



**AIR QUALITY MONITORING MONTHLY  
MONITORING REPORT  
APRIL 2018**

**CARNWATH ROAD RIVERSIDE  
(CARRR)**

## TIDEWAY

# AIR QUALITY MONITORING MONTHLY MONITORING REPORT

## CARNWATH ROAD RIVERSIDE (CARRR)

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# 1 Introduction

## 1.1 Monitoring Period

- 1.1.1 This report covers data captured by the air quality monitors at Carnwath Road Riverside (CARRR) during April 2018.

## 1.2 Monitoring Methods

- 1.2.1 Monitoring is undertaken using Osiris instruments to measure concentrations of particulate matter, accompanied by a continuous monitoring unit (CMU) that contains equipment to measure particulate matter and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>).

### Osiris Instruments

- 1.2.2 The Osiris instruments measure concentrations of Total Suspended Particles (TSP); particulate matter less than 10 micrometres in aerodynamic diameter, which is known as 'PM<sub>10</sub>'.
- 1.2.3 The monitoring is continuous, operating 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.
- 1.2.4 Where data capture is less than 90%, an explanation of the reason for the low data capture is provided.
- 1.2.5 Further details of the Osiris monitoring method are described in Appendix A.

### Continuous Monitoring Unit (CMU)

- 1.2.6 In addition to the Osiris instruments, air quality monitoring is undertaken using a continuous monitoring unit (CMU) located on the corner of Philpot Square.
- 1.2.7 This CMU contains two monitors; a TEOM-FDMS monitor to measure PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations, and a Thermo-42i chemiluminescent analyser to measure nitrogen dioxide concentrations.

## 2 Osiris Monitoring Results

### 2.1 Results Summary

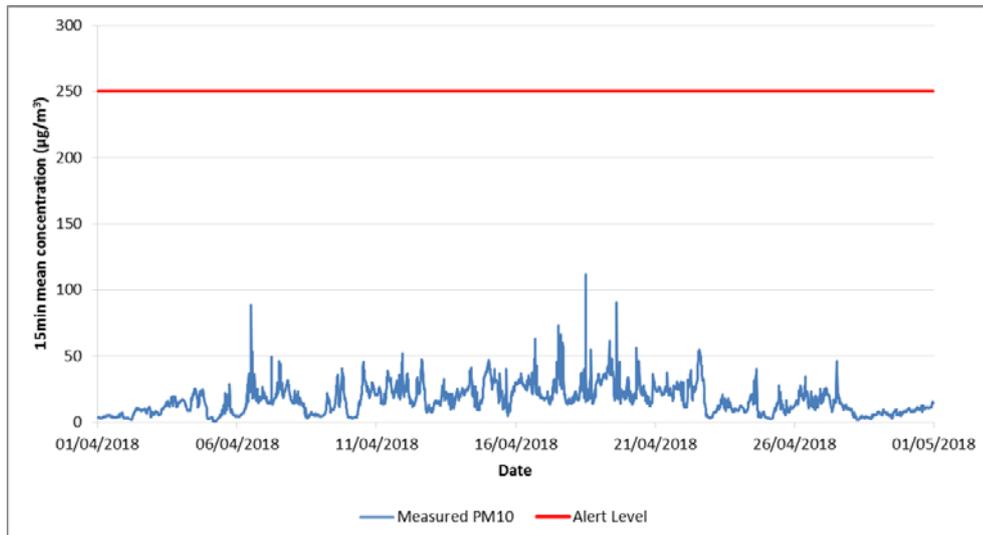
2.1.1 The measured concentrations recorded by the Osiris instruments located at Carnwath Road are shown in the Table 2 and Figures 1, 2, 3 and 4 below.

**Table 1: Osiris Unit Air Quality Monitoring Results: April 2018**

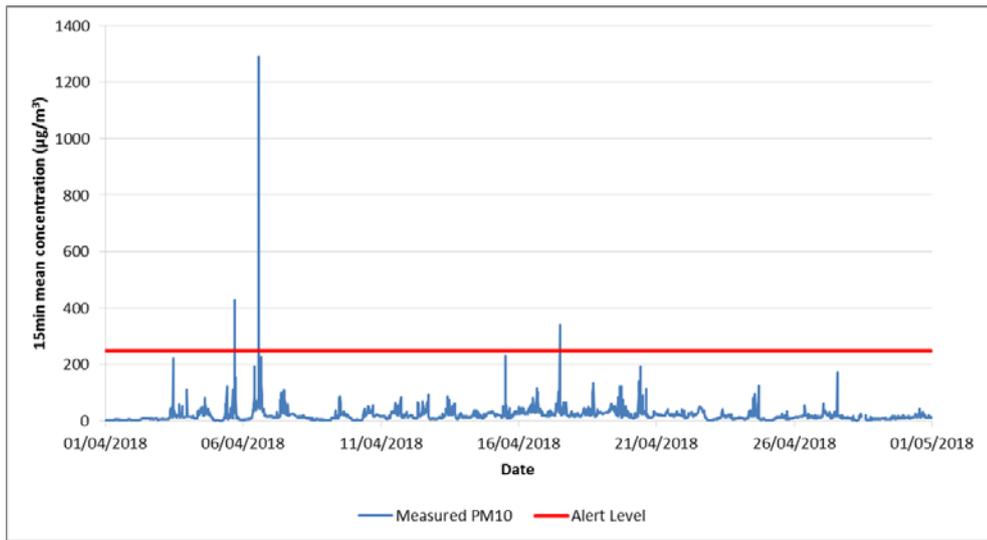
Osiris Monitor ID	Average PM <sub>10</sub> Concentration (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Data Capture (%)	Number of Exceedances of the 15-Minute PM <sub>10</sub> Alert Level of 250 µg/m <sup>3</sup> .
CARRR/AA/1	16.9	100	0
CARRR/AA/2	20.8	99.6	3
CARRR/AA/3	17.5	100	1
CARRR/AA/5 <sup>a</sup>	12.1	88.4	0

<sup>a</sup> The reason for low data capture at CARRR/AA/5 is unknown.

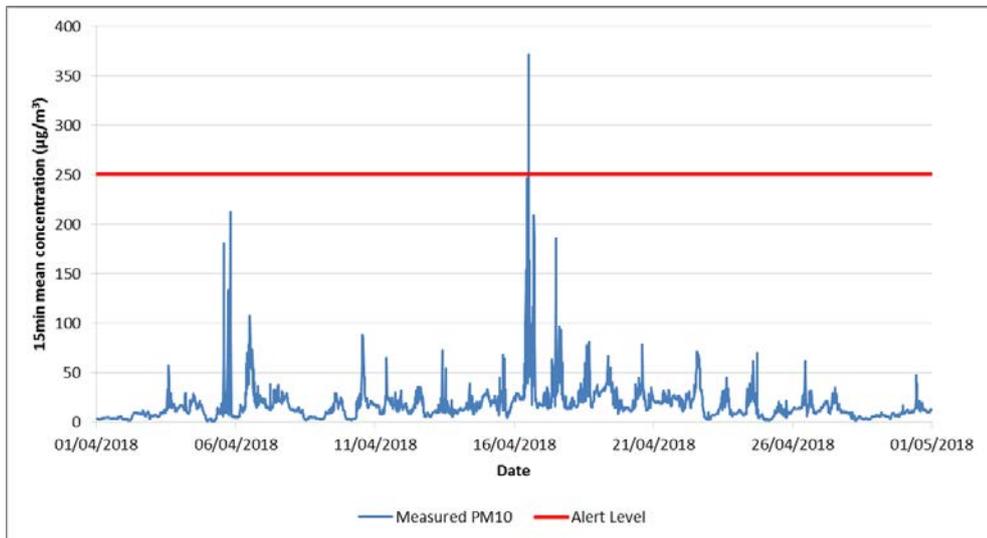
**Figure 1 Graph of 15-min PM<sub>10</sub> Concentrations at CARRR/AA/1: April 2018**



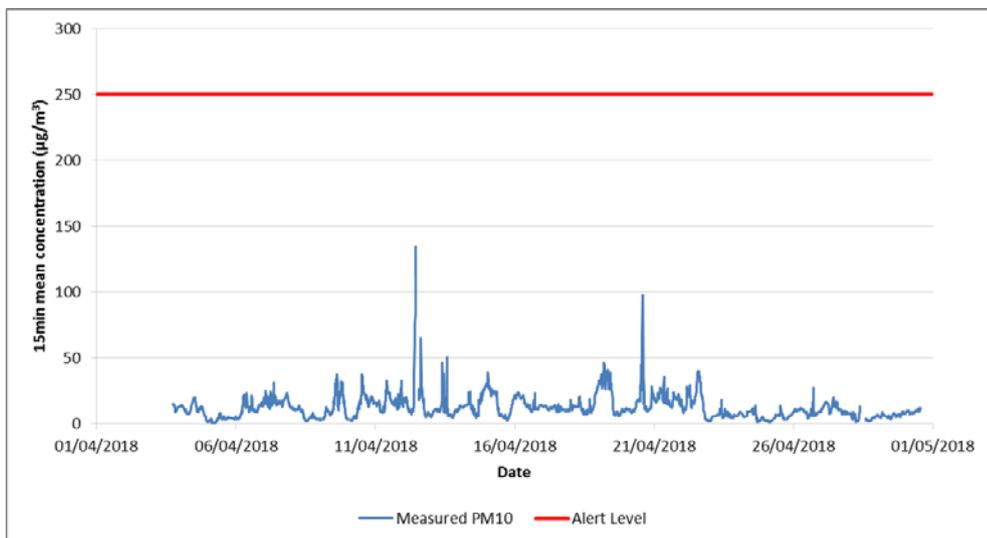
**Figure 2 Graph of 15-min PM<sub>10</sub> Concentrations at CARRR/AA/2: April 2018**



**Figure 3 Graph of 15-min PM<sub>10</sub> Concentrations at CARRR/AA/3: April 2018**



**Figure 4 Graph of 15-min PM<sub>10</sub> Concentrations at CARRR/AA/5: April 2018**



## 2.2 Results Discussion

2.2.1 The key observations in relation to the measured concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub> are summarised below:

2.2.2 PM<sub>10</sub>:

- Data capture for the month was 100% at sites CARRR/AA/1 and CARRR/AA/3. Data capture was 99.6% at CARRR/AA/2 and 88.4% at CARRR/AA/5; and
- There were three exceedances of the 15-minute PM<sub>10</sub> alert level of 250 µg/m<sup>3</sup> at CARRR/AA/2 and one exceedance at CARRR/AA/3.

## 2.3 Alert Level Exceedances

2.3.1 There were a total of four exceedances of the 15-minute PM<sub>10</sub> alert level of 250 µg/m<sup>3</sup> recorded at Osiris monitors CARRR/AA/2 and CARRR/AA/3. A summary of this occurrence is shown in Table 3 below.

**Table 2: PM<sub>10</sub> Alert Level Exceedance Details**

Alert ID	Osiris Monitor Location	Date	Time	PM <sub>10</sub> Conc. (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	Source of dust
CARRR/AA/2_W14_1	CARRR/AA/2	05/04/2018	16:45	428.3	Hardstanding area no works occurring, idling vehicle waiting to exit site via the main gate.
CARRR/AA/2_W14_2	CARRR/AA/2	06/04/2018	13:30	1289.7	Wet sweeping had taken place in close proximity to the monitor.
CARRR/AA/2_W16_1	CARRR/AA/2	17/04/2018	12:00	339.6	it was identified that additional dampening down was required of the hardstanding along the haul route area adjacent to the acoustic shed north side
CARRR/AA/3_W16_1	CARRR/AA/3	16/04/2018	12:30	371.4	it was identified that dampening down was required of the hardstanding area closest to the monitor

2.3.2 On each occasion where the alert level was exceeded, an investigation was carried out to determine the potential source(s) of dust which may be causing the high PM<sub>10</sub> levels. A summary of the identified potential sources of dust and the action taken to remediate these sources are provided in Table 3 above.

### 3 CMU Monitoring Results

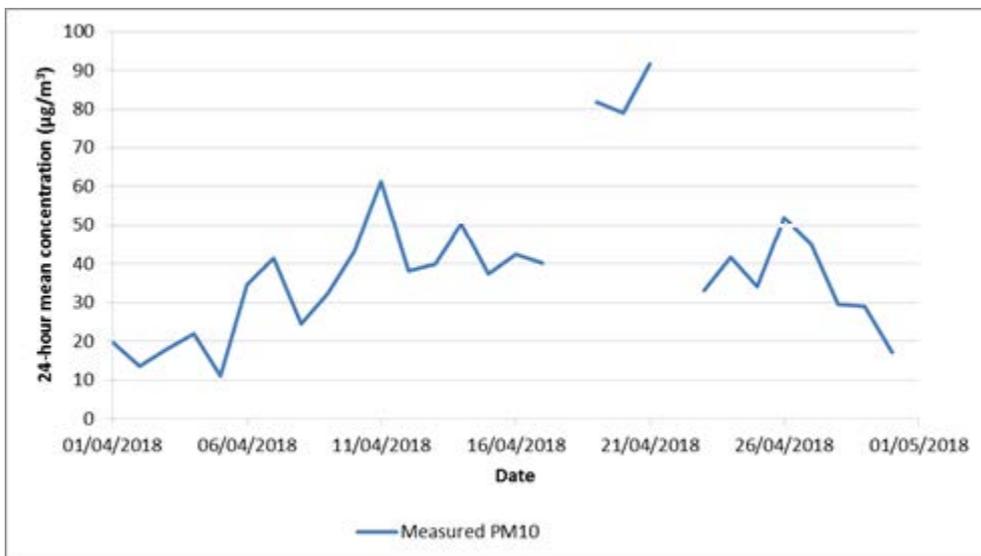
#### 3.1 Results Summary

3.1.1 Summary statistics from the CMU on the corner of Philpot Square are shown in Table 5, Figure 5 and Figure 6.

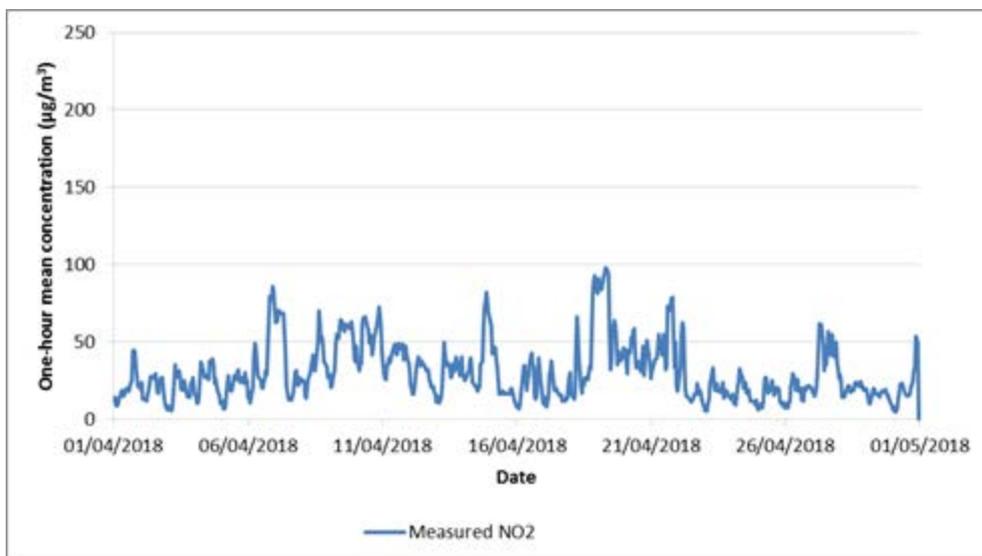
**Table 3: Measured PM<sub>10</sub> and NO<sub>2</sub> Concentrations – April 2018**

Site	Statistic	PM <sub>10</sub>	NO <sub>2</sub>
CARRR/CM/1	Period Data Capture (%)	93.3	100
	Period mean (µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	39.4	30.5

**Figure 5 Graph of 24-hour mean PM<sub>10</sub> (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) at Philpot Square: April 2018**



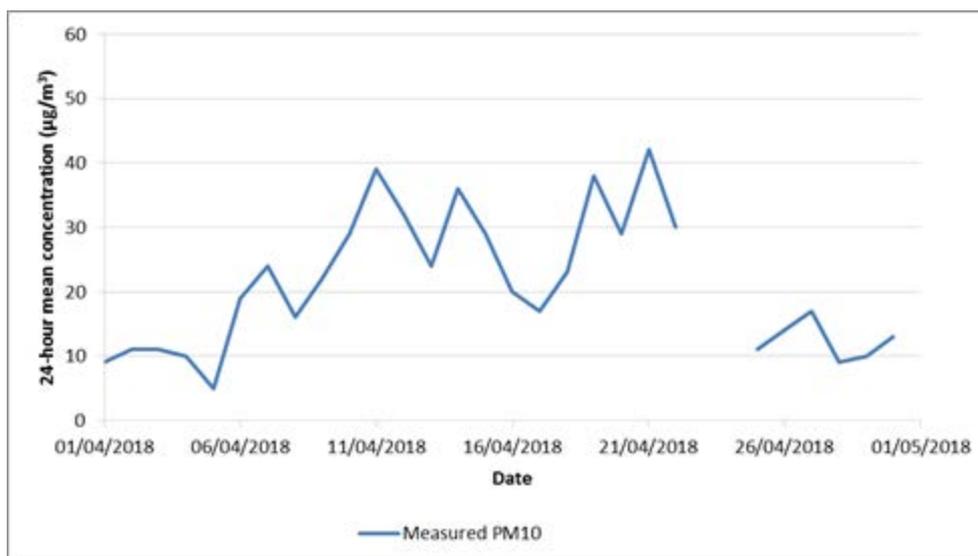
**Figure 6 Graph of 1-hour mean NO<sub>2</sub> (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) at Philpot Square: April 2018**



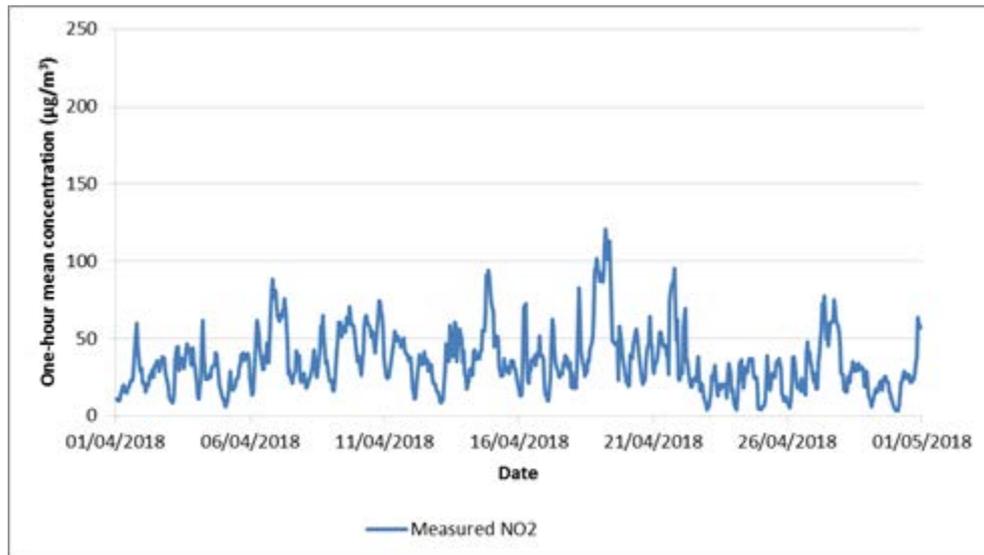
## 4 Secondary Data

- 4.1.1 Monitoring data for PM<sub>10</sub> and nitrogen dioxide are available from the nearby Wandsworth Putney air quality monitoring station. This station is operated by Kings College London as part of the London Air Quality Network (LAQN), which is the major centralised air quality network in London.
- 4.1.2 Results of PM<sub>10</sub> monitoring at Wandsworth Putney for April 2018 are shown in Figure 7 below. Results of nitrogen dioxide monitoring are shown in Figure 8.

**Figure 7 Graph of 24-hour mean PM<sub>10</sub> (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) at Wandsworth Putney: April 2018**



- 4.1.3 The average PM<sub>10</sub> concentration at Wandsworth Putney during this period was 21.0 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, which was lower than the average concentrations at Carnwath Road set out in Table 5. Figure 7 shows the highest concentrations around the 21<sup>st</sup> April and a subsequent decrease towards the end of the month, which broadly reflects trends observed at the Philpot Square CMU. It should be noted, however, that the Wandsworth Putney site uses a more sophisticated monitoring unit and as such the results are only broadly comparable to the Osiris measurements.

**Figure 8 Graph of 1-hour mean NO<sub>2</sub> (µg/m<sup>3</sup>) at Wandsworth Putney: April 2018**

- 4.2 The average NO<sub>2</sub> concentration at Wandsworth Putney during this period was 35.5 µg/m<sup>3</sup>, which was higher than the average concentration at the Philpot Square CMU set out in Table 5. The NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations plotted in Figure 8 show a peak around the 19<sup>th</sup> April, which is consistent with observations at the CMU at Philpot Square.

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## Appendix A

### A.1 Air Quality Monitoring Methodology - Osiris

- A.1.1 The Osiris air quality monitoring units installed at CARRR measure concentrations of particulate matter with a diameter of less than 10 micrometres, known as PM<sub>10</sub>.
- A.1.2 The Osiris monitors are operated continuously and work by pumping air through a heated inlet to remove moisture, and past an optical sensor which measures the concentration of PM<sub>10</sub> in the sampled air.
- A.1.3 The Osiris monitors are set up to record average PM<sub>10</sub> measurements every 15 minutes, which are sent via a mobile connection to an online database which stores the recorded data. Concentrations are recorded in micrograms of PM<sub>10</sub> per cubic metre of air (µg/m<sup>3</sup>).
- A.1.4 One of the Osiris monitors at CARRR is connected to a wind sensor which records local wind speed and direction. This is to help identify possible sources of any high PM<sub>10</sub> measurements which are recorded.
- A.1.5 The Osiris monitors are all subject to the following routine checks and maintenance:
- Daily online checks of monitoring data and power connection;
  - Quarterly on-site calibration checks; and
  - Annual monitor servicing.
- A.1.6 It is desirable to achieve over 90% successful data capture on the Osiris monitors. An overall data capture rate of 100% is ideal; however, best practice guidance acknowledges that monitoring methods such as the Osiris can be prone to occasional power losses, communication errors and erroneous readings, which result in data capture lower than 100%. Successful data capture greater than 90% represents a high performance with no devaluation of the monitoring results. Where data capture is less than 90% in any monitoring period, justification as to the reasons for the low data capture are to be provided.

### A.2 Alert Levels

- A.2.1 The Osiris monitors are set up so that they send an automated alert message to CARRR site management, environmental managers and air quality specialists if 15-minute PM<sub>10</sub> concentrations exceed a set level known as an 'alert level'.
- A.2.2 The purpose of the alert level is to provide a warning of unusually high concentrations of PM<sub>10</sub>, which may be an indication that dust is being produced by site works, but might also indicate other causes such as regional dust episodes (e.g. Saharan dust clouds) and other local dust and PM<sub>10</sub> sources such as road traffic, roadworks and utility works, bonfires, or adjacent construction sites. Dry and windy weather conditions are often the cause of high dust and PM<sub>10</sub> levels.

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- A.2.3 When an alert level message is received, it is immediately investigated. If site works are identified as a possible contributory factor in the high PM<sub>10</sub> levels, then remedial action is taken. This might include using additional dust mitigation measures, relocating or stopping the dusty activity, or completely stopping works.

### **A.3 Air Quality Monitoring Methodology - CMU**

- A.3.1 The CMU installed at Philpot Square measures concentrations of particulate matter with a diameter of less than 10 micrometres, known as PM<sub>10</sub>.
- A.3.2 Particulate matter is measured by a TEOM-FDMS analyser which operates by drawing air through a permeation dryer and then into a sensor unit where particulate matter is collected and weighed. Auxiliary air is directed through a purge filter, and then to the sensor unit to provide a 'reference' measurement. This allows the monitor to account for volatile particulates.
- A.3.3 Nitrogen dioxide concentrations are measured by a Thermo 42i chemiluminescent analyser. This operates by converting nitrogen dioxide to nitric oxide and measuring the resulting infrared light emissions to determine concentrations in the airflow.
- A.3.4 The TEOM-FDMS and Thermo 42i chemiluminescent analysers are set up to record average PM<sub>10</sub> and nitrogen dioxide measurements every 15 minutes, which are sent via a mobile connection to an online database which stores the recorded data. Concentrations are recorded in micrograms of per cubic metre of air ( $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ ).

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## Appendix B

### B.1 Air Quality Monitoring Locations

- B.1.1 There are four Osiris monitors installed at CARRR, in the following locations:
- CARRR/AA/1: Osiris monitor fitted to a lamppost on Peterborough Road. An anemometer (wind speed and direction sensor) is attached to this monitor.
  - CARRR/AA/2: Osiris monitor fitted to a lamppost on Carnwath Road.
  - CARRR/AA/3: Osiris monitor fitted to a lamppost on the redirected Thames Path west of the CARRR site.
  - CARRR/AA/5: Osiris monitor fitted to hoarding adjacent to works at River Wall 922.
- B.1.2 The figure below shows the locations of the four Osiris monitors at CARRR (CARRR/AA/1, CARRR/AA/2, CARRR/AA/3 and CARRR/AA/5).
- B.1.3 The location of the Continuous Monitoring Unit (CMU) at Philpot Square is shown as CARRR/CM/1.

Figure B.1 Osiris Air Quality Monitor Location Plan

