

WestConnex

M4 East Project

Ambient Air Quality and Weather Monitoring Validated Report

1st April 2019 – 30th April 2019

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Table of Contents

Customer Details.....	2
Revision History	2
Table of Contents.....	3
List of Figures	4
List of Tables	5
Executive Summary.....	7
1.0 Introduction	8
2.0 Monitoring and Data Collection.....	8
2.1. Siting Details.....	8
2.2. Monitored Parameters	10
2.3. Data Collection Methods	11
2.3.1. Data Acquisition	13
2.4. Data Validation and Reporting.....	13
2.4.1. Validation	13
2.4.2. Reporting.....	13
3.0 Air Quality Goals	15
4.0 Calibrations and Maintenance	16
4.1. Units and Uncertainties	16
4.2. Maintenance	17
4.2.1. Calibration & Maintenance Summary Tables	17
5.0 Results.....	24
5.1. Data Capture	24

5.2.	Air Quality Monthly Summary	26
5.3.	Tabulated data	32
5.3.1.	Annual average	32
5.4.	Graphic Representations	33
6.0	Valid Data Exception Tables.....	43
7.0	Report Summary	49
	Appendix 1 - Definitions & Abbreviations.....	50
	Appendix 2 - Explanation of Exception Table	52

List of Figures

Figure 1:	M4 East Project Monitoring Station Locations	9
Figure 2:	M4 East Project Air Monitoring Stations - CO 8 hours Rolling graph for April 2019	33
Figure 3:	M4 East Project Air Monitoring Stations - NO ₂ graph for April 2019.....	34
Figure 4:	M4 East Project Air Monitoring Stations - PM ₁₀ 24 Hour graph for April 2019	35
Figure 5:	M4 East Project Air Monitoring Stations - PM _{2.5} 24 Hour graph April 2019	36
Figure 6:	Allen Street – Wind Rose for April 2019	37
Figure 7:	Concord Oval – Wind Rose for April 2019	38
Figure 8:	Haberfield Public School – Wind Rose for April 2019	39
Figure 9:	Powells Creek – Wind Rose for April 2019.....	40
Figure 10:	Ramsay Street – Wind Rose for April 2019.....	41
Figure 11:	Saint Lukes Park – Wind Rose for April 2019	42

List of Tables

Table 1: WestConnex M4 NSW East Project monitoring sites locations	8
Table 2: Parameters measured at the M4 East Project monitoring stations	10
Table 3: Methods	11
Table 4: M4 East Project - Air Quality Goals	15
Table 5: Units and Uncertainties.....	16
Table 6: M4 East Project Allen Street Maintenance Table April 2019.....	18
Table 7: M4 East Project Concord Oval Maintenance Table April 2019	19
Table 8: M4 East Project Haberfield Public School Maintenance Table April 2019	20
Table 9: M4 East Project Powells Creek Maintenance Table April 2019	21
Table 10: M4 East Project Ramsay Street Maintenance Table April 2019	22
Table 11: M4 East Project Saint Lukes Park Maintenance Table April 2019.....	23
Table 12: Data Capture for M4 East Project Ambient Air Quality Network	25
Table 13: M4 East Project Allen Street Exceedences Recorded for April 2019	26
Table 14: M4 East Project Concord Oval Exceedences Recorded for April 2019	27
Table 15: M4 East Project Haberfield Public School Exceedences Recorded for April 2019.....	28
Table 16: M4 East Project Powells Creek Exceedences Recorded for April 2019.....	29
Table 17: M4 East Project Ramsay Street Exceedences Recorded for April 2019	30
Table 18: M4 East Project Saint Lukes Park Exceedences Recorded for April 2019	31
Table 19: PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} averages at the WestConnex M4 ambient air monitoring stations 2019.....	32
Table 20: Allen Street Valid Data Exception Table.....	43
Table 21: Concord Oval Valid Data Exception Table	44
Table 22: Haberfield Public School Valid Data Exception Table	45



Table 23: Powells Creek Valid Data Exception Table 46

Table 24: Ramsay Street Valid Data Exception Table 47

Table 25: Saint Lukes Park Valid Data Exception Table 48

Executive Summary

The M4 East project is a component of the WestConnex scheme, a NSW Government initiative to connect Sydney's west and south-west with the Sydney Airport and the Port Botany precinct. The project includes the widening of the existing M4 between Homebush Bay Drive and Underwood Road. Two new three-lane tunnels of approximately 5.5 km will extend from west of Pomeroy Street, Homebush to Alt Street at Haberfield. Interchanges or ramps will be upgraded or installed to allow access to/from the tunnel at the following locations: Homebush Bay Drive, Concord Road, Wattle Street and Parramatta Road at Ashfield/Haberfield. Tunnel ventilation facilities will be installed within the existing M4 road reserve near Underwood Road, Homebush and at the corner of Parramatta Road and Wattle Street at Haberfield. Operational ancillary facilities will be installed at Cintra Park. Associated road works, particularly at Parramatta Road to the M4 at Powells Creek and modification of the intersection of the existing M4 and Parramatta Road will also be undertaken as part of the works.

Ecotech Pty Ltd has been commissioned by CPB Samsung John Holland Joint Venture for air quality monitoring, data collection and reporting at six external ambient air quality monitoring stations: Allen Street AQM (Air Quality Monitoring), Powells Creek AQM, St Lukes Park AQM, Concord Oval AQM, Ramsay Street AQM and Haberfield Public School AQM.

1.0 Introduction

Ecotech Pty Ltd was commissioned by CPB Samsung John Holland Joint Venture to provide monitoring and data reporting for the M4 East Project ambient air quality and weather monitoring network, located as detailed in Table 1. Ecotech commenced data collection in December 2017.

This report presents the available data for April 2019.

The data presented in this report:

- Describes air quality measurements;
- Compares monitoring results;
- Has been quality assured;
- Complies with NATA accreditation requirements, where applicable.

2.0 Monitoring and Data Collection

2.1. Siting Details

The WestConnex M4 East Project monitoring network consists of six ambient air quality and weather monitoring stations. The stations location and siting details are described below.

Table 1: WestConnex M4 NSW East Project monitoring sites locations

Site Name	Geographical Coordinates	Height Above Sea Level (m)
Allen Street	33°51'44.21"S, 151° 5'9.79"E	3
Concord Oval	33°52'8.60"S, 151° 6'28.97"E	7
Haberfield Public School	33°52'45.70"S, 151° 8'4.01"E	26
Powells Creek	33°51'53.80"S, 151° 5'16.50"E	10
Ramsay Street	33°52'26.20"S, 151° 8'1.50"E	5
Saint Lukes Park	33°51'55.04"S, 151° 6'35.88"E	4

A siting audit to assess sites for compliance with *AS/NZS 3580.1.1:2016* has been completed as follows:

- Allen Street on 14/11/2018 (Meteorological Siting Audit completed on 26/02/2019)
- Concord Oval on 14/11/2018 (Meteorological Siting Audit completed on 26/02/2019)
- Haberfield Public School on 02/10/2018
- Powells Creek on 14/11/2018
- Ramsay Street on 05/02/2019
- Saint Lukes Park on 09/11/2018

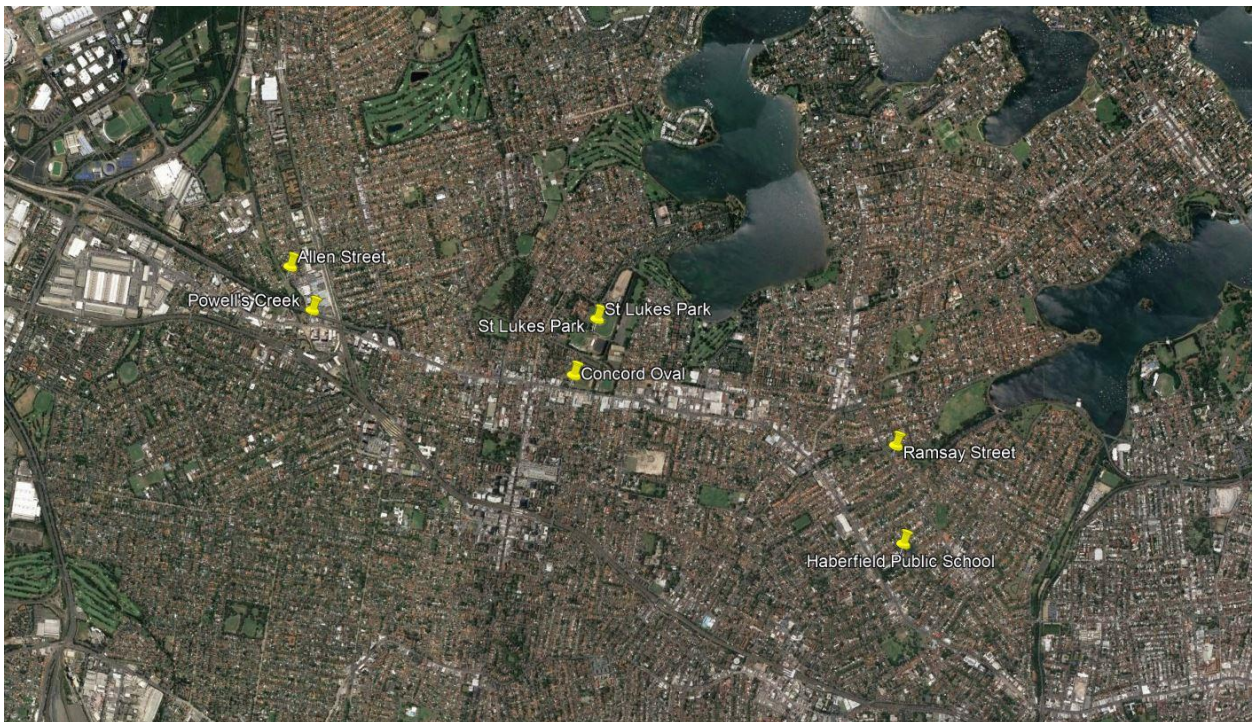


Figure 1: M4 East Project Monitoring Station Locations

2.2. Monitored Parameters

Table 2 below details the parameters monitored and the instruments used at the M4 East Project monitoring stations. Appendix 1 defines any abbreviated parameter names used throughout the report.

Table 2: Parameters measured at the M4 East Project monitoring stations

Station(s)	Parameter Measured	Instrument and Measurement Technique	Elevation
Allen Street Concord Oval Haberfield Public School Powells Creek Ramsay Street Saint Lukes Park	CO	Ecotech Serinus 30 – NDIR gas filter correlation infrared photometry	2 m
	NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	Ecotech Serinus 40 – gas phase chemiluminescence	2 m
	PM _{2.5}	Met One BAM 1020 – Beta ray attenuation	2 m
	PM ₁₀	Thermo – 1400 ab TEOM (Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance)	2m
	Differential Temperature (elevation 2m)	Met One 062MP	2 m
	Differential Temperature (elevation 10m)	Met One 062MP	10 m
	Wind Speed (Horizontal, elevation 10m)	Gill Windsonic Op3	10 m
	Wind Direction (elevation 10m)	Gill Windsonic Op3	10 m
	Sigma	Calculation	-

2.3. Data Collection Methods

Table 3 below shows the methods used for data collection.

Table 3: Methods

Parameter Measured	Data Collection Methods Used	Description of Method
NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AS 3580.5.1 - 2011	Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air - Method 5.1: Determination of oxides of nitrogen-Chemiluminescence method
	Ecotech Laboratory Manual	In-house method 6.1 - Oxides of nitrogen by chemiluminescence
CO	AS 3580.7.1 - 2011	Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air. Method 7.1: Determination of carbon monoxide—Direct-reading instrumental method
	Ecotech Laboratory Manual	In-house method 6.3 – Carbon monoxide by gas filter correlation spectrophotometry
PM ₁₀ (TEOM)	AS/NZ 3580.9.8-2008	Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air. Method 9.8: Determination of suspended particulate matter - PM ₁₀ continuous direct mass method using a tapered element oscillating microbalance analyser.
	Ecotech Laboratory Manual	In-house method 7.3- Particulates - PM _{2.5} , PM ₁₀ by TEOM
PM _{2.5} (BAM 1020)	AS/NZS 3580.9.12-2013 ¹	Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient Air - Method 9.12: Determination of suspended particulate matter—PM _{2.5} beta attenuation monitors
	Ecotech Laboratory Manual	In-house method 7.5 – Measurement of PM ₁₀ , PM _{2.5} and TSP using Beta Attenuation Monitor
Vector Wind Speed (Horizontal)	AS 2923-1987 ²	Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air. Method 14: Meteorological monitoring for ambient air quality monitoring applications

¹ As approved by the Department of Planning and Environment on 8th September 2017.

² Superseded by AS/NZ 3580.14 2014 but specifically referenced in ministerial conditions.

Parameter Measured	Data Collection Methods Used	Description of Method
	Ecotech Laboratory Manual	In-house method 8.1 - Wind speed (Horizontal) by anemometer
Vector Wind Direction	AS 2923-1987 ³	Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air. Method 14: Meteorological monitoring for ambient air quality monitoring applications
	Ecotech Laboratory Manual	In-house method 8.3 - Wind direction by anemometer
Sigma	AS 2923-1987 ³	Methods of sampling and analysis of ambient air. Method 14: Meteorological monitoring for ambient air quality monitoring applications
	Ecotech Laboratory Manual	In-house method 8.3 Wind direction by anemometer
Atmospheric Temperature	USEPA (2000) EPA 454/R-99-005 ³	Methods for sampling and analysis of ambient air. Method 14: Meteorological monitoring for ambient air quality monitoring applications
	Ecotech Laboratory Manual	In-house method 8.4 – Temperature ambient by thermoelectric techniques

Note: Two different measurement techniques are used for monitoring PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} at the M4 East Project Stations. Studies conducted in Canada, the United States and other countries have found that the Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance (TEOM) monitors can under report concentrations compared to the Beta Attenuation Monitors (BAM), especially when the air contains a large proportion of semi-volatile particulate matter, which may be the case during cooler seasons when the air contains less coarse dust and a greater proportion of semi-volatile organic compounds such as those associated with wood smoke. As a result, it is normal to see occasional periods where PM₁₀ < PM_{2.5} and this situation does not necessarily indicate a fault with either instrument.

³ Superseded by AS/NZ 3580.14 2014 but specifically referenced in ministerial conditions.

2.3.1. Data Acquisition

Data acquisition is performed using a PC based WinAQMS logger (using WinAQMS® Version 2.0) situated at each of the monitoring sites. Each logger is equipped with a 3G modem for remote data collection. The recorded data is remotely collected from the Air Quality Monitoring Station (AQMS) loggers on a daily basis (using Airodis™ version 5.1.0) and stored at Ecotech's Environmental Reporting Services (ERS) department in Melbourne, Australia. Data samples are logged in 5-minute intervals.

2.4. Data Validation and Reporting

2.4.1. Validation

The Ecotech ERS department performs daily data checks to ensure maximum data capture rates are maintained. Any equipment failures are communicated to the responsible field engineers for urgent rectification. Ecotech ERS maintains two distinct databases containing non-validated and validated data respectively.

The validated database is created by duplicating the non-validated database and then flagging data affected by instrument faults, calibrations and other maintenance activities. The data validation software requires the analyst to supply a valid reason (e.g. backed by maintenance notes, calibration sheets etc.) in the database for flagging any data as invalid.

Details of all invalid or missing data are recorded in the Valid Data Exception Tables.

Validation is performed by the analyst, and the validation is reviewed. Graphs and tables are generated based on the validated five minutes and one-hour data as appropriate.

2.4.2. Reporting

Data is reported in six Microsoft Excel format files named

- *WestConnex_M4_Allen St_ Monthly Data Report_ April 2019.xls*
- *WestConnex_M4_Concord Oval_ Monthly Data Report_ April 2019.xls*
- *WestConnex_M4_Haberfield School_ Monthly Data Report_ April 2019.xls*
- *WestConnex_M4_Powells Creek_ Monthly Data Report_ April 2019.xls*
- *WestConnex_M4_Ramsay St_ Monthly Data Report_ April 2019.xls*
- *WestConnex_M4_St Lukes Park_ Monthly Data Report_ April 2019.xls*

Each Excel file consists of 5 worksheets:

1. Cover
2. 5 Minute Data
3. 1 Hour Data
4. 24-hour Data
5. Valid Data Exception Report

The data contained in this report is based on Australian Eastern Standard Time.

All averages are calculated from the five-minute and the one-hour data. Averages are based on a minimum of 75% valid readings within the averaging period. Where data capture is low for a particular parameter, summary values (e.g. monthly maximum and minimum) may be based on less than 75% valid samples. The reader should use caution when interpreting these values as they may not be representative of conditions for the entire sample period.

Averaging periods of eight hours or less are reported for the end of the period, i.e. the hourly average 02:00am is for the data collected from 1:00am to 2:00am. One-hour averages are calculated based on a clock hour. One day averages are calculated based on calendar days.

3.0 Air Quality Goals

The air quality goals and criteria for pollutants monitored at the M4 East project ambient monitoring sites are based on SSI 6307 Planning Approval Condition E9. The air quality goals and criteria are shown in Table 4 below.

Table 4: M4 East Project - Air Quality Goals

Parameter	Time Period	Goal Level	Units
CO	8 hours (rolling, based on 1-hour averages)	9.0	ppm
NO ₂	1 hour	0.12	ppm
PM ₁₀	1 day	50	µg/m ³
	1 year	25	µg/m ³
PM _{2.5}	1 day	25	µg/m ³
	1 year	8	µg/m ³

Note:

Exceptional events are excluded from this standard. As per the Ambient Air Quality NEPM, **Exceptional event** means a fire or dust occurrence that adversely affects air quality at a particular location and causes an exceedance of 1-day average standards in excess of normal historical fluctuations and background levels and is directly related to: bushfire; jurisdiction authorized hazard reduction burning; or continental scale windblown dust.

Ecotech will include any valid data identified as being associated with an exceptional event in all report tables and graphic representations. For this reason, and as the project monitoring results are part of the baseline monitoring regime, 1-day averages associated with exceptional events will not be counted as exceedances of the Air Quality goals. Monitoring and reporting of exceedances during the operational project will be in accordance with the Planning Approval Conditions E10, E11 and E12.

4.0 Calibrations and Maintenance

4.1 Units and Uncertainties

The uncertainties for each parameter have been determined by the manufacturer's tolerance limits of the equipment's parameters, and by the data collection standard method.

The reported uncertainties are expanded uncertainties, calculated using coverage factors which give a level of confidence of approximately 95%.

Table 5: Units and Uncertainties

Parameter	Units	Resolution	Uncertainty	Measurement Range ⁴
NO, NO _x (S40)	ppm	0.001 ppm	±1.3 ppm or 10% of reading, whichever is the greater k factor of 2.0	0 to 50 ppm
NO ₂ (S40)	ppm	0.001 ppm	± 1.7 ppm k factor of 2.0	0 to 50 ppm
CO (S30)	ppm	0.1 ppm	± 1 ppm or 10% of reading, whichever is the greater k factor of 2.0	0 to 50 ppm
PM _{2.5} (BAM1020)	µg/m ³	1 µg/m ³	±5.0 µg/m ³ + 5.4% of reading K factor of 2.0	0 to 1000 µg/m ³
PM ₁₀ (TEOM)	µg/m ³	0.1 µg/m ³	±5.0 µg/m ³ or 3.6% of reading, whichever is the greater K factor of 2.0	0 µg/m ³ to 1 g/m ³
Vector Wind Speed	m/s	0.1 m/s	±0.4 m/s or 2 % of reading, whichever is greater K factor of 2.0	0 to 30 m/s
Vector Wind Direction	deg	1 deg	±4 deg K factor of 2.0	0 to 360 deg Starting threshold: 0 m/s

⁴ Uncertainties may not be calculated based on the full measurement range.

Parameter	Units	Resolution	Uncertainty	Measurement Range ⁴
Atmospheric Temperature	K	0.1 K	±0.6 K K factor of 2.0	273.15 to 323.15 K

4.2. Maintenance

4.2.1. Calibration & Maintenance Summary Tables

The last calibrations for the following parameters were performed on the indicated dates. Data supplied after this time is subject to further validation, to be performed at the next calibration cycle.

Note: Maintenance and calibration dates may differ, as calibrations may be less frequent than scheduled maintenance visits.

Tables 6-11 indicate when the particulate and gas and meteorological equipment were last maintained/calibrated.

Table 6: M4 East Project Allen Street Maintenance Table April 2019

Parameter	Date of Last Maintenance	Maintenance Type ⁵	Date of Last Calibration	Calibration Cycle
NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	17/04/2019	Monthly	17/04/2019	Monthly
CO	17/04/2019	Monthly	17/04/2019	Monthly
PM ₁₀	17/04/2019	Monthly	13/11/2018	6 Monthly
PM _{2.5}	17/04/2019	2 Monthly	13/11/2018	Yearly
WS/WD/Sigma	17/04/2019	Monthly	06/10/2017	2 yearly
Differential Temperature 2m	17/04/2019	Monthly	13/11/2018	6 Monthly
Differential Temperature 10m	17/04/2019	Monthly	13/11/2018	6 Monthly

⁵ Additional visits may have been made as required

Table 7: M4 East Project Concord Oval Maintenance Table April 2019

Parameter	Date of Last Maintenance	Maintenance Type ⁶	Date of Last Calibration	Calibration Cycle
NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	10/04/2019	Monthly	10/04/2019	Monthly
CO	10/04/2019	Monthly	10/04/2019	Monthly
PM ₁₀	10/04/2019	Monthly	14/11/2018	6 Monthly
PM _{2.5}	10/04/2019	2 Monthly	14/11/2018	Yearly
WS/WD/Sigma	10/04/2019	Monthly	06/10/2017	2 yearly
Differential Temperature 2m	10/04/2019	Monthly	19/11/2018	6 Monthly
Differential Temperature 10m	10/04/2019	Monthly	19/11/2018	6 Monthly

⁶ Additional visits may have been made as required.

Table 8: M4 East Project Haberfield Public School Maintenance Table April 2019

Parameter	Date of Last Maintenance	Maintenance Type ⁷	Date of Last Calibration	Calibration Cycle
NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	17/04/2019	Monthly	17/04/2019	Monthly
CO	17/04/2019	Monthly	29/04/2019	Monthly
PM ₁₀	17/04/2019	Monthly	09/11/2018	6 Monthly
PM _{2.5}	17/04/2019	Monthly	28/02/2019	Yearly
WS/WD/Sigma	17/04/2019	Monthly	05/10/2017	2 yearly
Differential Temperature 2m	17/04/2019	Monthly	19/11/2018	6 Monthly
Differential Temperature 10m	17/04/2019	Monthly	19/11/2018	6 Monthly

⁷ Additional visits may have been made as required.

Table 9: M4 East Project Powells Creek Maintenance Table April 2019

Parameter	Date of Last Maintenance	Maintenance Type ⁸	Date of Last Calibration	Calibration Cycle
NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	15/04/2019	Monthly	15/04/2019	Monthly
CO	15/04/2019	Monthly	15/04/2019	Monthly
PM ₁₀	15/04/2019	Monthly	15/11/2018	6 Monthly
PM _{2.5}	15/04/2019	Monthly	15/11/2018	Yearly
WS/WD/Sigma	15/04/2019	Monthly	06/10/2017	2 yearly
Differential Temperature 2m	15/04/2019	Monthly	20/11/2018	6 Monthly
Differential Temperature 10m	15/04/2019	Monthly	20/11/2018	6 Monthly

⁸ Additional visits may have been made as required.

Table 10: M4 East Project Ramsay Street Maintenance Table April 2019

Parameter	Date of Last Maintenance	Maintenance Type ⁹	Date of Last Calibration	Calibration Cycle
NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	17/04/2019	Monthly	29/04/2019	Monthly
CO	17/04/2019	Monthly	17/04/2019	Monthly
PM ₁₀	17/04/2019	Monthly	13/11/2018	6 Monthly
PM _{2.5}	17/04/2019	Monthly	06/03/2019	Yearly
WS/WD/Sigma	17/04/2019	Monthly	05/10/2017	2 yearly
Differential Temperature 2m	17/04/2019	Monthly	19/11/2018	6 Monthly
Differential Temperature 10m	17/04/2019	Monthly	19/11/2018	6 Monthly

⁹ Additional visits may have been made as required.

Table 11: M4 East Project Saint Lukes Park Maintenance Table April 2019

Parameter	Date of Last Maintenance	Maintenance Type ¹⁰	Date of Last Calibration	Calibration Cycle
NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	15/04/2019	Monthly	15/04/2019	Monthly
CO	15/04/2019	Monthly	15/04/2019	Monthly
PM ₁₀	15/04/2019	Monthly	07/02/2019	6 Monthly
PM _{2.5}	15/04/2019	Monthly	12/11/2018	Yearly
WS/WD/Sigma	15/04/2019	Monthly	09/10/2017	2 yearly
Differential Temperature 2m	15/04/2019	Monthly	20/11/2018	6 Monthly
Differential Temperature 10m	15/04/2019	Monthly	20/11/2018	6 Monthly

¹⁰ Additional visits may have been made as required.

5.0 Results

5.1. Data Capture

Valid data capture refers to the amount of valid data collected during the report period. It is based on 5-minute data, for gaseous and meteorological parameters and 1-hour data for particulate parameters.

The percentage of valid data captured is calculated using the following equation:

$$\text{Valid Data capture} = (\text{Reported air quality data} / \text{Total data}) \times 100\%$$

Where:

- Reported air quality data = Number of samples (instrument readings) which have been validated through a quality assured process and excludes all data errors, zero data collection due to calibration, equipment failures, planned and unplanned maintenance.
- Total data = Total number of samples (instrument readings) expected for the sampling period. Total data is calculated based on the same averaging period as “reported air quality data” and the duration of the corresponding report period. e.g. for 5-minute data collected over a month of 31 days, the total data would be equal to 12 (5-minute samples in an hour) x 24 (hours in a day) x 31 (days in a month) = 8928 samples.

Table 12 below displays data capture statistics for April 2019. **Bold** values in the table indicate data capture below 95%.

Details of all invalid or missing data affecting data capture are included in the Valid Data Exception Tables, see section 6.0.

Table 12: Data Capture for M4 East Project Ambient Air Quality Network

Parameter	Data Capture (%)					
	Allen Street	Concord Oval	Haberfield School	Powells Creek	Ramsay Street	Saint Lukes Park
PM _{2.5}	99.4	99.4	99.4	99.6	98.9	99.4
PM ₁₀	98.7	91.0	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.5
CO	96.3	96.6	83.6	95.9	95.6	96.0
NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	97.1	96.4	95.9	97.1	92.7	94.7
WS, WD, Sigma	99.5	96.7	99.5	99.7	99.5	99.7
AT 2m	99.5	96.8	99.5	99.7	98.1	99.7
AT 10m	99.5	96.8	99.5	99.7	99.6	99.7

5.2. Air Quality Monthly Summary

Tables 13-18 below include a summary of any exceedances recorded at the M4 East Project stations during the reported period¹¹.

Table 13: M4 East Project Allen Street Exceedances Recorded for April 2019

Parameter	Time Period	Value of Exceedence	Date of Exceedence
NO ₂ (ppm)	1 hour	-	-
CO (ppm)	8-hour rolling	-	-
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	24-hour	-	-
	Annual	-	-
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	24-hour	29	29/04/2019
	Annual ¹²	-	-

¹¹ Exceedances are based on the decimal places reported.

¹² Insufficient data to report annual average, any exceedances will be reported in December 2019.

Table 14: M4 East Project Concord Oval Exceedences Recorded for April 2019

Parameter	Time Period	Value of Exceedence	Date of Exceedence
NO ₂ (ppm)	1 hour	-	-
CO (ppm)	8-hour rolling	-	-
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	24-hour	-	-
	Annual	-	-
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	24-hour	33	29/04/2019
	Annual ¹³	-	-

¹³ Insufficient data to report annual average, any exceedences will be reported in December 2019.

Table 15: M4 East Project Haberfield Public School Exceedences Recorded for April 2019

Parameter	Time Period	Value of Exceedence	Date of Exceedence
NO ₂ (ppm)	1 hour	-	-
CO (ppm)	8-hour rolling	-	-
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	24-hour	-	-
	Annual	-	-
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	24-hour	50	29/04/2019
	Annual ¹⁴	-	-

¹⁴ Insufficient data to report annual average, any exceedences will be reported in December 2019.

Table 16: M4 East Project Powells Creek Exceedences Recorded for April 2019

Parameter	Time Period	Value of Exceedence	Date of Exceedence
NO ₂ (ppm)	1 hour	-	-
CO (ppm)	8-hour rolling	-	-
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	24-hour	-	-
	Annual	-	-
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	24-hour	32	29/04/2019
	Annual ¹⁵	-	-

¹⁵ Insufficient data to report annual average, any exceedences will be reported in December 2019.

Table 17: M4 East Project Ramsay Street Exceedences Recorded for April 2019

Parameter	Time Period	Value of Exceedence	Date of Exceedence
NO ₂ (ppm)	1 hour	-	-
CO (ppm)	8-hour rolling	-	-
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	24-hour	-	-
	Annual	-	-
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	24-hour	36	29/04/2019
	Annual ¹⁶	-	-

¹⁶ Insufficient data to report annual average, any exceedences will be reported in December 2019.

Table 18: M4 East Project Saint Lukes Park Exceedences Recorded for April 2019

Parameter	Time Period	Value of Exceedence	Date of Exceedence
NO ₂ (ppm)	1 hour	-	-
CO (ppm)	8-hour rolling	-	-
PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	24-hour	-	-
	Annual	-	-
PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	24-hour	30	29/04/2019
	Annual ¹⁷	-	-

¹⁷ Insufficient data to report annual average, any exceedences will be reported in December 2019.

5.3. Tabulated data

5.3.1. Annual average

Table 19 displays monthly averages of the PM_{2.5} and PM₁₀ parameters collected at M4 East project ambient air monitoring stations for 2019. Averages shown are for the 2019 calendar year, up to the current reported month. Table requires at least 75% valid data to display a monthly average. Footer values are based on all available data for 2019 rather than the average of individual months. This gives an indication of performance against the annual objectives.

Table 19: PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5} averages at the WestConnex M4 ambient air monitoring stations 2019

Month	Allen Street		Concord Oval		Haberfield school		Powells Creek		Ramsay Street		Saint Lukes Park	
	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)	PM ₁₀ (µg/m ³)	PM _{2.5} (µg/m ³)
Jan/19	24.6	10	26.1	9	24.2	13	30.1	12	27.4	11	23.9	9
Feb/19	20.1	6	21.7	5	21.2	7	24.5	7	24.0	7	18.7	6
Mar/19	19.4	7	20.8	5	20.0	8	24.5	9	21.7	8	18.9	7
Apr/19	19.6	9	19.4	7	19.5	10	23.2	11	21.5	11	18.2	10
Average	21.0	8.1	22.0	6.7	21.2	9.3	25.6	9.5	23.7	9.1	20.0	8.0

5.4. Graphic Representations

This section displays graphs of the pollutants and meteorological parameters monitored at the M4 East sites for April 2019. The graphs are based on validated 5 minutes or 1-hour data as appropriate.

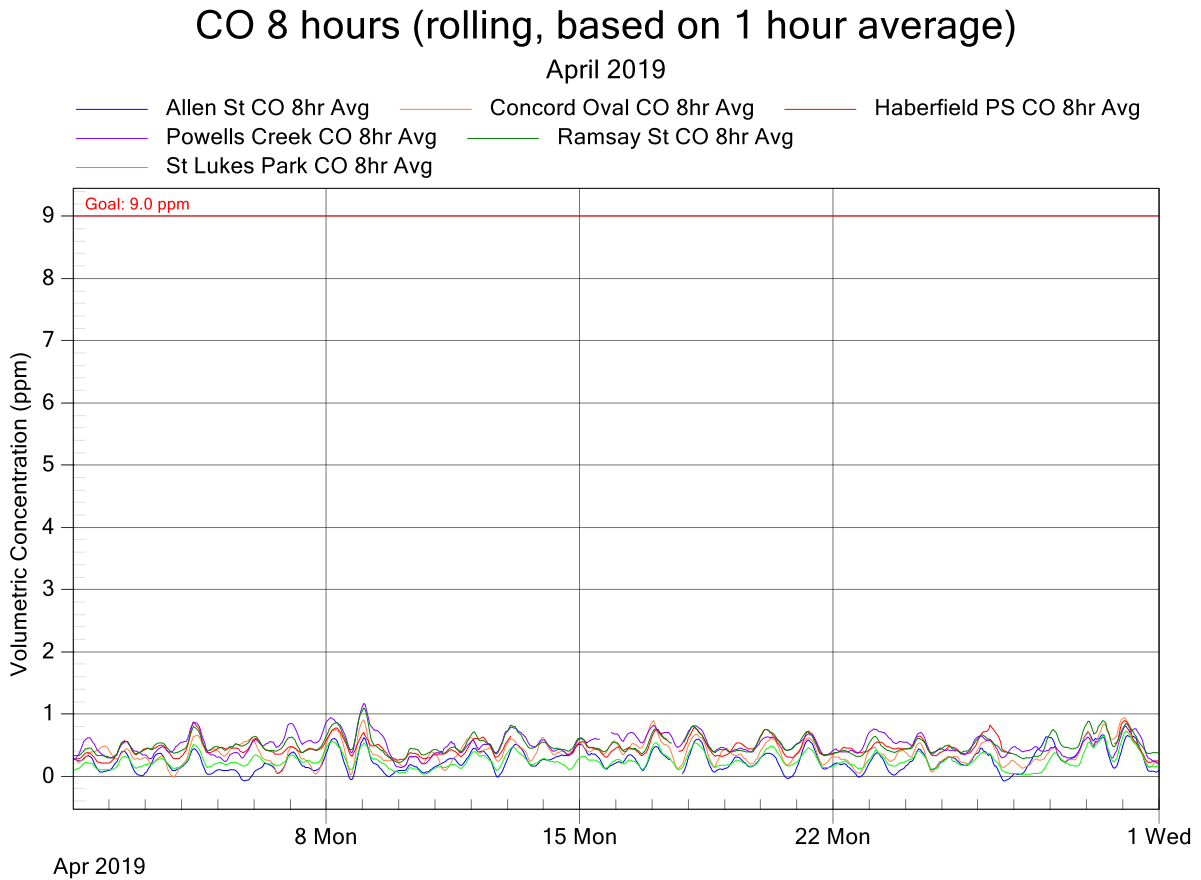


Figure 2: M4 East Project Air Monitoring Stations - CO 8 hours Rolling graph for April 2019

NO₂ 1 hour average

April 2019

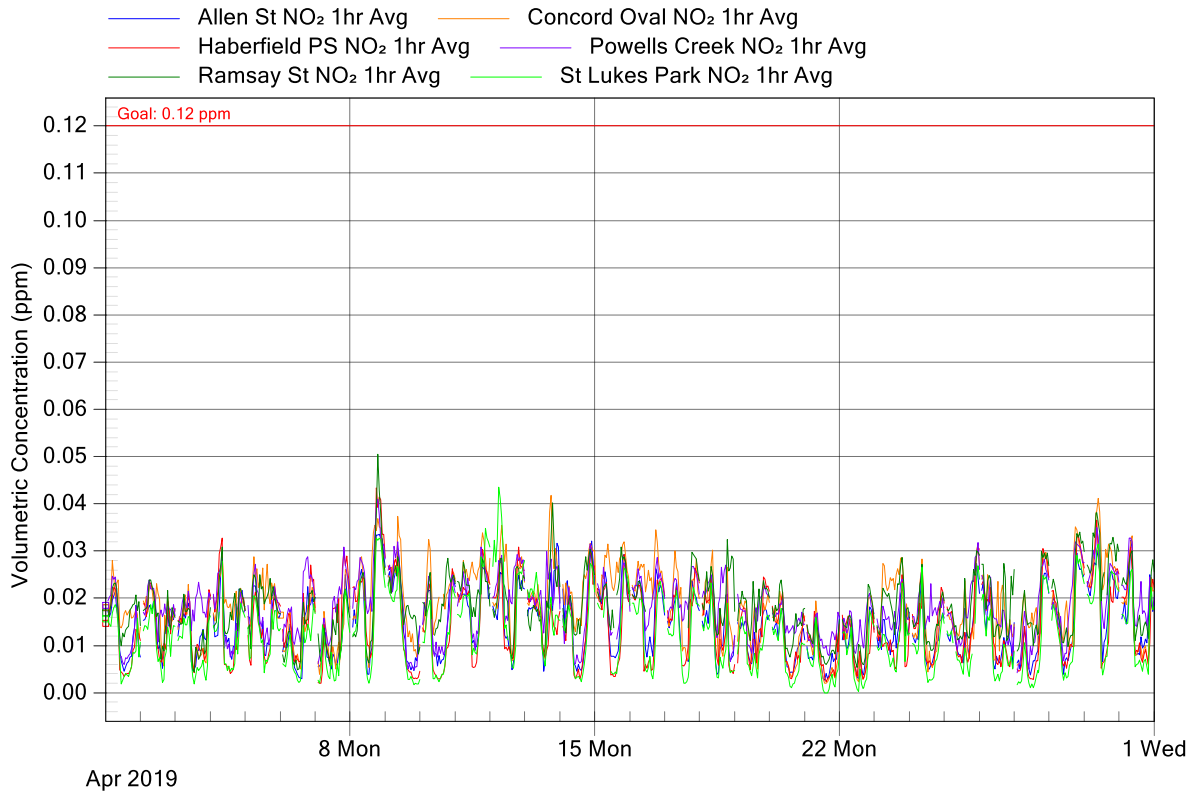


Figure 3: M4 East Project Air Monitoring Stations - NO₂ graph for April 2019

PM₁₀ 24 hour average

April 2019

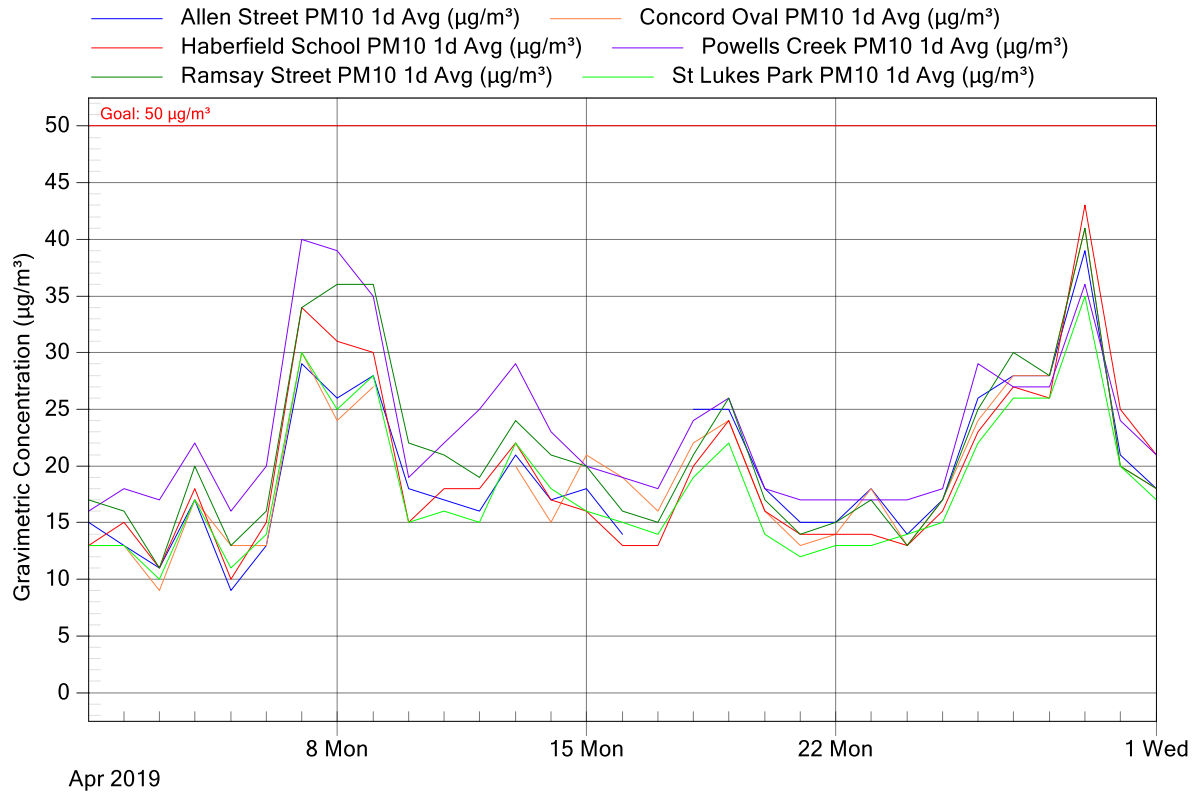


Figure 4: M4 East Project Air Monitoring Stations - PM₁₀ 24 Hour graph for April 2019

PM_{2.5} 24 hour average

April 2019

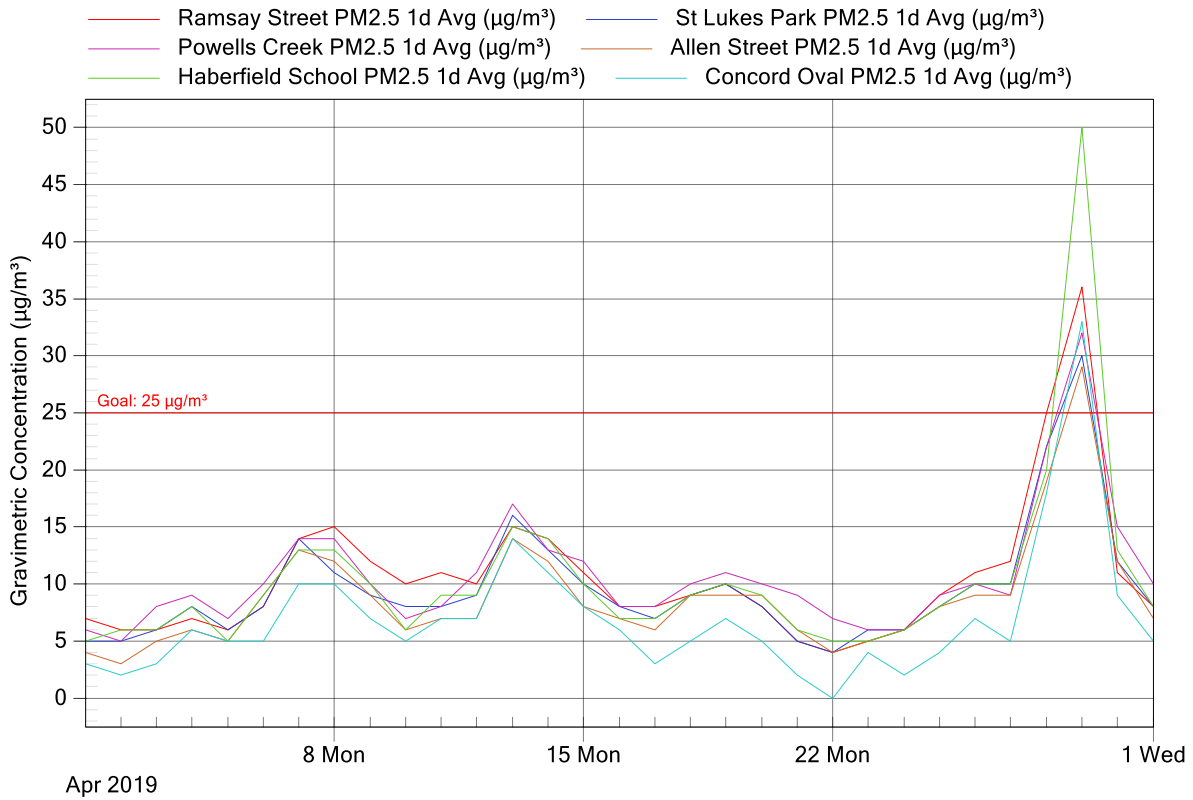


Figure 5: M4 East Project Air Monitoring Stations - PM_{2.5} 24 Hour graph April 2019

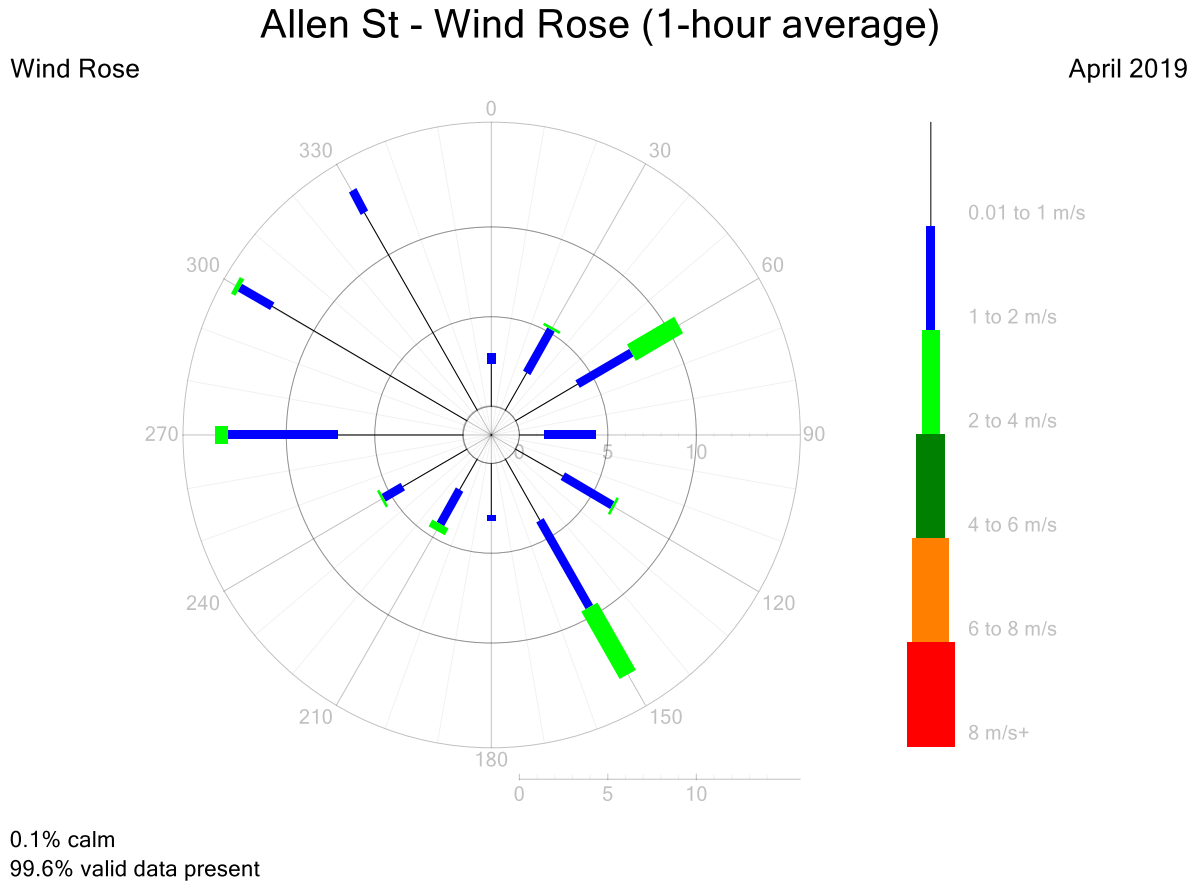
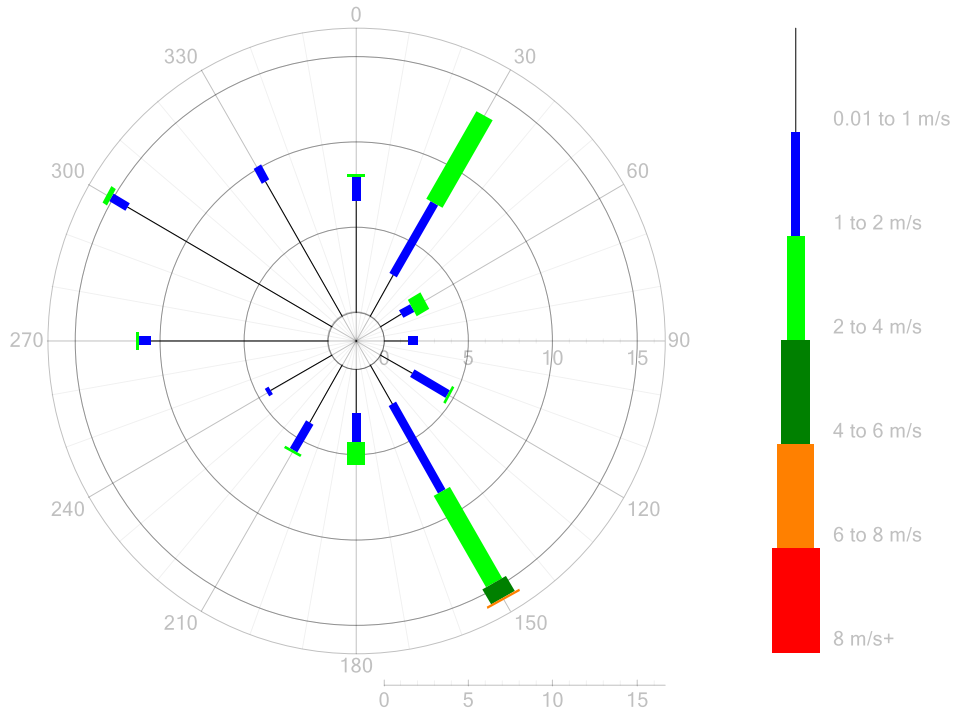


Figure 6: Allen Street – Wind Rose for April 2019

Concord Oval - Wind Rose (1-hour average)

Wind Rose

April 2019



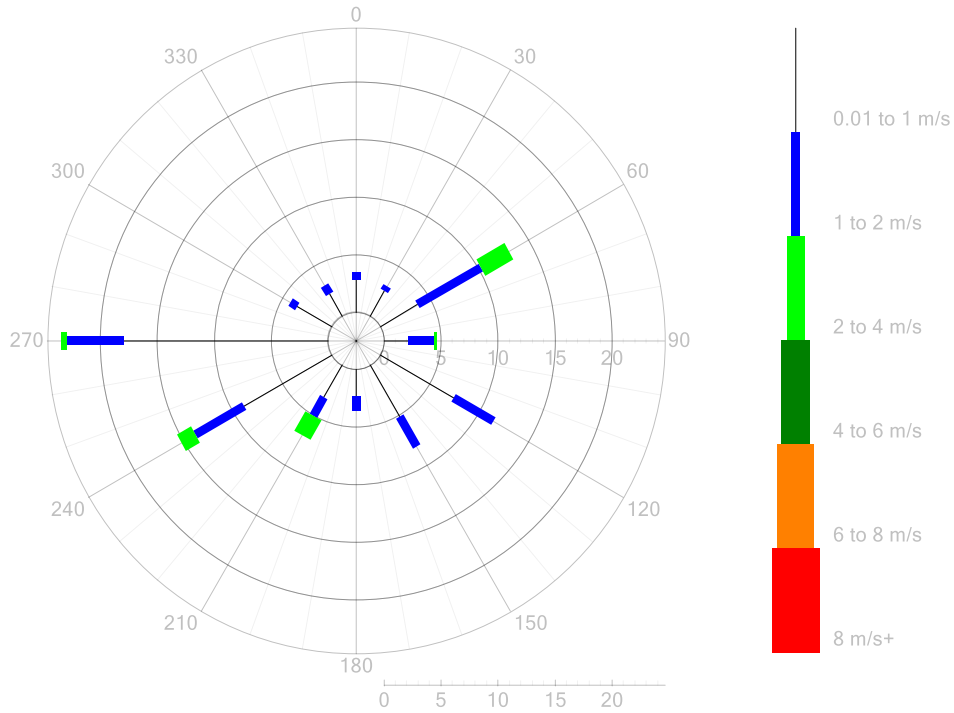
0.0% calm
96.5% valid data present

Figure 7: Concord Oval – Wind Rose for April 2019

Haberfield Public School - Wind Rose (1-hour average)

Wind Rose

April 2019



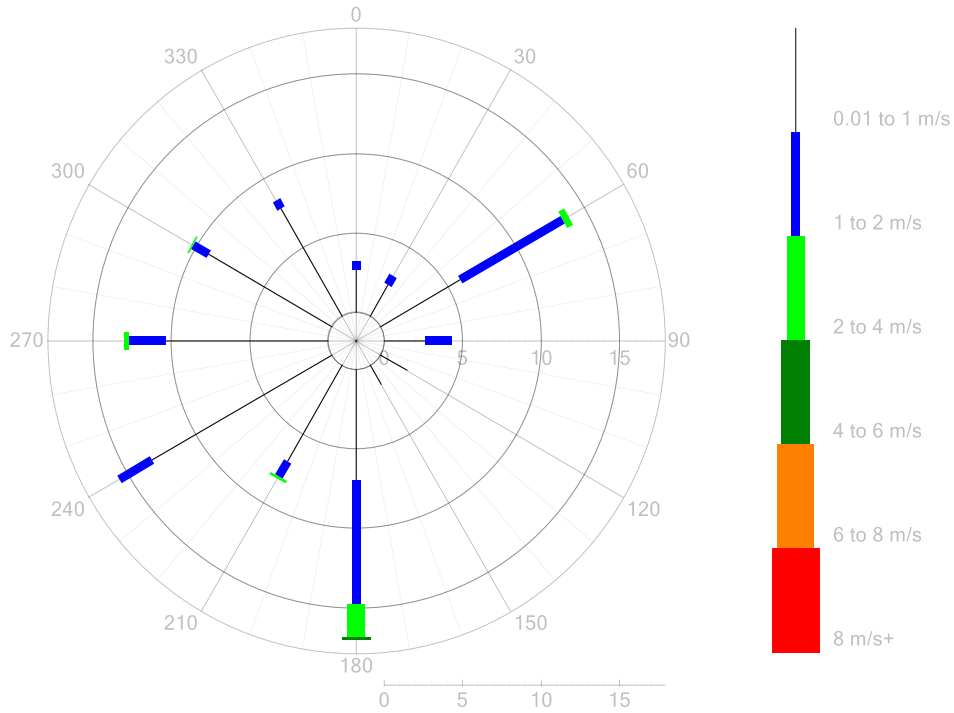
0.0% calm
99.6% valid data present

Figure 8: Haberfield Public School – Wind Rose for April 2019

Powells Creek - Wind Rose (1-hour average)

Wind Rose

April 2019



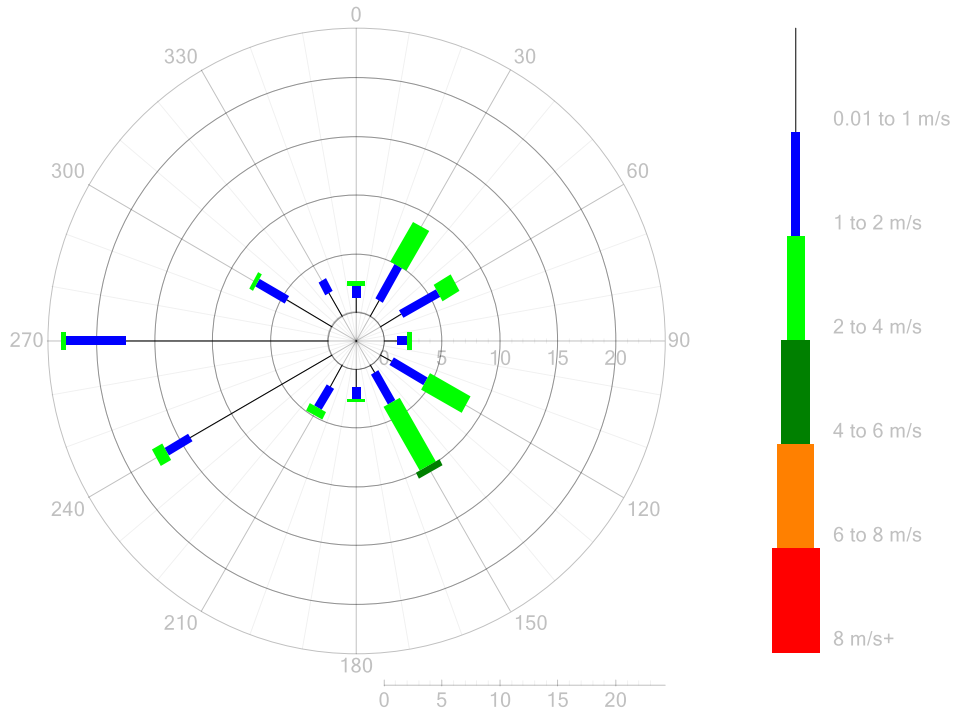
0.0% calm
99.7% valid data present

Figure 9: Powells Creek – Wind Rose for April 2019

Ramsay St - Wind Rose (1-hour average)

Wind Rose

April 2019



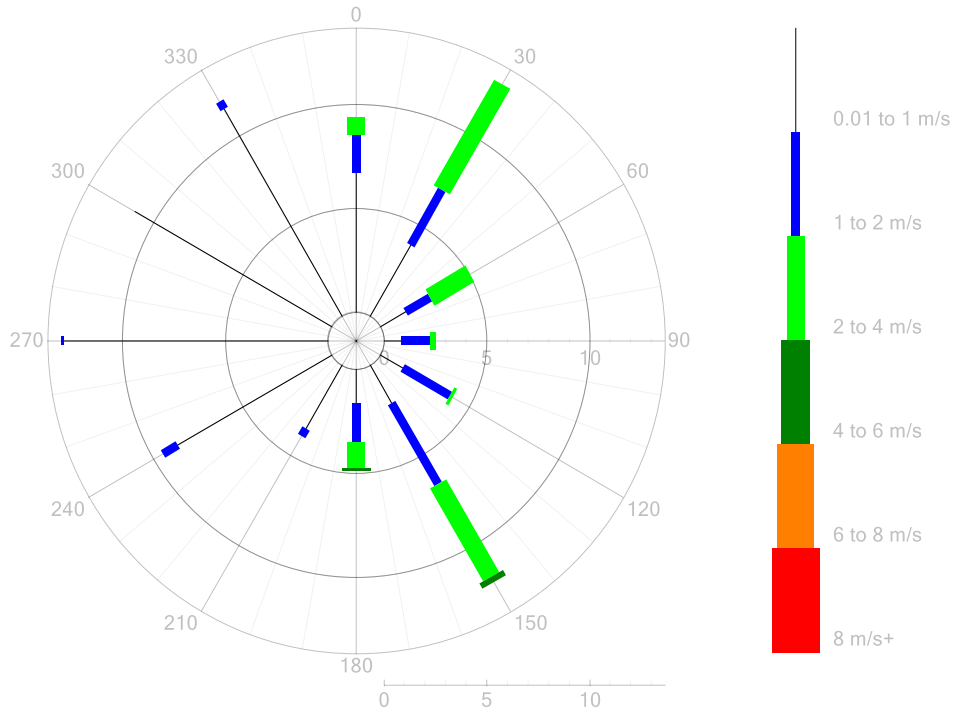
0.3% calm
99.4% valid data present

Figure 10: Ramsay Street – Wind Rose for April 2019

St Lukes Park - Wind Rose (1-hour average)

Wind Rose

April 2019



0.0% calm
99.4% valid data present

Figure 11: Saint Lukes Park – Wind Rose for April 2019

6.0 Valid Data Exception Tables

Tables 20 to 25 below detail all changes made to the raw data set during the validation process. An explanation of reasons given in the table can be found in Appendix 2.

Table 20: Allen Street Valid Data Exception Table

Start Date	End Date	Reason	Change Details	User Name	Change Date
01/04/19 01:00	30/04/19 01:35	Automatic span and zero checks once daily for 35 - 45 minutes	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	13/05/2019
01/04/19 01:40	01/04/19 23:40	Linear offset of A= 0.000ppm and B= 0.450ppm applied to correct baseline drift	CO	AA	13/05/2019
01/04/19 23:45	30/04/19 23:45	Background checks once daily for 5 - 10 minutes	CO	AA	13/05/2019
09/04/19 01:35	09/04/19 23:40	Linear offset of A= 0.000ppm and B= 0.350ppm applied to correct baseline drift	CO	AA	13/05/2019
10/04/19 01:35	10/04/19 23:40	Linear offset of A= 0.000ppm and B= - 0.270ppm applied to correct baseline drift	CO	AA	13/05/2019
10/04/19 15:55	29/04/19 08:50	Intermittent data transmission errors	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x , PM ₁₀ , WS, WD, Sigma, AT 10m, AT 2m	AA	13/05/2019
13/04/19 16:15	13/04/19 16:20	Suspected brief power interruption	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x , PM ₁₀ , WS, WD, Sigma, AT 10m, AT 2m	AA	13/05/2019
14/04/19 19:05	14/04/19 23:40	Static offset of -0.275ppm applied to correct step change in baseline	CO	AA	13/05/2019
17/04/19 11:00	17/04/19 14:30	Scheduled maintenance followed by instrument stabilisation	All parameters	AA	13/05/2019
17/04/19 14:35	17/04/19 20:10	Additional stabilisation	PM ₁₀	AA	13/05/2019
26/04/19 01:35	26/04/19 23:40	Linear offset of A= 0.700ppm and B= 1.000ppm applied to correct baseline drift	CO	AA	13/05/2019

Table 21: Concord Oval Valid Data Exception Table

Start Date	End Date	Reason	Change Details	User Name	Change Date
01/04/19 01:00	30/04/19 01:40	Automatic span and zero checks once daily for 35 - 45 minutes	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	9/05/2019
01/04/19 09:40	26/04/19 10:45	Intermittent unrealistic negative readings	NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	9/05/2019
01/04/19 23:45	30/04/19 23:45	Background checks once daily for 5 - 10 minutes	CO	AA	9/05/2019
02/04/19 03:10	30/04/19 20:25	Intermittent data transmission errors	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	9/05/2019
10/04/19 14:00	10/04/19 16:00	Scheduled maintenance performed followed by instrument stabilisation	All parameters	AA	9/05/2019
10/04/19 16:05	13/04/2019 04:55	Additional stabilisation	PM ₁₀	AA	9/05/2019
11/04/19 00:00	11/04/19 00:00	Instrument fault - flow fault	PM _{2.5}	AA	9/05/2019
14/04/19 11:05	15/04/19 08:25	Logger fault - Only CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x , PM ₁₀ and PM _{2.5} data was recoverable directly from the instruments	WS, WD, Sigma, AT 2m, AT 10m	AA	9/05/2019
15/04/19 08:30	15/04/19 10:20	Unscheduled maintenance	WS, WD, Sigma, PM ₁₀	AA	9/05/2019

Table 22: Haberfield Public School Valid Data Exception Table

Start Date	End Date	Reason	Change Details	User Name	Change Date
1/04/2019 1:00	30/04/2019 1:25	Automatic span and zero checks once daily for 25 - 30minutes	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	10/05/2019
1/04/2019 2:25	30/04/2019 19:10	Intermittent data transmission errors	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x , WS, WD, Sigma, AT 2m, AT 10m, PM ₁₀	AA	10/05/2019
1/04/2019 23:45	30/04/2019 23:50	Background checks once daily for 5 - 10 minutes	CO	AA	10/05/2019
2/04/2019 10:00	26/04/2019 12:00	Intermittent beta data gaps manually filled up according to 5-minute readings	PM _{2.5}	AA	10/05/2019
13/04/2019 1:45	14/04/2019 9:25	Instrument fault followed by instrument stabilisation	CO	AA	10/05/2019
16/04/2019 21:30	16/04/2019 21:40	Suspected brief power interruption	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x , WS, WD, Sigma, AT 2m, AT 10m, PM ₁₀	AA	10/05/2019
17/04/2019 9:00	17/04/2019 12:55	Scheduled maintenance followed by instrument stabilisation	All parameters	AA	10/05/2019
26/04/2019 1:30	26/04/2019 21:40	Linear offset of A=0.000ppm and B= 0.182ppm applied to correct baseline drift	CO	AA	10/05/2019
26/04/2019 21:45	29/04/2019 12:35	Instrument fault	CO	AA	10/05/2019
29/04/2019 12:40	29/04/2019 13:55	Unscheduled maintenance followed by instrument stabilisation- instrument fault fixed	CO	AA	10/05/2019

Table 23: Powells Creek Valid Data Exception Table

Start Date	End Date	Reason	Change Details	User Name	Change Date
26/03/19 15:40	01/04/19 00:55	Linear offset of A= -0.40ppm and B= -0.50ppm applied to correct baseline drift	CO	AA	13/05/2019
01/04/19 01:00	30/04/19 01:35	Automatic span and zero check, once daily for 35 - 45 minutes	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	13/05/2019
01/04/19 01:35	01/05/19 00:00	Static offset of -0.4ppm applied to correct zero baseline	CO	AA	13/05/2019
01/04/19 01:55	29/04/19 09:00	Intermittent additional background checks followed by instrument stabilisation	CO	AA	13/05/2019
01/04/19 15:30	30/04/19 15:30	Background checks, once daily for 5 - 10 minutes	CO	AA	13/05/2019
01/04/19 16:10	10/04/19 13:15	Intermittent unrealistic negative readings	NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	13/05/2019
03/04/19 01:40	30/04/19 22:35	Intermittent data transmission errors	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x , WS, WD, Sigma, AT 2m, AT 10m, PM ₁₀	AA	13/05/2019
15/04/19 12:00	15/04/19 15:35	Scheduled maintenance followed by instrument stabilisation	All parameters	AA	13/05/2019

Table 24: Ramsay Street Valid Data Exception Table

Start Date	End Date	Reason	Change Details	User Name	Change Date
01/04/19 01:00	30/04/19 01:40	Automatic span and zero checks, once daily for 40 - 45 minutes	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	8/05/2019
01/04/19 23:45	30/04/19 23:45	Background checks, once daily for 5 - 10 minutes	CO	AA	8/05/2019
02/04/19 03:05	30/04/19 09:15	Intermittent data transmission errors	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	8/05/2019
03/04/19 03:10	24/04/19 06:55	Intermittent unrealistic data	AT 2m	AA	8/05/2019
11/04/19 01:45	16/04/19 12:15	Linear multiplier of A = 1.14 and B= 1.10 applied to correct span drift	NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	8/05/2019
15/04/19 13:50	15/04/19 14:15	Unscheduled maintenance followed by instrument stabilisation	NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	8/05/2019
16/04/19 12:20	16/04/19 15:35	Unscheduled maintenance followed by instrument stabilisation. NO _x instrument swapped out (IN: 18-0140, OUT: 17-1302).	CO, WS, WD, Sigma, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	8/05/2019
16/04/19 15:40	17/04/19 12:50	Instrument fault - automatic calibration out of tolerance	NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	8/05/2019
17/04/19 12:00	17/04/19 15:30	Scheduled maintenance followed by instrument stabilisation	All parameters	AA	8/05/2019
21/04/19 03:05	21/04/19 03:05	Unrealistic negative readings	NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	8/05/2019
24/04/19 12:00	24/04/19 15:00	Unscheduled maintenance - tape replaced	PM _{2.5}	AA	8/05/2019
29/04/19 14:55	29/04/19 16:05	Unscheduled maintenance followed by instrument stabilisation	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	8/05/2019

Table 25: Saint Lukes Park Valid Data Exception Table

Start Date	End Date	Reason	Change Details	User Name	Change Date
01/04/19 01:00	30/04/19 01:40	Automatic span and zero checks, once daily for 40 - 50 minutes	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	10/05/2019
01/04/19 04:55	30/04/19 17:55	Intermittent data transmission errors	NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	10/05/2019
01/04/19 23:50	30/04/19 23:55	Background checks, once daily for 5 - 10 minutes	CO	AA	10/05/2019
08/04/19 08:30	08/04/19 09:30	Data gap - Logger time checked	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x , PM ₁₀ , AT 2m, AT 10m, WS, WD, Sigma	AA	10/05/2019
09/04/19 00:00	09/04/19 00:00	Instrument fault - flow fault	PM _{2.5}	AA	10/05/2019
12/04/19 13:30	12/04/19 14:10	Unscheduled maintenance followed by instrument stabilisation	CO, NO, NO ₂ , NO _x	AA	10/05/2019
15/04/19 09:00	15/04/19 12:00	Scheduled maintenance followed by instrument stabilisation	All parameters	AA	10/05/2019

7.0 Report Summary

- Percentage availability for some parameters at M4 East Project was below 95%, refer to Table 12, and Tables 20-25 for details.
- There was one PM_{2.5} recorded reading over the Exceedence Levels for the reporting period which occurred in all the sites. Please refer to Tables 13-18 in Section 5.2 – Air Quality Monthly Summary for further information.

Appendix 1 - Definitions & Abbreviations

ERS	Environmental Reporting Services
AQMS	Air Quality Monitoring Station
AQM	Air Quality Monitor
BAM	Beta Attenuation Monitors
TEOM	Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance
°	Degrees (True North)
K	Kelvin
µg/m ³	Micrograms per cubic metre at standard temperature and pressure (0°C and 101.3 kPa)
AT	Ambient Temperature
calm	Wind conditions where the wind speed is below the operating range of the wind sensor
CO	Carbon monoxide
mg/m ³	Milligrams per cubic metre at standard temperature and pressure (0°C and 101.3 kPa)
mm	Millimeters
NO	Nitric oxide
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide
NO _x	Oxides of nitrogen
PM ₁₀	Particulate less than 10 microns in equivalent aerodynamic diameter
PM _{2.5}	Particulate less than 2.5 microns in equivalent aerodynamic diameter
ppb	Parts per billion

ppm	Parts per million
RH	Relative Humidity
WD	Vector Wind Direction
WS	Vector Wind Speed

Appendix 2 - Explanation of Exception Table

Automatic filter tape advance refers to the movement of the filter paper by the analyser to an unused spot.

Automatic background check refers to when analyser samples zero air and measures the level of the concentration voltage. This voltage is taken as the zero signal level and this value is subtracted from any subsequent readings as an active zero compensation. This is the analyser's fine zero measurement.

Automatic span/zero check. The E-Sampler is programmed to perform a zero calibration check whereby air is passed through filter element, removing particulates, before entering the sensor in the analyser. Data is invalidated when these checks occur.

Beta count failure refers to a fault in the functioning of the EBAM. A one minute beta count was less than the maximum acceptable counts during operation.

Calibration check outside tolerance refers to when the calibration values are outside the tolerance limits set for the precision check.

Calibration correction factor applied to data refers to an offset or multiplier applied to the data. This operation may be performed for a number of reasons including: (a) when a clear trend / drift outside the tolerance limit can be demonstrated by repeated operation precision checks, (b) when a correction is required on previously logged data due to a calibration check being outside the allowable tolerance

Commissioning refers to the initial setup and calibration of the instrument when it is first installed. For some instruments there may be a stabilisation period before normal operation commences.

Data transmission error refers to a period of time when the instrument could not transmit data. This may be due to interference, or a problem with the phone line or modem.

Equipment malfunction/instrument fault refers to a period of time when the instrument was not in the normal operating mode and did not measure a representative value of the existing conditions.

Gap in data/data not available refers to a period of time when either data has been lost or could not be collected.

Instrument Alarm refers to an alarm produced by the instrument. A range of alarms can be produced depending on how operation of the instrument is being affected.

Instrument out of service refers to a lack of data due to an instrument being shut down for repair, maintenance, or factory calibration.

Linear offset or multiplier refers to when an offset or multiplier has been applied between two points where the values of the offset or multiplier are different and the correction is interpolated between the two points.

Logger error refers to when an error occurs and instrument readings are not correctly recorded by the logger.

Maintenance refers to a period of time when the logger/instrument was switched off due to maintenance.

Overnight span/zero out of tolerance refers to when the span/zero reading measured by the analyser during an automatic precision check falls outside of the expected concentration limits.

Overnight zero out of tolerance refers to when the automatic zero reading measured by the analyser falls outside the expected limits.

Power Interruption refers to no power to the station therefore no data was collected at this time.

Remote Calibration refers to when a technician remotely connects to the station and manually performs a span check.

Static offset or multiplier refers to when a single offset or multiplier has been applied to the data between two points either to increase or decrease the measured value.

Tape break refers to the breaking of the EBAM/BAM sample tape during operation.

Warm up after power interruption refers to the startup period of an instrument after power has been restored.