



Particulate matter concentrations 2006–2013

Title

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Creator

Environmental Reporting, Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand

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Description

"Particulate matter 10 micrometres or less in diameter (PM10) in the air comprises solid particles and liquid droplets from both natural and human-made sources. PM10 can be emitted from the combustion of fuels, such as wood and coal (eg from home heating and industry), and petrol and diesel (from vehicles). Natural PM10 includes sea salt, dust, pollen, smoke (from bush fires), and volcanic ash. Nationally, burning wood or coal for home heating is the main human-made source of PM10. PM10 is of particular concern because it is found in high concentrations in some areas and can damage health. It is associated with effects ranging from respiratory irritation to some forms of cancer. This dataset shows annual average PM10 concentrations for years 2006 to 2013. Field names are PM10_<year>. This dataset also shows describes whether the PM10 trend, ie, whether concentrations have shown statistically significantly increases, decreases, or an indeterminate trend. Data is broken down by monitoring site. This dataset relates to the ""Annual average PM10 concentrations in towns and cities"" measure on the Environmental Indicators, Te taiao Aotearoa website. Geometry: Points Units: micrograms/m3"

Source

Source: Regional councils of Northland, Bay of Plenty, Waikato, Hawke's Bay, Manawatu-Wanganui, Wellington, Canterbury, West Coast, Otago, Southland; district councils of Marlborough and Tasman; Nelson City Council; Auckland Council Method: "The annual average PM10 concentrations are from regional council and unitary authority monitoring sites. Monitoring information is only included if the site has: - valid data for 75 percent of the year - follows good practice approaches (Ministry for the Environment, 2009) - has data that meets the above criteria for six of the eight years from 2006 to 2013. The sample of monitoring sites varies year to year, with additional sites being included if best practice approaches are followed or omitted if not of adequate standard. Trend information is only included if the site met the requirements for at least 6 out of the 8 years from 2006 to 2013. This resulted in a total of 44 sites being included for the trend analysis. Not all of these sites had data for all eight years. Approximately 65 percent of New Zealand's population resides within monitored areas. Some of the monitoring occurs at sites expected to have the highest concentrations (eg where home heating emissions accumulate or close to high-volume road traffic), and may therefore not be representative of the whole population of the area it is located in. Reference: Ministry for the Environment (2009). Good practice guide for air quality monitoring and data management. Available from www.mfe.govt.nz."

Coverage

-46.4317541269 168.370698763 -35.7267577635 176.897010453

Identifier

| <https://data.mfe.govt.nz/layer/52667-particulate-matter-concentrations-20062013/>

Language

| eng

Subject

| New Zealand

Subject

| POLLUTION-Air

Subject

| environment