



Comhairle Cathrach
& Contae **Luimnigh**

Limerick City
& County Council

Air Quality Report for Limerick

January 2020

Introduction

Limerick City and County Council currently has air quality monitors operating at three locations in the metropolitan area of Limerick to provide live indicative air quality data to the public. These monitors are located in Mungret, Castletroy and O'Connell Street.

The monitors measure particulate matter (PM) and gases, including nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), sulphur dioxide (SO₂), carbon monoxide (CO) and ozone. Real time data from these monitors can be accessed at www.airqweb.com.

After necessary removal for repair (on 25th November 2020), the PM monitor for Castletroy was reinstalled on the 7th of January and the Gas monitor in Mungret on the 21st of January. The gas monitor for O'Connell Street was removed for repair on 19th January 2020.

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.

Nitrogen dioxide

Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is produced during combustion at high temperatures with the main sources in Ireland being vehicles and power stations. Short-term exposure to NO₂ is linked to adverse respiratory effects including airway inflammation in healthy people and increased respiratory symptoms in asthmatics. Long-term exposure is associated with increased risk of respiratory infections in children.

Sulphur dioxide

Sulphur dioxide (SO₂) is a gas, which is formed when sulphur-containing fuels (e.g. coal and oil) are burned in power stations, domestically and elsewhere. Impacts of high concentrations of SO₂ include temporary breathing difficulties for those that suffer from respiratory conditions such as asthma. Long-term exposure to SO₂ can aggravate existing cardiovascular disease and respiratory illness.

Carbon monoxide

Carbon monoxide (CO) is a colourless gas, formed from incomplete oxidation during combustion of fuel. Outdoor sources of CO are mainly from vehicles with concentrations generally highest in areas of traffic congestion. CO enters the bloodstream through the lungs and impairs the delivery of oxygen to the body's organs and tissues. The health impact of CO concentrations in ambient air is most serious for those suffering cardiovascular disease such as angina.

Ozone

Ozone (O₃) is formed as a secondary pollutant in the troposphere from the chemical reaction of NO_x (the two pollutants nitric oxide, NO, and nitrogen dioxide, NO₂), CO and volatile organic compounds (VOCs) in the presence of sunlight. Ozone can also be present in the troposphere due to downward flux from the ozone-rich stratosphere, where it occurs naturally and has a role in absorbing harmful UV radiation. Ground-level ozone is depleted through reactions with traffic-emitted pollutants and so levels of ozone are higher in rural areas than in urban areas.

Ozone irritates the eyes, nose, throat and lungs. It can destroy throat and lung tissue leading to a decrease in lung function and respiratory symptoms such as coughing, shortness of breath, aggravated asthma and other lung diseases.

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
	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
	Protection of human health	Calendar year	20 µg/m ³	Annual mean	1 Jan 2020
NO ₂	Protection of human health	1-hour	200 µg/m ³	Not to be exceeded more than 18 times in a calendar year	1 Jan 2010
	Protection of human health	Calendar year	40 µg/m ³	Not to be exceeded more than 18 times in a calendar year	1 Jan 2010
SO ₂	Protection of human health	1-hour	150 µg/m ³	Not to be exceeded more than 24 times in a calendar year	1 Jan 2005
	Protection of human health	24-hours	125 µg/m ³	Not to be exceeded more than 3 times in a calendar year	1 Jan 2005
CO	Protection of human health	Maximum 8-hour mean*	10mg/m ³	60% of the hourly running 8-hour averages	1 Jan 2005

**The maximum daily 8-hour mean concentration is selected by examining eight-hour running averages, calculated from hourly data.*

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
NO ₂	Calendar year	40 µg/m ³
	1-hour	200 µg/m ³
SO ₂	24-hour	20 µg/m ³
	10-minutes	500 µg/m ³
Ozone	8-hour	100 µg/m ³

Air Quality in January

The graphs on the following pages show the 24 hourly mean values of Total Particulates, PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, PM₁, NO₂, SO₂, CO and ozone for the month of January at the three monitoring sites. The Castletroy PM monitor was reinstalled on the 7th January and the Mungret iGas monitor was reinstalled on the 21st January after removal for necessary repair. The relevant air quality standards or WHO guideline values for PM₁₀, PM_{2.5}, NO₂, SO₂ and CO also indicated. There are no standards currently set for Total Particulates, PM₁ and ozone.

At the sites, the results for particulate matter and gases (NO₂, SO₂, CO and ozone) indicated generally good air quality throughout January.

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

The long term mean values for particulate matter and gases (NO₂, SO₂, CO and ozone) since the monitors were installed are shown in the table below and compared with the annual mean limits and guidelines.

Parameter	Location	Measured long term mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	WHO annual mean guidelines ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	EU CAFÉ Directive annual mean limit ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Total Particulates Castletroy/Mungret (Jan 2020) O'Connell St (Jan 2020)	O'Connell St	18 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	None specified	None specified
	Castletroy	14 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	Mungret	11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
PM ₁₀ Castletroy/Mungret (Jan 2020) O'Connell St (Jan 2020)	O'Connell St	13 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
	Castletroy	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	Mungret	8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
PM _{2.5} Castletroy/Mungret (Jan 2020) O'Connell St (Jan 2020)	O'Connell St	9 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	10 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
	Castletroy	7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	Mungret	7 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
PM ₁ Castletroy/Mungret (Jan 2020) O'Connell St (Jan 2020)	O'Connell St	4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	None specified	None specified
	Castletroy	4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	Mungret	4 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
NO ₂ Castletroy (Jan 2020) Mungret (Jan 2020) O'Connell St (Jan 2020)	O'Connell St	20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	40 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
	Castletroy	16 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	Mungret	11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
SO ₂ Castletroy (Jan 2020) Mungret (Jan 2020) O'Connell St (Jan 2020)	O'Connell St	25 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	None specified	20 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
	Castletroy	8 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	Mungret	5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
CO Castletroy (Jan 2020) Mungret (Jan 2020) O'Connell St (Jan 2020)	O'Connell St	0.21 mg/m^3	None specified	None specified
	Castletroy	0.11 mg/m^3		
	Mungret	0.26 mg/m^3		
Ozone Castletroy (Jan 2020) Mungret (Jan 2020) O'Connell St (Jan 2020)	O'Connell St	70 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$	None specified	None specified
	Castletroy	57 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		
	Mungret	74 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$		

The maximum daily mean values for particulate matter, for January, 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 µg/m ³	25 µg/m ³	None
Maximum Jan '20 O'Connell Street	43 µg/m ³ 08/01/20	28µg/m ³ 08/01/20	17µg/m ³ 08/01/20	10µg/m ³ 22/01/20
Maximum Jan '20 Castletroy	30 µg/m ³ 08/01/20	22 µg/m ³ 08/01/20	20 µg/m ³ 31/01/20	11 µg/m ³ 31/01/20
Maximum Jan '20 - Mungret	25 µg/m ³ 08/01/20	18 µg/m ³ 07/01/20	19 µg/m ³ 07/01/20	11 µg/m ³ 31/01/20

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

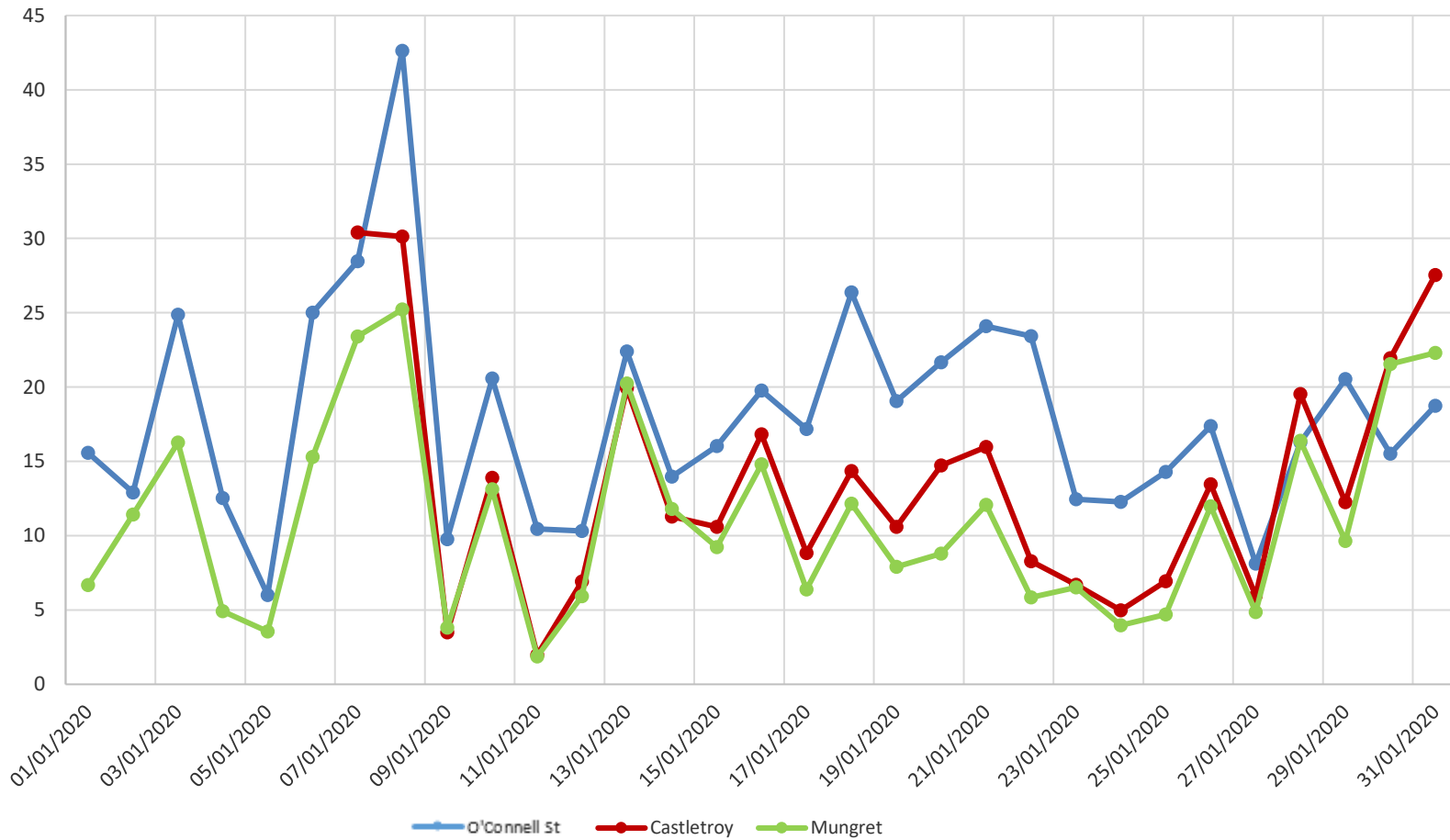
The maximum recorded short-term mean values for gases (NO₂, SO₂ and ozone), for January, are shown in the table below and compared with the WHO air quality guidelines.

Pollutant	NO ₂	SO ₂	Ozone
Averaging period	1-hour	10-minutes ¹	8-hours
Guideline	200 µg/m ³	500 µg/m ³	100 µg/m ³
Maximum Jan '20 - O'Connell Street	53 µg/m ³ 08:15-09:15, 17/01/20	192 µg/m ³ 22:30-22:45, 18/01/20	93 µg/m ³ 22.30-06:30, 5+6/01/20
Maximum Jan '20 - Castletroy	84 µg/m ³ 08:30-09:30, 17/01/20	383 µg/m ³ 15:30-15:45, 09/01/20	103 µg/m ³ 22:15-06:15, 5+6/01/20
Maximum Jan '20 - Mungret	35 µg/m ³ 08:45-09:45, 24/01/20	44 µg/m ³ 13:15-13:30, 28/01/20	112 µg/m ³ 08:30-16:30, 28/01/20

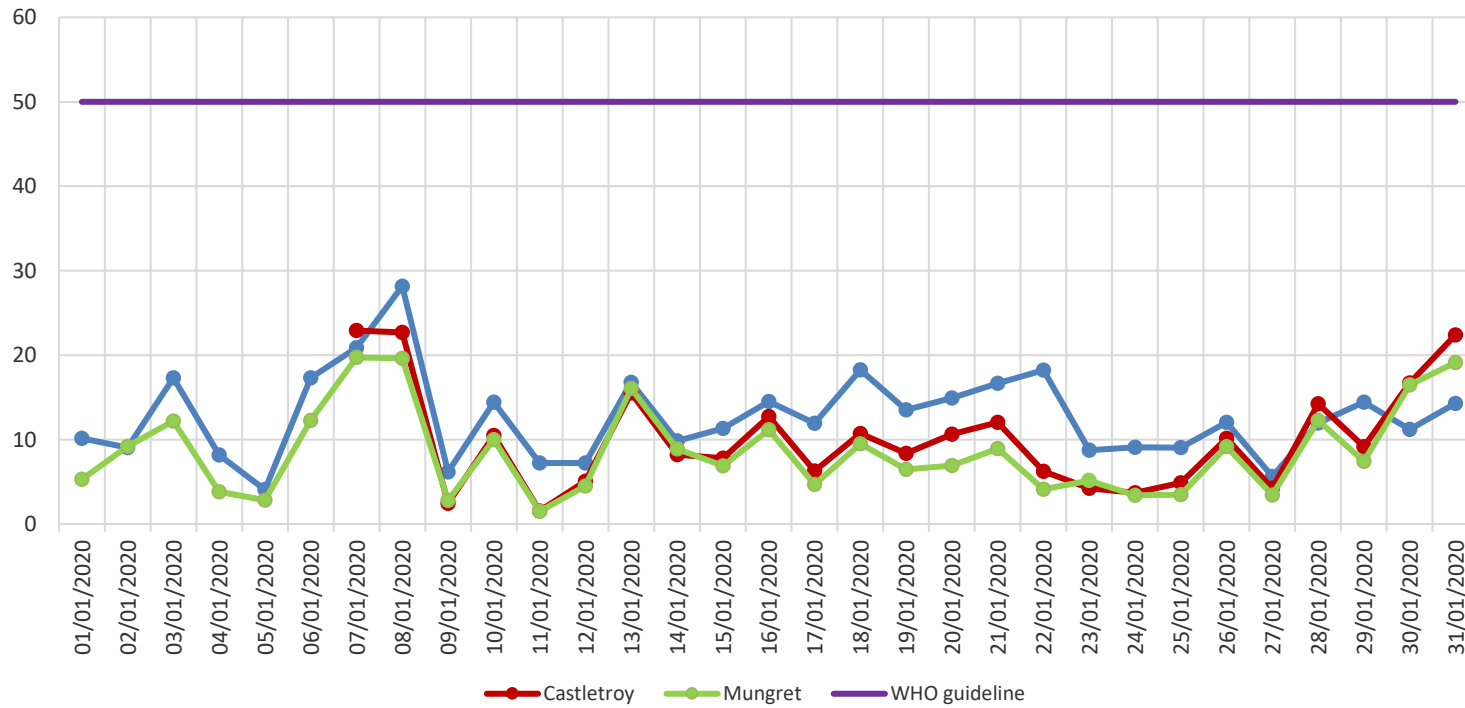
There were exceedances of WHO guideline values for the 15 minute daily maximum of ozone at Castletroy and Mungret on the 5th /6th and the 28th of January 2020.

¹ Measurements of SO₂ are averaged over 15-minute periods by the gas monitors. An exceedance is inferred where the measured 15-minutes average value from the gas monitors is greater than the 10-minutes WHO guideline value for SO₂.

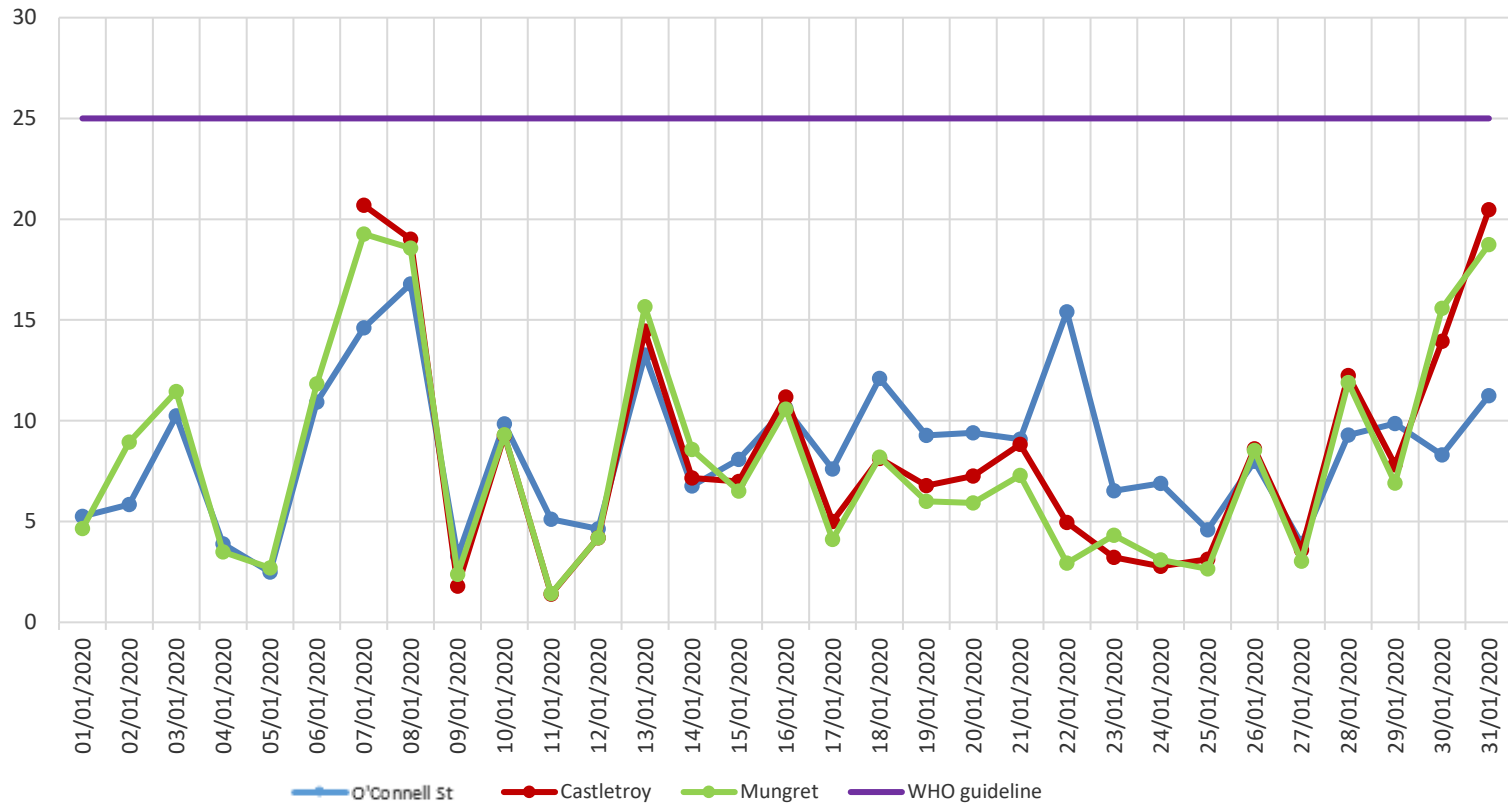
Total Particulates - 24 hour mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



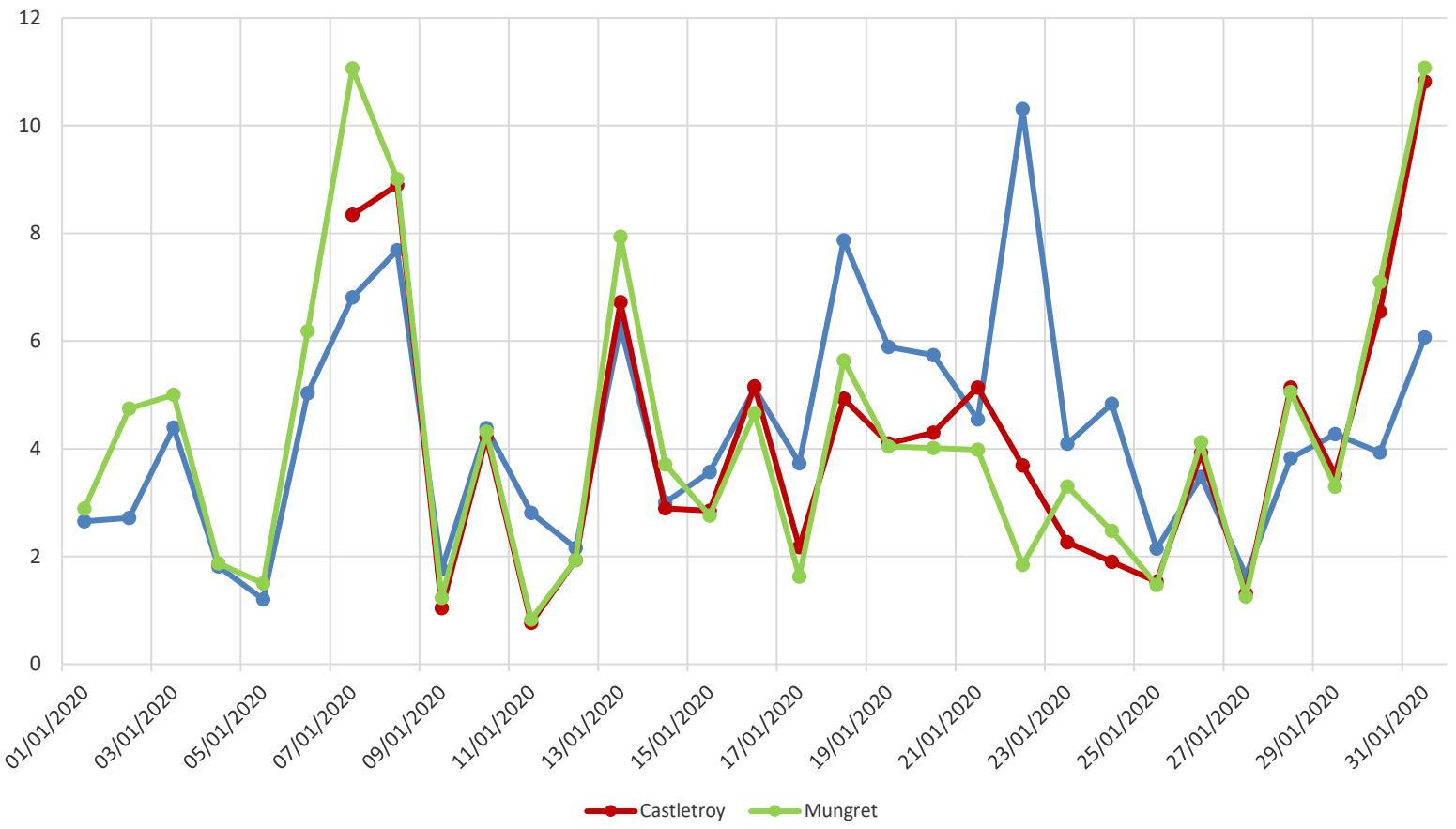
Particulate Matter < 10 microns (PM10) 24 hour mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



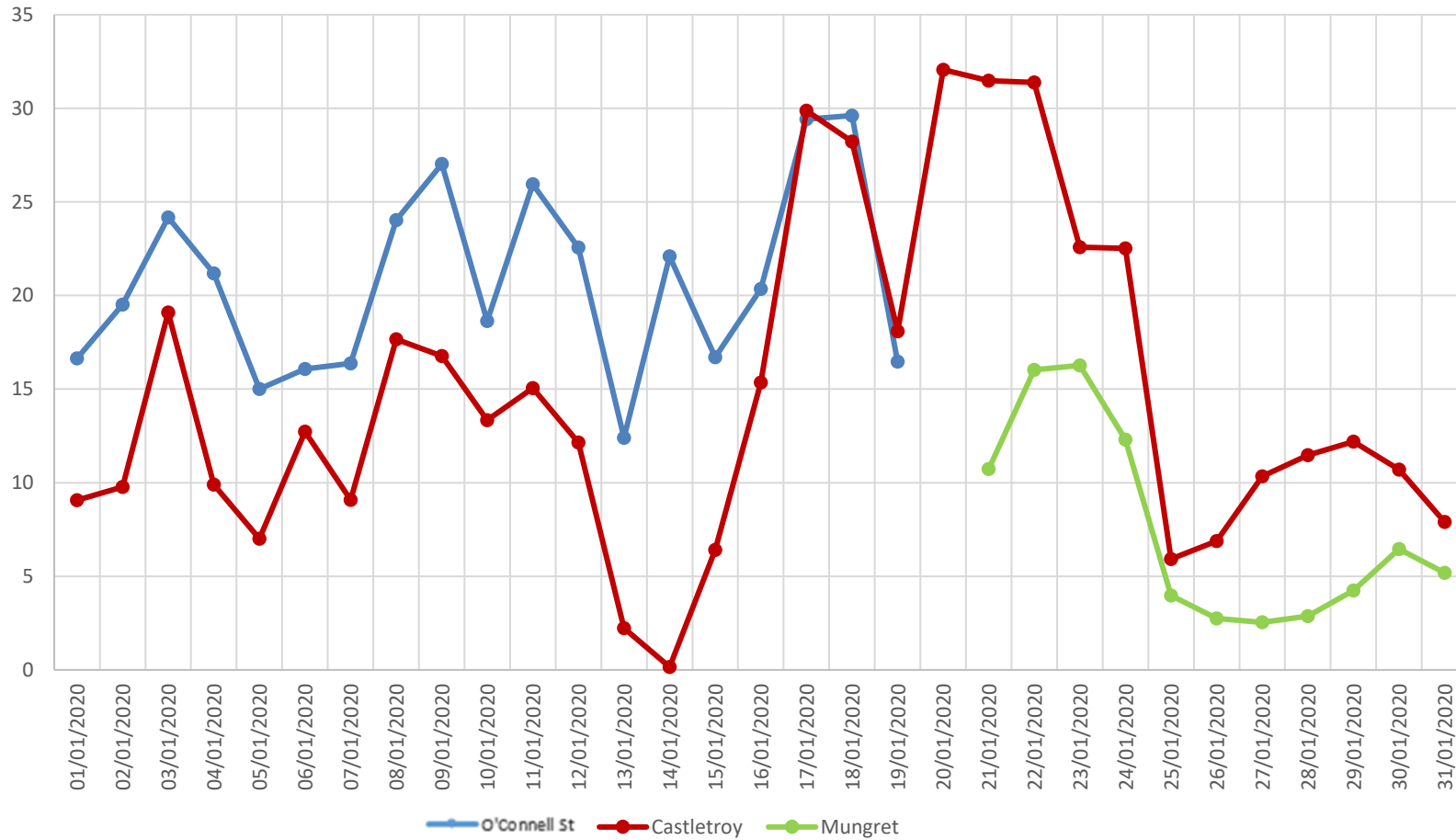
Particulate Matter < 2.5 micron (PM2.5) 24 hour mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



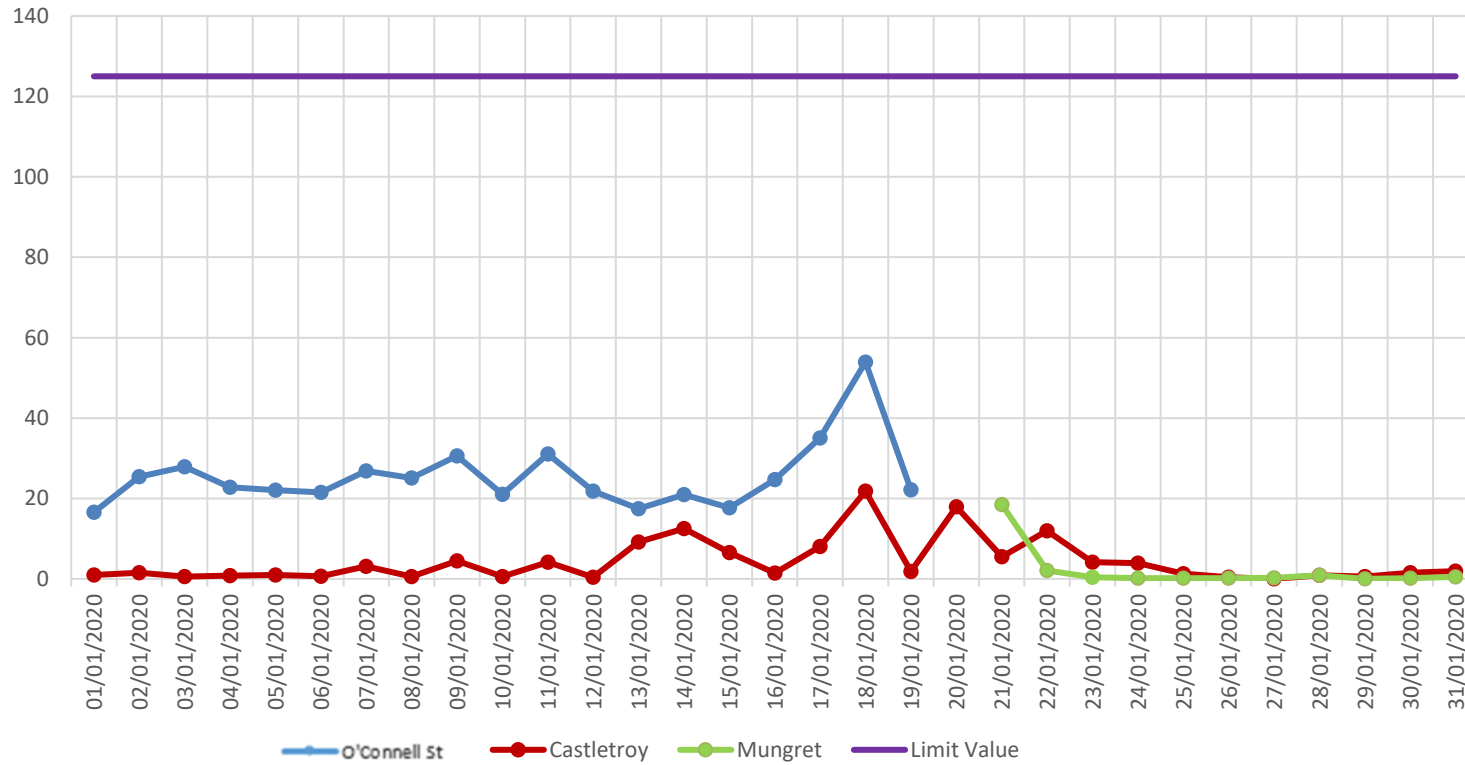
Particulate Matter < 1 micron (PM1) 24 hour mean ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)



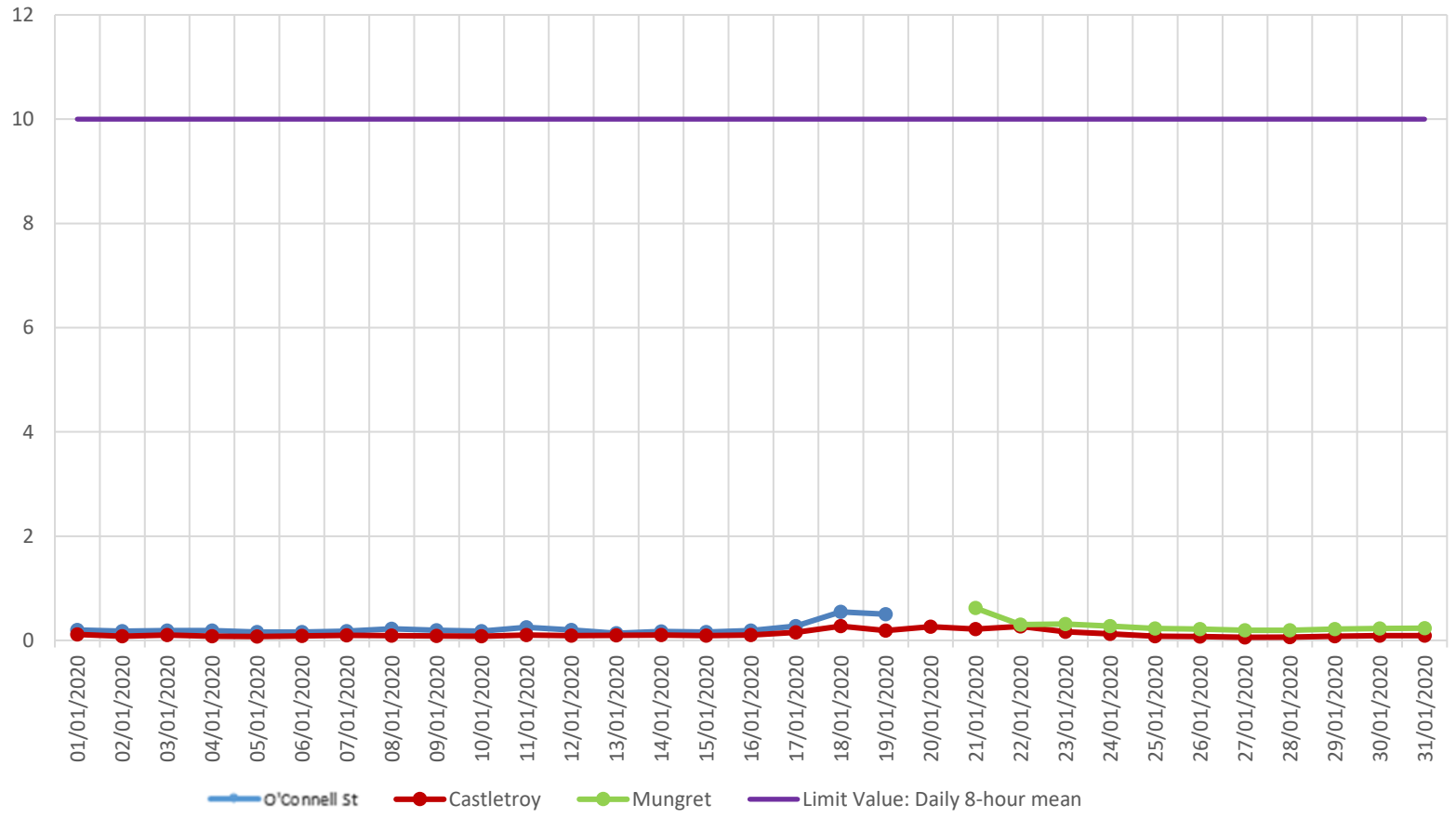
NO₂ - 24 hour mean (µg/m³)



SO₂ - 24 hour mean (µg/m³)



CO - 24 hour mean (mg/m³)



Ozone - 24 hour mean (ug/m³)

