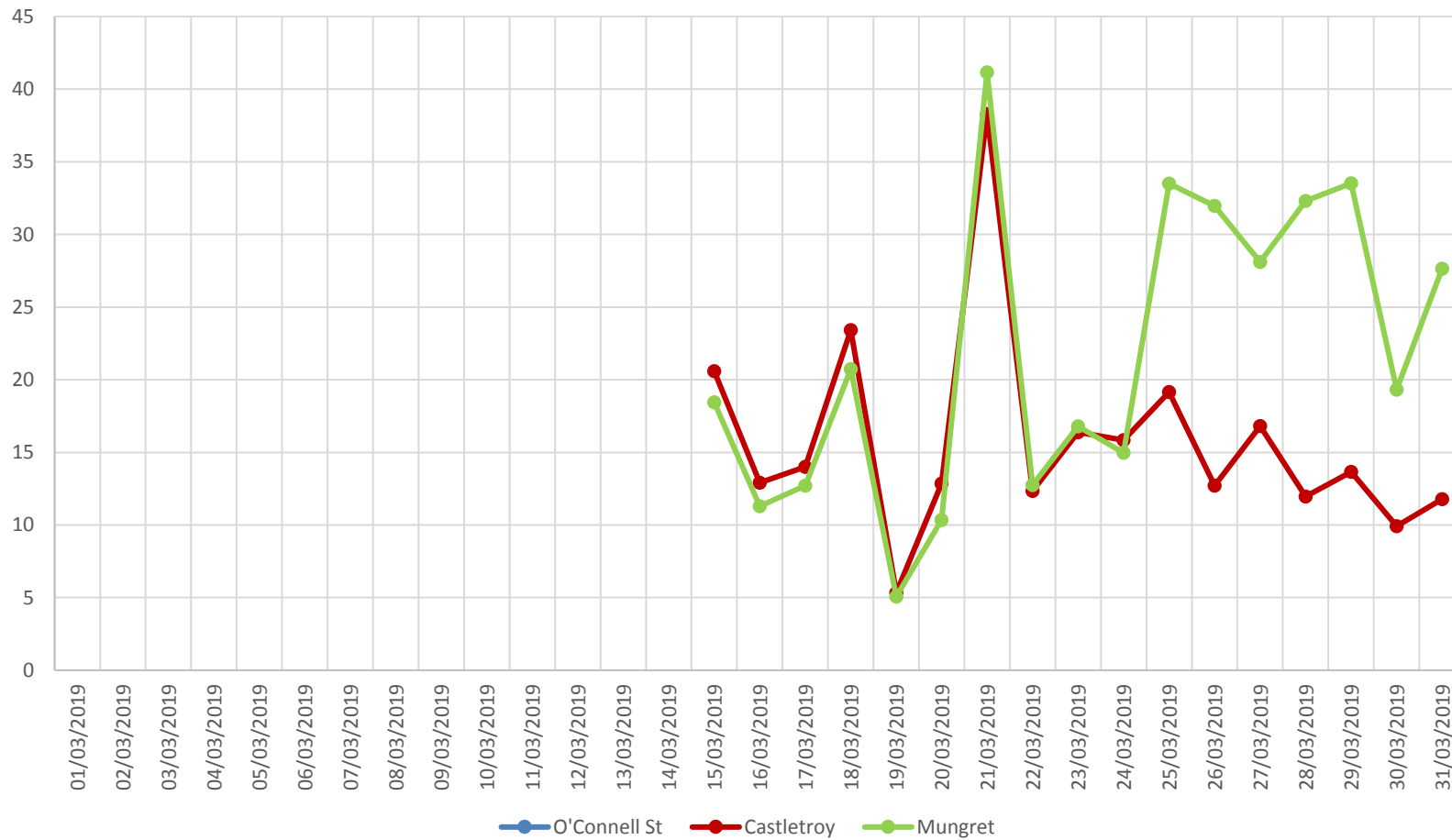
| Parameter | Location | Measured long term mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | WHO annual mean guideline ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) | EU CAFÉ directive annual mean limit($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) |
|--|------------|--|--|---|
| Total Particulates (15 th – 31 st Mar 19) | Castletroy | 16 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | None specified | None specified |
| | Mungret | 23 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | | |
| PM ₁₀ (15 th – 31 st Mar 19) | Castletroy | 11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | 20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | 40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ |
| | Mungret | 17 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | | |
| PM _{2.5} (15 th – 31 st Mar 19) | Castletroy | 8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | 10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ |
| | Mungret | 12 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | | |
| PM ₁ (15 th – 31 st Mar 19) | Castletroy | 4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | None specified | None specified |
| | Mungret | 5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | | |

The maximum daily mean values for particulate matter, for March, are shown in the table below and compared with the WHO air quality guidelines where they exist.

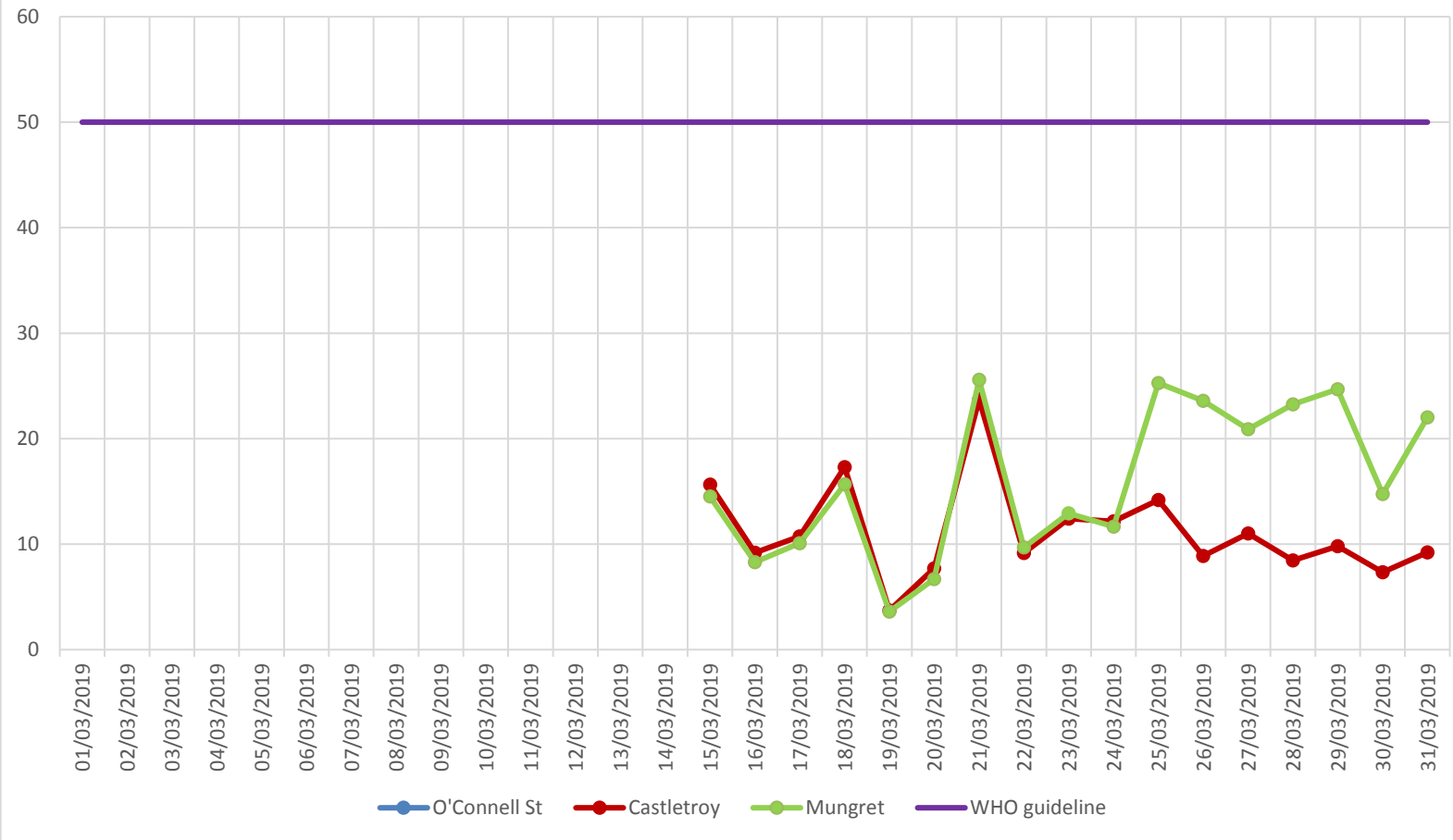
| Pollutant | Total Particulates | PM ₁₀ | PM _{2.5} | PM ₁ |
|--------------------------------|---|---|---|--|
| Averaging period | - | 24-hours | 24-hours | - |
| Guideline | None | 50 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | 25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | None |
| Maximum March '19 – Castletroy | 38 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 31/03/19 | 24 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 31/03/19 | 11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 25/03/19 | 6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 23/03/19 |
| Maximum March '19 - Mungret | 41 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 31/03/19 | 26 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 31/03/19 | 17 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 25/03/19 | 7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ 31/03/19 |

There were no exceedances of WHO guideline values for the daily maximum of PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} at Castletroy or Mungret.

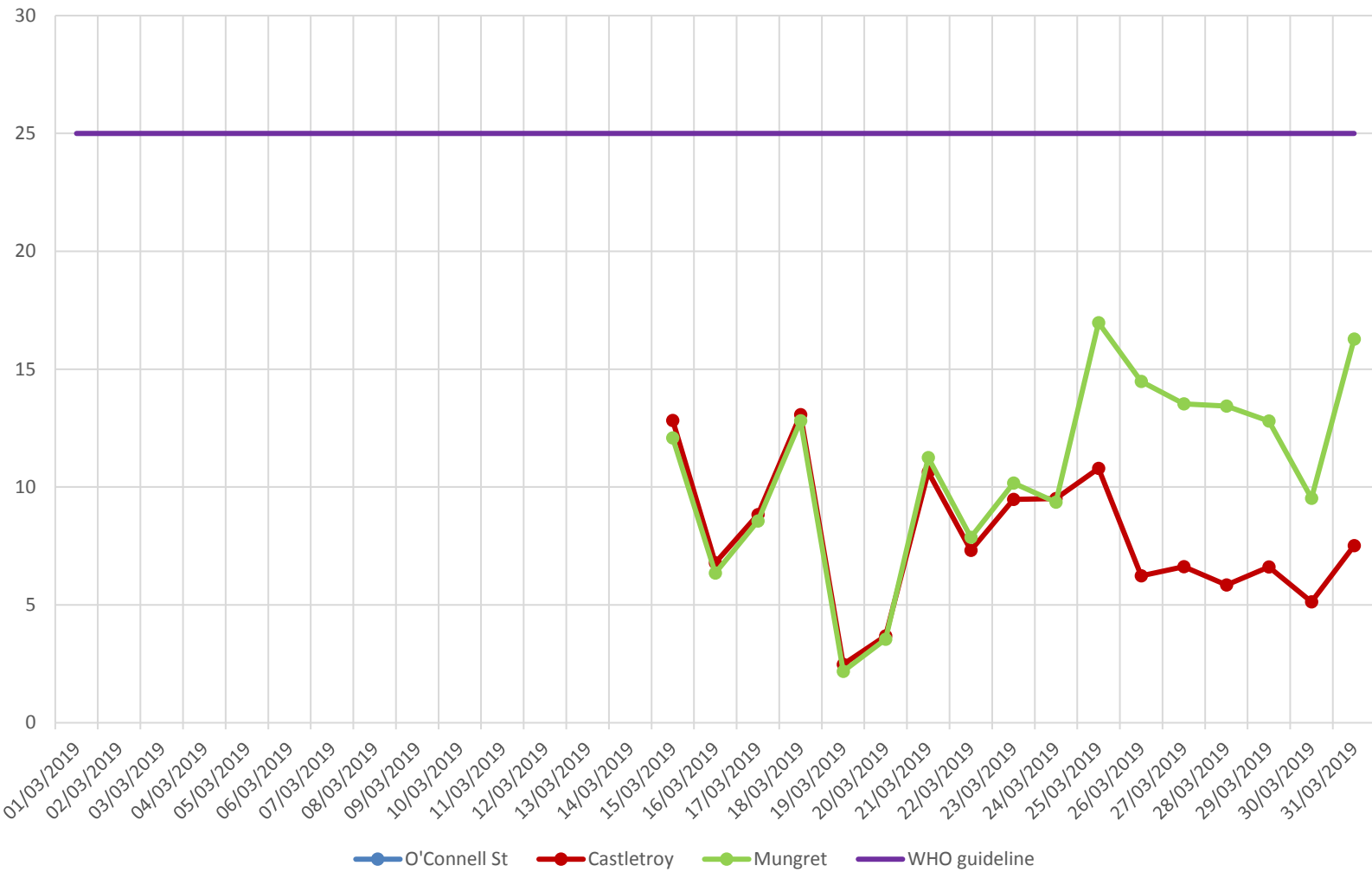
Total Particulates - 24 hour mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



Particulate Matter < 10 microns (PM10) 24 hour mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



Particulate Matter < 2.5 micron (PM2.5) 24 hour mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



Particulate Matter < 1 micron (PM1) 24 hour mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)

