



## Particulate matter exceedences 2006–2013

### Metadata

#### File Identifier

b86ddde1-1ea8-ba21-240d-10f3ac1b6eec

#### Language

eng

#### Character Set

##### Character Set Code

utf8

#### Hierarchy Level

##### Scope Code

dataset

#### Hierarchy Level Name

dataset

### Contact

#### Responsible Party

##### Organisation Name

Environmental Reporting, Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New Zealand

##### Position Name

Analyst

#### Contact Info

##### Contact

##### Address

##### Address

##### Delivery Point

23 Kate Sheppard Place, PO Box 10362

##### City

Wellington 6143

##### Country

New Zealand

##### Electronic Mail Address

Environmental.Reporting@mfe.govt.nz

#### Role

Role Code  
distributor

#### Date Stamp

Date  
2016-01-22

#### Metadata Standard Name

ANZLIC Metadata Profile: An Australian/New Zealand Profile of AS/NZS ISO 19115:2005,  
Geographic information - Metadata

#### Metadata Standard Version

1.1

#### Reference System Info

Reference System  
Reference System Identifier  
Identifier  
Code  
2193

#### Identification Info

##### Data Identification

Citation  
Citation  
Title  
Particulate matter exceedences 2006–2013  
Date

##### Abstract

"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. The main sources are burning wood or coal for home heating, and sea spray. PM10 is of particular concern because it is found in high concentrations in some areas. It can damage health and is associated with effects ranging from respiratory irritation to some forms of cancer. This dataset records the number of times that concentrations of PM10 exceed the daily standard for years 2006 to 2013. Field names are Yr\_<year>. Data is broken down by airshed. This dataset relates to the ""PM10 daily concentrations"" measure on the Environmental Indicators, Te taiao Aotearoa website. Geometry: Points Units: No. of days"

##### Status

Progress Code  
completed

##### Point Of Contact

Responsible Party  
Organisation Name  
Environmental Reporting, Ministry for the Environment and Statistics New

Zealand

Position Name

Analyst

Contact Info

Contact

Address

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Delivery Point

23 Kate Sheppard Place, PO Box 10362

City

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Country

New Zealand

Electronic Mail Address

Environmental.Reporting@mfe.govt.nz

Role

Role Code

distributor

Resource Maintenance

Maintenance Information

Maintenance And Update Frequency

Maintenance Frequency Code

irregular

Resource Format

Format

Name

\*.xml

Version

Unknown

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

New Zealand

Type

Keyword Type Code

theme

Thesaurus Name

Citation

Title

ANZLIC Jurisdictions

Date

Edition

Version 2.1

Edition Date

Date

2008-10-29

Identifier

Identifier

Code

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-jurisdic.xml#anzlic-jurisdic>

Cited Responsible Party

Responsible Party

Organisation Name

ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role

Role Code

custodian

Descriptive Keywords

Keywords

Keyword

POLLUTION-Air

Type

Keyword Type Code

theme

Thesaurus Name

Citation

Title

ANZLIC Search Words

Date

Edition

Version 2.1

Edition Date

Date

2008-05-16

Identifier

Identifier

Code

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-theme.xml#anzlic-theme>

Cited Responsible Party

Responsible Party

Organisation Name

ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role

Role Code

custodian

Resource Constraints

Legal Constraints

Use Limitation

Creative Commons Attribution 3.0 New Zealand by Ministry for the Environment

Access Constraints

Restriction Code

license

Resource Constraints

Legal Constraints

Use Limitation

Creative Commons Attribution 3.0

Use Constraints

Restriction Code

copyright

Resource Constraints

Legal Constraints

Use Limitation

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Use Constraints

Restriction Code

license

Language

eng

Character Set

Character Set Code

utf8

Topic Category Code

environment

Extent

EX\_ Extent

Geographic Element

EX\_ Geographic Description

Identifier

Authority

Citation

Title

ANZMet Lite Country codelist

Date

Edition

Version 1.0

Edition Date

Date

2009-03-31

Identifier

Identifier

Code

<http://asdd.ga.gov.au/asdd/profileinfo/anzlic-country.xml#Country>

Cited Responsible Party

Responsible Party

Organisation Name

ANZLIC the Spatial Information Council

Role

Role Code

custodian

Code

nzl

Extent

EX\_ Extent

Geographic Element

EX\_ Geographic Bounding Box

168.370698763176.919126529-46.4317541269-35.7267577635

Distribution Info

Distribution

Transfer Options

Digital Transfer Options

On Line

Online Resource

Linkage

## URL

<https://data.mfe.govt.nz/layer/52668-particulate-matter-exceedences-20062013/>

## Data Quality Info

### DQ \_ Data Quality

#### Scope

##### DQ \_ Scope

###### Level

###### Scope Code

dataset

###### Level Description

###### Scope Description

###### Other

dataset

## Lineage

### LI \_ Lineage

#### Statement

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: "This case study assesses the number of airsheds where daily PM10 concentrations exceed the national short-term (daily) standard (National Environmental Standards for Air Quality, 2004) on two or more days. Exceedances occur when daily concentrations are above 50 micrograms per cubic metre ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ). An airshed is a designated area known to have unacceptable levels of pollutants or that may require air-quality management. This case study uses data 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). 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. Generally, those airsheds that do exceed the standard are continually monitored until they regularly no longer exceed the standard. Some of the monitoring occurs at locations expected to have the highest concentrations (eg close to road traffic or peak urban areas) in that area 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](http://www.mfe.govt.nz)."

## Metadata Constraints

### Legal Constraints

#### Use Limitation

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#### Access Constraints

Restriction Code

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Metadata Constraints

Legal Constraints

Use Limitation

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