

Airshed Dispersion Models (ADMs) to assess exposure & monitoring sites

Population Exposure to Air Pollution

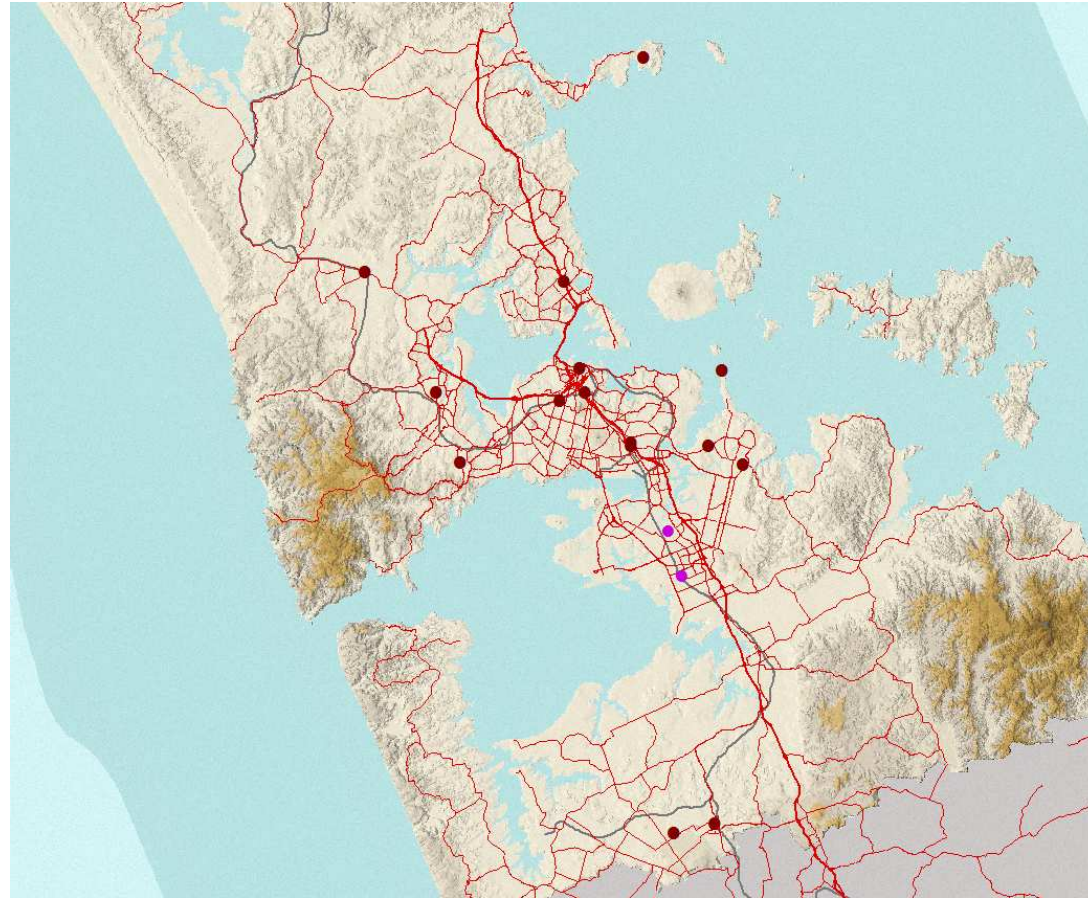
Workshop at NIWA, Auckland

10 November 2006

Roger Cudmore, Kingett Mitchell Ltd



Where to monitor air quality?



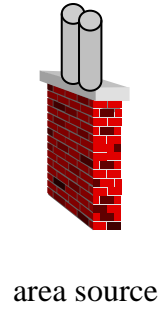
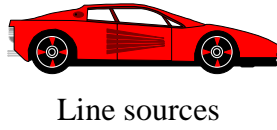
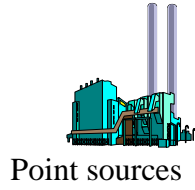
Airshed Modelling – why?

- Assistance with site selection for NES compliance monitoring and/or population exposure monitoring (high concs. and/or exposure)
- Combines effect of emissions spatial density with local meteorology
- Help to establish background monitoring sites (cold areas) and hot areas/suburbs/CAUs etc

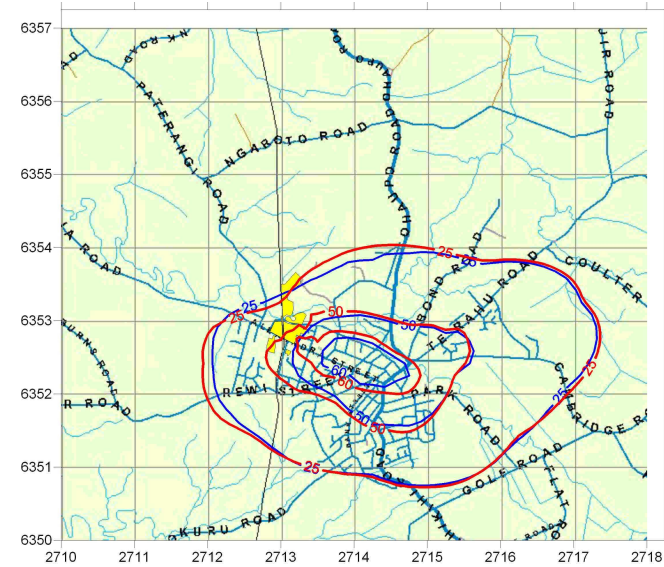
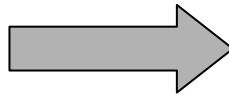
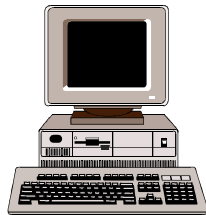
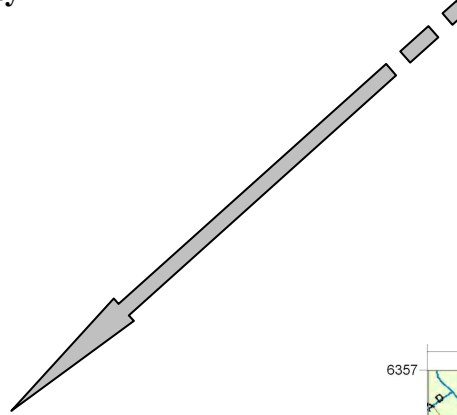
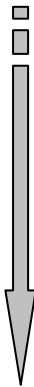
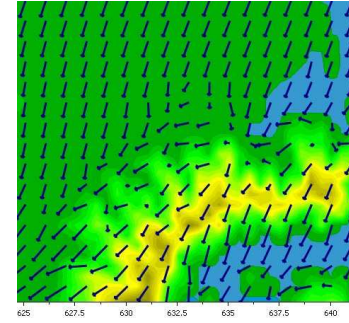




Spatial Land-use and terrain variations
Terralink, LINZ



Emissions
Tonnes PM₁₀/day



Population Exposure ($p \times \text{conc.}$)

Application of modelled concentrations to population exposure – where are the people? Examples:

- a. Concentration ‘weighted’ by population density over some exposure period. Variation on (a). Count of population exposed to mean concentrations over some threshold (example from Gimson/Scoggins)
- a. Stochastic models – random population sampling in spatially varying concentrations, to get distribution of exposure (e.g. median $20 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$, 90th %-ile $60 \mu\text{g m}^{-3}$)

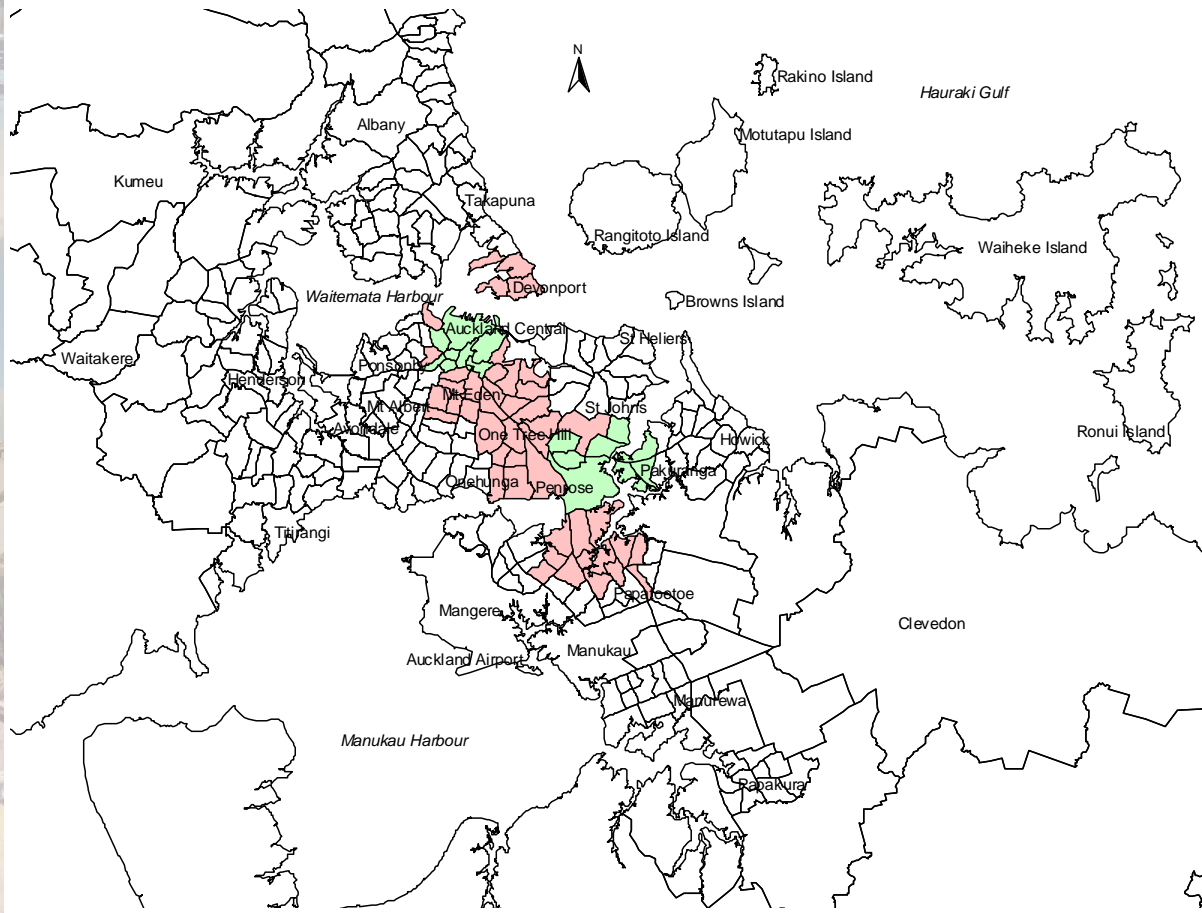




Timescales of conc. (exp. potential)

- **‘Acute’ – hours, daily - immediate health effects. Models can be used for these cases.**
- **‘Chronic’ – Annual or multi-annual effects. Models can now be used here too**
- **HAPINZ – long-term concs.**
- **NES – short term concs.**
- **Monitoring locations for acute vs chronic exposure concs.**

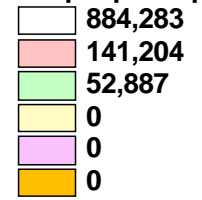
CALGRID NO₂ MODELLING – Auckland - winter



No. of times NO₂ > 40 ug/m³

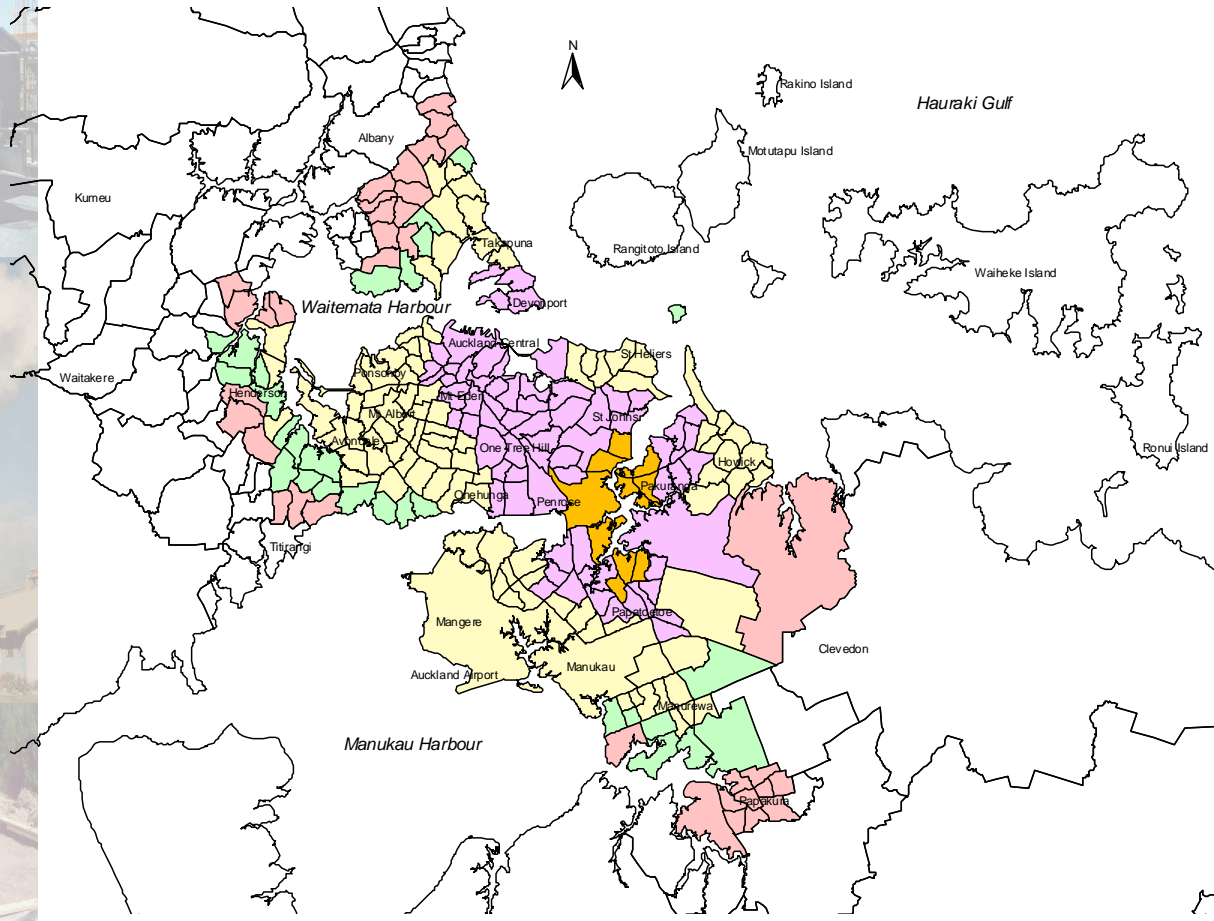


No. people exposed



0 10 20 Kilometers

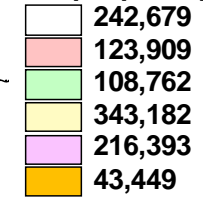
CALGRID NO₂ MODELLING – Auckland - summer



No. of times NO₂ > 40 ug/m³



No. people exposed



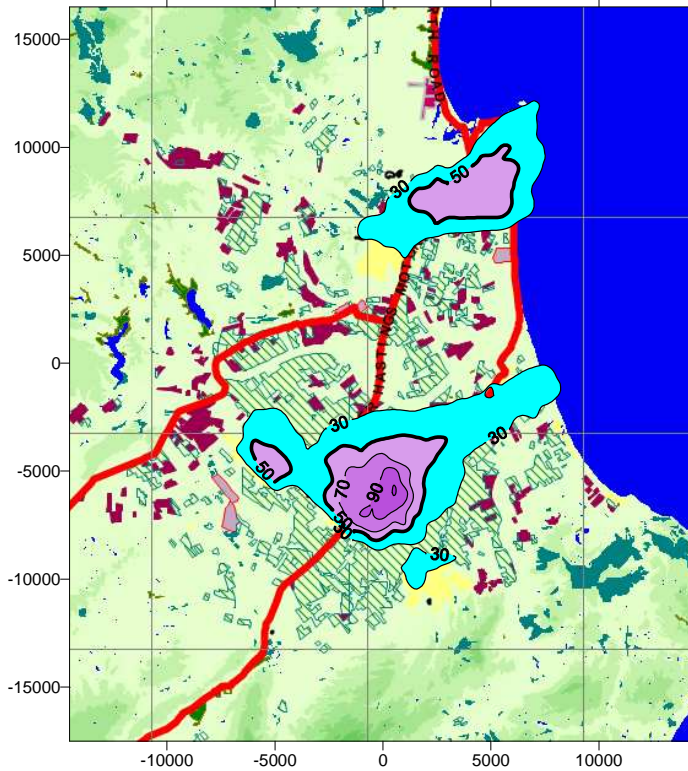
0 10 20 Kilometers

Source

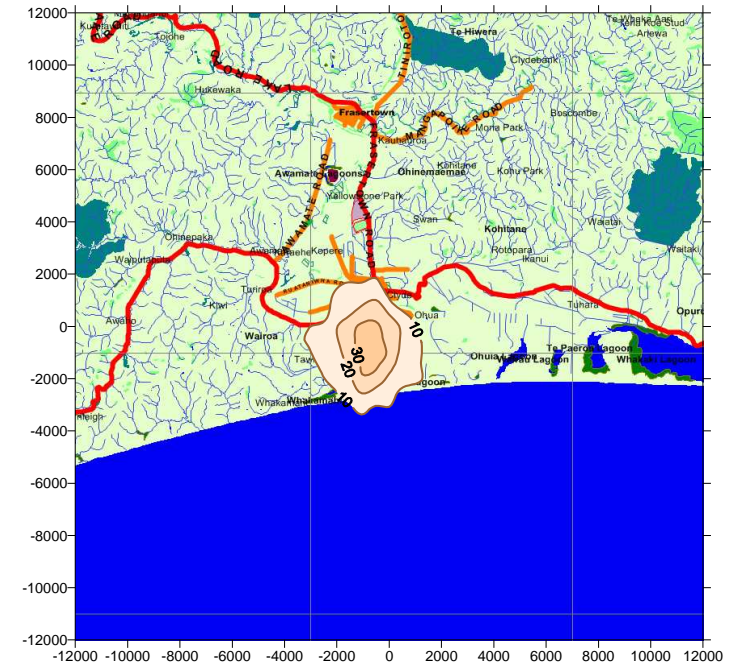
- Taken from Gimson & Scoggins (CASANZ conf. 2002)
- Results used with hospital admissions data to associate pollution levels with health effects down to suburb level. (Scoggins, A.; Kjellstrom, T.; Fisher, G.; Connor, J. Gimson, N. 2004: Spatial analysis of annual air pollution exposure and mortality. Science of the Total Environment 321(1-3): 71-85.
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- Since then, two year-long model runs have been carried out, with NO₂ and PM₁₀ outputs used in a similar way.



Airshed Modelling of PM₁₀ – Hawke's Bay. Using TAPM



Hastings & Napier



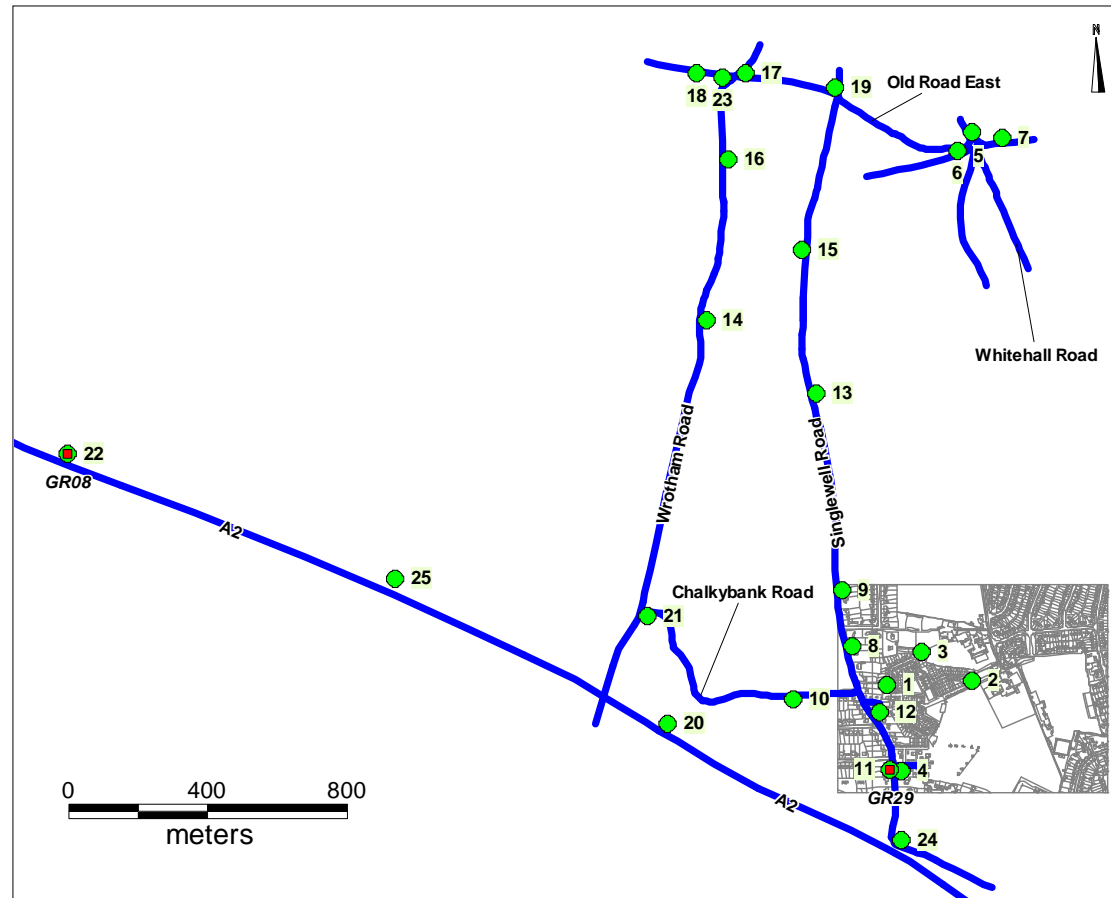
Wairoa

Comments so far..

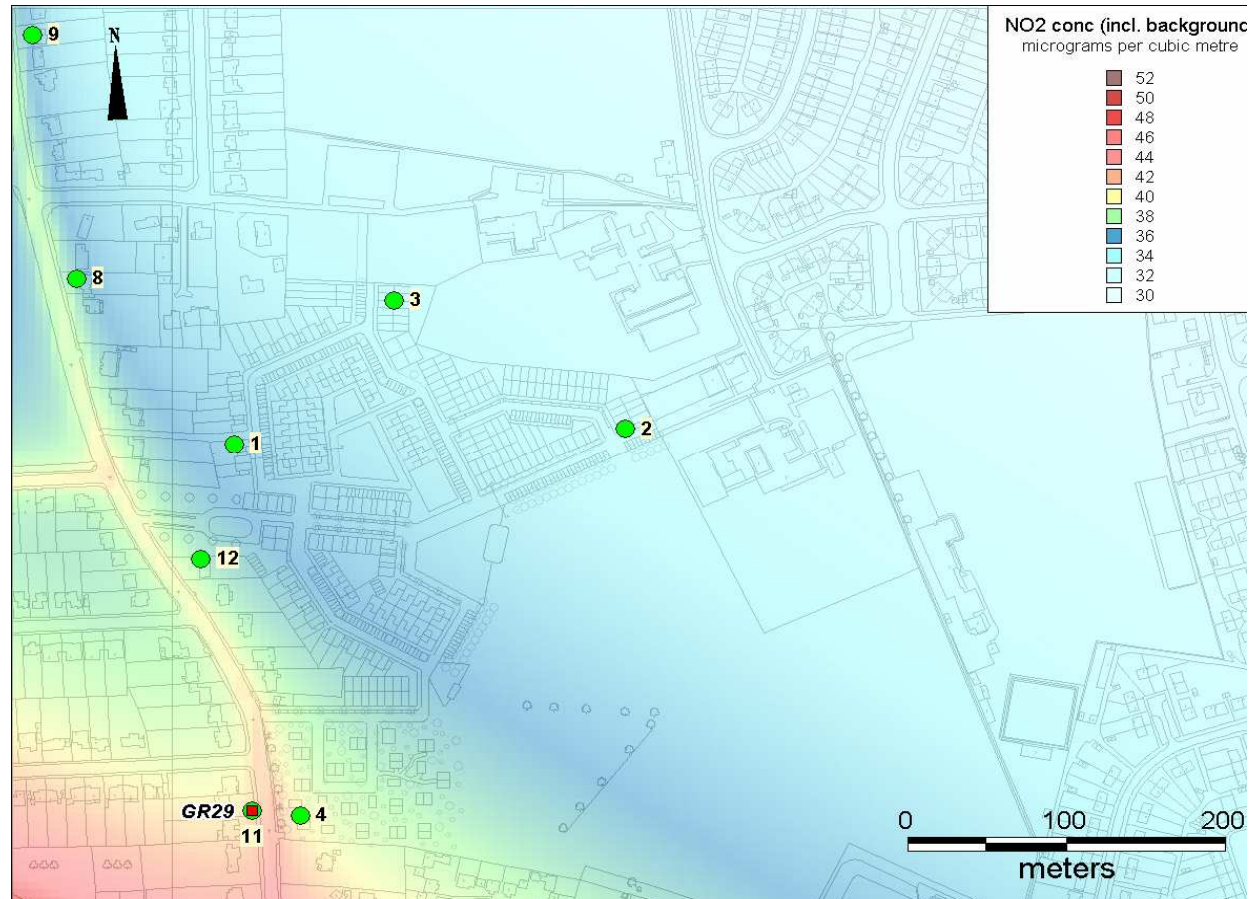
- Airshed models to give ‘big picture’ of pollution hotspots (by suburb, CAU)
 - ‘background’ = pollution from surrounding urban area, not individual sources
 - HAPINZ study
- Identify background areas and high conc. areas (Regional Scale)
- Model-types reflect emissions resolution, contaminant type and aim of ambient monitoring
- For more detail variations within the suburb/CAU scale – need refined model and emission information (Street-Scale)
- Monitoring data + air shed modelling results support evaluation



Hot & Cold Spots – Looking at the Street Scale (London)



NO₂ variation at street scale





Discussion