

APPENDIX 10.1- DEFINITION OF AIR QUALITY TERMS AND UNITS

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| ppm | parts per million - defines the units of pollution in every million (10^6) units of air. |
| ppb | parts per billion - defines the units of pollution in every billion (10^9) units of air. |
| $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ | microgrammes per cubic metre - one microgramme is one millionth of a gram. |
| ng/m^3 | nanogrammes per cubic metre – one nanogramme is one milliardth (i.e. one thousand millionth of a gram (10^{-9})) |
| Annual mean | the average of the concentrations measured for one year. |
| 1-hour mean | the average of the concentrations measured for one hour. |
| 24-hour mean | the average of the concentrations measured for twenty four hours. |
| Running mean | the mean or series of means calculated for overlapping time periods. For example, an 8-hour running mean is calculated every hour and averages the values for eight hours. The period of averaging is stepped forward by one hour for each subsequent value so that a degree of overlap exists between successive values. Non-running means are calculated for consecutive time periods so that there is no overlap. |
| Percentile | a value that establishes a particular threshold in a collection of data. For example, the 90 th percentile of yearly values is the value that 90% of all the data in the year fall below or equal. |
| Exceedance | a period of time when the concentration of a pollutant is greater than, or equal to, the relevant air quality standard. |