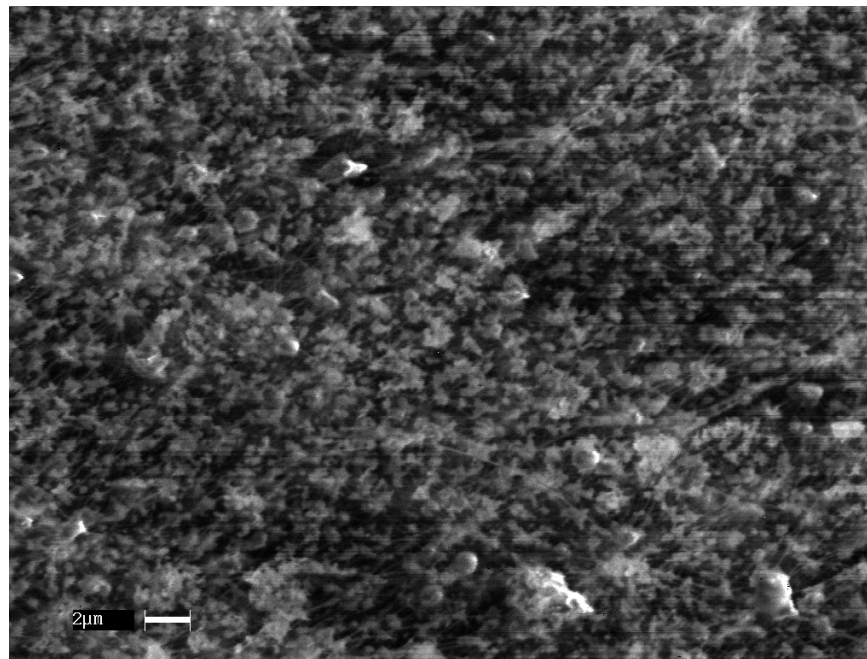


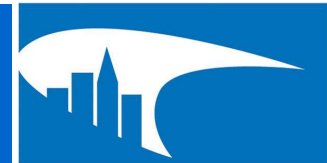
Particulate matter composition and source apportionment



Emily Wilton – Environet Ltd

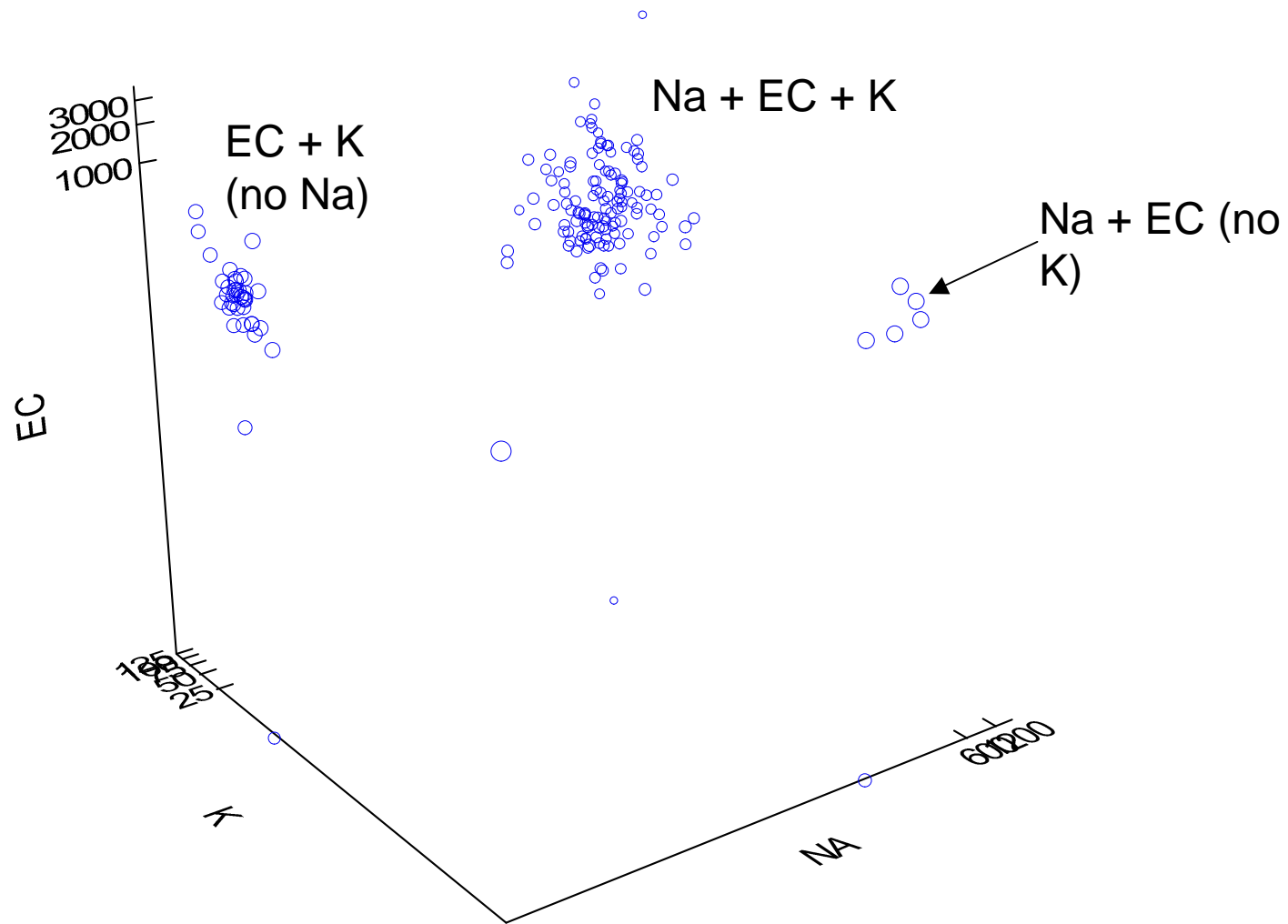
Overview

- Filter based method
 - techniques such as PIXE to determine concentrations of elements on each filter
 - inorganic ions – nitrates and sulphates
 - elemental and organic carbon
- Statistics
 - clusterings of different elements together
 - identification of profiles
- Source apportionment
 - how much is each source contributing



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Advantages

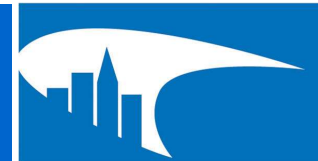
- Compelling – chemistry based
- Natural sources – sea spray, dusts
- Secondary particulate contributions
- Daily variations in contributions
- Site specific

Disadvantages

- Bad design = bad results
- Profiles not always resolved
- Resource intensive

What has been done in NZ:

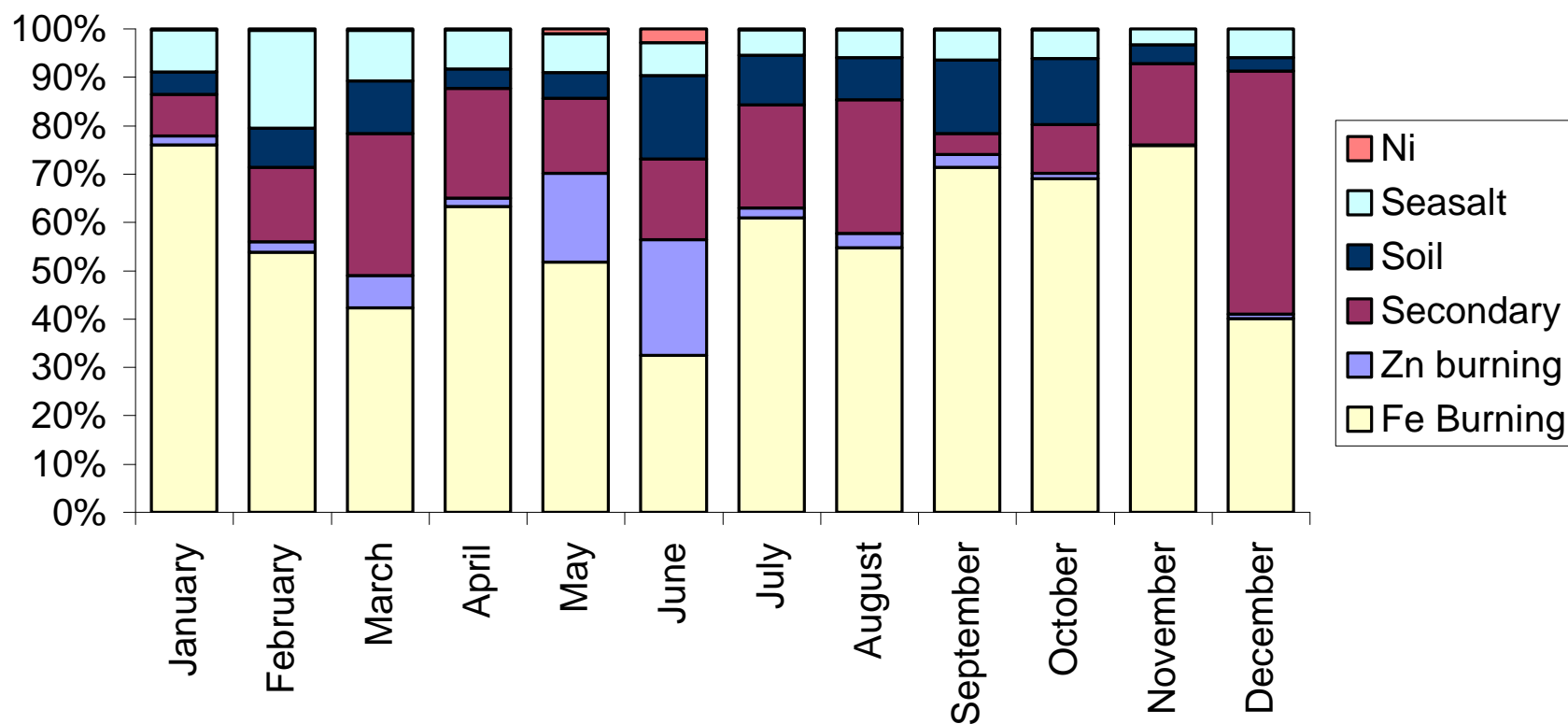
- Christchurch –visibility study
- Christchurch - mass study
- Masterton – mass study
- Auckland – preliminary and ongoing



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Specific applications - Christchurch daytime visibility



Note: Sample size for April are insufficient to provide adequate representation

What existing studies show:

- Domestic heating main source in Chch, Masterton
- Secondary daytime PM in Christchurch dominated by sulphate
- Sea spray/ marine around 8% in Chch
- Sea spray around 6% and soil 2% on high pollution days in Masterton

Improvements in NZ

- More locations – determining background and secondary particle contributions
- Better source profiles for NZ (domestic combustion, motor vehicle tailpipe, road dust profiles)

FRST research focus on...

- o the potential contributions of natural sources and road dust in urban areas
- o source profiles for New Zealand, in particular differences between different types of combustion processes
- o examine relationships between external variables that may allow for some proxy indications of sources

FRST proposals for 2005/06

- Collaborative studies
 - Napier road side and natural sources study (GENT – PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})
 - PIXE and elemental carbon
 - Auckland complex chemistry study
 - PIXE
 - Inorganic ions – nitrates and sulphates
 - Organic and elemental carbon

Where to from here.....

- More site specific studies to determine background contributions
- Determining industrial contributions in problem cases
- Seasonal issues – e.g., high summer concentrations, domestic and outdoor burning in summer