

Department of Planning, Industry and Environment

New South Wales Annual Compliance Report 2020 National Environment Protection (Ambient Air

Quality) Measure



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This report was prepared by Dr Upma Dutt, David Salter, Sean Watt and Rinat Akter. The report was reviewed by Dr Stephen White and Dr Ningbo Jiang, all within the Climate and Atmospheric Sciences Branch. Information in Section C, assessment of progress towards achieving the goal, was provided by the Air Policy team at Climate Change and Sustainability Division.

Published by:

Environment, Energy and Science Department of Planning, Industry and Environment Locked Bag 5022, Parramatta NSW 2124 Phone: +61 2 9995 5000 (switchboard) Phone: 1300 361 967 (Environment, Energy and Science enquiries) TTY users: phone 133 677, then ask for 1300 361 967 Speak and listen users: phone 1300 555 727, then ask for 1300 361 967 Email: <u>info@environment.nsw.gov.au</u> Website: <u>www.environment.nsw.gov.au</u>

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ISBN 978-1-922715-85-2 EES 2021/0479 October 2021

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Acronyms, abbreviations and glossary

Term	Meaning
AAQ NEPM	National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure
ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AEST	Australian Eastern Standard Time
Ambient air	The external air environment (does not include the air environment inside buildings or structures)
AS/NZS	Australian Standard/New Zealand Standard
BAM	Beta attenuation monitor
BHELP	Broken Hill Environment Lead Program
С	Compliant (with AAQ NEPM standards and goals)
CAM	Clean Air Metric
CBD	Central Business District
СО	Carbon monoxide
DPIE	Department of Planning, Industry and Environment
EPA	Environment Protection Authority
EU	European Union
FDMS	Filter dynamics measurement system
FRM	Federal Reference Method (USEPA)
GIS	Geographic information system
GMR	Greater Metropolitan Region
GREP	Government Resource Efficiency Policy
HRB	Hazard reduction burn(s)
KOALA	Knowing Our Ambient Local Air-Quality (low-cost sensors)
LBL	Load-based licensing
Monitoring station	A facility for measuring the concentration of one or more pollutants in the ambient air; also referred to as 'monitoring site'
m/s	Metres/second
Mt	Mountain
NATA	National Association of Testing Authorities
N-C	Not compliant (with AAQ NEPM standards and goals)
ND	Not demonstrated — this means that 75% availability of data in at least one yearly quarter was not demonstrated at this monitoring station
NEPC	National Environment Protection Council
NEPM	National Environment Protection Measure
NO	Nitric oxide
NO ₂	Nitrogen dioxide

Following is a list of acronyms, abbreviations and terms used in this report.

Term	Meaning
NO _x	Nitrogen dioxides
O ₃	Ozone
Pb	Lead
PM2.5	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 2.5 micrometres or less
PM10	Particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter of 10 micrometres or less
POEO Act	Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997
ppm	Parts per million – parts of pollutant per million parts of air by volume
SO ₂	Sulfur dioxide
TEOM	Tapered element oscillating microbalance
TSP	Total suspended particles
USEPA	United States Environmental Protection Agency
µg/m³	Microgram of pollutant (1 millionth of a gram) per cubic metre of air, referenced to temperature of 0° C (273.15 K) and absolute pressure of 101.325 kilopascals (kPa)
VOCs	Volatile organic compounds — chemical species that have high enough vapour pressure to exist at least partially as a gas at standard atmospheric temperature and pressure
VR1/2	Vapour recovery stage 1/stage 2 technology

Summary

The National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure (AAQ NEPM or NEPM) sets national standards and goals for air quality. This measure is implemented in New South Wales under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act), the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2009.

This annual compliance report is required under clause 18 of the AAQ NEPM. It presents NSW air quality monitoring data for 2020, assessed against the requirements of the AAQ NEPM in effect at that time (Australian Government 2016). Air quality concentration data are available on the NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) public website.

The NSW AAQ NEPM Compliance Monitoring Network (the network) is a part of the NSW Government's broader ambient air quality monitoring network (as described in Section A). In 2020, the network comprised 36 air quality monitoring stations. The NSW Government operates the network in accordance with the NSW Air Quality Monitoring Plan, the AAQ NEPM technical papers (NEPC various years) and the department's accreditation by the National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA).

A separate report (DPIE 2021b) contains the appendices referred to in this document.

Assessment of compliance with the AAQ NEPM

The AAQ NEPM (February 2016 amendment, Australian Government 2016) sets requirements for the monitoring and reporting of air pollutants with reference to:

- air quality standards, as levels of pollutants against which air quality can be assessed
- goals for air pollutant levels, to achieve the air quality standards
- circumstances which led to exceedances of standards, including the influence of natural events and fire management on airborne particulate matter, measured as PM10 (particles of diameter less than 10 microns) and PM2.5 (particles of diameter less than 2.5 microns)
- population exposures to PM2.5 (annually).

The AAQ NEPM was further amended and took effect in May 2021 (Australian Government 2021). This amendment includes updated standards for ozone, nitrogen dioxide and sulfur dioxide, and has additional requirements to report population exposure for nitrogen dioxide and photochemical oxidants (as ozone), in addition to PM2.5.

In this compliance report, the monitoring data from 2020 are assessed against the AAQ NEPM standards in effect at the time, that is, as amended in February 2016 (see Section B, Standards and goals, Table 6). All references in this report to clauses in the AAQ NEPM also refer to the February 2016 amended version.

Summary of compliance with AAQ NEPM goals by pollutant (2020)

Compliance status for each monitoring station with respect to NEPM goals in 2020 is summarised in Table 1. This includes every applicable AAQ NEPM standard for the following pollutants, where measured:

- particulate matter as PM10 and PM2.5
- gaseous pollutants ozone (O₃), carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂).

Note that monitoring for lead (Pb) in New South Wales ceased in 2004 as ambient lead concentrations fell well below existing standards after unleaded motor fuel was introduced.

		CO NO ₂		SO ₂	Ozon	Ozone		PM10		5
Reç	gion/Station	8-hour	1-hour 1-year	1-hour 24-hour 1-year	1- hour	4- hour	24- hour	1-year	24- hour	1-year
Sy	dney East									
1	Chullora	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	N-C
2	Cook and Phillip	С	С	С	С	С	ND	ND	ND	ND
3	Earlwood	-	С	-	С	С	С	С	С	С
4	Macquarie Park	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С
5	Randwick	-	С	С	С	С	С	С	ND	ND
6	Rozelle	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С
Syc	Iney North West									
7	Parramatta North	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	N-C
8	Prospect	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	N-C	N-C
9	Richmond	-	С	С	С	С	С	С	N-C	N-C
10	Rouse Hill	С	С	С	С	С	N-C	С	N-C	С
11	St Marys	-	С	-	С	N-C	С	С	ND	ND
Syc	Iney South West									
12	Bargo	-	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С
13	Bringelly	-	ND	ND	ND	ND	С	С	С	N-C
14	Camden	С	С	-	С	N-C	С	С	С	С
15	Campbelltown W	С	С	С	С	N-C	С	С	С	С
16	Liverpool	С	С	С	С	С	N-C	С	N-C	N-C
17	Oakdale	-	С	-	С	С	С	С	С	С
Illawarra										
18	Albion Park South	-	С	С	С	С		С	С	С

Table 1Summary of compliance with AAQ NEPM goals for particles and gases (2020)

Region/Station		CO NO ₂		nour 1-hour ⁻	Ozon	9	PM10	PM10		;
		8-hour	1-hour 1-year		1- hour	4- hour	24- hour	1-year	24- hour	1-year
19	Kembla Grange	-	С	-	С	С	N-C	С	С	С
20	Wollongong	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	ND	ND
Cer	ntral Coast									
21	Wyong	С	С	С	С	С	N-C	С	С	С
Lov	ver Hunter									
22	Beresfield	-	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С
23	Newcastle	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	N-C	ND
24	Wallsend	-	С	С	С	С	С	С	С	С
Upp	per Hunter									
25	Aberdeen	-	-	-	-	-	С	С	-	-
26	Muswellbrook	-	ND	ND	-	-	N-C	С	N-C	N-C
27	Singleton	-	С	С	-	-	N-C	С	N-C	N-C
Cer	ntral Tablelands									
28	Bathurst	-	-	-	-	-	С	С	С	С
29	Orange	-	-	-	-	-	С	С	N-C	N-C
Nor	th West Slopes									
30	Gunnedah	-	С	-	С	С	С	С	N-C	С
31	Narrabri	-	-	-	-	-	С	С	С	С
32	Tamworth	-	-	-	-	-	С	С	С	С
Nor	thern Tablelands									
33	Armidale	-	-	-	-	-	N-C	С	N-C	N-C
Sou	th West Slopes									
34	Albury	-	-	-	-	-	N-C	С	С	N-C
35	Wagga Wagga Nth	-	-	-	-	-	N-C	С	С	N-C
Sou	uthern Tablelands									
36	Goulburn	-	С	-	С	N-C	С	С	С	N-C
Tot	al station count	13	28	21	26	26	36	36	35	35
Not	demonstrated	0	2	2	1	1	1	1	4	5
Cor	npliant	13	26	19	25	21	26	35	21	17
Nor	n-Compliant	0	0	0	0	4	9	0	10	13
Notes										

Notes:

ND = not demonstrated.

C = compliant.

N-C = non-compliant.

- = not monitored at this station.

Description of compliance against standards and goals

Compliance against AAQ NEPM standards and goals are described below for all criteria pollutants, for all NSW NEPM air quality monitoring network stations monitoring the pollutant.

Carbon monoxide

All 13 stations complied with the carbon monoxide (rolling 8-hour) standard and goal.

Nitrogen dioxide

Twenty-six of 28 stations complied with the nitrogen dioxide (1-hour and annual average) standards and goals. Two stations, Bringelly in South West Sydney and Muswellbrook in the Upper Hunter, did not have the required data coverage and were consequently assigned 'not demonstrated' (ND) status.

Sulfur dioxide

Nineteen of 21 stations complied with the sulfur dioxide (1-hour, 24-hour and annual average) standards and goals. Bringelly and Muswellbrook did not have the required data coverage and were consequently assigned ND status.

Ozone

Twenty-six stations in the NSW NEPM air quality monitoring network monitored ozone during 2020, with 25 stations meeting the 75% data availability requirement. Bringelly station in South West Sydney did not have the required data coverage and was consequently assigned ND status for both standards and goals (1-hour ozone and 4-hour ozone).

Overall, there were 6 exceedance days over either or both ozone standards.

Ozone 1-hour standard

The NEPM 1-hour standard was exceeded on 3 calendar days in 2020, including a 2-day episode observed across western Sydney during 31 January to 1 February.

Compliance with the 1-hour ozone goal

The NEPM goal for the 1-hour ozone standard allows one exceedance day per year.

Twenty-five of 26 stations met the NEPM 1-hour ozone goal. Eleven stations recorded one allowable exceedance day, and 14 stations recorded no exceedance days.

Bringelly station in Sydney South West also recorded one exceedance day, however, due to data availability criteria of 75% not being met for the first quarter, it cannot be determined if this was the only exceedance at this location. As a result, the station is designated ND status and excluded from this station count.

Ozone 4-hour standard

The NEPM 4-hour standard was exceeded on six calendar days in 2020. Two days occurred during January 2020, exclusively at Goulburn station which also recorded the highest number of exceedance days (four). A two-day episode during 31 January to 1 February was observed at Goulburn and across several western Sydney stations.

Compliance with the 4-hour ozone goal

The NEPM goal for the 4-hour ozone standard allows one exceedance day per year.

Twenty-one of 26 stations met the NEPM 4-hour ozone goal. Fourteen stations recorded one allowable exceedance day, and 7 stations had no exceedance days. Bringelly station was assigned ND status due to not meeting data availability requirements.

The 4 non-compliant (N-C) stations were St Marys in Sydney North West, Campbelltown West and Camden in Sydney South West, and Goulburn in Southern Tablelands.

Particles summary

During 2020, 86 days above national particle standards were recorded across the network. Between January and February 2020, significantly elevated particle levels were recorded at all monitoring locations across the State. The major influence on elevated particle pollution was smoke from the Black Summer bushfires during the 2019–20 summer season, and like the previous year, widespread dust storms also significantly impacted on air quality during early 2020. Drought and low rainfall resulted in poor groundcover in central and western parts of the State, significantly contributing to increased dust levels under high winds. Other influences which led to elevated particle concentrations during the year were hazard reduction burning, wood smoke from domestic wood heating and site-specific local dust.

Particles as PM10

Thirty-six stations in the NSW AAQ NEPM network monitored PM10 in 2020, and 35 stations met the requirement for at least 75% data availability. Cook and Phillip station in Sydney East did not achieve the required data coverage.

PM10 24-hour standard

The PM10 24-hour standard was exceeded on 55 calendar days.

Thirty-nine of the 55 event days were attributed to exceptional causes only, 15 days to nonexceptional causes only, and one calendar day was identified where both exceptional and non-exceptional causes impacted different sites on the same day.

The majority of the exceptional event days were impacted by smoke from the 2019–20 Black Summer bushfires during January and February 2020. Others were impacted by widespread dust storms, or a combination of bushfire smoke and widespread dust storms. One such event is described in Section E of the report.

The non-exceptional event days were due to particles from either local-scale or regionalscale dust emissions associated with reduced groundcover, particularly in semi-arid and agricultural areas in western and central New South Wales.

Compliance with the PM10 24-hour goal

Twenty-six of 36 stations met the NEPM goal for 24-hour PM10, having recorded zero exceedance days after excluding exceptional events. Compliance could not be determined for Cook and Phillip station, which was assigned ND status. Nine stations were non-compliant due to the impact of local- and regional-scale dust events.

PM10 annual standard

Thirty-five of 36 stations met the NEPM goal for annual PM10, having recorded annual average concentrations below the annual standard of 25.0 microgram per cubic metre (μ g/m³). Compliance could not be determined for Cook and Phillip station, which was assigned ND status.

Wagga Wagga North (South West Slopes) recorded the highest annual average PM10 concentration (23.2 μ g/m³) during 2020.

Particles as PM2.5

Thirty-five stations in the NSW AAQ NEPM network monitored PM2.5 in 2020. Five stations did not meet the required data coverage of at least 75% data availability: Cook and Phillip and Randwick (Sydney East), St Marys (Sydney North West), Wollongong (Illawarra) and Newcastle (Lower Hunter).

PM2.5 24-hour standard

The PM2.5 24-hour standard was exceeded on 59 calendar days.

Thirty-two of the 59 days were attributed to exceptional events only, 24 days to only nonexceptional causes, and three calendar days were identified where both exceptional and non-exceptional causes impacted different sites on the same day.

The period of January and February 2020 had the highest number of exceptional events (28 days), attributed to days impacted by smoke from the Black Summer bushfires, and days impacted by a mix of dust and burning. Bushfire smoke, on 5 January 2020, led to the highest daily PM2.5 level (560 μ g/m³) since 1994, at Wagga Wagga North in the South West Slopes. Seven days between May 2020 to October 2020 were attributed to hazard reduction burns in the Sydney and Central Tablelands regions.

The non-exceptional event days were due to smoke from domestic wood heating, observed across 10 stations: Liverpool (Sydney South West), Rouse Hill, Richmond and Prospect (Sydney North West), Newcastle (Lower Hunter), Singleton and Muswellbrook (Upper Hunter), Armidale (Northern Tablelands), Orange (Central Tablelands) and Gunnedah (North West Slopes). Several of these wood smoke days (20 days) were exclusive to Armidale station.

A multi-day, multi-station wood smoke episode is described in Section E.

Compliance with the PM2.5 24-hour goal

Twenty-one of 35 stations met the NEPM goal for 24-hour PM2.5, having recorded zero exceedances after exclusion of exceptional events. Compliance could not be determined for four stations with insufficient data coverage, and which were assigned ND status.

Ten stations were non-compliant, impacted by domestic wood heating during autumn and winter months, as mentioned above. This count includes Newcastle station, which despite insufficient data coverage, was classified non-compliant due to a wood smoke event day.

PM2.5 annual standard

Seventeen of 35 stations met the NEPM goal for annual PM2.5, having recorded PM2.5 annual average concentrations below the annual standard of 8.0 μ g/m³. Thirteen stations exceeded the standard, and five stations with insufficient data coverage were assigned ND status.

Population exposure to PM2.5

A nationally consistent agreement between participating jurisdictions does not yet exist on the population exposure evaluation and reporting, which is required under the AAQ NEPM. The New South Wales approach to PM2.5 exposure mapping is included in Section F, with detailed assessment for 2020 presented.

The population-weighted average exposure of residents to PM2.5 is expressed as the Clean Air Metric (CAM). In 2020, the population-weighted average exposure of residents to PM2.5 in the NSW Greater Metropolitan Region was 97% of the NEPM standard. Historically, the CAM was at an all-time high in 2019, rising from 96% in 2016 to 132% in 2020, due primarily to elevated PM2.5 levels widely observed during the 2019–20 Black Summer bushfires. For

2020, the level of exposure to PM2.5 was in line with 2016 and 2018, due also in part to widespread rainfall following the conclusion of the 2019–20 bushfire season in February 2020.

Section A – Monitoring summary

Overview on air quality monitoring in New South Wales

The NSW Government operated a network of 94 monitoring stations as of 31 December 2020. This broader network comprised 39 indicative monitoring stations in the Rural Air Quality Monitoring Network, and 55 National Association of Testing Authorities (NATA) accredited air quality monitoring stations in NSW metropolitan and regional centres. These 94 monitoring stations are:

- 39 stations in the Rural Air Quality Monitoring Network
 - These stations monitor impact of dust and smoke in rural New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria, measured as airborne particulate matter PM10, PM2.5, and total suspended particles (TSP). Suitable indicative monitors are applied due to relatively remote station locations. As indicative monitors are not compliant with the Australian Standards relevant for *National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure* (AAQ NEPM or NEPM), data are not assessed against national air quality standards.
- 27 stations in the NSW Greater Metropolitan Region (GMR)
 - o 19 stations in the Greater Sydney region
 - 3 stations in the Lower Hunter region
 - o 3 stations in the Illawarra region
 - o 1 station in the Central Coast region
 - o 1 station in the Lake Macquarie region
- 9 stations in NSW regional centres
 - o 2 stations in the Central Tablelands region
 - o 2 stations in the Mid North Coast region
 - 1 station in the Northern Tablelands region
 - 1 station in the North West Slopes region
 - o 1 station in the Southern Tablelands region
 - 2 stations in the South West Slopes region
- 19 stations in industry-funded, NSW Government-operated networks
 - 14 stations in the Upper Hunter Air Quality Monitoring Network, monitoring air quality affected by coalmining and coal-fired power generation
 - 3 stations in the Newcastle Local Air Quality Monitoring Network, monitoring air quality affected by industrial activity around the port of Newcastle
 - 2 stations in the Namoi/North West Slopes Air Quality Monitoring Network, monitoring air quality affected by coal mines in the region.

The NSW AAQ NEPM Compliance Monitoring Network

The AAQ NEPM requires the NSW Government to report annually on compliance with the national standards and goals for air quality measured at designated monitoring stations, to assess the exposure of the general population to air pollution.

Monitoring stations

For the purposes of assessing compliance against the AAQ NEPM, 36 air quality monitoring stations from the above-mentioned broader network are included in this report for the 2020 calendar year. The 36 stations comprising the 2020 AAQ NEPM Compliance Monitoring Network (the network) are listed in Table 2 and shown in Figure 1 and Figure 2.

In summary, the Compliance Monitoring Network in 2020 comprised:

- 24 stations in the NSW GMR (see map in Figure 1) including:
 - o 17 stations in Greater Sydney region
 - o 3 stations in Illawarra
 - 1 station on the Central Coast
 - 3 stations in the Lower Hunter.

For Greater Sydney region, note that given the large population and therefore larger number of stations in Sydney, the stations are often reported for the Sydney air quality subregions as presented on the NSW Air Quality website. For NEPM compliance purposes, all Sydney subregion stations are considered within the Greater Sydney region.

- 12 stations in NSW regional centres (see map in Figure 2) including:
 - o 2 stations in the Central Tablelands
 - o 3 stations in the North West Slopes
 - o 1 station in the Northern Tablelands
 - o 2 stations in the South West Slopes
 - o 1 station in the Southern Tablelands
 - o 3 stations in the Upper Hunter, for the purposes of this report.

These are defined within their broader air quality regions as reported on the NSW Air Quality website. For NEPM compliance purposes, each station represents the air quality considered typical for that urban area, otherwise designated as NEPM air quality region, and not necessarily the broader air quality region.

The NSW AAQ NEPM Compliance Monitoring Network is designed to measure air quality experienced by the general population and to capture pollution events which impact population centres. This means that the location of monitoring stations in each region is selected to optimise both population coverage and representation of the occurrences of higher pollutant concentrations. Constraints which can limit availability of suitable sites include security, accessibility, representativeness and availability for long-term monitoring.

New AAQ NEPM network sites, and campaign monitoring in 2020

Four stations, commissioned pre-2020, were incorporated into the AAQ NEPM network during 2020, and are included in this report:

- Muswellbrook, Upper Hunter (commissioned 8 December 2010)
- Singleton, Upper Hunter (commissioned 12 December 2010)
- Aberdeen, Upper Hunter (commissioned 15 December 2011)

Cook and Phillip (also called Sydney CBD), Sydney East (commissioned 9 October 2019).

Five newly commissioned stations were incorporated into the AAQ NEPM network during 2020. Since the (at least 75%) data coverage requirement was not met, these stations are excluded from this report:

- Coffs Harbour, Mid North Coast (commissioned as a bushfire emergency site on 27 November 2019, and incorporated into the AAQ NEPM network on 6 April 2020)
- Penrith, Sydney North West (commissioned 13 November 2020)
- Morisset, Lake Macquarie (commissioned 26 November 2020)
- Lidcombe, Sydney East (commissioned 8 December 2020).

Commencing in November 2020, several regional stations monitored ozone on a 'campaign' basis. Due to insufficient coverage, such data are excluded from this report:

- Bathurst and Orange (Central Tablelands)
- Tamworth (North West Slopes)
- Albury and Wagga Wagga North (South West Slopes).

Station classifications

The NSW Government assesses the air quality to which the general population is exposed in a region by monitoring criterion air pollutants across a network of stations. The network is a mixture of trend (T), performance (P), mix (T/P), and campaign (C) air quality monitoring stations.

- **Trend** designation (T) is used where the parameter has been operating at a station (or equivalent nearby location) continuously for more than a decade and captures most pollution events that occur across the region.
- **Performance** designation (P) applies when monitoring has been ongoing for less than a decade, or where a station measures criteria pollutants not monitored at trend stations, or where a station is sited to measure pollutants at the upper bounds of the concentrations likely to be experienced in a region.
- **Campaign** designation (C) is used when monitoring is scoped for shorter monitoring periods, including for characterising air quality experienced by certain communities, or for monitoring for specific pollutants or pollution sources, or for monitoring at temporary locations.

Reg	jion/Station	Start year	Overall ¹	PM10	PM2.5	Ozone	NO ₂	CO	SO ₂
Syd	Iney East								
1	Chullora ²	2003	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
2	Cook and Phillip (Sydney CBD) ³	2019	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ
3	Earlwood	1998	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т		
4	Macquarie Park4	2017	Р	Ρ	Р	Р	Ρ	Р	Р
5	Randwick	1995	T/P	Т	Р	Т	Т		Т

Table 2 Stations reported as part of the NSW AAQ NEPM Compliance Monitoring Network (2020)

Reg	ion/Station	Start year	Overall ¹	PM10	PM2.5	Ozone	NO ₂	CO	SO ₂
6	Rozelle	1978	T/P	Т	Р	Т	Т	Т	Р
Syd	ney North West								
7	Parramatta North ⁵	2017	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р
8	Prospect ⁶	2007	T/P	Т	Р	Т	Т	Т	Т
9	Richmond	1992	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т		Т
10	Rouse Hill ⁷	2019	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Ρ
11	St Marys	1992	T/P	Т	Р	Т	Т		
Syd	ney South West								
12	Bargo	1996	T/P	Т	Р	Т	Т		Т
13	Bringelly	1992	T/P	Т	Р	Т	Т		Т
14	Camden	2012	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	Р	
15	Campbelltown West ⁸	2012	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Р	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ
16	Liverpool	1990	T/P	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Р
17	Oakdale	1996	T/P	Т	Ρ	Т	Т		
Illav	varra								
18	Albion Park South ⁹	2005	T/P	Т	Р	Т	Т		Т
19	Kembla Grange	1994	Р	Р	Р	Р	Ρ		
20	Wollongong	1993	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т
Cen	tral Coast								
21	Wyong	2012	Р	Р	Р	Р	Ρ	Ρ	Р
Low	ver Hunter								
22	Beresfield	1993	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т		Т
23	Newcastle	1992	T/P	Т	Р	Т	Т	Т	Т
24	Wallsend	1992	Т	Т	Т	Т	Т		Т
Upp	er Hunter ¹⁰								
25	Aberdeen	2011	Т	Т					
26	Muswellbrook	2010	T/P	Т	Т		Ρ		Ρ
27	Singleton	2010	T/P	Т	Т		Ρ		Р
Cen	Central Tablelands								
28	Bathurst ¹¹	2000	T/P	Т	Ρ				
29	Orange ¹²	2019	Р	Р	Р				
Nor	th West Slopes								
30	Gunnedah	2017	Р	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ	Ρ		
31	Narrabri	2017	Р	Ρ	Р				
32	Tamworth	2000	T/P	Т	Р				

Reg	ion/Station	Start year	Overall ¹	PM10	PM2.5	Ozone	NO ₂	CO	SO ₂
Nor	Northern Tablelands								
33	Armidale	2018	Ρ	Р	Р				
Sou	th West Slopes								
34	Albury	2000	T/P	Т	Ρ				
35	Wagga Wagga Nth ¹³	2011	T/P	Т	Ρ				
Southern Tablelands									
36	Goulburn ¹⁴	2019	Р	Р	Ρ	Р	Р		

Notes:

1. P = performance; T = trend (>10 years monitoring); C = campaign (temporary). 'Overall' describes the mixture of pollutant monitoring as completely performance (P), completely trend (T) or a mixture (T/P).

2. Chullora monitoring station replaced Lidcombe station (1972–2002) in 2003.

3. Cook and Phillip monitoring station, also called Sydney CBD, commissioned in September 2019.

4. Macquarie Park station replaced Lindfield station (1994–2019) in 2019. Lindfield data is not included in trend analysis due to non-conformant siting (specifically requirements for distance from trees).

5. Parramatta North monitoring station is at the same location as the former Westmead air quality monitoring station (which operated between 1980 and 2004).

6. Prospect monitoring station replaced Blacktown station (1992–2004) in 2007.

7. Rouse Hill monitoring station replaced Vineyard station (1994–2016) in May 2019.

8. Campbelltown West monitoring station replaced Macarthur station (2004–2012) in September 2012.

9. Albion Park South monitoring station replaced Albion Park station (1997-2005) in 2005.

10. These stations represent general population exposure in the Upper Hunter Air Quality Monitoring Network.

11. Ozone was measured at Bathurst as campaign monitoring between 2001 and 2006.

12. Orange monitoring station was commissioned in January 2019, and ozone monitoring in November 2020 for a summer campaign.

13. Wagga Wagga North monitoring station replaced Wagga Wagga station (2000–2011) in 2011.

14. Goulburn monitoring station was commissioned in November 2019.

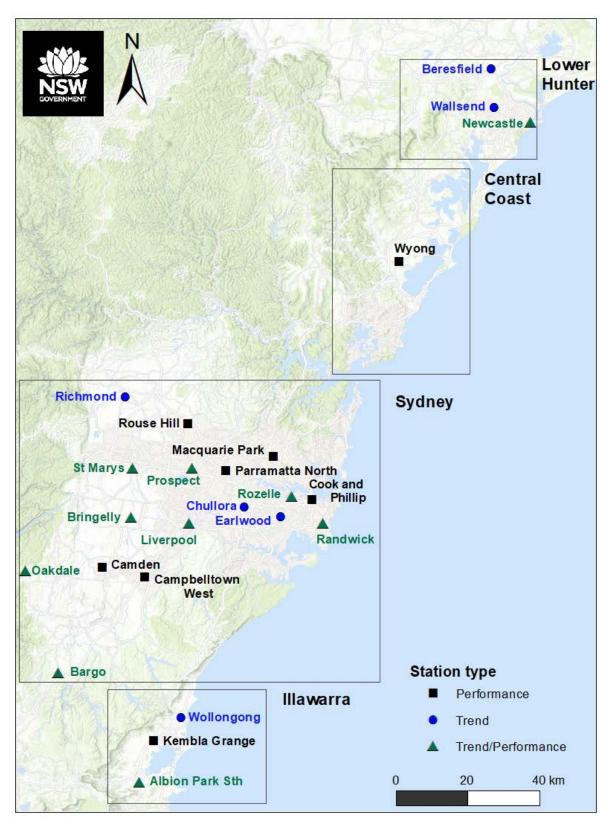


Figure 1 NSW AAQ NEPM Compliance Monitoring Network in the NSW Greater Metropolitan Region including Greater Sydney, Illawarra, Central Coast and Lower Hunter regions (24 stations in 2020)

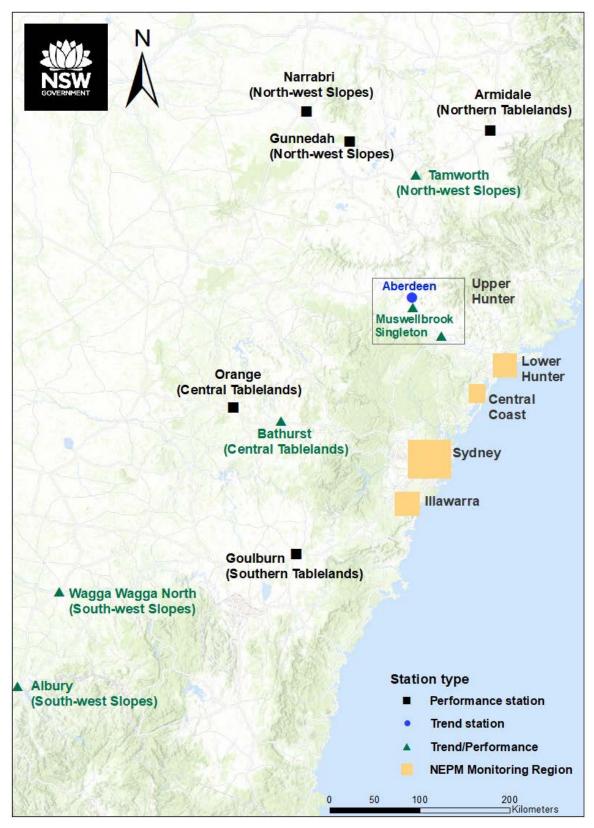


Figure 2 NSW AAQ NEPM Compliance Monitoring Network in NSW regional centres including Upper Hunter, North West Slopes, Northern Tablelands, Mid North Coast, Central Tablelands, South West Slopes and Southern Tablelands regions (12 stations in 2020)

Non-conforming stations

Most stations operating within the AAQ NEPM network in 2020 met AAQ NEPM siting and exposure criteria, except for those included in Table 3, for reasons detailed.

Some stations used in trend analyses did not comply with siting requirements during some of the period between 2011 and 2019, and information is included where available.

Station	Siting criteria not met	Comments	Period
Armidale	Distance to road >50 m	Located less than 15 m from road	2018–now
Cook and Phillip	Distance to road >50 m	Located less than 15 m from road	2019–now
Chullora	Clear sky angle >120° Distance to nearby tree >10 m	Trees have grown since site established	2011-now
Earlwood	Distance to road >50 m	Sited in a carpark and 35 m from road	2011-now
Goulburn	Distance to road >50 m	Located less than 15 m from road	2019–now
Gunnedah	Distance to road >50 m	Sited within 10 m of a suburban road, and just within 50 m of the highway	2017–now
Liverpool	Clear sky angle >120°	Trees have grown since site was established	2011
Muswellbrook	Distance to road >50 m	Located less than 15 m from road	2011–now
Rozelle	Clear sky angle >120° Distance to nearby tree >10 m	Established trees in a heritage area	2011–now

 Table 3
 Stations not complying with all siting and exposure criteria

NATA Accreditation

The NSW Government is accredited by NATA for the measurement of all AAQ NEPM parameters (accreditation number 14209), as required under clause 12 of the AAQ NEPM.

The last reassessment of the Air Quality Monitoring laboratory and associated monitoring stations by NATA was completed in July 2020.

Monitoring methods

The NSW NEPM Compliance Monitoring Network uses instruments in accordance with relevant Australian Standards, specified in Schedule 3 of the AAQ NEPM (Table 4).

Table 4Australian Standard methods and instrumentations currently used in the NSW
AAQ NEPM Compliance Monitoring Network

Pollutant	Standard	Title	Instrumentation method
Carbon monoxide	AS 3580.7.1:2011	Method 7.1: Determination of carbon monoxide – Direct-reading instrumental method	Gas filter correlation/ infrared
Nitrogen dioxide	AS 3580.5.1:2011	Method 5.1: Determination of oxides of nitrogen – Direct-reading instrumental method	Gas-phase chemiluminescence
Photochemical oxidant (ozone)	AS 3580.6.1:2016	Method 6.1: Determination of ozone – Direct-reading instrumental method	Non-dispersive ultraviolet
Sulfur dioxide	AS 3580.4.1:2008	Method 4.1: Determination of sulfur dioxide – Direct-reading instrumental method	Pulsed fluorescence
Particles as PM10	AS 3580.9.8:2008	Method 9.8: Determination of suspended particulate matter – PM10 continuous direct mass method using a tapered element oscillating microbalance analyser	Tapered element oscillating microbalance (TEOM)
	AS/NZS 3580.9.13:2013	Method 9.13: Determination of suspended particulate matter – PM2.5 ¹ continuous direct mass method using a tapered element oscillating microbalance monitor	(TEOM-FDMS) ¹
Particles as PM2.5	AS 3580.9.10:2017	Method 9.10: Determination of suspended particulate matter – PM2.5 low volume sampler – Gravimetric method	Federal Reference Method (FRM) Sampler
	AS/NZS 3580.9.12:2013	Method 9.12: Determination of suspended particulate matter – PM2.5 beta attenuation monitors	Beta attenuation monitor (BAM)
	AS/NZS 3580.9.13:2013	Method 9.13: Determination of suspended particulate matter – PM2.5 continuous direct mass method using a tapered element oscillating microbalance monitor	(TEOM-FDMS) ¹

1. TEOM-FDMS (filter dynamics measurement systems), simultaneously measures PM2.5 and PM10. The instrument is used at Armidale, Cook and Phillip, Goulburn, Gunnedah, Narrabri and Orange stations. AS = Australian Standard; NZS = New Zealand Standard.

Section B – Assessment of compliance with standards and goals

This section presents detailed data and information describing the compliance status for the 36 stations comprising the AAQ NEPM Compliance Monitoring Network (the network), that are included for reporting in the 2020 calendar year.

Table 5 outlines stations which did not meet the criteria for data availability during 2020 and therefore impacting their compliance against the NEPM for 2020.

Table 6 includes air quality standards and goals specified in Schedule 2 of the AAQ NEPM.

Table 7 through Table 12 provide the following detailed statistics for each pollutant monitored at each station reported during 2020:

- data availability rate (quarterly and annual)
- annual mean concentration (where 1-year average standard exists)
- assessment of compliance, including the number of days where standards were exceeded.

Each pollutant at each site is assessed against the national standards and goals (Table 6).

Data availability during 2020

Of the 36 monitoring stations with continuous real-time monitors, seven stations listed in Table 5 did not meet the requirement for at least 75% data availability in a quarter (Q), for at least one pollutant measured at the site. The other 29 stations (see Table 1) did comply with the data coverage requirement for all pollutants measured at the site.

Station	Criteria of at least 75% data availability requirement was not met for	Comments
Cook and Phillip	PM10 and PM2.5 in Q1 due to instrument problems	Power outage issues in January. No daily standard exceedances recorded during periods with data, though exceedances may have been missed during the first quarter (Q1). Compliance against the daily and annual standards for PM10 and PM2.5 was designated not demonstrated (ND) status.
Randwick	PM2.5 in Q3 due to instrument barometric pressure sensor failure	No daily standard exceedances were recorded during periods with data, but exceedances may have been missed during Q3. Compliance against the daily and annual standards for PM2.5 was ND.
St Marys	PM2.5 in Q1 due to leaks and detector problems requiring unscheduled maintenance	No daily standard exceedances were recorded during periods with data, but there may have been exceedances missed during Q1. Compliance against the daily and annual standards for PM2.5 was ND.
Bringelly	Ozone, NO ₂ and SO ₂ in Q1, due to instrument failures and storm power outages	For ozone, the station recorded one allowable exceedance of both the 1-hour and 4-hour ozone standards, meaning that compliance was ND.

Table 5	Stations not meeting	y the data availabilit	y criteria	(2020)
			,	(/

Station	Criteria of at least 75% data availability requirement was not met for	Comments
		Compliance against relevant NO ₂ and SO ₂ standards were ND.
Wollongong	PM2.5 in Q2 due to flow problems requiring data invalidation	No daily standard exceedances recorded during periods with data, but exceedances may have been missed during Q2. Compliance against the PM2.5 daily and annual standards was ND.
Newcastle	PM2.5 across two- quarters (Q1 and Q2), due to instrument problems	The station demonstrated non-compliance (N-C) with the daily PM2.5 standard due to one exceedance during 2020. However, compliance against the PM2.5 annual standard was ND.
Muswellbrook	SO ₂ and NO ₂ in Q2 due to ambient air supply fan motor failure	Compliance against the relevant NO ₂ and SO ₂ standards could not be demonstrated (ND).

Compliance assessment requirements

Standards and goals

Air quality is assessed against the standards and goals as specified in Schedule 2 of the AAQ NEPM (amended February 2016, Australian Government 2016).

The applicable AAQ NEPM standards (maximum concentration) are provided in column three of Table 6. The goals of the AAQ NEPM are to achieve the standards, to the extent expressed as the maximum allowable number of exceedances (in day/s) per year as provided in column four of the table.

Pollutant	Averaging period	AAQ NEPM standard (maximum concentration)	AAQ NEPM goal ¹ (maximum number of allowable exceedances)	
Carbon monoxide	8-hour rolling average	9.0 ppm	1 day a year	
Nitrogen dioxide	1-hour average	0.120 ppm	1 day a year	
	1-year average	0.030 ppm	None	
Photochemical	1-hour average	0.100 ppm	1 day a year	
oxidants – as ozone	4-hour rolling average	0.080 ppm	1 day a year	
Sulfur dioxide	1-hour average	0.200 ppm	1 day a year	
	1-day average	0.080 ppm	1 day a year	
	1-year average	0.020 ppm	None	
Particles as PM10	1-day average	50.0 µg/m³	None ¹	
	1-year average	25.0 µg/m³	None	
Particles as PM2.5	1-day average	25.0 µg/m³	None ¹	

Table 6	Air quality standards and goals specified in Schedule 2 of the AAQ NEPM

Pollutant	Averaging period	AAQ NEPM standard (maximum concentration)	AAQ NEPM goal ¹ (maximum number of allowable exceedances)	
	1-year average	8.0 µg/m³	None	
Lead	1-year average	0.5 μg/m³	None	

1. The maximum allowable number of exceedance days for particles as PM2.5 and as PM10 exclude days which are attributable to an exceptional particulate event, explained in further detail below.

Categories used to assess compliance

The categories 'Met', 'Not met' and 'ND' (not demonstrated) used in the Compliance summaries (2020) subsection below indicate compliance status as follows:

- A station's performance is assessed as 'not demonstrated' (ND) if it has data availability rates less than 75% in any quarter, even if it records no exceedances or the number of exceedance days is allowable. Data losses may be due to instrument failures, closures to allow relocation or upgrading of the station, or because the station was established during the reporting year. See Table 5.
- A station's performance is assessed as **complying with the NEPM** (i.e. '**Met**' or **C**) if the number of exceedances is no more than that specified in Schedule 2 of the AAQ NEPM.
- A station is assessed as not compliant with the NEPM (i.e. 'Not met' or N-C for noncompliant) if there are more than the number of exceedances specified in Schedule 2 of the AAQ NEPM. This applies even in the case where the station does not meet the data availability criterion for any given quarter or the year.

For particles, days exceeding standard are divided into 'exceptional' and 'non-exceptional' events. Exceptional event days are not counted towards the NEPM goal of 'no days above [i.e. exceeding] the particle standards in a year'. The non-assessable exceedance events are detailed below.

Exceptional event days for particles

An 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-authorised hazard reduction burning or continental-scale windblown dust.

(National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure, February 2016, clause 2)

The AAQ NEPM clause 18(3C) requires that jurisdictions exclude monitoring data determined as being directly associated with an exceptional event when assessing goal compliance against PM10 and PM2.5 1-day average standards. However, in accordance with clause 18(3A), all measured data are included when reporting compliance against 1-year average standards, including that directly associated with an exceptional event.

In this report, 1-day particulate exceedances clearly influenced by air pollution events such as natural bushfires, hazard reduction burning and widescale windblown dust storms are classified as exceptional event days. For PM10, daily exceedances influenced by regional and local dust sources (i.e. non-continental-scale events) are classified as non-exceptional

events. For PM2.5, daily exceedances influenced by smoke from wood heating are classified as non-exceptional events.

A brief comment describing the cause of events is given in Appendix A (in separate report) where the cause was able to be determined. The absence of a comment does not necessarily indicate the absence of such influences; instead, no clear information may be available. In some cases, such as at Wagga Wagga North, it is likely that there has been an influence of more widespread airborne dust contributing to the exceedance. However, the scale of transport of windblown dust in these events could not be shown to be consistent with what would be defined as continental-scale events. Such cases have been classified as non-exceptional events, due to dust sources which may be local or perhaps regional in nature.

Calculation and reporting methods

The calculation and reporting methods used comply with the requirements described in the *National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure Technical Paper No. 8: Annual Reports* (NEPC Peer Review Committee 2002).

Daily averages

Daily averages are calculated from hourly averages, as described in National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure Technical Paper No. 5: Data Collection and Handling (NEPC Peer Review Committee 2001).

Correction factors for particles

For particulate matter as PM10, an internal correction factor for United States Environmental Protection Agency (USEPA) equivalency has been applied to PM10 tapered element oscillating microbalance (TEOM) data, but there has been no subsequent treatment or temperature adjustment. PM2.5 measurements were made by using beta attenuation monitor (BAM) or TEOM-FDMS (filter dynamics measurement system) instruments.

In this report, PM2.5 data collected pre-2012 by using TEOMs do not include the internal correction for USEPA PM10 equivalency or any subsequent treatment or adjustment for temperature. PM2.5 measurements using the USEPA Federal Reference Method (FRM) are reported for the Chullora monitoring station.

Data availability rates

Data availability rates are presented as either percentages of valid data or numbers of valid days. When presented as a percentage, the value is the number of averaging periods in which the data are valid, divided by the total number of averaging periods in the year (or quarter, as appropriate). When presented as the number of valid days, the value represents the number of days during the year when at least 75% of averaging periods during the day are valid. In other words, a valid day has at least 18 valid hours.

Calibration hour

For gaseous pollutants, the calibration hour is included in the calculation of data availability rates. The New South Wales Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) does daily automated instrument calibration checks for carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen dioxide (NO₂), ozone (O₃), and sulfur dioxide (SO₂) during the early morning. Hourly data obtained during the calibration check are considered invalid for reporting purposes. Hence, for these pollutants the maximum number of valid 1-hour averages in a day is 23. Therefore, for gaseous pollutants, the maximum annual 1-hour data availability is 96%.

Data availability and reporting periods

Each reporting period (e.g. quarter) and AAQ NEPM standard averaging period must have at least 75% data availability. For example, the carbon monoxide AAQ NEPM standard is based on 8-hour rolling averages. A valid 8-hour rolling average is calculated as the average of the valid 1-hour averages over the preceding eight hours (from the time point), when at least six of those hours (75%) hold valid data.

Data availability for pollutants reported against more than one standard

For pollutants reported against more than one AAQ NEPM standard, data availability rates may not be the same for each standard. For instance, when ozone is measured, one hour of each day is lost during calibration checks. This affects data availability rates for reporting against the 1-hour standard for the associated hour, but it may not affect data availability rates for reporting against the 4-hour standard. Thus, the maximum data availability rate is only 96% for the 1-hour standard, but it can be 100% for the 4-hour standard.

Compliance summaries (2020)

Compliance with the AAQ NEPM standards is summarised in the following tables for each of the criteria pollutants.

Bold '**Not met**' entries in the following tables highlight stations that were assessed as **not compliant with the NEPM**).

Carbon monoxide

Region/Station		vailabili hours)	ty rate			Number of Performance exceedance against the — days standard and g		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	- uays	Stanuaru anu yoar	
Sydney East								
Chullora	97.0	97.9	96.8	94.3	96.6	0	Met	
Cook and Phillip	93.8	95.1	96.1	95.2	92.9	0	Met	
Macquarie Park	98.7	100	98.1	99.6	99.3	0	Met	
Rozelle	98.7	97.4	97.6	99.0	98.5	0	Met	
Sydney North Wes	t							
Parramatta North	98.8	97.2	98.8	99.1	98.8	0	Met	
Prospect	98.7	99.4	98.2	99.6	99.0	0	Met	
Rouse Hill	98.6	98.3	100	98.6	98.9	0	Met	
Sydney South Wes	st							
Camden	98.3	96.7	98.1	98.5	98.0	0	Met	
Campbelltown West	98.1	99.3	96.3	99.6	98.2	0	Met	
Liverpool	96.2	97.9	98.1	98.1	95.9	0	Met	
Illawarra								
Wollongong	97.8	96.5	96.8	98.9	97.4	0	Met	

Table 7 2020 compliance summary for carbon monoxide

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Region/Station		Data availability rate (% of hours)			Number of exceedance	Performance against the standard and goal	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year days		Stanuaru anu yoar
Central Coast							
Wyong	96.7	96.5	99.2	97.1	96.5	0	Met
Lower Hunter							
Newcastle	96.8	99.7	97.8	98.3	96.5	0	Met

Nitrogen dioxide

Table 8 2020 compliance summary for nitrogen dioxide

Region/Station	Data availability (% of hours)				Number of Annual exceedance Mean days (ppm)		Performance against standards and goals		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year			1-hour	Annual
Sydney East									
Chullora	94.9	94.2	93.9	92.8	93.9	0	0.009	Met	Met
Cook and Phillip	80.8	89.5	90.8	91.3	88.1	0	0.013	Met	Met
Earlwood	92.6	92.3	91.9	95.4	93.0	0	0.009	Met	Met
Macquarie Park	95.1	95.7	93.7	95.4	94.9	0	0.004	Met	Met
Randwick	92.9	94.1	94.0	94.6	93.9	0	0.005	Met	Met
Rozelle	95.4	93.7	95.3	94.7	94.8	0	0.008	Met	Met
Sydney North Wes	st								
Parramatta North	95.1	93.0	93.3	95.0	94.1	0	0.007	Met	Met
Prospect	94.2	95.4	93.5	94.8	94.5	0	0.007	Met	Met
Richmond	94.9	94.3	93.8	89.3	93.1	0	0.003	Met	Met
Rouse Hill	95.5	94.2	95.6	94.8	95.0	0	0.005	Met	Met
St Marys	94.9	92.9	95.2	94.0	94.2	0	0.004	Met	Met
Sydney South We	st								
Bargo	93.5	95.7	94.5	92.0	93.9	0	0.005	Met	Met
Bringelly	68.1	88.8	91.9	83.0	83.0	0	0.003 ¹	ND	ND
Camden	94.6	93.8	94.3	93.2	93.9	0	0.004	Met	Met
Campbelltown West	93.9	92.4	93.3	95.5	93.8	0	0.009	Met	Met
Liverpool	85.3	93.0	91.4	95.2	91.3	0	0.011	Met	Met
Oakdale	95.3	95.6	95.5	93.0	94.8	0	0.001	Met	Met
Illawarra									
Albion Park South	95.5	93.9	95.5	94.6	94.8	0	0.003	Met	Met
Kembla Grange	95.3	91.1	88.9	92.9	92.1	0	0.004	Met	Met

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Region/Station		availal f hours				Number of exceedance days	Annual Mean (ppm)	Performance against standards and goals	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year			1-hour	Annual
Wollongong	91.3	92.4	92.7	94.8	92.8	0	0.006	Met	Met
Central Coast									
Wyong	93.5	91.3	95.1	93.3	93.3	0	0.003	Met	Met
Lower Hunter									
Beresfield	90.8	91.5	90.3	92.4	91.2	0	0.007	Met	Met
Newcastle	87.8	94.4	93.0	93.0	92.1	0	0.005	Met	Met
Wallsend	93.8	95.5	95.4	93.7	94.6	0	0.006	Met	Met
Upper Hunter									
Muswellbrook	94.6	74.1	93.6	94.7	89.3	0	0.008 ¹	ND	ND
Singleton	86.3	94.5	95.4	92.0	92.1	0	0.006	Met	Met
North West Slopes	5								
Gunnedah	93.2	95.7	94.7	94.1	94.4	0	0.003	Met	Met
Southern Tablelan	ds								
Goulburn	89.7	95.4	95.4	91.8	93.1	0	0.003	Met	Met

1. Italicised annual mean is included where annual data availability was above the 75% requirement but did not meet the 75% requirement in at least one-quarter (also italicised). Performance against the 1-hour and annual standards cannot be determined in such cases, and any annual averages reported should be taken as indicative only.

ND = not demonstrated.

Sulfur dioxide

Table 9

2020 compliance summary for sulfur dioxide

Region/ Station		availal hours				Number of exceedance days		Annual Mean (ppm)	Performance against standards and goals		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	1- hour	Daily		1- hour	Daily	Annual
Sydney East											
Chullora	95.3	94.2	92.6	92.7	93.7	0	0	0.000	Met	Met	Met
Cook and Phillip	81.0	90.6	92.3	80.9	86.2	0	0	0.000	Met	Met	Met
Macquarie Park	95.5	95.7	93.9	95.4	95.1	0	0	0.000	Met	Met	Met
Randwick	95.2	94.2	95.5	94.8	94.9	0	0	0.001	Met	Met	Met
Rozelle	95.4	93.7	95.3	94.7	94.8	0	0	0.000	Met	Met	Met
Sydney North	West										
Parramatta North	95.6	95.0	93.5	95.1	94.8	0	0	0.001	Met	Met	Met

Region/ Station		availal hours					Number of exceedance days		Performance against standards and goals		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	1- hour	Daily		1- hour	Daily	Annual
Prospect	94.8	95.4	93.7	92.8	94.1	0	0	0.001	Met	Met	Met
Richmond	94.5	94.9	91.5	89.3	92.5	0	0	0.000	Met	Met	Met
Rouse Hill	95.5	94.3	95.5	94.8	95.0	0	0	0.000	Met	Met	Met
Sydney South	West										
Bargo	93.5	95.7	94.3	94.7	94.6	0	0	0.000	Met	Met	Met
Bringelly	66.3	95.6	91.6	95.0	87.2	0	0	0.000 ¹	ND	ND	ND
Campbelltown West	93.9	95.1	94.2	95.5	94.7	0	0	0.000	Met	Met	Met
Liverpool	83.7	95.4	95.3	95.2	92.4	0	0	0.001	Met	Met	Met
Illawarra											
Albion Park South	91.4	93.9	95.4	92.8	93.4	0	0	0.000	Met	Met	Met
Wollongong	89.5	92.4	92.8	95.0	92.4	0	0	0.001	Met	Met	Met
Central Coast											
Wyong	94.1	93.3	94.1	93.3	93.7	0	0	0.001	Met	Met	Met
Lower Hunter											
Beresfield	91.9	95.6	93.7	95.0	94.1	0	0	0.001	Met	Met	Met
Newcastle	89.4	95.5	94.7	94.1	93.4	0	0	0.001	Met	Met	Met
Wallsend	94.6	94.9	94.7	90.9	93.8	0	0	0.002	Met	Met	Met
Upper Hunter											
Muswellbrook	95.7	74.1	93.8	93.3	89.2	0	0	0.002 ¹	ND	ND	ND
Singleton	95.3	94.1	95.7	93.3	94.6	0	0	0.002	Met	Met	Met

1. Italicised annual mean denotes where annual data availability was above the 75% requirement, but where station did not meet the 75% requirement during at least one-quarter (also italicised). In these examples, performance against the various standards cannot be determined, and the annual average should be taken as indicative only.

ND = Not demonstrated.

Ozone

Table 102020 compliance summary for ozone

Region/Station		availab hours)				Numbe exceeda days		Performance against standards and goals		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	1-hour 4-hour		1-hour	4-hour	
Sydney East										
Chullora	95.6	94.2	93.8	94.7	94.6	1	1	Met	Met	
Cook and Phillip	79.4	90.1	87.1	91.1	87.0	0	0	Met	Met	

Region/Station		availab hours)				Numbe exceeda days		Performance against standards and goals		
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	1-hour	4-hour	1-hour	4-hour	
Earlwood	95.3	95.5	94.8	90.7	94.1	0	1	Met	Met	
Macquarie Park	88.3	95.7	94.9	89.9	92.2	1	1	Met	Met	
Randwick	95.3	94.1	95.4	95.1	95.0	0	1	Met	Met	
Rozelle	95.4	93.6	95.2	95.2	94.8	0	0	Met	Met	
Sydney North Wes	st									
Parramatta North	95.7	94.9	94.7	95.1	95.1	0	1	Met	Met	
Prospect	95.3	95.3	93.8	94.9	94.8	1	1	Met	Met	
Richmond	94.8	95.2	90.4	90.9	92.8	0	1	Met	Met	
Rouse Hill	95.5	94.2	94.3	94.8	94.7	0	1	Met	Met	
St Marys	95.1	95.2	95.2	94.0	94.9	1	3	Met	Not met	
Sydney South Wes	st									
Bargo	92.0	94.0	93.4	95.3	93.7	1	1	Met	Met	
Bringelly	64.9 ¹	95.6	95.2	95.0	87.7	1	1	ND	ND	
Camden	94.5	95.2	94.2	94.2	94.5	1	2	Met	Not met	
Campbelltown West	95.2	95.1	94.7	95.5	95.1	1	2	Met	Not met	
Liverpool	84.8	95.2	95.3	95.2	92.6	1	1	Met	Met	
Oakdale	95.6	95.7	95.4	93.1	94.9	1	1	Met	Met	
Illawarra										
Albion Park South	89.0	93.5	91.8	94.7	92.3	1	1	Met	Met	
Kembla Grange	95.5	91.2	93.6	89.8	92.5	0	1	Met	Met	
Wollongong	93.9	92.4	93.8	92.5	93.1	0	0	Met	Met	
Central Coast										
Wyong	95.0	92.3	95.2	93.3	93.9	1	1	Met	Met	
Lower Hunter										
Beresfield	94.4	92.6	90.5	94.8	93.1	0	0	Met	Met	
Newcastle	90.9	95.4	95.1	94.4	94.0	0	0	Met	Met	
Wallsend	89.3	95.2	95.3	92.3	93.1	0	0	Met	Met	
North West Slopes	5									
Gunnedah	93.4	95.6	91.6	91.6	93.0	0	0	Met	Met	
Southern Tablelan	ds									
Goulburn	95.1	95.4	95.5	94.1	95.0	0	4	Met	Not met	

1. Italicised annual mean denotes where annual data availability was above the 75% requirement, but where station did not meet the 75% requirement during at least one-quarter (also italicised). In these examples, performance against the various standards cannot be determined, and the annual average should be taken as indicative only.

ND = Not demonstrated.

Particles as PM10

Region/Station		availal days)				Number exceeda days ¹		Annual Mean (µg/m³)	Performance against standards and goals	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year				Daily	Annual
Sydney East										
Chullora	100	97.8	100	96.7	98.6	7		20.5	Met	Met
Cook and Phillip	63.7	91.2	96.7	95.7	86.9	4		15.7 ²	ND	ND
Earlwood	97.8	100	100	100	99.5	9		18.5	Met	Met
Macquarie Park	98.9	100	96.7	100	98.9	7		15.7	Met	Met
Randwick	98.9	100	97.8	100	99.2	9		19.5	Met	Met
Rozelle	100	93.4	97.8	100	97.8	7		18.1	Met	Met
Sydney North Wes	st									
Parramatta North	100	97.8	100	100	99.5	9		19.3	Met	Met
Prospect	100	100	97.8	100	99.5	10		20.2	Met	Met
Richmond	91.2	100	96.7	87.0	93.7	9		17.0	Met	Met
Rouse Hill	97.8	100	97.8	98.9	98.6	10	(1)	18.3	Not met	Met
St Marys	100	100	96.7	100	99.2	11		18.9	Met	Met
Sydney South Wes	st									
Bargo	94.5	97.8	96.7	100	97.3	6		16.0	Met	Met
Bringelly	97.8	100	100	97.8	98.9	11		18.3	Met	Met
Camden	97.8	93.4	96.7	100	97.0	9		16.6	Met	Met
Campbelltown West	100	97.8	100	100	99.5	10		17.0	Met	Met
Liverpool	87.9	100	100	96.7	96.2	7	(2)	20.8	Not met	Met
Oakdale	100	100	97.8	98.9	99.2	10		14.4	Met	Met
Illawarra										
Albion Park South	100	93.4	100	98.9	98.1	10		17.1	Met	Met
Kembla Grange	100	93.4	97.8	97.8	97.3	19	(7)	21.5	Not met	Met
Wollongong	90.1	96.7	97.8	98.9	95.9	11		18.8	Met	Met
Central Coast										
Wyong	98.9	100	97.8	100	99.2	5	(1)	15.9	Not met	Met
Lower Hunter										
Beresfield	98.9	100	100	97.8	99.2	6		18.5	Met	Met

Table 11 2020 compliance summary for particles as PM10

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Region/Station		availal days)	bility			excee	Number of Ann exceedance Mea days ¹ (µg		Performance against standards and goals	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year				Daily	Annual
Newcastle	94.5	100	100	96.7	97.8	9		22.4	Met	Met
Wallsend	98.9	100	97.8	100	99.2	6		17.7	Met	Met
Upper Hunter										
Aberdeen	100	97.8	100	100	99.5	8		17.8	Met	Met
Muswellbrook	100	97.8	98.9	98.9	98.9	15	(1)	22.5	Not met	Met
Singleton	100	100	97.8	100	99.5	10	(1)	20.5	Not met	Met
Central Tableland	ls									
Bathurst	97.8	100	100	95.7	98.4	14		17.0	Met	Met
Orange	94.5	97.8	95.7	100	97.0	12		17.9	Met	Met
North West Slope	es									
Gunnedah	83.5	97.8	98.9	100	95.1	3		13.9	Met	Met
Narrabri	100	97.8	100	94.6	98.1	8		12.4	Met	Met
Tamworth	97.8	98.9	100	97.8	98.6	8		16.8	Met	Met
Northern Tablelar	nds									
Armidale	100	100	100	96.7	99.2	4	(1)	13.7	Not met	Met
South West Slope	es									
Albury	94.5	100	100	95.7	97.5	19	(1)	20.1	Not met	Met
Wagga Wagga North	96.7	100	96.7	100	98.4	25	(5)	23.2	Not met	Met
Southern Tablela	nds									
Goulburn	98.9	93.4	98.9	97.8	97.3	18		19.2	Met	Met

1. This number includes non-exceptional exceedance days shown in brackets. For example, '10 (1)' for Rouse Hill means there were 10 exceedance days in total recorded, of which 1 was non-exceptional (considered assessable event) and the remaining nine were exceptional event days (non-assessable).

2. Italicised annual mean is included where annual data availability was above the 75% requirement, but where at least one-quarter (also italicised) did not meet the 75% requirement. In these examples, the annual average should be taken as indicative only, and performance against the 1-year standard cannot be determined.

ND = Not demonstrated.

Particles as PM2.5

Region/Station		Data availability (% of days)				exceedance		Annual Mean (µg/m³)	Perforn against standa goals	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	-			Daily	Annual
Sydney East										
Chullora	100	93.4	100	97.8	97.8	9		8.8	Met	Not met
Cook and Phillip	63.7	91.2	96.7	95.7	86.9	7		7.8 ²	ND ³	ND ²
Earlwood	97.8	100	91.3	100	97.3	9		8.0	Met	Met
Macquarie Park	98.9	100	97.8	98.9	98.9	8		7.1	Met	Met
Randwick	96.7	100	71.7	100	92.1	8		7.6 ²	ND ³	ND ²
Rozelle	100	100	93.5	100	98.4	8		7.5	Met	Met
Sydney North Wes	st									
Parramatta North	98.9	89.0	100	96.7	96.2	10		8.2	Met	Not met
Prospect	100	92.3	97.8	100	97.5	13	(2)	8.6	Not met	Not met
Richmond	90.1	96.7	94.6	84.8	91.5	9	(1)	8.4	Not Met	Not met
Rouse Hill	97.8	96.7	96.7	98.9	97.5	10	(1)	7.1	Not met	Met
St Marys	72.5	94.5	89.1	100	89.1	9		7.6 ²	ND ³	ND ²
Sydney South We	st									
Bargo	93.4	97.8	96.7	91.3	94.8	14		7.8	Met	Met
Bringelly	93.4	97.8	95.7	96.7	95.9	12		8.5	Met	Not met
Camden	97.8	97.8	95.7	100	97.8	11		7.7	Met	Met
Campbelltown West	100	97.8	95.7	100	98.4	12		7.5	Met	Met
Liverpool	86.8	96.7	100	95.7	94.8	7	(1)	9.1	Not met	Not met
Oakdale	96.7	96.7	96.7	98.9	97.3	11		6.7	Met	Met
Illawarra										
Albion Park South	100	97.8	100	98.9	99.2	10		6.8	Met	Met
Kembla Grange	94.5	93.4	97.8	97.8	95.9	11		7.0	Met	Met
Wollongong	80.2	69.2	89.1	98.9	84.4	10		7.8 ²	ND ³	ND ²
Central Coast										
Wyong	93.4	100	95.7	93.5	95.6	3		5.6	Met	Met

Table 122020 compliance summary for particles as PM2.5

Region/Station		Data availability (% of days)				Number exceeda days ¹		Annual Mean (µg/m³)	Perform against standar goals	
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year				Daily	Annual
Lower Hunter										
Beresfield	92.3	100	100	94.6	96.7	8		7.7	Met	Met
Newcastle	73.6	28.6	97.8	94.6	73.8	5	(1)	na ⁴	Not met	ND ⁴
Wallsend	98.9	100	95.7	100	98.6	5		7.3	Met	Met
Upper Hunter										
Muswellbrook	100	95.6	96.7	98.9	97.8	9	(2)	9.3	Not met	Not met
Singleton	100	100	94.6	97.8	98.1	6	(1)	8.4	Not met	Not met
Central Tablelands	S									
Bathurst	97.8	100	100	96.7	98.6	13		7.6	Met	Met
Orange	94.5	97.8	95.7	100	97.0	15	(3)	9.1	Not met	Not met
North West Slopes	5									
Gunnedah	97.8	97.8	98.9	100	98.6	6	(1)	7.7	Not met	Met
Narrabri	100	97.8	100	94.6	98.1	1		5.5	Met	Met
Tamworth	97.8	97.8	98.9	96.7	97.8	4		6.8	Met	Met
Northern Tablelan	ds									
Armidale	100	100	100	96.7	99.2	27	(23)	9.2	Not met	Not met
South West Slope	s									
Albury	92.3	97.8	97.8	84.8	93.2	16		11.1	Met	Not met
Wagga Wagga North	97.8	100	96.7	98.9	98.4	13		10.7	Met	Not met
Southern Tablelan	ds									
Goulburn	98.9	93.4	98.9	97.8	97.3	16		11.8	Met	Not met

1. This number includes non-exceptional exceedance days shown in brackets. For example, '13(2)' for Prospect means there were 13 exceedance days in total recorded, of which 2 were non-exceptional (considered assessable event) and the remaining 11 were exceptional event days (non-assessable).

2. Italicised annual mean is included where annual data availability was above the 75% requirement, but where at least one-quarter (also italicised) did not meet the 75% requirement. In these examples, the annual average should be taken as indicative only, and performance against the annual standard cannot be determined. Hence ND².

3. Compliance status remains 'ND' in these examples because even if there was insufficient data coverage during any quarter, and no exceedances were recorded during periods with data, the station cannot be assessed to have complied with the daily standard, as it could be the case that there was insufficient evidence to demonstrate non-compliance. Hence ND³.

4. 'na' means the PM2.5 annual average at Newcastle is not reported due to < 75% data availability across the entire year, caused by ongoing instrument fault during 11 March to 4 June 2020. Hence ND⁴.

Monitoring and reporting using Federal Reference Method for PM2.5

A background to PM2.5 monitoring and the reporting of Federal Reference Method (FRM) data in New South Wales is provided in the *New South Wales Annual Compliance Report 2018* (DPIE 2020c).

The compliance summary for 2020 is shown below.

Table 13 2020 PM2.5 compliance summary, Federal Reference Method (FRM) method

Region/ Data availability rate ¹ Station (% of days)					Mean	Performance against standards and goals			
	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4	Year	days	(µg/m³)	Daily	Annual
Sydney E	ast								
Chullora	89.0	92.3	100	94.6	94.3	2 ³ (0)	7.8	Met	Met

1. Data availability rates are based on a one-day-in-three sampling regime.

2. Non-exceptional exceedance days shown in brackets, considered assessable events (none in this case).

3. The two (exceptional) exceedance days are 12 January 2020 (45.8 $\mu g/m^3)$ and 24 January 2020 (37.1 $\mu g/m^3).$

Section C – Analysis of air quality

This section summarises air quality data from the AAQ NEPM network of stations, detailing recorded exceedances of national air quality standards during 2020. Table 14 through Table 25 include data availability during 2020 (counted as days), and the two highest values (daily maxima). Also included are the associated timestamps when the maxima were observed. (e.g. 'date' for daily averages, or 'date, hour' for shorter-term averages).

For those pollutants which recorded exceedances of national standards, being ozone and particles, a summary of exceedances is at Table 19 (ozone), Table 21 (PM10) and Table 23 (PM2.5). All **bold** entries mean an exceedance of national standards.

Notes on daily maxima

As an AAQ NEPM requirement for standards with averaging periods of less than 24 hours, the daily maxima are reported regardless of the number of valid hours in the day. For example, the daily 1-hour maxima for NO₂ during the year at a site may have occurred on a day on which the 75% data requirement was not met.

For ozone and carbon monoxide, standards which are calculated against rolling averages, the second highest values are those which occur on a different calendar day than the highest value, so that the underlying averaging periods do not overlap.

Carbon monoxide

Region/Station	Number	Daily maxi	mum rolling 8-ho	ur average (ppm)
	of valid days	Highest	Date, hour	2 nd highest	Date, hour
Sydney East					
Chullora	346	1.9	08 Jan, 15	1.4	09 Jan, 01
Cook and Phillip	331	2.8	08 Jan, 12	1.5	09 Jan, 01
Macquarie Park	361	2.4	08 Jan, 13	1.6	09 Jan, 01
Rozelle	356	2.6	08 Jan, 13	1.6	09 Jan, 01
Sydney North West					
Parramatta North	359	2.0	08 Jan, 15	1.5	09 Jan, 01
Prospect	359	1.8	08 Jan, 16	1.4	09 Jan, 01
Rouse Hill	359	1.9	08 Jan, 17	1.5	09 Jan, 01
Sydney South West					
Camden	353	2.6	05 Jan, 07	2.2	08 Jan, 18
Campbelltown West	354	2.3	08 Jan, 18	1.6	09 Jan, 02
Liverpool	342	2.1	08 Jan, 18	1.6	09 Jan, 02
Central Coast					
Wyong	347	1.7	08 Jan, 17	1.3	09 Jan, 01
Illawarra					
Wollongong	352	3.3	08 Jan, 16	1.7	09 Jan, 01

Table 14Summary for CO: daily maximum rolling 8-hour average concentrations (2020)

Region/Station	Number of valid	Daily maxi	Daily maximum rolling 8-hour average (ppm)						
	days	Highest	Date, hour	2 nd highest	Date, hour				
Lower Hunter									
Newcastle	349	2.6	08 Jan, 15	1.5	09 Jan, 01				

There were no recorded days over the 8-hour CO standard in 2020.

Within the AAQ NEPM network of monitoring stations, the maximum 8-hourly CO average was 3.3 ppm, recorded at Wollongong in the Illawarra on 8 January 2020, during the extreme bushfire emergency period. This day recorded the highest CO for all NSW Greater Metropolitan Region (GMR) sites measuring CO at many locations. It is noted that Camden station, where CO levels were the second highest, was offline during the morning hours of 8 January.

Nitrogen dioxide

Region/Station	Number	Daily maxin	num 1-hour avera	ige (ppm)	
	of valid days	Highest	Date, hour	2 nd highest	Date, hour
Sydney East					
Chullora	356	0.052	19 Mar, 22	0.048	20 Mar, 01
Cook and Phillip	331	0.046	16 Jan, 09	0.045	27 Aug, 19
Earlwood	352	0.040	19 Mar, 21	0.037	02 Sep, 20
Macquarie Park	362	0.030	04 Sep, 10	0.030	15 Nov, 24
Randwick	355	0.037	20 Mar, 09	0.034	16 Jan, 10
Rozelle	361	0.043	04 Jan, 14	0.037	04 Sep, 12
Sydney North West					
Parramatta North	359	0.037	20 Jul, 08	0.037	04 Sep, 09
Prospect	362	0.043	15 Apr, 21	0.040	05 Jun, 19
Richmond	350	0.035	10 Jan, 24	0.031	04 Sep, 18
Rouse Hill	361	0.034	28 Sep, 24	0.033	13 Aug, 19
St Marys	358	0.034	04 Sep, 15	0.031	07 Oct, 18
Sydney South West					
Bargo	356	0.045	19 Mar, 23	0.042	04 Jan, 21
Bringelly	305	0.030	04 Sep, 16	0.025	08 Jul, 18
Campbelltown West	359	0.051	19 Mar, 23	0.045	15 Apr, 22
Camden	356	0.037	05 Jan, 05	0.028	04 Sep, 16
Liverpool	348	0.048	15 Apr, 20	0.047	19 Mar, 22
Oakdale	362	0.055	05 Jan, 04	0.042	04 Jan, 22
Illawarra					
Albion Park South	361	0.039	19 Mar, 19	0.032	14 Apr, 17

 Table 15
 Summary for NO₂: maximum 1-hour average concentrations (2020)

Region/Station	Number	Daily maxin	num 1-hour avera	ige (ppm)	
	of valid days	Highest	Date, hour	2 nd highest	Date, hour
Kembla Grange	348	0.038	01 Feb, 21	0.034	04 Jan, 18
Wollongong	351	0.041	22 Jul, 09	0.040	02 Oct, 20
Central Coast					
Wyong	355	0.035	31 Jul, 03	0.032	11 Aug, 19
Lower Hunter					
Beresfield	346	0.035	22 Jan, 05	0.031	01 Sep, 22
Newcastle	354	0.034	20 Jul, 19	0.032	03 Sep, 22
Wallsend	361	0.029	06 Aug, 20	0.028	22 Jan, 06
Upper Hunter					
Muswellbrook	339	0.039	03 Oct, 21	0.038	22 Jan, 21
Singleton	345	0.033	08 Jan, 22	0.032	16 Jan, 20
South West Slopes					
Gunnedah	359	0.028	04 Dec, 23	0.027	02 Jul, 19
Southern Tablelands	S				
Goulburn	355	0.099	05 Jan, 01	0.061	04 Jan, 23

There were no days over the 1-hour NO₂ standard in 2020.

Within the AAQ NEPM network of air quality monitoring stations, the maximum 1-hour NO₂ concentration of 0.099 ppm was recorded on 5 January 2020, during the extreme 2019–20 bushfire period, at Goulburn in the Southern Tablelands. High pollution levels at Goulburn during the Black Summer bushfires were associated with southerly changes concentrating smoke from the NSW South Coast bushfires towards the Southern Tablelands and further inland, impacting not just particle pollution but gaseous pollution as well. Before this event day in 2020, Goulburn station, on 31 December 2019, saw the first-ever recorded exceedance of the NO₂ standard in the NSW network since 1998.

Sulfur dioxide

Region/Station	Number of valid days	Daily maximum 1-hour average (ppm)						
		Highest	Date, hour	2 nd highest	Date, hour			
Sydney East								
Chullora	356	0.015	18 Mar, 10	0.013	23 Oct, 10			
Cook and Phillip	326	0.019	20 Jun, 04	0.016	29 Aug, 24			
Macquarie Park	363	0.035	15 Nov, 24	0.021	23 Oct, 09			
Randwick	362	0.014	15 Oct, 09	0.013	08 Oct, 10			
Rozelle	361	0.016	30 Aug, 03	0.013	02 Oct, 23			
Sydney North West								

 Table 16
 Summary for SO₂: daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations (2020)

Region/Station	Number of valid days	Daily max	imum 1-hour av	erage (ppm)	
	, in the second s	Highest	Date, hour	2 nd highest	Date, hour
Parramatta North	360	0.020	01 Feb, 21	0.016	31 Jan, 10
Prospect	359	0.018	31 Jan, 11	0.017	10 Jan, 22
Richmond	350	0.012	25 Feb, 21	0.010	31 Jan, 10
Rouse Hill	361	0.019	10 Jan, 22	0.017	27 Nov, 23
Sydney South West					
Bargo	359	0.012	24 Jul, 18	0.010	21 Oct, 09
Bringelly	333	0.022	24 Jul, 15	0.008	21 Oct, 09
Campbelltown West	362	0.012	21 Oct, 09	0.011	24 Jul, 15
Liverpool	350	0.015	24 Jul, 14	0.014	21 Oct, 09
Illawarra					
Albion Park South	355	0.022	10 Jan, 19	0.018	21 Sep, 18
Wollongong	349	0.000	01 Mar, 06	0.019	11 Jun, 17
Central Coast					
Wyong	358	0.069	31 Jan, 09	0.051	27 Nov, 17
Lower Hunter					
Beresfield	359	0.038	04 Dec, 13	0.036	11 Jul, 13
Newcastle	355	0.040	12 Aug, 13	0.035	20 Jun, 13
Wallsend	357	0.040	09 Jul, 11	0.035	31 Oct, 20
Upper Hunter					
Muswellbrook	337	0.135	19 May, 15	0.107	07 Jun, 15
Singleton	360	0.055	14 Apr, 12	0.051	18 Feb, 12

Table 17 Summary of SO₂: maximum daily (24-hour) average concentrations (2020)

Region/Station	Number of valid days	Maximum	Maximum 24-hour average (ppm)						
		Highest	Date	2 nd highest	Date				
Sydney East									
Chullora	356	0.004	23 Oct	0.003	25 Feb				
Cook and Phillip	326	0.003	18 Mar	0.003	26 Nov				
Macquarie Park	363	0.004	23 Oct	0.004	01 Mar				
Randwick	362	0.004	18 Mar	0.004	26 Nov				
Rozelle	361	0.003	18 Mar	0.002	08 Sep				
Sydney North West									
Parramatta North	360	0.005	31 Jan	0.004	01 Mar				
Prospect	359	0.004	31 Jan	0.004	10 Jan				
Richmond	350	0.003	31 Jan	0.002	25 Feb				

Region/Station	Number of valid days	Maximum	24-hour average	(ppm)	
	,, ,, ,, ,	Highest	Date	2 nd highest	Date
Rouse Hill	361	0.005	31 Jan	0.004	10 Jan
Sydney South West					
Bargo	359	0.003	31 Jan	0.002	14 Apr
Bringelly	333	0.003	24 Jul	0.002	31 Jan
Campbelltown West	362	0.002	21 Oct	0.002	24 Jul
Liverpool	350	0.003	24 Jul	0.003	31 Jan
Illawarra					
Albion Park South	355	0.005	01 Feb	0.005	10 Jan
Wollongong	349	0.004	17 Sep	0.004	10 Dec
Central Coast					
Wyong	358	0.008	31 Jan	0.006	01 Dec
Lower Hunter					
Beresfield	359	0.008	23 May	0.006	01 Jan
Newcastle	355	0.007	12 Aug	0.006	01 Jul
Wallsend	357	0.010	17 Jul	0.009	01 Jan
Upper Hunter					
Muswellbrook	337	0.015	30 Dec	0.014	19 Oct
Singleton	360	0.011	23 May	0.011	14 Apr

There were no days over the 1-hour SO_2 standard or the 24-hour SO_2 standard in 2020. Annual SO_2 averages also remained well below the national standard.

Within the AAQ NEPM network of monitoring stations, the maximum 1-hour SO₂ was 0.135 ppm, recorded at Muswellbrook station in the Upper Hunter on 19 May 2020. Muswellbrook also recorded the maximum 24-hour average SO₂ of 0.015 ppm on 30 December 2020.

Ozone

Table 18Summary for ozone: daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations (2020)								
Region/Station	Number of	Maximur	n 1-hour avera	ge (ppm)				
	valid days	Highest	Date	2 nd highest	Date			
Sydney East								
Chullora	360	0.107	01 Feb, 13	0.092	04 Jan, 17			
Cook and Phillip	327	0.059	08 Jan, 10	0.053	03 Feb, 16			
Earlwood	358	0.091	04 Jan, 16	0.084	01 Feb, 13			
Macquarie Park	350	0.102	04 Jan, 17	0.090	01 Feb, 11			
Randwick	362	0.090	04 Jan, 13	0.076	08 Jan, 16			
Rozelle	361	0.083	04 Jan, 19	0.077	08 Jan, 16			

 Table 18
 Summary for ozone: daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations (2020)

Region/Station	Number of	Maximun	n 1-hour avera	ge (ppm)				
	valid days	Highest	Date	2 nd highest	Date			
Sydney North West								
Parramatta North	363	0.093	01 Feb, 11	0.085	31 Jan, 16			
Prospect	362	0.102	31 Jan, 16	0.089	01 Feb, 11			
Richmond	350	0.093	31 Jan, 17	0.086	28 Jan, 16			
Rouse Hill	360	0.091	31 Jan, 16	0.087	02 Feb, 13			
St Marys	360	0.115	31 Jan, 15	0.095	01 Feb, 12			
Sydney South West								
Bargo	352	0.114	31 Jan, 17	0.089	03 Jan, 16			
Bringelly	334	0.112	31 Jan, 15	0.092	01 Feb, 16			
Campbelltown West	363	0.108	01 Feb, 12	0.097	31 Jan, 15			
Camden	360	0.107	31 Jan, 15	0.094	28 Jan, 15			
Liverpool	348	0.102	01 Feb, 12	0.085	04 Jan, 12			
Oakdale	361	0.116	31 Jan, 16	0.085	08 Jan, 16			
Illawarra								
Albion Park South	347	0.102	01 Feb, 15	0.079	04 Jan, 12			
Kembla Grange	349	0.089	01 Feb, 15	0.078	08 Jan, 15			
Wollongong	352	0.079	04 Jan, 14	0.072	16 Nov, 14			
Central Coast								
Wyong	358	0.101	04 Jan, 12	0.079	21 Jan, 14			
Beresfield	356	0.093	04 Jan, 11	0.075	01 Feb, 16			
Newcastle	358	0.090	04 Jan, 11	0.088	08 Jan, 13			
Wallsend	356	0.083	04 Jan, 10	0.072	01 Feb, 15			
South West Slopes								
Gunnedah	351	0.080	03 Jan, 15	0.080	06 Jan, 13			
Southern Tablelands	S							
Goulburn	360	0.092	02 Jan, 15	0.092	31 Jan, 22			

Table 19Summary for ozone: daily maximum rolling 4-hour average concentrations
(2020)

Region/Station	Number	Maximum	Maximum rolling 4-hour average (ppm)					
	of valid days	Highest	Date, hour	2 nd highest	Date, hour			
Sydney East								
Chullora	361	0.098	01 Feb, 14	0.080	04 Jan, 19			
Cook and Phillip	324	0.047	08 Jan, 19	0.046	03 Feb, 17			
Earlwood	358	0.085	04 Jan, 17	0.075	01 Feb, 15			
Macquarie Park	350	0.086	04 Jan, 19	0.079	01 Feb, 12			

Region/Station	Number	Maximum	rolling 4-hour average	ge (ppm)	
	of valid days	Highest	Date, hour	2 nd highest	Date, hour
Randwick	362	0.081	04 Jan, 16	0.072	08 Jan, 16
Rozelle	361	0.078	04 Jan, 20	0.069	08 Jan, 18
Sydney North West					
Parramatta North	362	0.081	01 Feb, 14	0.075	31 Jan, 17
Prospect	362	0.093	31 Jan, 17	0.079	01 Feb, 13
Richmond	352	0.086	31 Jan, 18	0.080	02 Feb, 14
Rouse Hill	360	0.083	31 Jan, 17	0.075	08 Jan, 15
St Marys	359	0.107	31 Jan, 17	0.081	28 Jan, 16
Sydney South West					
Bargo	353	0.106	31 Jan, 18	0.080	03 Jan, 17
Bringelly	334	0.101	31 Jan, 17	0.080	01 Feb, 14
Campbelltown West	363	0.091	31 Jan, 17	0.081	01 Feb, 18
Camden	360	0.096	31 Jan, 17	0.083	28 Jan, 16
Liverpool	348	0.093	01 Feb, 14	0.076	31 Jan, 16
Oakdale	361	0.102	31 Jan, 18	0.077	08 Jan, 18
Illawarra					
Albion Park South	347	0.084	01 Feb, 16	0.074	04 Jan, 14
Kembla Grange	349	0.081	01 Feb, 15	0.074	08 Jan, 16
Wollongong	352	0.071	04 Jan, 15	0.063	08 Jan, 16
Central Coast					
Wyong	358	0.089	04 Jan, 14	0.067	26 Jan, 15
Lower Hunter					
Beresfield	356	0.076	04 Jan, 13	0.071	01 Feb, 16
Newcastle	358	0.080	04 Jan, 13	0.074	08 Jan, 15
Wallsend	356	0.079	04 Jan, 13	0.071	01 Feb, 16
South West Slopes					
Gunnedah	352	0.078	03 Jan, 16	0.076	06 Jan, 14
Southern Tableland	S				
Goulburn	360	0.091	31 Jan, 23	0.089	02 Jan, 17

Days above ozone standards

The list of ozone exceedances observed across NSW sites, on 6 days during 2020, is provided in Table 20. Ozone levels peaked during the warmer months of January and February 2020, with all 6 days occurring during the extreme 2019–20 summer bushfire period. In comparison, there were 33 days in 2019 when ozone levels exceeded national standards.

- Two out of the 6 days (1 January and 2 January) were observed only at Goulburn in the Southern Tablelands, and one day (4 January) was observed at Sydney and Central Coast stations. These events were associated with bushfire smoke transported from multiple regions during the intense summer bushfire period.
- In what was the most extensive ozone event driven by heatwave conditions, two
 exceedance days (31 January and 1 February) were observed at several GMR stations
 in Sydney, as well as at Goulburn in the Southern Tablelands. On these days, both the
 1-hour and 4-hour standards were exceeded. This episode is described below in detail.

Date	Region	Stations exceeding stand (pphm) ¹	lard concentration
		1-hour ozone	4-hour ozone
01 Jan	Southern Tablelands		Goulburn (8.1)
02 Jan	Southern Tablelands		Goulburn (8.9)
04 Jan	Sydney East	Macquarie Park (10.2)	Macquarie Park (8.6)
	Sydney East		Earlwood (8.5)
	Sydney East		Randwick (8.1)
	Central Coast	Wyong (10.1)	Wyong (8.9)
28 Jan	Sydney North West		St Marys (8.1)
	Sydney South West		Camden (8.3)
31 Jan	Sydney North West	Prospect (10.2)	Prospect (9.3)
	Sydney North West		Richmond (8.6)
	Sydney North West		Rouse Hill (8.4)
	Sydney North West	St Marys (11.5)	St Marys (10.7)
	Sydney South West	Bargo (11.4)	Bargo (10.6)
	Sydney South West	Bringelly (11.2)	Bringelly (10.1)
	Sydney South West	Camden (10.8)	Camden (9.6)
	Sydney South West		Campbelltown West (9.1)
	Sydney South West	Oakdale (11.6)	Oakdale (10.2)
	Southern Tablelands		Goulburn (9.1)
01 Feb	Sydney East	Chullora (10.7)	Chullora (9.8)
	Sydney North West		Parramatta North (8.1)
	Sydney North West		St Marys (8.1)
	Sydney South West	Campbelltown West (10.8)	Campbelltown West (8.1)
	Sydney South West	Liverpool (10.2)	Liverpool (9.3)
	Illawarra	Albion Park South (10.2)	Albion Park South (8.4)
	Illawarra		Kembla Grange (8.1)
	Southern Tablelands		Goulburn (8.4)

Table 20 Days exceeding ozone 1-hour and ozone 4-hour AAQ NEPM standards (2020)

1. pphm = parts per hundred million; divide by 100 to convert to parts per million (ppm).

Two-day ozone episode during 31 January 2020 and 1 February 2020

During 31 January and 1 February, ozone levels above the national standards were recorded at 10 stations including 5 in Sydney South West, 4 in Sydney North West and one at Goulburn in the Southern Tablelands. This 2-day episode occurred during heatwave conditions across New South Wales. The maximum temperature in Sydney on 31 January was 40.5°C at Richmond, and on 1 February it was 46.4°C at St Marys (both stations in Sydney North West).

A blocking high-pressure system in the Tasman Sea and low-pressure trough over central New South Wales combined to bring hot air from central Australia towards the east coast. Stable atmospheric conditions combined with afternoon sea breezes resulted in elevated ozone across Sydney. The maximum on 31 January 2020 was observed across stations in western Sydney, with the maximum 1-hour ozone at Oakdale in Sydney South West (0.116 ppm), and the maximum 4-hour average of 0.106 ppm at St Marys in Sydney North West. On 1 February 2020, ozone standards were exceeded at 8 stations including two each in Sydney South West, Sydney North West and Illawarra, one in Sydney East and one at Goulburn in the Southern Tablelands. Further details are on the NSW Annual Air Quality Statement 2020: gases webpage.

Region/Station	Number of	Maximum	24-hour averag	ge (µg/m³)				
	valid days	Highest	Date	2 nd highest	Date			
Sydney East								
Chullora	361	167.9	23 Jan	63.4	12 Jan			
Cook and Phillip	318	130.8	08 Jan	57.9	12 Jan			
Earlwood	364	116.7	08 Jan	60.9	05 Jan			
Macquarie Park	362	146.7	23 Jan	54.0	12 Jan			
Randwick	363	137.3	08 Jan	63.0	05 Jan			
Rozelle	358	113.5	08 Jan	58.0	25 Jan			
Sydney North West								
Parramatta North	364	188.9	23 Jan	61.6	04 Jan			
Prospect	364	245.8	23 Jan	68.4	04 Jan			
Richmond	343	237.7	23 Jan	70.4	04 Jan			
Rouse Hill	361	220.3	23 Jan	57.6	10 Dec			
St Marys	363	260.3	23 Jan	73.1	11 Jan			
Sydney South West								
Bargo	356	265.7	23 Jan	58.5	25 Jan			
Bringelly	362	241.8	23 Jan	64.0	01 Jan			
Camden	355	268.6	23 Jan	76.2	12 Jan			
Campbelltown West	364	249.7	23 Jan	73.3	12 Jan			
Liverpool	352	195.1	23 Jan	59.4	11 Jan			

Particles as PM10

 Table 21
 Summary for PM10: maximum daily (24-hour) average concentrations (2020)

OakdaleIllawarraAlbion Park SouthKembla Grange	valid days 363 359 356 351	Highest 248.9 153.3 187.7 121.6	Date 23 Jan 23 Jan 23 Jan	2 nd highest 81.6 79.1	Date 01 Jan 12 Jan
Illawarra Albion Park South Kembla Grange	359 356	153.3 187.7	23 Jan	79.1	
Albion Park South Kembla Grange	356	187.7		-	12 Jan
Kembla Grange	356	187.7		-	12 Jan
5			23 Jan		
Wollongong	351	121.6		82.5	12 Jan
voliongong			08 Jan	65.4	05 Jan
Central Coast					
Wyong	363	90.5	08 Jan	47.7	12 Jan
Lower Hunter					
Beresfield	363	77.7	08 Jan	51.4	01 Jan
Newcastle	358	116.2	08 Jan	53.2	12 Jan
Wallsend	363	77.9	08 Jan	50.7	02 Jan
Upper Hunter					
Aberdeen	364	267.7	11 Jan	55.9	21 Jan
Singleton	364	82.4	05 Jan	57.6	19 Aug
Muswellbrook	362	181.0	11 Jan	60.5	21 Jan
Central Tablelands					
Bathurst	360	320.4	23 Jan	86.8	04 Jan
Orange	355	291.8	23 Jan	99.2	02 Feb
North West Slopes					
Gunnedah	348	101.2	20 Aug	40.2	06 Jun
Narrabri	359	119.6	20 Jan	77.8	06 Jan
Tamworth	361	178.0	23 Jan	77.3	21 Jan
Northern Tablelands					
Armidale	363	112.5	20 Aug	45.0	21 Jan
South West Slopes					
Albury	357	298.3	07 Jan	122.3	13 Jan
Wagga Wagga North	360	295.3	02 Jan	119.5	08 Jan
Southern Tablelands					
Goulburn	356	556.7	01 Jan	158.1	11 Jan

Days above daily PM10 standard

During 2020, the Black Summer bushfires were the major contributors to days above the daily PM10 standard. The most intense PM10 pollution days were 8 January 2020 and 23 January 2020 when 9 and 17 stations, respectively, (of 36) recorded their daily PM10 maxima (Table 21). The maximum daily PM10 concentration recorded across stations in metropolitan and regional population centres was 556.7 μ g/m³, at Goulburn in the Southern Tablelands on 1 January 2020, due to bushfire smoke.

During the full year, across 36 reporting sites, daily PM10 standard exceedances were recorded on 55 calendar days. A full table of PM10 events is provided in Appendix A (see DPIE 2021b), grouped by region, and including details like PM10 concentrations observed and information supporting the event classification.

The information in Appendix A is summarised at Table 22, as a list of calendar days when daily PM10 concentrations were above the standard, the different particle sources determining the event classification (or cause), as well as the number of stations impacted by each. Non-exceptional or assessable events are represented with underlined text and data.

The PM10 calendar days summary (Table 22) shows a considerable number of daily PM10 exceedances (37 of 55 days) occurred during January and February 2020, during the 2019–20 Black Summer bushfires. In fact, many of the days (39 of 55) were due to exceptional causes, 15 days to non-exceptional causes only, and one calendar day was identified where both exceptional and non-exceptional causes impacted different sites on the same day.

With respect to non-exceptional events, a 2-day dust storm was observed during late winter which impacted multiple stations in the State and crossed state boundaries. This study is described in Section E of the report.

Local dust was also a major driver for non-exceptional events (14 calendar days). Seven of these were recorded in the Illawarra region at Kembla Grange station, located in the vicinity of a racecourse for which local earthworks impacted measurements at the site during much of September and November. South West Slopes region was also notably impacted by 5 non-exceptional events due to dust at Wagga Wagga North station, determined to be either locally or regionally sourced. Details are provided in Appendix A.

Date daily	Source							Total no.
PM10 standard was exceeded	Bush- fire	HRB	Wide- spread dust	Mix of dust and burning	<u>Regional</u> <u>dust</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>dust</u>	<u>Wood</u> <u>smoke</u>	stations above daily PM10 benchmark that day ¹
1) 01 Jan	19			8				27
2) 02 Jan	18							18
3) 03 Jan	3			3				6
4) 04 Jan	7			22				29
5) 05 Jan	22			8				30
6) 06 Jan	2			2				4
7) 07 Jan	3							3
8) 08 Jan	23			5				28
9) 09 Jan	2		1					3
10) 10 Jan			5					5
11) 11 Jan	15		4	3				22
12) 12 Jan	26							26
13) 13 Jan	4							4

Table 22Calendar days when daily PM10 was exceeded (2020), and the attributed source
Numbers in columns indicate the number of stations above standard
attributed to the source. Non-exceptional event days are underlined.

Date daily	Source							Total no.
PM10 standard was exceeded	Bush- fire	HRB	Wide- spread dust	Mix of dust and burning	<u>Regional</u> <u>dust</u>	<u>Local</u> dust	<u>Wood</u> <u>smoke</u>	stations above daily PM10 benchmark that day ¹
14) 14 Jan	3							3
15) 15 Jan	2							2
16) 16 Jan	1							1
17) 17 Jan	4							4
18) 18 Jan	1							1
19) 19 Jan			1					1
20) 20 Jan			5					5
21) 21 Jan			3					3
22) 23 Jan			8	21				29
23) 24 Jan				27				27
24) 25 Jan	1		18	1				20
25) 27 Jan	1							1
26) 30 Jan	1							1
27) <u>31 Jan</u>					<u>2</u>			<u>2 (2)</u>
28) 01 Feb	1		5					6
29) 02 Feb	1		3					4
30) 03 Feb			1					1
31) 04 Feb	1			1				2
32) 05 Feb				2				2
33) 06 Feb	1							1
34) 07 Feb	1							1
35) 18 Feb			1					1
36) 19 Feb			5					5
37) <u>28 Feb</u>						<u>1</u>		<u>1 (1)</u>
38) <u>02 Mar</u>						<u>1</u>		<u>1 (1)</u>
39) <u>03 Mar</u>					<u>1</u>			<u>1 (1)</u>
40) <u>22 Jul</u>						<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>2 (2)</u>
41) 19 Aug			2					2
42) 20 Aug			4					4
43) <u>02 Sep</u>						<u>1</u>		<u>1 (1)</u>
44) <u>04 Sep</u>						<u>1</u>		<u>1 (1)</u>
45) <u>07 Sep</u>						<u>1</u>		<u>1 (1)</u>
46) <u>08 Sep</u>						<u>1</u>		<u>1 (1)</u>
47) <u>15 Sep</u>						<u>1</u>		<u>1 (1)</u>

Date daily	Source							Total no.	
PM10 standard was exceeded	fire		n- HRB Wide- Mix of spread dust dust and burning		<u>Regional</u> <u>dust</u>	<u>Local</u> <u>dust</u>	<u>Wood</u> smoke	 stations above daily PM10 benchmark that day¹ 	
48) <u>16 Sep</u>						<u>1</u>		<u>1 (1)</u>	
49) <u>20 Nov</u>						<u>1</u>		<u>1 (1)</u>	
50) <u>21 Nov</u>						<u>1</u>		<u>1 (1)</u>	
51) <u>28 Nov</u>						<u>1</u>		<u>1 (1)</u>	
52) <u>29</u> <u>Nov²</u>				1	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>		<u>4 (3)</u>	
53) 01 Dec	1							1	
54) 05 Dec			1					1	
55) <u>10 Dec</u>						<u>1</u>		<u>1 (1)</u>	

1. Interpreting numbers in this column, for example, (4(3)) on 29 Nov means there were 4 stations on this day that exceeded the daily PM10 standard, of which 3 stations were impacted by non-exceptional causes (non-continental-scale dust) and the remaining one was impacted by an exceptional cause (mix of dust and burning).

2. This calendar day is classified non-exceptional due to non-continental-scale dust event at some stations. This day also is classified exceptional at another station, due to a combination of hazard reduction burning and dust.

HRB = hazard reduction burn.

Particles as PM2.5

Region/Station	Number of	Maximum	24-hour averag	Je (μg/m³)			
	valid days	Highest	Date	2 nd highest	Date		
Sydney East							
Chullora	358	86.2	08 Jan	47.7	12 Jan		
Cook and Phillip	318	112.5	08 Jan	42.0	12 Jan		
Earlwood	356	85.1	08 Jan	42.6	12 Jan		
Macquarie Park	362	77.8	08 Jan	43.6	30 Aug		
Randwick	337	114.8	08 Jan	43.2	12 Jan		
Rozelle	360	87.3	08 Jan	41.1	12 Jan		
Sydney North West							
Parramatta North	352	72.9	08 Jan	46.5	12 Jan		
Prospect	357	70.8	08 Jan	47.2	12 Jan		
Richmond	335	93.0	05 Jan	55.3	08 Jan		
Rouse Hill	357	61.3	08 Jan	42.6	05 Jan		
St Marys	326	82.5	05 Jan	68.5	08 Jan		
Sydney South West							

Table 23 Summary for PM2.5: maximum 24-hour (daily) average concentrations (2020)

Region/Station	Number of	Maximum 24-hour average (µg/m³)				
	valid days	Highest	Date	2 nd highest	Date	
Bargo	347	121.9	05 Jan	104.6	06 Sep	
Bringelly	351	78.1	05 Jan	64.2	08 Jan	
Camden	358	149.3	05 Jan	59.5	12 Jan	
Campbelltown West	360	69.0	08 Jan	58.4	12 Jan	
Liverpool	347	73.6	08 Jan	42.9	11 Jan	
Oakdale	356	161.6	05 Jan	71.1	04 Jan	
Illawarra						
Albion Park South	363	96.3	08 Jan	62.7	12 Jan	
Kembla Grange	351	100.4	08 Jan	62.7	12 Jan	
Wollongong	309	100.9	08 Jan	61.5	12 Jan	
Central Coast						
Wyong	350	63.9	08 Jan	32.6	24 Jan	
Lower Hunter						
Beresfield	354	49.7	08 Jan	45.6	04 Jan	
Newcastle	270	78.5	08 Jan	39.1	05 Jan	
Wallsend	361	56.8	08 Jan	38.4	04 Jan	
Upper Hunter						
Singleton	359	46.0	08 Jan	40.5	02 Jan	
Muswellbrook	358	49.1	05 Jan	34.3	02 Jan	
Central Tablelands						
Bathurst	361	207.3	05 Jan	115.9	01 Jan	
Orange	355	92.3	01 Jan	78.4	05 Jan	
North West Slopes						
Gunnedah	361	34.7	06 Jun	30.3	09 Jan	
Narrabri	359	42.4	06 Jan	23.1	09 Jan	
Tamworth	358	52.6	05 Jan	31.8	11 Jan	
Northern Tablelands						
Armidale	363	53.7	05 Jan	43.9	22 Jul	
South West Slopes						
Albury	341	275.2	07 Jan	195.6	14 Jan	
Wagga Wagga North	360	559.5	05 Jan	219.5	02 Jan	
Southern Tablelands						
Goulburn	356	516.1	01 Jan	479.9	05 Jan	

Region/Station	Number of	Maximum	24-hour avera	ge (µg/m³)				
	valid days	Highest	Date	2 nd highest	Date			
Sydney East								
Chullora	115	45.8	12 Jan	37.1	24-Jan			

Table 24 Summary for PM2.5 by FRM: Maximum daily average concentrations (2020)

Days above daily PM2.5 standard

During 2020, the Black Summer bushfires were the major contributors to days above the daily PM2.5 standard. The most intense PM2.5 pollution day was 8 January 2020 when 19 stations (of 35) recorded their daily PM2.5 maxima (Table 23). The maximum daily PM2.5 concentration recorded across stations in metropolitan and regional population centres was 559.5 μ g/m³, at Wagga Wagga North in the South West Slopes on 5 January 2020, due to bushfire smoke.

Across the 35 reporting sites, daily PM2.5 exceedances were recorded on 59 calendar days. A full table of PM2.5 events is provided in Appendix A (see DPIE 2021b), grouped by air quality reporting region, and including details like PM2.5 concentrations observed and information supporting the event classification.

The information in Appendix A is summarised at Table 25 (calendar days summary), which presents a list of calendar days when daily PM2.5 concentrations were above the benchmark, the sources determining event classification, as well as the number of stations impacted by each source. Non-exceptional or assessable events are represented with underlined text in the date. Thirty-two of the 59 days were attributed to exceptional events only, 24 days to only non-exceptional causes, and three calendar days were identified where both exceptional and non-exceptional causes impacted different sites on the same day.

The PM2.5 calendar days summary (Table 25) shows a considerable number of exceedances (28 of 59 days) occurred during January and February 2020, during the Black Summer bushfires. The most extensive PM2.5 pollution days were 5 January 2020 and 8 January 2020 when 10 and 19 stations, respectively, recorded their maximum daily PM2.5 concentrations (Table 23). When comparing stations across NSW metropolitan and regional population centres, the maximum daily PM2.5 concentration recorded was 559.5 μ g/m³ at Wagga Wagga North in the South West Slopes on 5 January 2020, due to bushfire smoke.

Domestic wood heating was another major driver for non-exceptional events in 2020, with 24 calendar days when wood smoke was the only cause for daily PM2.5 exceedances. Though wood smoke impacts were observed across 10 stations, Armidale station in the Northern Tablelands region recorded the highest number of wood smoke days (20 days exclusively at Armidale).

A large-scale two-day wood smoke event was observed during 6 and 7 June 2020, with elevated PM2.5 at 8 stations across the State due to wood smoke. Also, during late winter, a 2-day hazard reduction burning episode was observed at multiple stations in Sydney. Both cases are described in Section E.

Table 25Calendar days when daily PM2.5 was above the standard (2020), and attributed
source

Non-exceptional event days are underlined. Numbers in columns indicate the number of stations above the benchmark attributed to the source.

Date daily	/	Source			Total no.		
PM2.5 sta was exce		Bushfire	HRB	Widespread dust	Mix of dust and burning	<u>Wood</u> smoke	[→] stations above daily PM2.5 standard that day ¹
1) 01 Jai	า	15			4		19
2) 02 Jai	า	22					22
3) 03 Jai	า	7					7
4) 04 Jai	า	8			17		25
5) 05 Jai	า	23			7		30
6) 06 Jai	า	6			1		7
7) 07 Jai	า	4					4
8) 08 Jai	า	23			5		28
9) 09 Jai	า	9					9
10) 10 Jai	า			2			2
11) 11 Jai	า	21		1	3		25
12) 12 Jai	า	26					26
13) 13 Jai	า	14					14
14) 14 Jai	า	4					4
15) 15 Jai	า	4					4
16) 16 Jai	า	2					2
17) 17 Jai	า	19					19
18) 18 Jai	า	1					1
19) 23 Jai	า			1	14		15
20) 24 Jai	า				2		20
21) 25 Jai	า				1		1
22) 27 Jai	า	1					1
23) 29 Jai	า	1					1
24) 01 Fe	b			1			1
25) 04 Fe	b	2			1		3
26) 05 Fe	b				1		1
27) 06 Fe	b	1					1
28) 07 Fe	b	1					1
29) <u>05 Ma</u>	<u>iy</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
30) 06 Ma	ıy		1				1

Date daily	Source					Total no.
PM2.5 standard was exceeded	Bushfire	HRB	Widespread dust	Mix of dust and burning	<u>Wood</u> smoke	 stations above daily PM2.5 standard that day¹
31) <u>11 May</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
32) <u>12 May</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
33) <u>13 May</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
34) <u>31 May</u>					<u>2</u>	<u>2 (2)</u>
35) <u>04 Jun</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
36) <u>05 Jun²</u>		1			<u>1</u>	<u>2 (1)</u>
37) <u>06 Jun²</u>		1			<u>4</u>	<u>5 (4)</u>
38) <u>07 Jun</u>					<u>6</u>	<u>6 (6)</u>
39) <u>08 Jun</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
40) <u>27 Jun</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
41) <u>28 Jun</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
42) <u>29 Jun</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
43) <u>01 Jul</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
44) <u>02 Jul</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
45) <u>06 Jul</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
46) <u>07 Jul</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
47) <u>08 Jul</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
48) <u>18 Jul</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
49) <u>19 Jul</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
50) <u>20 Jul</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
51) <u>22 Jul</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
52) <u>23 Jul</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
53) <u>01 Aug</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
54) <u>05 Aug</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
55) <u>12 Aug</u>					<u>1</u>	<u>1 (1)</u>
56) 29-Aug		4				4
57) <u>30-Aug²</u>		6			<u>1</u>	<u>7 (1)</u>
58) 06-Sep		1				1
59) 03-Oct		2				2

1. Interpreting numbers in this column, for example, (7(1)) on 30/08/2020 means there were 7 stations on this day that exceeded the daily PM2.5 standard, of which 1 station was impacted by a non-exceptional cause (wood smoke) and the remaining six were impacted by an exceptional cause (hazard reduction burning).

2. These three calendar days are classified non-exceptional at some stations but classified exceptional at others.

HRB = hazard reduction burn.

Assessment of progress toward achieving the goal (2020)

The National Environment Protection (Ambient Air Quality) Measure (NEPM or AAQ NEPM) is implemented under the Protection of the Environment Operations Act 1997 (POEO Act), the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009.

The POEO Act sets the statutory framework for managing air quality in New South Wales. The Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 provides measures to control emissions from industry, motor vehicles and fuels, domestic solid fuel heaters (e.g. wood heaters) and open burning. The Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009 establishes the licensing scheme for major industrial premises and economic incentives for licensed businesses and industry to reduce pollution, including emissions to air.

In New South Wales, the Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) and the Environment Protection Authority (EPA) work together to reduce the impacts of air pollution. the department develops policies and programs to improve compliance with NEPM goals and protect public health, and operates a comprehensive air quality monitoring network and undertakes air quality forecasting to provide timely information so people can reduce their risk of exposure. The EPA develops and implements regulation, conducts compliance activities and provides expert technical advice on air quality issues. Both agencies work closely with stakeholders to inform, educate and involve stakeholders in improving air quality management.

Air quality in New South Wales in early 2020 was greatly affected by the unprecedented, extensive bushfires and dust storms which continued from 2019. This resulted in poorer air quality across the State. Later, from March 2020 onwards, air quality trends were defined by the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown, resulting in reduced vehicle traffic and an associated reduction of some air pollutants. See the NSW Annual Air Quality Statement 2020: focus areas webpage.

The NEPM standards and goals are a driver for air quality management strategies and a benchmark against which progress in managing air quality can be assessed.

Air quality management in the GMR and regional New South Wales

The department and the EPA deliver numerous actions that target the pollutants of most concern in New South Wales, namely particles in the Greater Metropolitan Region (GMR) and some regional centres, and ground-level ozone by targeting precursor emissions. These actions are designed to improve knowledge about air emissions, air quality and the impacts of air pollution; inform and engage the community and other stakeholders; and reduce air quality impacts from industry, vehicles, and commercial and domestic activities.

At 31 December 2020, the department operated 94 monitoring stations in the NSW air quality monitoring network, which comprised several networks. Air quality data and information are made publicly available on the department's website, updated hourly. Automated text messages and emails are sent to subscribers when air quality is measured to exceed national air quality standards for gases, or national reporting levels for particles. A daily forecast is also sent to subscribers and published on the department's website for the Sydney region. The department also collaborates with the EPA, other agencies and science partners to deliver research to inform air policies and programs.

The following is an outline of the key mechanisms for managing air quality and the activities implemented in 2020.

Air emissions inventory

The Air Emissions Inventory for the NSW GMR is a detailed technical snapshot of major sources of air pollution. The inventory estimates emissions for hundreds of substances released to the atmosphere from natural and human-made sources within the GMR and has been updated every 5 years. The inventory is created retrospectively based on collected and modelled data from a broad range of government, industry, commercial, household and technical sources.

The latest available detailed inventory data for 2013 was finalised in December 2019 and are available in a technical report: *Air Emissions Inventory for the Greater Metropolitan Region in New South Wales: 2013 Calendar Year* (EPA 2019).

The community can access inventory information about local sources of air pollution via the Air Emissions in my Community web tool. The tool presents aggregated data and charts for different geographic areas within the GMR, down to local council and postcode level. The community web tool was also updated in 2019, and inventory data for the 2003, 2008 and 2013 inventories can be shown, displaying trends over the 10-year period spanning the three inventories.

Air quality monitoring

At 31 December 2020, the NSW air quality monitoring network totalled 94 stations, consisting of 55 NATA-accredited stations plus 39 indicative rural monitoring sites. The network provides detailed air quality information that is available on the web and updated hourly. Information about the network and current and historic data can be found on the Air Quality Monitoring Network webpage.

In 2020, a background air quality monitoring station was commissioned at the existing Merriwa site in the Upper Hunter region. This site now measures concentrations of criteria gaseous pollutants and PM2.5. This supplements existing PM10 and meteorological measurements undertaken there since 2012 as part of the industry-funded Upper Hunter Air Quality Monitoring Network.

In 2020, new monitoring stations commenced operation in Penrith in Sydney North West region, Morisset in Lake Macquarie in the Central Coast region, and Lidcombe station in Sydney East region. The number of rural network sites which provide indicative information on both PM2.5 and PM10, apart from total suspended particles (TSP), increased from 20 to 36 sites during 2020.

Monitoring of 'black carbon' has been extended from six locations to 10 across the NSW network in 2020. This includes locations in Sydney, Wollongong, Newcastle, Central Coast, Wagga Wagga, Armidale and Merriwa. Black carbon is a component of PM2.5 and is formed from combustion, particularly of fossil fuels. It is associated with short-term and long-term health impacts and is a contributor to climate change. These measurements will inform health impact population assessments of air pollution in New South Wales.

Air incident monitoring and modelling capabilities have been established for incidents where air quality impacts may be experienced by the community for a period of several days or longer. This is also referred to as 'campaign monitoring'. The air incident monitors are fitted with telemetry and communications systems coupled with web reporting capabilities for rapid transfer of information to the department's publicly accessible website. The department has 2 types of incident monitors:

 two portable monitoring stations each equipped with compliance air quality monitors that meet Australian Standards and the AAQ NEPM requirements, and other non-compliance instruments and meteorological monitors three portable measuring stations equivalent to those in the NSW rural network stations to measure particles that are powered and can be deployed rapidly in emergency situations.

Deployment of emergency monitoring was a major factor in responding to air quality issues arising from the significant bushfire emergency which impacted New South Wales in the 2019–20 bushfire season. One emergency station was deployed to Port Macquarie in late July to monitor air quality impacts from an underground peat fire, which later contributed to bushfires in the region. Due to the increasing intensity of the bushfires, two stations were deployed in Coffs Harbour and Lismore in November 2019. Additionally, due to the availability of indicative sensors being tested for the rural network upgrade, 7 emergency sites were established during the summer. Three of these were deployed on the North Coast in November (Grafton, Taree and Coffs Harbour), 2 on the South Coast in December 2019 (Batemans Bay and Ulladulla), and one each on the far South Coast (Merimbula) and Snowy Mountains (Cooma) in January 2020.

Review of the NSW Air Quality Monitoring Plan

A review of the *NSW Air Quality Monitoring Plan* was conducted from 2017 to 2019. The review was undertaken to ensure the current monitoring network is meeting community needs and the objectives of the AAQ NEPM. The revised NSW Air Quality Monitoring Plan, which includes individual plans for 5 regions in the State, was released in December 2020.

Blue Mountains and Lithgow Air Watch

Blue Mountains and Lithgow Air Watch was a 12-month, EPA-led, local air quality monitoring project established to provide a better picture of air quality in the region. Monitoring began in June 2019 and concluded in May 2020. Air Watch was undertaken in partnership with a range of Blue Mountains community groups and volunteers, Department of Planning, Industry and Environment, Blue Mountains City and Lithgow councils, Doctors for the Environment, Western Sydney University and the Nepean Blue Mountains Local Health District.

Air Watch comprised:

- One air quality monitoring station located at Katoomba, which measured particles (PM10 and PM2.5), sulfur dioxide, carbon monoxide, ozone, oxides of nitrogen, visibility and meteorology. Monitoring was undertaken in accordance with Standards Australia methods and can be compared to the national AAQ NEPM standards.
- 12 low-cost sensors, known as KOALAs (Knowing Our Ambient Local Air-Quality), were located at schools and businesses in Wentworth Falls, Springwood, Katoomba and Lithgow. The KOALAs are indicative instruments and measure particles (PM2.5, PM10) and carbon monoxide in real time, demonstrating trends in air quality only.

The data were available in near-real-time with links from the EPA's website.

Quarterly reports of the data by season (winter, spring, summer and autumn), have been published on the EPA's website. They show that air quality within the Blue Mountains and Lithgow region is generally of good quality outside of natural events such as bushfires and dust storms. The final project interpretation report, analysing the full 12 months of data, was published on the EPA's Blue Mountains and Lithgow Air Watch webpage in November 2020.

Air emissions and health impacts research

Broken Hill Environmental Lead Study

Sampling for the Broken Hill Environmental Lead Study concluded in March 2020. This fouryear study was commissioned by the Broken Hill Environmental Lead Program (BHELP) and the EPA in 2016 to inform remediation efforts underway as part of a program to address lead contamination and exposures. This collaborative study by BHELP and Department of Planning, Industry and Environment aims to monitor airborne and deposited lead and assess contributions of current emissions from mining leases and emissions from nonmining areas. Currently, a one-day-in-6 sampling schedule continues at four locations, to monitor against the NEPM health goal for ambient lead.

Sydney Air Quality Study

This multi-year study commenced in 2016 to improve understanding of air quality and the impacts of air pollution in the greater Sydney region. The study will extend the evidence base for air policies and programs, providing information on past, current and future air quality and its impacts on public health and the environment in the greater Sydney region. The study will support evidence-based air policies and programs by identifying persistent and emerging issues and highlighting opportunities to improve air quality and realise public health and economic benefits.

The air quality, exposure and health impact modelling capabilities were established during the study. The first study report covering results from the first phase of the study (2017–2019) was published in October 2020 (DPIE 2020a).

The next phase of the study will present new findings on the health costs of air pollution. The health burden analysis based on results published in the first report will be finalised in collaboration with NSW Health and the EPA.

Enhancing air quality forecasting in New South Wales

This program was established to progressively expand the scope of and enhance air quality forecasting capabilities in New South Wales. The department issues a daily air quality forecast for the greater Sydney region, and the overall accuracy of forecasts is currently considered to be moderate. Through this program the department is working towards more accurately forecasting air quality for greater Sydney and its subregions and is progressively expanding forecasting to the whole of the NSW GMR.

The program involves several projects to develop specific advanced tools and capabilities, some involving collaboration with science partners. A trajectory and dispersion modelling system has been in operation for the State. This system, named 'HYSPLIT', has produced daily plume forecasts since July 2019. During the 2019–20 bushfire season, improvements were made in smoke emissions modelling to better characterise smoke impacts from the unprecedented scale of wildfires on regional air quality. See the Air Quality Special Statement Spring–Summer 2019–20: focus area webpage.

Industry emissions

In 2020 the EPA continued to implement its regulatory responsibilities, including the licensing of scheduled industry activities, and conducting compliance and enforcement programs. The POEO Act, the Protection of the Environment Operations (Clean Air) Regulation 2010 and the Protection of the Environment Operations (General) Regulation 2009 set the framework for managing air pollution from major industries in New South Wales.

Load-based licensing

The EPA's load-based licensing scheme requires some environment protection licensees to pay part of their annual licence fees based on the load of certain air and water pollutants their activities release to the environment. By tying the fees payable to pollutant loads, the scheme aims to provide an ongoing economic incentive for licensees to improve their environmental performance beyond the levels required by regulation or licence conditions alone. In 2020 the EPA continued to progress a review of the LBL scheme, which aims to improve the scheme's efficiency and effectiveness.

Coal-fired power stations

In 2018 the EPA completed a detailed compliance *Review of Coal Fired Power Stations Air Emissions and Monitoring* (EPA 2018a). The review involved detailed analysis of large amounts of monitoring data and operating information. Since then, the EPA has continued to work with power station licensees to further standardise and strengthen environmental licence conditions and consulted with industry on proposed environment protection licence variations. The EPA issued variations to the licences of all 5 NSW coal-fired power stations in July 2020. The changes strengthen monitoring and reporting requirements and tighten air emission limits.

Non-road diesel and marine emissions

The EPA's *Diesel and Marine Emissions Management Strategy* (EPA 2015) sets out NSW actions to address emissions from non-road diesel equipment, diesel locomotives operating in New South Wales, and shipping.

In 2020 the department continued to administer the *NSW Government Resource Efficiency Policy* (GREP). The GREP (OEH 2019) includes requirements to address non-road diesel engine emissions through government procurement and contracts. The department undertook a review of the GREP in 2018 to analyse whole-of-government progress towards implementation, identify challenges faced by agencies, and determine if reforms are required.

For non-road diesel engines, government agencies must continue to comply with European Union (EU) or USEPA standards when purchasing or leasing such equipment. Agencies must also consider air emissions from contractor-supplied equipment in tender processes for construction projects over \$10 million. The tender selection process either incorporates a weighting for air emission standards in conjunction with other environmental considerations, or a statement by contractors on how they will reduce emissions from their equipment. Air emission standards of engines are aligned with the current EU and USEPA levels which are accepted internationally, with a lead time of 2 years compared to the introduction dates overseas.

Locomotives

Amendments to the POEO Act to regulate railway rolling stock operations, in addition to railway infrastructure operators, came into effect in July 2019. The regulatory amendments mean that operators of rolling stock are required to hold an environment protection licence and are directly accountable for their environmental performance, including management of air emissions.

The licences were issued by the EPA in August 2020, following extensive consultation with the rail industry and input from community and other relevant stakeholders to develop the conditions.

Vehicle and fuel emissions

Regulation of motorway tunnel ventilation stacks

In July 2019 the POEO Act was amended to include changes to the way that road tunnel ventilation stacks are regulated. From 5 March 2020 motorway tunnel ventilation stack environment protection licences place strict operating requirements on air emissions from ventilation stacks. The licences also require air quality monitoring of tunnel ventilation stacks, and the monitoring data to be made publicly available through tunnel operators' websites and provided to the EPA for review. As part of its regulatory role, the EPA undertakes compliance activities to ensure ventilation stacks are operated according to the licence conditions.

Smoky vehicles program

In New South Wales it is an offence for a vehicle to emit excessive air impurities for a continuous period of more than 10 seconds. Penalty notices may be issued to the registered owners of vehicles emitting excessive air impurities. The public can also report smoky vehicles via the EPA's Environment Line website or mobile phone application. In 2019–20 financial year the EPA issued 804 advisory letters based on public reports, of which 621 advisory letters were to diesel vehicle owners. An average of 183 smoky vehicle reports are received each month from the public (more than 2100 public reports over the year), indicating a high level of awareness in the community of the unacceptability of excessive visible emissions.

In addition, 49 defective vehicle notices were issued in 2019–20 of which 38 were for diesel vehicles. A defective vehicle notice requires the vehicle owner to carry out any necessary repairs so that the vehicle no longer emits excessive smoke and to provide evidence to the EPA that those repairs were carried out. Failure to provide evidence that the vehicle is no longer emitting excessive smoke may result in the vehicle's registration being suspended.

Vapour recovery at service stations

Vapour recovery stage 1 technology (VR1) captures displaced petrol vapours from storage tanks when a tanker delivers fuel to a service station, while vapour recovery stage 2 technology (VR2) captures petrol vapours displaced at the bowser when a motorist refuels.

The EPA's Vapour Recovery Compliance Program was completed in 2017. Regulatory responsibility for petrol vapour recovery at service stations across Sydney, Wollongong, Newcastle and the Central Coast metropolitan areas, as well as the Lower Hunter and Illawarra regions, transitioned from the EPA to local councils in 2017. At that time, 99% of petrol service stations required to have VR1 equipment installed and operating were compliant, and 98% of petrol service stations required to install VR2 equipment were compliant.

Implementation of vapour recovery at these service stations has reduced emissions of volatile organic compounds (VOCs) by an estimated 5750 tonnes per year.

Summer low-volatility petrol

To manage ozone formation in the Sydney region, regulatory requirements limit petrol volatility to 62 kilopascals (a measure of vapour pressure) over the summer period from 15 November to 15 March each year. Petrol importers and blenders must test and report to the EPA on batch volatility. The petrol volatility limits reduce VOC emissions in the Sydney region by an estimated 4000 tonnes each summer.

National vehicle and fuel standards

The Australian Government is responsible for fuel quality and vehicle emission standards for new on-road vehicles. These standards are being reviewed. The NSW Government's 2021 submission on the Commonwealth's draft regulation impact statements on *Emission Standards for Cleaner Air* called for the earliest adoption of Euro 6/VI standards for all light/heavy diesel vehicles. The impact of improved emission and fuel standards over time is detailed in the *Trends in Motor Vehicles and their Emissions Technical Paper* (EPA 2018b).

The NSW Government has consistently supported tighter national vehicle and fuel standards, and in 2020 was represented on the national Fuel Standards Consultative Committee by the department.

Wood smoke management

The EPA supports local councils across the State in managing wood smoke through periodic wood smoke reduction programs and providing community education materials for use by councils. Previous social research undertaken for the EPA identified the lack of awareness of wood smoke impacts on health as the key barrier to changing people's wood heater use.

In 2017 the EPA developed a range of educational materials for councils to raise public awareness about wood smoke impacts and the correct operation of wood heaters. The materials are now available in English and five community languages: Arabic, Cantonese, Hindi, Mandarin and Vietnamese. The local community education campaign materials are available on the EPA's Council Resource Kit webpage.

The EPA also regulates the sale of wood heaters. All appliances must meet minimum emission and efficiency standards as set out in the Protection of the Environment (Clean Air) Regulation 2010. From 1 September 2019, all new wood heaters sold in New South Wales must comply with tighter efficiency and emission standards under Australia/New Zealand Standards AS/NZS 4012 and AS/NZS 4013.

Hunter region coal mines dust management

Throughout spring and summer of the 2019–20 financial year, the EPA implemented operation *Bust the Dust* to ensure that open cut coal mines in the Upper Hunter minimised particle emissions. The EPA inspected mines on days most likely to have adverse weather conditions, using Bureau of Meteorology weather predictions. Using drones, most mines were observed implementing best practice dust controls, however, due to the extremely hot, dry and windy weather, dust was observed blowing off exposed areas of mine sites. During the program excessive dust was generated in the Hunter Valley on 10 days, this was a 50% reduction on earlier drought-impacted years from 2012 to 2014. The second year of the *Bust the Dust* program commenced in September 2021.

Section D – Analysis of data trends

This section comprises the first of two parts of this report where pollutant trends and longerterm statistical summaries for the past 10 years are presented.

This section, Section D, presents a statistical summary for each pollutant standard showing:

- percentile distribution of pollutant concentrations at each station during 2020
- 10-year trends in maxima for each pollutant standard at each station.

A second component of the trends analysis is provided in Appendix B of this report (see DPIE 2021). This analysis presents, by station, the percentile distribution trends over the last 10 years for each pollutant standard.

Notes on tables in this section

- All *italicised* entries mean that the data availability for that year was between 15% and 75%. Note that for some examples, annual statistics have been included even if the data availability is less than 15% where extremely high values were noted at the end of 2019. Values that are not italicised have greater than 75% data availability for the year. However, the requirement for 75% data availability in each quarter has not been applied to previous years' data; for that requirement, the specific NEPM reports for those years should be consulted.
- ppm = parts per million.
- All **bold** entries mean the national standard was exceeded.

Carbon monoxide

Region/Station	Maximum	Perce	ntile (ppn	n)			
	(ppm)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th
Sydney East							
Chullora	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
Cook and Phillip	2.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.2
Macquarie Park	2.4	0.9	0.8	0.6	0.5	0.4	0.3
Rozelle	2.6	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
Sydney North West							
Parramatta North	2.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.4	0.3
Prospect	1.8	1.0	0.9	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.1
Rouse Hill	1.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.3	0.2
Sydney South West							
Camden	2.6	1.1	0.7	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2
Campbelltown West	2.3	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3
Liverpool	2.1	1.3	1.2	0.9	0.7	0.5	0.2
Central Coast							

Table 26Statistical summary for CO in 2020: daily maximum rolling 8-hour average
concentrations

Region/Station	Maximum	Perce	Percentile (ppm)							
	(ppm)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th			
Wyong	1.7	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3	0.3	0.2			
Illawarra										
Wollongong	3.3	1.0	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.4	0.2			
Lower Hunter										
Newcastle	2.6	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.5	0.4	0.3			

Table 27Annual maximum rolling 8-hour average concentrations for CO (ppm) 2011–
2020

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sydney East										
Chullora	1.5	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.2	3.4	1.4	1.9
Cook and Phillip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.8	2.8
Macquarie Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.5	2.5	3.5	2.4
Rozelle	1.4	2.2	1.8	1.1	1.1	1.2	0.9	0.7	2.2	2.6
Sydney North West										
Parramatta North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1.1	3.2	2.0
Prospect	1.7	1.8	1.6	1.3	1.5	1.5	1.1	1.1	2.8	1.8
Rouse Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3.6	1.9
Sydney South West										
Camden	-	0.3	1.9	0.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.7	2.0	2.6
Campbelltown West /Macarthur	1.1	0.7	9.1	0.9	1.0	1.2	0.8	1.5	2.9	2.3
Liverpool	2.4	1.9	2.1	2.2	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.9	1.8	2.1
Central Coast										
Wyong	-	0.4	0.8	0.5	0.4	0.6	0.6	0.9	2.4	1.7
Illawarra										
Wollongong	1.2	1.2	2.7	0.9	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.9	2.3	3.3
Lower Hunter										
Newcastle	1.5	1.3	1.4	2.4	1.5	1.4	1.1	1.0	1.5	2.6

Nitrogen dioxide

Table 28

Statistical summary for NO₂ in 2020: daily maximum 1-hour average concentrations

Region/Station	Maximum	Percenti	ile (ppm)				
	(ppm)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th
Sydney East							
Chullora	0.052	0.047	0.039	0.035	0.032	0.026	0.021
Cook and Phillip	0.046	0.044	0.041	0.035	0.033	0.028	0.023
Earlwood	0.040	0.036	0.035	0.030	0.027	0.024	0.019
Macquarie Park	0.030	0.026	0.023	0.020	0.018	0.015	0.011
Randwick	0.037	0.031	0.028	0.025	0.023	0.021	0.015
Rozelle	0.043	0.037	0.035	0.032	0.029	0.024	0.018
Sydney North West							
Parramatta North	0.037	0.036	0.034	0.029	0.026	0.023	0.018
Prospect	0.043	0.039	0.036	0.032	0.029	0.024	0.018
Richmond	0.035	0.025	0.021	0.017	0.015	0.012	0.007
Rouse Hill	0.034	0.032	0.031	0.026	0.023	0.017	0.012
St Marys	0.034	0.030	0.025	0.020	0.018	0.015	0.011
Sydney South West							
Bargo	0.045	0.039	0.034	0.030	0.026	0.021	0.015
Bringelly	0.030	0.022	0.020	0.018	0.015	0.012	0.008
Camden	0.037	0.026	0.020	0.017	0.015	0.012	0.008
Campbelltown West	0.051	0.041	0.039	0.036	0.033	0.027	0.022
Liverpool	0.048	0.038	0.037	0.035	0.033	0.027	0.023
Oakdale	0.055	0.020	0.013	0.009	0.008	0.005	0.003
Central Coast							
Wyong	0.035	0.026	0.025	0.022	0.019	0.015	0.011
Illawarra							
Albion Park South	0.039	0.030	0.027	0.023	0.018	0.013	0.008
Kembla Grange	0.038	0.030	0.028	0.023	0.020	0.015	0.010
Wollongong	0.041	0.036	0.035	0.032	0.029	0.023	0.017
Lower Hunter							
Beresfield	0.035	0.031	0.030	0.026	0.025	0.020	0.016
Newcastle	0.034	0.031	0.030	0.028	0.025	0.021	0.015
Wallsend	0.029	0.027	0.027	0.024	0.023	0.018	0.013
Upper Hunter							
Singleton	0.033	0.031	0.028	0.026	0.023	0.019	0.015
Muswellbrook	0.039	0.035	0.032	0.029	0.027	0.023	0.019
-							

Region/Station	Maximum	Percenti	Percentile (ppm)								
	(ppm)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th				
North West Slopes											
Gunnedah	0.028	0.025	0.024	0.022	0.019	0.015	0.010				
Southern Tablelands	6										
Goulburn	0.099	0.030	0.028	0.025	0.021	0.014	0.009				

Table 29	Annual maximum 1-hour average concentrations for NO ₂ (ppm) 2011–202
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Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sydney East										
Chullora	0.051	0.059	0.055	0.064	0.054	0.046	0.060	0.057	0.070	0.052
Cook and Phillip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.110	0.046
Earlwood	0.046	0.051	0.048	0.040	0.053	0.043	0.067	0.050	0.061	0.040
Macquarie Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.037	0.030	0.026	0.030
Randwick	0.053	0.041	0.046	0.047	0.043	0.044	0.041	0.040	0.051	0.037
Rozelle	0.050	0.062	0.070	0.055	0.060	0.050	0.061	0.057	0.090	0.043
Sydney North We	st									
Parramatta North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.064	0.070	0.037
Prospect	0.039	0.050	0.049	0.047	0.053	0.053	0.060	0.051	0.049	0.043
Richmond	0.029	0.046	0.032	0.028	0.024	0.030	0.026	0.030	0.030	0.035
Rouse Hill/Vineyard	0.037	0.050	0.038	0.033	0.031	0.032	-	-	0.050	0.034
St Marys	0.036	0.043	0.037	0.031	0.032	0.042	0.037	0.037	0.033	0.034
Sydney South We	est									
Bargo	0.046	0.044	0.068	0.036	0.048	0.046	0.066	0.048	0.066	0.045
Bringelly	0.029	0.038	0.037	0.025	0.027	0.030	0.036	0.036	0.034	0.030
Camden	-	0.022	0.036	0.032	0.026	0.029	0.044	0.029	0.030	0.037
Campbelltown West/Macarthur	0.045	0.049	0.054	0.055	0.062	0.054	0.061	0.054	0.059	0.051
Liverpool	0.046	0.046	0.056	0.044	0.060	0.047	0.064	0.062	0.050	0.048
Oakdale	0.027	0.022	0.019	0.026	0.024	0.022	0.022	0.029	0.028	0.055
Central Coast										
Wyong	-	0.029	0.041	0.034	0.032	0.046	0.051	0.035	0.036	0.035
Illawarra										
Albion Park South	0.040	0.037	0.039	0.038	0.047	0.043	0.038	0.039	0.041	0.039
Kembla Grange	0.037	0.039	0.036	0.031	0.034	0.039	0.037	0.037	0.042	0.038
Wollongong	0.043	0.049	0.050	0.038	0.060	0.043	0.057	0.043	0.040	0.041
Lower Hunter										

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Beresfield	0.042	0.044	0.041	0.039	0.049	0.041	0.040	0.040	0.056	0.035
Newcastle	0.038	0.038	0.042	0.046	0.044	0.038	0.037	0.045	0.044	0.034
Wallsend	0.037	0.034	0.043	0.034	0.042	0.037	0.037	0.035	0.042	0.029
Upper Hunter										
Muswellbrook	-	0.044	0.042	0.039	0.042	0.042	0.045	0.047	0.058	0.039
Singleton	-	0.040	0.041	0.036	0.032	0.032	0.036	0.035	0.037	0.033
North West Slope	es									
Gunnedah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.034	0.036	0.028
Southern Tablela	nds									
Goulburn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.161 ¹	0.099

1. Annual data coverage <15% due to station being commissioned in November 2019, however, the standard was exceeded during the Black Summer bushfire season.

Table 30 Annual average concentrations for NO2 (ppm) 2011–202											
Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	
Sydney East											
Chullora	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.013	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.009	
Cook and Phillip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.012	0.013	
Earlwood	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.008	0.008	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.009	
Macquarie Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.004	
Randwick	0.007	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.007	0.005	
Rozelle	0.011	0.012	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.008	
Sydney North Wes	st										
Parramatta North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.011	0.010	0.007	
Prospect	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.007	
Richmond	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.003	
Rouse Hill/Vineyard	0.006	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	-	-	0.006	0.005	
St Marys	0.006	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.004	
Sydney South We	st										
Bargo	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.005	
Bringelly	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.006	0.005	0.003	
Camden	-	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	
Campbelltown West/Macarthur	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.011	0.011	0.011	0.009	
Liverpool	0.010	0.009	0.011	0.010	0.010	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.012	0.011	
Oakdale	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	
Central Coast											
Wyong	-	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.003	

Table 30 Annual average concentrations for NO₂ (ppm) 2011–202

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Illawarra										
Albion Park South	0.002	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003
Kembla Grange	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.005	0.005	0.004
Wollongong	0.008	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.006	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.006
Lower Hunter										
Beresfield	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.007
Newcastle	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.008	0.005
Wallsend	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.008	0.007	0.007	0.006
Upper Hunter										
Muswellbrook	#	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.009	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.008
Singleton	#	0.009	0.009	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.006
North West Slopes	5									
Gunnedah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	0.003
Southern Tablelan	ds									
Goulburn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	0.003

Annual data availability <15% at these stations, hence annual averages cannot be determined.

Sulfur dioxide

Sulfur dioxide 1-hour standard

Region/Station	Maximum	Percentile (ppm)									
	(ppm)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th				
Sydney East											
Chullora	0.015	0.012	0.011	0.007	0.004	0.002	0.001				
Cook and Phillip	0.019	0.013	0.010	0.006	0.004	0.002	0.001				
Macquarie Park	0.035	0.020	0.016	0.010	0.006	0.002	0.001				
Randwick	0.014	0.011	0.010	0.007	0.005	0.003	0.002				
Rozelle	0.016	0.009	0.009	0.007	0.005	0.002	0.001				
Sydney North West											
Parramatta North	0.020	0.013	0.009	0.007	0.005	0.003	0.001				
Prospect	0.018	0.014	0.011	0.007	0.005	0.002	0.001				
Richmond	0.012	0.010	0.006	0.004	0.003	0.001	0.001				
Rouse Hill	0.019	0.016	0.011	0.007	0.005	0.002	0.001				
Sydney South West											
Bargo	0.012	0.008	0.006	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001				

Table 31Statistical summary for SO2 in 2020: daily maximum 1-hour average
concentrations

Region/Station	Maximum	Percentile (ppm)									
	(ppm)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th				
Bringelly	0.022	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.001				
Campbelltown West	0.012	0.007	0.006	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.001				
Liverpool	0.015	0.010	0.008	0.005	0.004	0.002	0.001				
Central Coast											
Wyong	0.069	0.038	0.028	0.017	0.009	0.004	0.001				
Illawarra											
Albion Park South	0.022	0.016	0.015	0.012	0.009	0.003	0.000				
Wollongong	0.020	0.015	0.014	0.011	0.008	0.006	0.002				
Lower Hunter											
Beresfield	0.038	0.026	0.023	0.017	0.014	0.009	0.005				
Newcastle	0.040	0.027	0.022	0.015	0.011	0.006	0.003				
Wallsend	0.040	0.033	0.026	0.020	0.014	0.010	0.005				
Upper Hunter											
Muswellbrook	0.135	0.072	0.069	0.048	0.031	0.018	0.006				
Singleton	0.055	0.045	0.039	0.030	0.024	0.012	0.005				

Sulfur dioxide 24-hour standard

Region/Station	Maximum	Percen	tile (ppm)				
	(ppm)	99 th	98 th	98 th 95 th		75 th	50 th
Sydney East							
Chullora	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000
Cook and Phillip	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000
Macquarie Park	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.000	0.000
Randwick	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001
Rozelle	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000
Sydney North West							
Parramatta North	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001
Prospect	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000
Richmond	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000
Rouse Hill	0.005	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.000
Sydney South West							
Bargo	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000
Bringelly	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000
Campbelltown West	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000

Table 32 Statistical summary for SO₂ in 2020: daily (24-hour) average concentrations

Region/Station	Maximum	Percentile (ppm)										
	(ppm)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th					
Liverpool	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000					
Central Coast												
Wyong	0.008	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.000					
Illawarra												
Albion Park South	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.000	0.000					
Wollongong	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.000					
Lower Hunter												
Beresfield	0.008	0.006	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.001					
Newcastle	0.007	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.001	0.001					
Wallsend	0.010	0.007	0.006	0.004	0.003	0.002	0.001					
Upper Hunter												
Muswellbrook	0.015	0.013	0.010	0.008	0.006	0.004	0.001					
Singleton	0.011	0.010	0.008	0.006	0.004	0.002	0.001					

 Table 33
 Annual maximum 1-hour average concentrations for SO₂ (ppm) 2011–2020

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sydney East										
Chullora	0.026	0.025	0.012	0.019	0.014	0.014	0.014	0.021	0.026	0.015
Cook and Phillip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.018	0.019
Macquarie Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.023	0.044	0.029	0.035
Randwick	0.023	0.023	0.027	0.026	0.031	0.034	0.029	0.021	0.029	0.014
Rozelle	-	-	-	-	0.028	0.020	0.024	0.030	0.032	0.016
Sydney North Wes	st									
Parramatta North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.021	0.030	0.020
Prospect	0.014	0.012	0.020	0.019	0.027	0.021	0.023	0.025	0.021	0.018
Richmond	0.010	0.013	0.010	0.009	0.032	0.025	0.034	0.017	0.023	0.012
Rouse Hill/Vineyard	0.013	0.011	0.011	0.010	0.017	0.014	-	-	0.033	0.019
Sydney South We	st									
Bargo	0.010	0.009	0.017	0.010	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.010	0.020	0.012
Bringelly	0.011	0.015	0.011	0.009	0.007	0.006	0.009	0.011	0.028	0.022
Campbelltown West/Macarthur	0.014	0.008	0.009	0.012	0.011	0.016	0.011	0.016	0.020	0.012
Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	0.007	0.011	0.020	0.016	0.015
Central Coast										
Wyong	-	0.030	0.029	0.040	0.069	0.032	0.047	0.062	0.061	0.069
Illawarra										

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Albion Park South	0.035	0.027	0.039	0.016	0.036	0.022	0.030	0.031	0.025	0.022
Wollongong	0.018	0.017	0.040	0.019	0.019	0.020	0.047	0.039	0.034	0.020
Lower Hunter										
Beresfield	0.060	0.037	0.031	0.031	0.082	0.033	0.054	0.070	0.068	0.038
Newcastle	0.033	0.034	0.052	0.064	0.036	0.055	0.050	0.039	0.046	0.040
Wallsend	0.044	0.035	0.050	0.046	0.034	0.038	0.056	0.079	0.050	0.040
Upper Hunter										
Muswellbrook	-	0.145	0.148	0.190	0.104	0.210	0.113	0.120	0.130	0.135
Singleton	-	0.083	0.053	0.091	0.063	0.077	0.099	0.067	0.096	0.055

 Table 34
 Annual maximum 24-hour average concentrations for SO₂ (ppm) 2011–2020

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sydney East										
Chullora	0.005	0.004	0.003	0.004	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.004
Cook and Phillip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.003	0.003
Macquarie Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.003	0.007	0.004	0.004
Randwick	0.005	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.004	0.003	0.008	0.004	0.005	0.004
Rozelle	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.005	0.003	0.005	0.005	0.003
Sydney North Wes	st									
Parramatta North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.005	0.006	0.005
Prospect	0.003	0.003	0.004	0.005	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.004
Richmond	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.003
Rouse Hill/Vineyard	0.003	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003	-	-	0.005	0.005
Sydney South Wes	st									
Bargo	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.006	0.003
Bringelly	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.003
Campbelltown West/Macarthur	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.004	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.002
Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	0.002	0.003	0.004	0.004	0.003
Central Coast										
Wyong	-	0.004	0.005	0.004	0.009	0.004	0.007	0.008	0.006	0.008
Illawarra										
Albion Park South	0.010	0.010	0.009	0.005	0.007	0.006	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.005
Wollongong	0.009	0.005	0.008	0.005	0.004	0.004	0.005	0.009	0.006	0.004
Lower Hunter										
Beresfield	0.012	0.009	0.005	0.007	0.008	0.008	0.008	0.007	0.009	0.008
Newcastle	0.009	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.007	0.007	0.006	0.007	0.006	0.007

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Wallsend	0.007	0.005	0.005	0.008	0.007	0.006	0.010	0.008	0.009	0.010
Upper Hunter										
Muswellbrook	-	0.017	0.022	0.018	0.017	0.023	0.022	0.021	0.024	0.015
Singleton	-	0.018	0.008	0.008	0.009	0.010	0.010	0.013	0.012	0.011

Table 35 Annual average concentration for SO₂ (ppm) 2011–2020

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sydney East										
Chullora	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000
Cook and Phillip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.000
Macquarie Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000
Randwick	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Rozelle	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000
Sydney North Wes	st									
Parramatta North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	0.000
Prospect	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000
Richmond	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Rouse Hill/Vineyard	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	-	-	0.001	0.000
Sydney South We	st									
Bargo	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000
Bringelly	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.000
Campbelltown West/Macarthur	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.000	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000
Liverpool	-	-	-	-	-	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Central Coast										
Wyong	-	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Illawarra										
Albion Park South	0.001	0.000	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000
Wollongong	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001
Lower Hunter										
Beresfield	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.001
Newcastle	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002	0.001	0.001	0.001
Wallsend	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002
Upper Hunter										
Muswellbrook	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.003	0.003	0.002
Singleton	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.002	0.002

Ozone

Ozone 1-hour standard

	tical summary for entrations	r ozone ir	n 2020: da	ily maxim	ium 1-hoເ	ır average	•
Region/Station	Maximum	Percen	tile (ppm)				
	(ppm)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th
Sydney East							
Chullora	0.107	0.066	0.062	0.054	0.047	0.034	0.029
Cook and Phillip	0.059	0.048	0.042	0.037	0.032	0.027	0.022
Earlwood	0.091	0.062	0.059	0.051	0.043	0.034	0.028
Macquarie Park	0.102	0.074	0.069	0.057	0.048	0.037	0.030
Randwick	0.090	0.083	0.074	0.063	0.051	0.040	0.032
Rozelle	0.083	0.068	0.060	0.051	0.044	0.035	0.029
Sydney North West							
Parramatta North	0.093	0.078	0.071	0.062	0.052	0.038	0.031
Prospect	0.102	0.082	0.073	0.063	0.052	0.039	0.032
Richmond	0.093	0.073	0.061	0.050	0.044	0.036	0.030
Rouse Hill	0.091	0.082	0.075	0.065	0.051	0.038	0.031
St Marys	0.115	0.080	0.075	0.064	0.051	0.039	0.031
Sydney South West							
Bargo	0.114	0.082	0.076	0.06	0.054	0.038	0.030
Bringelly	0.112	0.082	0.076	0.067	0.053	0.041	0.031
Camden	0.107	0.088	0.081	0.066	0.054	0.042	0.032
Campbelltown West	0.108	0.085	0.078	0.063	0.05	0.037	0.029
Liverpool	0.102	0.076	0.068	0.059	0.051	0.036	0.030
Oakdale	0.116	0.081	0.079	0.064	0.052	0.041	0.032
Central Coast							
Wyong	0.101	0.070	0.068	0.052	0.046	0.036	0.031
Illawarra							
Albion Park South	0.102	0.063	0.055	0.048	0.042	0.033	0.030
Kembla Grange	0.089	0.064	0.06	0.049	0.042	0.033	0.029
Wollongong	0.079	0.066	0.059	0.051	0.042	0.034	0.029
Lower Hunter							
Beresfield	0.093	0.072	0.063	0.053	0.045	0.035	0.029
Newcastle	0.090	0.074	0.054	0.047	0.041	0.035	0.030
Wallsend	0.083	0.070	0.062	0.051	0.044	0.036	0.029
North West Slopes							

Region/Station	Maximum	Percentile (ppm)								
	(ppm)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th			
Gunnedah	0.080	0.072	0.065	0.058	0.050	0.041	0.034			
Southern Tablelands										
Goulburn	0.092	0.075	0.073	0.054	0.045	0.037	0.031			

Ozone 4-hour standard

Table 37Statistical summary for ozone in 2020: daily maximum rolling 4-hour average
concentrations

Region/Station	Maximum	Percen	tile (ppm)			
	(ppm)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th
Sydney East							
Chullora	0.098	0.060	0.057	0.050	0.043	0.033	0.027
Cook and Phillip	0.047	0.042	0.039	0.034	0.030	0.025	0.021
Earlwood	0.085	0.058	0.053	0.047	0.041	0.033	0.027
Macquarie Park	0.086	0.065	0.062	0.051	0.045	0.035	0.028
Randwick	0.081	0.062	0.056	0.048	0.041	0.034	0.030
Rozelle	0.078	0.062	0.053	0.047	0.041	0.033	0.028
Sydney North West							
Parramatta North	0.081	0.071	0.064	0.057	0.049	0.036	0.030
Prospect	0.093	0.075	0.067	0.057	0.049	0.036	0.030
Richmond	0.086	0.073	0.066	0.056	0.046	0.038	0.031
Rouse Hill	0.083	0.073	0.068	0.058	0.046	0.036	0.030
St Marys	0.107	0.078	0.066	0.056	0.046	0.036	0.030
Sydney South West							
Bargo	0.106	0.075	0.067	0.054	0.049	0.036	0.029
Bringelly	0.101	0.074	0.068	0.058	0.049	0.038	0.030
Camden	0.096	0.075	0.069	0.058	0.049	0.039	0.031
Campbelltown West	0.091	0.074	0.070	0.058	0.047	0.035	0.028
Liverpool	0.093	0.069	0.062	0.055	0.046	0.034	0.029
Oakdale	0.102	0.071	0.068	0.058	0.049	0.039	0.032
Central Coast							
Wyong	0.089	0.064	0.056	0.048	0.042	0.035	0.029
Illawarra							
Albion Park South	0.084	0.060	0.050	0.044	0.039	0.032	0.029
Kembla Grange	0.081	0.059	0.053	0.045	0.039	0.032	0.028
Wollongong	0.071	0.061	0.052	0.047	0.040	0.032	0.028
Lower Hunter							

Region/Station	Maximum	Percen	tile (ppm))			
	(ppm)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th
Beresfield	0.076	0.061	0.059	0.050	0.041	0.033	0.027
Newcastle	0.080	0.062	0.051	0.044	0.038	0.034	0.028
Wallsend	0.079	0.064	0.058	0.047	0.040	0.034	0.028
North West Slopes							
Gunnedah	0.078	0.067	0.061	0.055	0.048	0.040	0.033
Southern Tablelands							
Goulburn	0.091	0.081	0.069	0.053	0.043	0.036	0.030

Table 38 Annual maximum 1-hour average concentrations for ozone (ppm) 2011–2020

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sydney East										
Chullora	0.114	0.080	0.105	0.079	0.093	0.090	0.114	0.092	0.176	0.107
Cook and Phillip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.107	0.059
Earlwood	0.099	0.082	0.101	0.069	0.093	0.092	0.109	0.072	0.179	0.091
Macquarie Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.091	0.087	0.122	0.102
Randwick	0.073	0.066	0.075	0.066	0.113	0.099	0.116	0.073	0.150	0.090
Rozelle	0.093	0.069	0.073	0.067	0.099	0.089	0.114	0.078	0.179	0.083
Sydney North We	st									
Parramatta North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.102	0.157	0.093
Prospect	0.126	0.080	0.111	0.103	0.085	0.104	0.123	0.105	0.132	0.102
Richmond	0.116	0.085	0.095	0.090	0.094	0.081	0.093	0.103	0.137	0.093
Rouse Hill/Vineyard	0.094	0.080	0.105	0.112	0.088	0.076	-	-	0.112	0.091
St Marys	0.136	0.085	0.110	0.100	0.082	0.101	0.110	0.105	0.137	0.115
Sydney South We	est									
Bargo	0.126	0.091	0.095	0.105	0.083	0.105	0.095	0.102	0.128	0.114
Bringelly	0.125	0.088	0.108	0.124	0.087	0.094	0.098	0.110	0.144	0.112
Camden	-	0.095	0.110	0.123	0.086	0.097	0.122	0.112	0.138	0.107
Campbelltown West/Macarthur	0.131	0.080	0.094	0.124	0.086	0.091	0.094	0.110	0.131	0.108
Liverpool	0.103	0.079	0.117	0.103	0.087	0.095	0.135	0.111	0.157	0.102
Oakdale	0.126	0.089	0.095	0.110	0.084	0.083	0.095	0.097	0.147	0.116
Central Coast										
Wyong	-	0.078	0.079	0.076	0.097	0.086	0.121	0.075	0.100	0.101
Illawarra										
Albion Park South	0.118	0.067	0.120	0.094	0.079	0.104	0.117	0.076	0.099	0.102

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Kembla Grange	0.121	0.068	0.126	0.094	0.104	0.114	0.122	0.070	0.100	0.089
Wollongong	0.084	0.065	0.112	0.077	0.092	0.095	0.107	0.066	0.111	0.079
Lower Hunter										
Beresfield	0.071	0.070	0.077	0.090	0.077	0.085	0.083	0.107	0.126	0.093
Newcastle	0.066	0.071	0.081	0.065	0.074	0.077	0.086	0.067	0.104	0.090
Wallsend	0.071	0.080	0.084	0.087	0.071	0.086	0.106	0.086	0.110	0.083
North West Slope	s									
Gunnedah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.063	0.094	0.080
Southern Tablela	nds									
Goulburn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.147 ¹	0.092

1. Annual data availability <15% due to station being commissioned in November 2019, however, this value is likely to be the annual maximum as occurred during the Black Summer bushfires.

Table 39Annual maximum rolling 4-hour average concentrations for ozone (ppm) 2011–
2020

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sydney East										
Chullora	0.096	0.068	0.094	0.073	0.078	0.077	0.110	0.082	0.121	0.098
Cook and Phillip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.075	0.047
Earlwood	0.088	0.068	0.082	0.065	0.081	0.082	0.087	0.065	0.125	0.085
Macquarie Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.087	0.080	0.105	0.086
Randwick	0.069	0.063	0.067	0.061	0.085	0.090	0.102	0.069	0.111	0.081
Rozelle	0.080	0.054	0.063	0.060	0.079	0.075	0.109	0.066	0.149	0.078
Sydney North We	st									
Parramatta North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.095	0.122	0.081
Prospect	0.114	0.073	0.104	0.097	0.070	0.078	0.106	0.091	0.122	0.093
Richmond	0.088	0.070	0.076	0.073	0.074	0.070	0.085	0.087	0.120	0.086
Rouse Hill/Vineyard	0.075	0.070	0.090	0.075	0.071	0.064	-	-	0.101	0.083
St Marys	0.121	0.072	0.101	0.085	0.071	0.081	0.096	0.094	0.118	0.107
Sydney South We	est									
Bargo	0.098	0.083	0.082	0.093	0.074	0.080	0.086	0.084	0.125	0.106
Bringelly	0.118	0.072	0.102	0.113	0.078	0.080	0.089	0.092	0.111	0.101
Camden	-	0.084	0.090	0.110	0.072	0.075	0.108	0.094	0.115	0.096
Campbelltown West/Macarthur	0.122	0.073	0.082	0.111	0.079	0.077	0.091	0.098	0.117	0.091
Liverpool	0.095	0.071	0.110	0.087	0.077	0.086	0.117	0.093	0.115	0.093
Oakdale	0.098	0.081	0.081	0.088	0.070	0.067	0.080	0.082	0.130	0.102
Central Coast										

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Wyong	-	0.066	0.072	0.069	0.091	0.079	0.105	0.067	0.090	0.089
Illawarra										
Albion Park South	0.099	0.064	0.100	0.079	0.075	0.098	0.102	0.073	0.078	0.084
Kembla Grange	0.105	0.061	0.103	0.080	0.079	0.102	0.098	0.059	0.092	0.081
Wollongong	0.078	0.061	0.091	0.068	0.083	0.085	0.094	0.061	0.094	0.071
Lower Hunter										
Beresfield	0.064	0.067	0.074	0.077	0.067	0.068	0.079	0.089	0.107	0.076
Newcastle	0.063	0.057	0.075	0.056	0.066	0.069	0.073	0.058	0.097	0.080
Wallsend	0.059	0.070	0.078	0.065	0.062	0.078	0.097	0.068	0.097	0.079
North West Slope	s									
Gunnedah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.058	0.087	0.078
Southern Tablela	nds									
Goulburn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.137 ¹	0.091

1. Annual data availability <15% due to station being commissioned in November 2019, but this value is likely to be the annual maximum as occurred during the Black Summer bushfires.

Particles as PM10

PM10 daily standard

Region/Station	Maximum	Percer	ntile (µg/m	1 ³)			
	(µg/m³)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th
Sydney East							
Chullora	167.9	66.9	52.8	37.7	31.8	23.9	17.6
Cook and Phillip	130.8	50.5	39.2	30.5	25.1	18.0	14.0
Earlwood	116.7	67.8	53.4	34.7	29.4	21.8	15.8
Macquarie Park	146.7	62.0	51.2	33.5	24.9	17.0	13.3
Randwick	137.3	67.0	59.2	37.5	30.9	22.9	16.6
Rozelle	113.5	67.7	50.9	34.4	28.6	21.0	15.9
Sydney North West							
Parramatta North	188.9	71.8	54.6	37.7	30.4	21.8	16.5
Prospect	245.8	81.5	59.4	40.3	31.7	23.0	16.8
Richmond	237.7	79.9	60.9	35.6	26.8	18.4	13.3
Rouse Hill	220.3	80.2	55.3	36.2	29.1	20.6	14.8
St Marys	260.3	89.6	66.4	39.4	31.0	21.3	14.6
Sydney South West							

Table 40Statistical summary for PM10 in 2020: 24-hour average concentrations

Region/Station	Maximum	Percen	Percentile (µg/m³)								
	(µg/m³)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th				
Bargo	265.7	135.2	47.3	31.5	25.3	17.6	12.2				
Bringelly	241.8	82.3	63.1	37.7	30.8	21.6	14.6				
Camden	268.6	88.4	64.7	35.1	26.0	18.0	12.8				
Campbelltown West	249.7	85.1	60.3	33.9	27.4	18.9	13.4				
Liverpool	195.1	71.3	51.1	38.6	32.7	24.7	18.3				
Oakdale	248.9	85.1	74.0	32.2	22.6	15.3	9.9				
Central Coast											
Wyong	90.5	59.8	46.8	36.2	28.4	18.6	13.3				
Illawarra											
Albion Park South	153.3	90.8	64.8	35.4	28.2	19.8	13.7				
Kembla Grange	187.7	94.6	73.4	52.0	37.7	25.6	16.3				
Wollongong	121.6	82.5	63.6	39.2	33.1	22.2	15.0				
Lower Hunter											
Beresfield	77.7	55.0	46.7	37.1	29.7	22.2	16.3				
Newcastle	116.2	75.3	52.2	43.4	34.1	27.1	20.5				
Wallsend	77.9	65.4	44.0	34.7	28.7	20.5	15.5				
Upper Hunter											
Aberdeen	267.7	78.0	53.5	38.6	31.5	19.8	14.3				
Muswellbrook	181.0	83.0	58.2	44.7	35.4	25.7	19.3				
Singleton	82.4	65.3	55.7	42.6	34.3	25.8	17.7				
Central Tablelands											
Bathurst	320.4	185.2	76.9	45.1	26.7	16.2	11.0				
Orange	291.8	130.3	75.1	42.7	29.7	20.1	12.8				
North West Slopes											
Gunnedah	101.2	52.8	38.5	28.0	23.8	17.5	12.0				
Narrabri	119.6	80.3	65.3	30.9	20.5	13.0	9.1				
Tamworth	178.0	99.8	53.3	34.6	24.8	18.6	13.4				
Northern Tablelands											
Armidale	112.5	50.5	42.5	34.7	28.3	17.8	10.5				
South West Slopes											
Albury	298.3	181.1	116.4	51.2	27.1	18.9	14.0				
Wagga Wagga North	295.3	140.4	96.3	59.5	41.6	24.8	16.8				
Southern Tablelands											
Goulburn	556.7	263.9	139.1	50.2	22.1	15.5	10.6				

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sydney East										
Chullora	65.2	52.4	69.4	40.0	64.6	63.5	63.0	90.7	140.4	167.9
Cook and Phillip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	116.8	130.
Earlwood	124.9	44.2	63.1	45.2	66.5	42.9	59.8	86.5	129.4	116.7
Macquarie Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	49.6	85.6	187.3	146.7
Rozelle	39.4	40.7	58.5	43.8	60.3	58.8	54.1	88.3	142.7	113.
Randwick	40.1	43.7	55.3	46.1	77.4	44.1	56.1	95.5	127.7	137.3
Sydney North We	st									
Parramatta North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	107.4	195.3	188.9
Prospect	41.5	38.7	81.8	44.3	68.7	110.1	61.1	113.3	182.8	245.8
Richmond	46.2	99.2	112.7	40.0	49.3	102.8	51.5	116.3	193.4	237.
Rouse Hill/Vineyard	32.7	34.3	67.8	41.9	59.0	105.4	-	-	216.2	220.3
St Marys	73.9	34.3	93.0	45.0	53.0	100.2	49.8	100.5	159.8	260.3
Sydney South We	est									
Bargo	89.7	45.2	208.9	50.8	52.2	58.4	53.5	60.8	188.9	265.7
Bringelly	86.0	40.1	97.2	42.6	57.0	61.6	83.7	92.9	134.0	241.8
Camden	-	35.6	98.1	41.4	62.4	43.6	48.4	68.1	139.2	268.
Campbelltown West/Macarthur	38.1	39.3	56.9	49.4	69.7	50.1	53.1	72.3	132.0	249.7
Liverpool	68.8	42.5	98.5	40.8	68.6	68.7	73.6	101.5	178.9	195. ⁻
Oakdale	54.7	38.9	99.0	56.3	61.7	75.9	46.8	105.1	216.8	248.9
Central Coast										
Wyong	-	37.4	70.2	41.9	58.6	46.0	63.4	138.3	128.4	90.5
Illawarra										
Albion Park South	51.0	43.9	69.0	48.3	41.2	43.1	44.6	94.4	104.3	153.3
Kembla Grange	55.5	57.2	102.2	99.2	62.8	56.3	67.7	71.8	115.8	187.
Wollongong	48.5	47.5	94.3	45.3	45.8	52.9	55.2	59.7	117.6	121.0
Lower Hunter										
Beresfield	42.8	50.8	55.3	45.4	64.9	48.0	49.4	149.1	136.7	77.7
Newcastle	49.2	48.7	69.0	53.7	70.4	89.1	55.0	146.0	125.8	116.2
Wallsend	38.9	38.1	52.5	43.4	77.5	65.5	47.9	136.5	127.9	77.9
Upper Hunter										
Aberdeen	-	45.8	42.7	50.4	64.8	41.2	59.4	178.9	246.7	267.
Muswellbrook	46.5	51.0	55.6	53.0	72.6	43.9	56.5	185.9	231.3	181.
Singleton	60.5	63.6	62.7	54.5	85.3	60.8	57.0	198.0	206.1	82.4
Central Tableland	s									

Table 41 Annual maximum 24-hour average concentrations for PM10 (µg/m³)

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Bathurst	24.3	55.5	145.0	42.8	94.6	34.1	49.9	274.1	296.6	320.4
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	423.7	291.8
North West Slopes	S									
Gunnedah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	234.9	205.2	101.2
Narrabri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	221.7	232.6	119.6
Tamworth	50.9	55.1	47.5	66.6	52.7	51.7	54.1	145.4	240.2	178.0
Northern Tablelan	ds									
Armidale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	157.5	309.7	112.5
South West Slope	s									
Albury	28.0	54.4	59.2	159.6	92.5	51.0	48.8	107.8	222.4	298.3
Wagga Wagga Nth	56.3	67.2	110.7	88.2	145.1	114.7	171.6	127.2	251.7	295.3
Southern Tablelar	nds									
Goulburn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	494.1 ¹	556.7

1 . Annual data availability <15% due to station being commissioned in November 2019, however, this value is likely to be the annual maximum as occurred during the Black Summer bushfires.

PM10 annual standard

		-				, 				
Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sydney East										
Chullora	19.8	18.1	18.3	18.1	17.5	18.1	20.1	21.9	24.6	20.5
Cook and Phillip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29.6	15.7
Earlwood	18.0	19.5	19.9	18.3	17.2	17.6	18.0	19.8	23.0	18.5
Randwick	16.0	17.9	18.8	18.1	18.6	18.0	19.2	21.2	24.1	19.5
Rozelle	16.6	16.9	18.3	17.9	16.7	16.8	18.1	18.4	22.7	18.1
Macquarie Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.2	17.2	19.9	15.7
Sydney North West										
Parramatta North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21.6	25.5	19.3
Prospect	15.8	17.2	19.2	17.6	17.6	18.9	18.9	21.9	26.0	20.2
Richmond	13.2	15.1	17.4	15.4	12.8	16.0	16.0	18.7	24.2	17.0
Rouse Hill/Vineyard	14.0	14.4	16.1	16.3	15.9	17.0	-	-	27.3	18.3
St Marys	14.7	14.5	16.0	16.7	15.0	16.1	16.2	19.4	24.6	18.9
Sydney South West	:									
Bargo	12.9	14.3	15.3	14.3	13.2	14.3	13.9	16.9	21.2	16.0
Bringelly	15.9	15.7	17.0	16.6	15.8	16.9	19.8	21.3	23.6	18.3
Camden	-	20.1	15.4	15.6	13.8	14.4	14.7	17.5	22.5	16.6

 Table 42
 Annual average PM10 concentrations (µg/m³) 2011–2020

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Campbelltown West/Macarthur	13.2	15.1	15.5	17.0	15.6	16.1	15.7	17.9	22.3	17.0
Liverpool	18.1	19.8	20.9	19.0	18.4	19.5	20.6	24.2	27.7	20.8
Oakdale	10.7	11.7	13.6	13.1	11.4	12.2	12.1	15.4	22.4	14.4
Central Coast										
Wyong	-	21.9	16.6	15.1	14.9	15.2	16.1	18.0	21.1	15.9
Illawarra										
Albion Park South	13.6	13.6	14.7	16.2	14.0	14.9	15.3	17.8	19.5	17.1
Kembla Grange	16.8	18.3	18.5	17.3	17.7	20.0	20.5	22.7	25.5	21.5
Wollongong	17.0	18.0	17.6	17.7	16.9	17.3	18.1	19.8	22.6	18.8
Lower Hunter										
Beresfield	17.2	21.3	21.4	19.4	18.8	19.1	19.6	21.6	25.9	18.5
Newcastle	19.1	20.6	22.7	21.4	21.4	21.6	22.4	24.5	28.4	22.4
Wallsend	14.2	14.9	17.4	16.9	16.7	16.6	17.4	19.4	22.9	17.7
Upper Hunter										
Aberdeen	-	17.0	17.3	17.9	15.2	15.6	17.6	22.3	29.5	17.8
Muswellbrook	19.3	21.8	22.6	21.4	19.1	19.2	21.7	27.2	34.4	22.5
Singleton	19.8	22.3	23.3	21.0	19.3	19.3	20.8	24.0	30.1	20.5
Central Tablelands										
Bathurst	11.0	13.4	15.1	14.6	13.4	13.3	14.1	18.8	27.4	17.0
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28.3	17.9
North West Slopes										
Gunnedah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.9	24.8	13.9
Narrabri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14.3	23.2	12.4
Tamworth	13.1	15.9	16.6	15.8	14.1	15.3	15.3	20.1	33.7	16.8
Northern Tableland	s									
Armidale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17.6	27.9	13.7
South West Slopes										
Albury	12.3	14.3	15.8	15.9	14.6	15.1	15.8	19.8	23.4	20.1
Wagga Wagga Nth/Wagga Wagga	15.5	18.8	22.1	20.7	19.9	20.6	20.6	27.4	35.3	23.2
Southern Tableland	s									
Goulburn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	19.2

Annual data availability <15% due to station being commissioned in November 2019, hence annual average cannot be determined.

Particles as PM2.5

The current USEPA-approved (United States Environmental Protection Agency) method for

PM2.5 compliance monitoring (also known as the Federal Reference Method, FRM) is a non-continuous (i.e. batch), one-day-in-three technique that requires pre- and postlaboratory weighing. As this involves a substantial delay in acquiring and reporting data, the New South Wales jurisdiction uses continuous monitoring techniques for near-real-time reporting of air quality (e.g. by using TEOM or BAM monitors).

The latest AAQ NEPM (Australian Government 2021) requires the reporting of all PM2.5 data measured using all relevant methods, including the compliance method (FRM) and the continuous monitoring technique used.

Pre-2010 PM2.5 data reporting

Before 2010, TEOMs were used in New South Wales for PM2.5 continuous monitoring. The TEOM measurement data were recorded as corrected values, after internally applying the USEPA PM10 equivalency factors (of A = 3 and B = 1.03 where y = A + Bx). The rationale was to achieve results comparable to the PM2.5 reference methods. Thus, before 2010, USEPA equivalency factors were used in all PM2.5 reporting by New South Wales. During 2010, all PM2.5 data was recalculated by removing the PM10 equivalency factor (i.e. now A = 0 and B = 1). This approach harmonised NSW reporting of PM2.5 with that of other Australian jurisdictions.

All data included in this report, for all years, do not have any equivalency factors applied.

Post-2012 PM2.5 monitoring technique

During 2012, New South Wales commenced a staggered phasing out of continuous TEOM PM2.5 monitors, by replacing with the USEPA-equivalent method for PM2.5 continuous monitoring, namely beta attenuation monitors (BAMs). The BAM method differs from TEOM in terms of sample treatment, using lower temperatures intermittently to reduce moisture levels in the sample stream. This technique is intended to promote greater retention of volatile components adsorbed to the fine particulate matter.

PM2.5 daily standard

Region/Station	Maximum	Percer	tile (µg/m	1 ³)			
	(µg/m³)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th
Sydney East							
Chullora	86.2	36.2	30.3	19.6	15.4	9.9	6.9
Cook and Phillip	112.5	35.2	25.8	16.9	13.7	9.5	6.3
Earlwood	85.1	32.3	27.4	18.8	14.7	9.5	6.1
Macquarie Park	77.8	34.4	29.6	16.2	12.4	8.1	5.5
Randwick	114.8	36.2	27.7	16.1	12.3	8.6	6.0
Rozelle	87.3	33.7	27.9	18.0	13.6	8.8	5.9
Sydney North West							
Parramatta North	72.9	36.0	29.8	20.7	14.7	9.3	6.5

Table 43 Statistical summary for PM2.5 in 2020: 24-hour average concentrations

Region/Station	Maximum	Percen	Percentile (µg/m³)									
	(µg/m³)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th					
Prospect	70.8	37.9	30.9	21.2	15.4	9.5	7.0					
Richmond	93.0	45.7	29.3	19.9	13.9	10.2	6.8					
Rouse Hill	61.3	37.4	26.9	19.2	13.6	8.1	5.4					
St Marys	82.5	39.0	27.2	16.3	11.1	8.8	6.2					
Sydney South West												
Bargo	121.9	68.0	54.4	19.2	11.2	8.0	5.0					
Bringelly	78.1	47.7	32.3	20.7	14.3	10.2	6.8					
Camden	149.3	46.1	35.8	18.5	12.9	8.2	5.5					
Campbelltown West	69.0	47.9	36.1	17.4	13.1	8.6	5.4					
Liverpool	73.6	33.1	25.4	20.8	16.8	11.2	7.5					
Oakdale	161.6	60.7	41.8	16.2	9.7	6.4	4.6					
Central Coast												
Wyong	63.9	23.2	19.4	12.8	10.2	6.4	4.6					
Illawarra												
Albion Park South	96.3	51.5	36.0	16.8	10.7	7.3	4.9					
Kembla Grange	100.4	47.1	40.1	17.6	11.7	7.1	4.9					
Wollongong	100.9	46.8	40.9	17.1	13.1	8.3	5.9					
Lower Hunter												
Beresfield	49.7	35.7	27.5	16.4	13.4	9.3	6.4					
Newcastle	78.5	32.7	25.0	20.0	13.4	9.4	6.6					
Wallsend	56.8	32.9	21.8	16.9	12.8	8.6	6.1					
Upper Hunter												
Muswellbrook	49.1	33.3	28.5	19.3	17.4	11.8	8.2					
Singleton	46.0	28.0	24.2	18.5	15.1	10.4	7.0					
Central Tablelands												
Bathurst	207.3	34.5	30.2	18.5	11.6	8.0	5.3					
Orange	92.3	43.7	34.3	23.2	17.4	11.4	6.4					
Northern Tablelands												
Armidale	53.7	37.4	33.4	28.1	23.1	11.7	5.8					
North West Slopes												
Gunnedah	34.7	28.1	23.6	20.0	16.7	9.5	5.9					
Narrabri	42.4	19.7	17.0	11.6	9.2	6.7	4.7					
Tamworth	52.6	26.5	21.4	15.9	11.6	8.5	5.7					
South West Slopes												
Albury	275.2	155.7	84.3	23.6	14.7	9.9	6.6					
Wagga Wagga North	559.5	69.9	43.2	21.1	16.0	9.8	6.1					

Region/Station	Maximum	Percen	Percentile (µg/m ³)									
	(µg/m³)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th					
Southern Tablelands												
Goulburn	516.1	168.2	89	23.7	14.1	9.2	5.3					

Table 44Statistical summary for PM2.5 in 2020: 24-hour average concentration by
Federal Reference Method (FRM)

Region/Station	Maximum (µg/m³)	Percen	Percentile (µg/m³)								
	(#9/)	99 th	98 th	95 th	90 th	75 th	50 th				
Sydney East											
Chullora	45.8	35.8 23.0 19.7 14.0 9.6									

Table 45 Annual maximum 24-hour average concentrations PM2.5 (µg/m³)

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sydney East										
Chullora	23.9	23.4	49.1	23.1	37.2	49.4	44.7	29.1	97.6	86.2
Cook and Phillip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96.5	112.5
Earlwood	23.6	20.7	37.3	22.7	28.0	33.3	50.9	28.5	86.2	85.1
Macquarie Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	24.1	58.4	152.0	77.8
Randwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	48.7	31.8	95.2	114.8
Rozelle	-	-	-	-	36.0	49.4	36.3	19.2	101.8	87.3
Sydney North West										
Parramatta North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42.1	130.1	72.9
Prospect	-	-	-	-	29.6	84.9	30.1	47.5	134.1	70.8
Richmond	42.9	116.7	97.6	29.1	24.5	83.4	34.3	123.9	141.2	93.0
Rouse Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183.5	61.3
St Marys	-	-	-	-	-	93.2	38.2	80.5	88.3	82.5
Sydney South West										
Bargo	-	-	-	-	-	11.5	20.9	38.1	170.7	121.9
Bringelly	-	-	-	-	-	21.6	55.7	55.6	178.0	78.1
Camden	-	19.5	69.9	18.5	25.0	36.0	27.7	37.0	155.3	149.3
Campbelltown West	-	-	-	-	15.7	35.8	25.0	45.4	106.0	69.0
Liverpool	38.0	24.9	73.8	24.3	32.2	50.8	59.2	45.4	156.0	73.6
Oakdale	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.0	75.4	250.2	161.6
Central Coast										
Wyong	-	14.7	55.8	19.7	13.2	19.8	27.2	18.1	202.1	63.9
Illawarra										
Albion Park South	-	-	-	-	21.1	30.7	19.3	29.4	49.4	96.3

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Kembla Grange	-	-	-	-	23.8	32.0	21.3	21.9	70.1	100.4
Wollongong	17.7	15.6	118.7	17.3	31.6	33.7	24.7	47.6	81.5	100.9
Lower Hunter										
Beresfield	18.8	22.4	40.8	19.0	25.9	27.9	18.7	24.9	100.5	49.7
Newcastle	-	-	-	21.2	30.2	66.1	18.0	20.2	95.5	78.5
Wallsend	16.2	16.2	37.0	18.0	24.0	50.7	20.4	20.2	108.3	56.8
Upper Hunter										
Singleton	21.5	19.5	22.6	28.5	24.9	27.7	29.6	19.2	69.3	46.0
Muswellbrook	28.3	26.4	36.6	27.4	31.2	29.4	31.1	26.5	77.4	49.1
Central Tablelands										
Bathurst	-	-	-	-	-	15.0	17.5	40.5	199.5	207.3
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	387.4	92.3
North West Slopes										
Gunnedah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.7	94.1	34.7
Narrabri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26.3	87.7	42.4
Tamworth	-	-	-	-	-	17.6	21.6	24.2	164.2	52.6
Northern Tablelands	;									
Armidale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40.0	267.3	53.7
South West Slopes										
Albury	-	-	-	-	-	-	18.7	30.4	167.1	275.2
Wagga Wagga North	15.4	23.2	29.9	27.6	24.2	28.1	32.5	21.6	239.6	559.5
Southern Tablelands	5									
Goulburn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	333.7 ¹	516.1

1. Annual data availability <15% due to station being commissioned in November 2019, however, this value is likely to be the annual maximum as occurred during the Black Summer bushfires.

Table 46Annual maximum 24-hour average concentrations PM2.5 (µg/m³) by Federal
Reference Method (FRM)

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sydney East										
Chullora	16.7	12.4	53.9	18.9	38.6	21.0	27.9	39.6	87.5	45.8

PM2.5 annual standard

Table 47 Annual average concentrations for PM2.5 (µg/m³)

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sydney East										
Chullora	5.9	6.0	8.4	9.0	8.0	8.0	9.5	8.6	11.7	8.8

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Cook and Phillip	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.6	7.8
Earlwood	5.4	5.6	7.9	7.8	8.5	8.1	7.3	7.8	10.5	8.0
Macquarie Park	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	7.0	9.2	7.1
Randwick	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.9	7.6	10.8	7.6
Rozelle	-	-	-	-	7.2	7.4	7.2	7.3	10.3	7.5
Sydney North West										
Parramatta North	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.2	10.5	8.2
Prospect	-	-	-	-	8.2	8.7	7.7	8.5	11.9	8.6
Richmond	4.7	5.3	8.4	6.7	7.7	7.9	7.0	8.1	13.1	8.4
Rouse Hill	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.7	7.1
St Marys	-	-	-	-	-	7.9	7.0	7.8	9.8	7.6
Sydney South West										
Bargo	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.3	6.8	10.4	7.8
Bringelly	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	7.5	8.0	11.3	8.5
Camden	-	7.8	6.5	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.7	7.2	11.8	7.7
Campbelltown West	-	-	-	-	7.9	7.9	7.4	8.4	11.8	7.5
Liverpool	5.9	8.5	9.4	8.6	8.5	8.8	8.9	10.1	12.8	9.1
Oakdale	-	-	-	-	-	-	6.1	6.9	13.2	6.7
Central Coast										
Wyong	-	7.3	6.7	5.5	5.2	5.7	5.8	6.8	10.5	5.6
Illawarra										
Albion Park South	-	-	-	-	6.4	7.2	6.6	6.8	8.6	6.8
Kembla Grange	-	-	-	-	6.7	6.6	6.9	7.0	8.8	7.0
Wollongong	4.6	4.6	7.8	7.0	7.6	7.4	7.1	7.3	9.0	7.8
Lower Hunter										
Beresfield	5.5	7.9	8.2	7.5	7.3	7.4	7.6	8.7	12.1	7.7
Newcastle	-	-	-	8.1	7.8	7.8	7.4	7.8	10.9	8.1
Wallsend	4.8	5.1	7.7	6.7	7.3	8.0	7.3	7.5	10.4	7.3
Upper Hunter										
Singleton	7.6	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.6	7.9	8.2	8.1	10.9	8.4
Muswellbrook	9.1	10.1	9.4	9.7	8.7	8.4	9.4	9.4	12.2	9.3
Central Tablelands										
Bathurst	-	-	-	-	-	5.9	6.1	7.0	11.3	7.6
Orange	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15.8	9.1
North West Slopes										
Gunnedah	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.0	11.2	7.7
Narrabri	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4.9	7.8	5.5

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Tamworth	-	-	-	-	-	7.6	7.8	8.3	14.4	6.8
Northern Tablelands	5									
Armidale	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11.6	17.2	9.2
South West Slopes										
Albury	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.3	7.3	10.1	11.1
Wagga Wagga North	7.0	8.7	7.9	7.5	7.6	7.4	8.1	8.4	11.3	10.7
Southern Tablelands	5									
Goulburn	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	#	11.8

Annual data availability <15% as station commissioned in November 2019, hence, annual average cannot be determined.

Table 48 Annual average concentration for PM2.5 (µg/m³) using Federal Reference Method Method

Region/Station	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
Sydney East										
Chullora	6.2	-	7.2	7.2	6.9	6.9	7.4	7.8	10.4	7.8

Section E – Episode analysis

In New South Wales, concentrations of particles (as PM10 and PM2.5) and ozone can sometimes exceed national standards. This section presents a brief analysis of selected particle events during 2020 that were noteworthy due to their significance. This is not intended to be an exhaustive coverage of all air pollution events, noting that Appendix A (see DPIE 2021b) provides a comprehensive list of particle event days, justifying their classification as either exceptional or non-exceptional under the AAQ NEPM.

For the purposes of this report, air pollution events during 2020 belong to 2 key periods: those occurring during the Black Summer bushfires in January to mid-February, and those outside this period.

January to mid-February 2020

The 2019–20 Black Summer bushfire crisis that began in 2019 continued through January to mid-February 2020. Against the backdrop of regular smoke days during the bushfires, multiple dust storm events were also observed in this period, as much of the State was experiencing persistent and severe drought conditions. These conditions resulted in significant particle pollution across the State during January to mid-February 2020.

Detailed descriptions of events from this period are the focus of earlier reports listed below, and, for brevity, are not replicated here:

- NSW Air Quality Special Statement Spring–Summer 2019–20
- NSW Annual Air Quality Statement 2020
- Blue Mountains Air Watch, Spring–Summer 2019–20 (DPIE 2021a).

March to December 2020

Outside the above-mentioned period of intense bushfires and dust storms, air quality during 2020 was defined by two events of interest:

- air quality impact of the COVID-19 lockdown, most importantly between mid-March and early May 2020
- particle pollution events during the colder months of June to August 2020.

In the following sections, a recent case study published by the department investigating the COVID-19 lockdown period is summarised. Following this, short case studies describing high particle pollution events during the colder months are presented, when 26 days above the particle benchmarks were recorded across the State. A brief analysis is presented of three selected case studies in this period that were multi-day particle pollution events observed across multiple stations. Analysis of these events includes measurements of pollutants, wind and synoptic meteorology, satellite images and modelling such as back-trajectory analysis showing sources of pollution monitored at impacted locations. The case analyses are provided in date order and include information and context describing the causes and possible sources driving the events.

Air quality impact of the COVID-19 lockdown: a summary

Synopsis

Vehicular exhaust emissions are a key contributor to urban air pollution in New South Wales. There were three phases during 2020 when vehicular traffic was impacted due to travel restrictions imposed across the State due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Department scientists recently published a comprehensive study (Duc et al. 2021) comparing air quality impacts during four time periods in 2020: pre-COVID, the first COVID-19 lockdown, gradual easing, and further easing phases of travel restrictions in 2020. The full study compares nitrogen oxides (NOx) concentrations in 2020 against previous years at:

- a roadside air quality monitoring station (Bradfield Highway, Milsons Point, Sydney)
- ambient air quality monitoring stations in the NSW Greater Metropolitan Region (GMR), including stations in Sydney, Illawarra, Central Coast and the Lower Hunter.

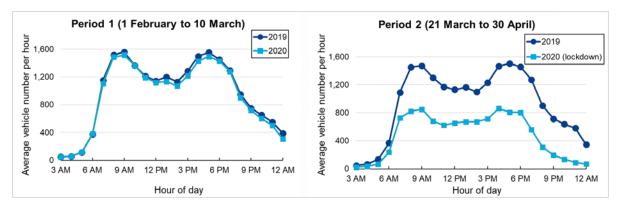
The analysis of data from the roadside Bradfield Highway monitoring station is summarised, focussed on the first COVID-19 lockdown period (21 March to 30 April 2020) when restrictions on non-essential travel were imposed across the State. More information is available in the NSW Annual Air Quality Statement 2020: focus areas (COVID-19) webpage.

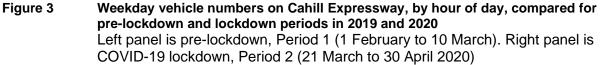
Observations and analysis from a Sydney roadside air quality monitoring station

In Sydney, on-road vehicle traffic is responsible for greater than 60% of NOx emissions (DPIE 2020a). NOx describes the combination of two important atmospheric gases: nitric oxide (NO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO₂). Most NOx emitted from vehicles is in the form of NO but is converted in the atmosphere to NO₂, the primary pollutant of concern for human health. Changes in vehicular traffic is expected to have a large impact on total NOx emissions, and therefore nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) concentrations in the air.

Cahill Expressway is one of the major roads which feeds to the southern access of the Sydney Harbour Bridge, and the busiest road in New South Wales in terms of daily vehicle numbers. Using data available from the NSW Roads and Maritime Services' Traffic Volume Viewer, Figure 3 (left panel) compares weekday vehicle numbers at Cahill Expressway during the same period in 2019 and 2020 (1 February to 10 March), which represents a period free of any vehicular traffic restrictions (Period 1) or bushfire smoke. The right panel is for the period 21 March to 30 April (Period 2) for 2019 and 2020, including the first COVID-19 lockdown period in 2020.

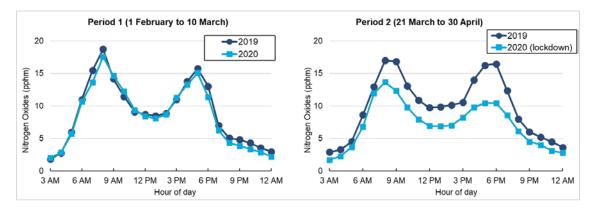
It is evident that for Period 1, vehicular traffic volumes were similar across the two years. In contrast, the traffic volumes for Period 2 show significant differences between the two years, with a near 50% reduction in the daytime traffic volumes for the 2020 COVID-19 lockdown period when compared to the same period in 2019. This indicates a significant change in commuting behaviour resulting from travel restrictions.

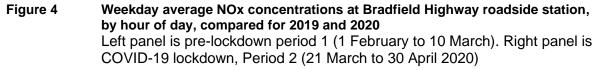




Bradfield Highway air quality monitoring station is a roadside station in Milsons Point, located adjacent to the Cahill Expressway. Bradfield Highway air quality monitoring station was established in October 2018; hence this analysis is focused on 2019 and 2020. Figure 4 (left panel) compares weekday NOx concentrations at the Bradfield Highway station during the same, pre-lockdown periods in 2019 and 2020 (1 February to 10 March, Period 1). On the right panel, Period 2 (21 March to 30 April) includes the first COVID-19 lockdown in 2020.

It is evident that for Period 1, NOx concentrations were similar over the two years 2019 and 2020. However, when the COVID-19 lockdown period (21 March to 30 April) is compared across the two years, there was a notable reduction in NOx concentrations at Bradfield Highway station, consistent with the reduction in vehicle numbers at Cahill Expressway. Changes in commuters' behaviours during the lockdown in Sydney are reflected in the lower NOx concentrations measured at the roadside station during the lockdown. The difference between 2019 and 2020 NOx concentrations narrowed for other times of the year when restrictions were either absent or when restrictions gradually eased.





Wood smoke during winter long weekend, 6–8 June 2020

Synopsis

Calm conditions across the State and successive temperature inversions (BOM 2020a) during the June long weekend (6–8 June 2020), provided conditions conducive to higher than average wood heater usage, and consequently widespread wood smoke. This was the only widespread winter wood smoke event, observed at 8 stations across five NSW regions, and resulting in multiple exceedances of the daily PM2.5 standard outside of the Black Summer bushfires.

Observed impacts

Across the three-day long weekend, 8 air quality stations exceeded the daily PM2.5 standard of 25 μ g/m³ (microgram per cubic metre) across five air quality regions (Table 49). A total of 11 exceedances were observed across the three days, with the highest number of stations impacted on Sunday 7 June 2020. The highest daily PM2.5 concentration in the period was recorded at Richmond (36.3 μ g/m³) on 7 June. Outside the bushfire period that ended in February 2020, this event recorded the only other days above the PM2.5 benchmark at Gunnedah, Newcastle, Richmond, Singleton (1 day for each) and Muswellbrook (2 days).

Analysis

A blocking high-pressure system produced cold and stable conditions

A high-pressure system located over the Great Australian Bight was persistent, slowly moving eastward during the weekend (Figure 5). This produced dry and stable atmospheric conditions across the State, with strong inversions for each of the three days for Western Sydney (BOM 2020a). On 6 June, several regional stations recorded their minimum temperatures in the month; the lowest temperatures in the network was –4°C at Goulburn air quality monitoring station.

Elevated PM2.5 was prevalent across large parts of New South Wales on 6 and 7 June

Air quality impacts from domestic wood heaters were most widespread across regional New South Wales on 6 June. On this day, Gunnedah air quality station recorded its highest PM2.5 daily average for the event (34.7 μ g/m³), when the regional city also recorded its lowest temperature for the month (–0.6°C) (BOM 2021a). Over the 2 days, several other stations recorded elevated PM2.5 daily averages of between 20 and 25 μ g/m³, at least 80% of the daily standard. These included 5 stations in Sydney (Liverpool, Parramatta North, Chullora, Cook and Phillip, and Earlwood), one in the lower Hunter (Wallsend), and 3 southern regional NSW cities (Goulburn, Wagga Wagga North and Albury).

A trend of overnight to early morning elevated PM2.5 attributed to wood smoke

Smoke emissions from domestic wood heaters during calm conditions can cause high ambient PM2.5 concentrations. Elevated overnight and early morning concentrations is a common diurnal trend for particle pollution in winter, driven by the formation of temperature inversions trapping pollutants close to the ground overnight. Air quality often improves as the inversion lifts on sunrise and particle pollution can more easily disperse. During this weekend, such a trend was evident from hourly particle concentrations observed at many stations (Figure 6).

Region	Station	Daily PM2.5 concentration, μg/m ³					
		Sat 06/06/2020	Sun 07/06/2020	Mon 08/06/2020			
Northern Tablelands	Armidale	30.2	27.2				
North West Slopes	Gunnedah	34.7					
Upper Hunter	Muswellbrook		28.6	28.0			
Upper Hunter	Singleton		26.5				
Lower Hunter	Newcastle	27.6					
Sydney North West	Prospect	26.2	29.3				
Sydney North West	Richmond		36.3				
Sydney North West	Rouse Hill		26.3				

Table 49 Eight stations¹ exceeded the daily PM2.5 standard (25 µg/m³) due to wood smoke

1. In addition to the stations listed in the table, Orange air quality monitoring station (Central Tablelands region) also exceeded the daily PM2.5 standard on 6 June 2020 during hazard reduction burning.

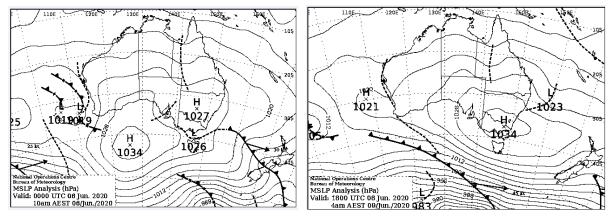
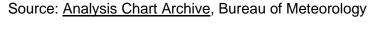
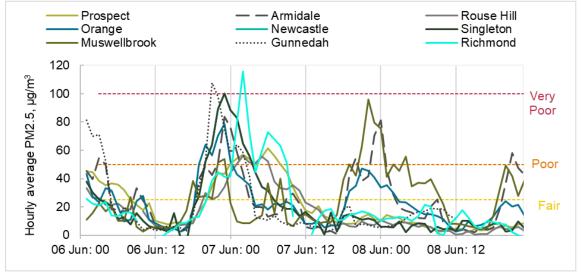
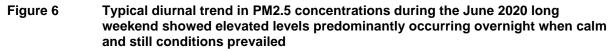


Figure 5 Synoptic charts for 10 am AEST 6 June 2020 (left), and 4 am AEST 9 June 2020 (right)







Late winter dust storm crossing State boundaries during 19–20 August 2020

Synopsis

In what was the only widespread dust event outside early 2020, a large-scale dust storm impacted western and northern NSW, as well as southern Queensland, over a 2-day period (19–20 August). This non-exceptional winter event was driven by high winds reaching up to 21 metres per second (m/s) caused by a cold front and a deep low-pressure system which uplifted dust from arid inland areas and transported these towards the north-east of the State.

Observed impacts

Over the 2 days, dust impacted multiple regions located west of the Great Dividing Range in northern NSW, as well as parts of southern Queensland, while little dust was observed in areas of southern NSW like the South West Slopes. Figure 7 shows the maximum daily PM10 average concentrations for impacted regions in the 2 New South Wales and Queensland.

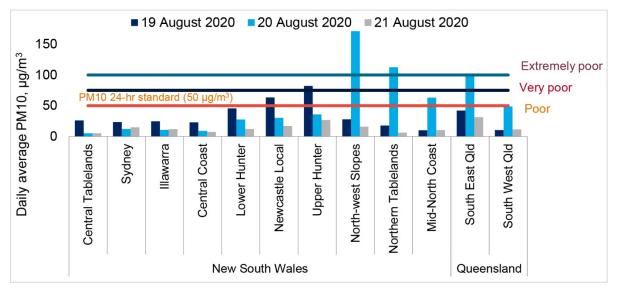


Figure 7 Maximum daily PM10 averages (µg/m³) for New South Wales and Queensland regions, 19–21 August 2020 (Source Queensland data: Air Quality Monitoring Data accessed 12/02/2021)

Indicative air quality monitors in rural NSW first recorded elevated dust during the early

morning on 19 August. Hourly PM10 concentrations of above 100 μ g/m³ became widespread across western NSW, as dust was transported under moderate to strong west to south-westerly winds. The largest impact was at Broken Hill, which exceeded 1000 μ g/m³.

In the standard network of air quality monitors, dust was first recorded at 4 pm on 19 August in the Central Tablelands region when hourly PM10 peaked at Orange and Bathurst. The Upper Hunter (8–9 pm) and Newcastle (9–10 pm) regions peaked that evening, as did Mid North Coast, Northern Tablelands and North West Slopes where elevated levels continued into the next day. On 20 August, many stations recorded PM10 daily averages above the 24-hour standard of 50 μ g/m³. North West Slopes region was most impacted, and Tamworth recorded the event's highest daily average PM10 level of 171 μ g/m³.

Analysis

A complex system of cold fronts with multiple low troughs generated high winds

A decaying cold front extended from southern Victoria to far-western New South Wales on 19 August (Figure 8), with a series of troughs surrounding the front (two ahead and another behind). Through the day, the front decayed with a trough located along the New South Wales – Victorian border. Overnight and into the next day, the troughs moved east towards the Tasman Sea, with another strong cold front coming onshore along the South Australia – Victorian border.

With this system moving towards the east coast, high winds were observed across western and northern New South Wales. For instance, Broken Hill recorded hourly wind gusts of up to 74 kilometres per hour (km/h) (BOM 2020b) at midday on 19 August. In the north-east of the State, Gunnedah recorded a surface wind of 35 km/h on 20 August, the highest in the month, when the station recorded its annual maximum daily PM10 concentration of 101 μ g/m³.

Reduced groundcover and low rainfall in the west of the State

The *DustWatch Report July 2020* (DPIE 2020b) noted that groundcover continued to improve for most of the State during winter 2020, but that even less groundcover was visible across the Darling River corridor and parts of salt lakes in eastern South Australia than in winter 2019. The report also noted that while most of New South Wales received very above-average rainfall in the 3 months to July, rain was very much below average for parts of the State's west and most of south-west. Multiple fronts picked up dust from arid inland areas affected by poor groundcover and low rainfall. Trajectory analysis (Figure 9) shows pathways for dust plumes as they arrived at air quality monitoring stations in the NSW network.

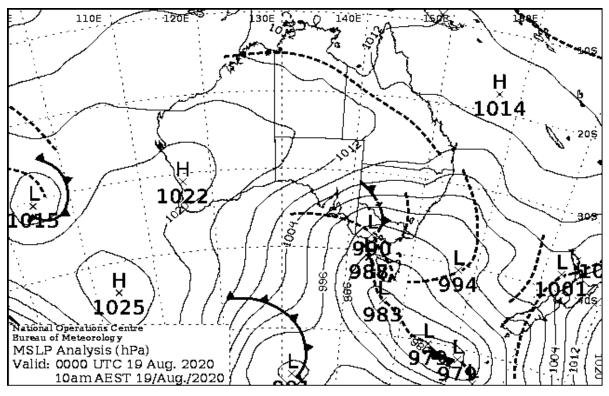


Figure 8Synoptic chart for 10 am AEST 19 August 2020Source: Analysis Chart Archive, Bureau of Meteorology

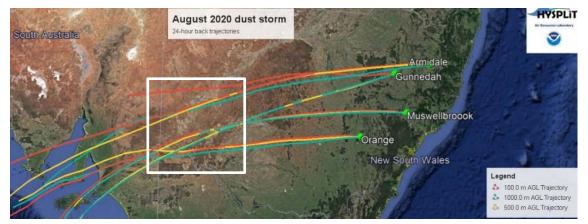


Figure 9 24-hour back trajectories for dust plumes at air quality monitoring stations in Orange and Muswellbrook (arriving at 9 pm, 19 August), and Armidale and Gunnedah (arriving at 6 am, 20 August). The white box shows dust source areas and coloured lines show the path of air parcels.

Sydney smoky during winter hazard reduction burning, 29–30 August 2020 (exceptional event)

Synopsis

The State experienced a generally wet and mild year in 2020 (BOM 2021b), after an intense 2019–20 summer. Damp vegetation conditions resulted in fewer available times in cooler months for hazard reduction burning (HRB), compared to similar periods in previous years. As such, fewer widespread air pollution events were observed where days above NEPM particle benchmarks were attributed to HRB. This case study highlights the most significant HRB particle pollution event that impacted the Greater Sydney region.

Observed impacts

Stations in Greater Sydney were most impacted by elevated PM2.5 over the 2 days (29–30 August), but air quality impacts were observed more broadly, with smoke elevated at Illawarra and Lower Hunter stations also (e.g. Wollongong, Figure 10). Nine stations exceeded the daily PM2.5 standard (Table 50). The first day (29 August) was mostly confined to western Sydney, with Prospect and Parramatta North most impacted. On the second day, Macquarie Park in Sydney East recorded the event's highest PM2.5 daily average (43.6 μ g/m³), also the highest for Sydney outside the summer bushfires.

Analysis

Several HRBs were active in northern areas of Sydney

On 28 August, an approximate total burn area of 88 hectares was active in the northern areas of Sydney (RFS ICON data), including 66 hectares at Tuff Hill, Hills Shire, and 22 hectares at Dormitory Hill South, Hawkesbury. That evening, Sydney North West stations saw reduced visibility, and smoke persisted until midday the next day, though the daily PM2.5 benchmark was not exceeded.

On 29 August, approximately 150 hectares of burns were active including 50 hectares at Banks Creek, Berowra Heights, and 100 hectares at Resolute, at West Head in the Ku-ringgai Chase National Park. Smoke dispersion from these firegrounds north-west of Sydney was assisted by north-westerly flows early in the day. However, an easterly sea breeze developed in the afternoon, trapping smoke and several stations saw poor visibility and air quality as a result (Figure 10).

On 30 August, at least 175 hectares of hazard reduction burns were active in northern regions of Sydney: 75 hectares was at Pogson, Cherrybrook and Resolute HR was still active after being first lit previous day. Under the influence of northerly winds, Sydney East stations were downwind to these fires, and the event's highest daily PM2.5 average was recorded at Macquarie Park. Sydney South West stations also exceeded the daily benchmark influenced by overnight calm conditions.

Overnight stability trapped smoke, as did afternoon sea-breeze infiltration

A high-pressure system was stable over the State's east, slowly moving offshore during 29–30 August. Due to calm and stable conditions, temperature inversions likely formed on both evenings. Overnight winds were light and variable and temperatures across the east coast were very low (e.g. Bringelly dropped to 0.1°C on 29 August). These conditions trapped smoke from the HRBs close to ground, limiting dispersion, particularly during overnight to early morning periods. During daytimes, the competing effects of easterly sea breeze and inland drainage flows resulted in concentrations building up in certain locations, a dynamic seen on 29 August, when the arrival of the sea breeze at midday coincided with peak hourly PM2.5 levels at multiple stations (evident also from NEPH measurements in Figure 10).

	Station	Daily PM2.5 concentration, µg/m ³			
		29/08/2020	30/08/2020		
Sydney North West	Prospect	37.1			
Sydney North West	Parramatta North	35.8			
Sydney North West	Rouse Hill	27.0			
Sydney South West	Liverpool	26.2	28.1		
Sydney East	Macquarie Park		43.6		
Sydney East	Randwick		31.4		
Sydney East	Cook and Phillip		26.2		
Sydney South West	Bringelly		26.3		
Sydney South West	Campbelltown West		26.3		

Table 50 Nine Sydney stations exceeded the daily PM2.5 standard (25 µg/m³)

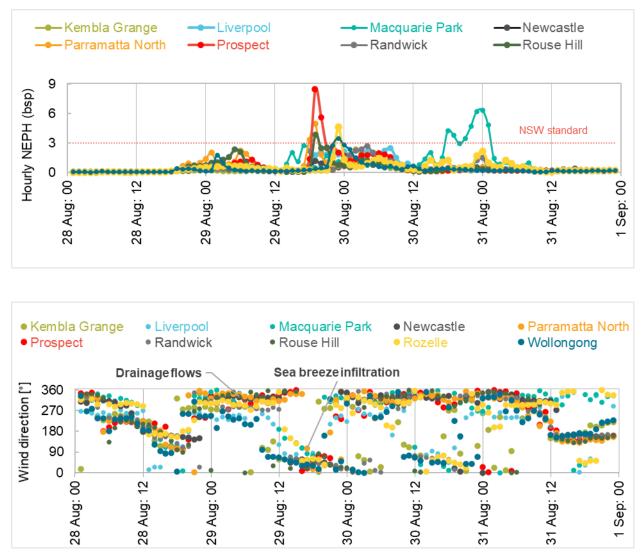


Figure 10 Wind directions at several stations from midnight 28 August to 31 August 2020 were generally from the north-west (top panel, drainage flows). However, seabreeze infiltration on the afternoon of 29 August resulted in high nephelometer measurements (bottom panel), showing the impact of wind change in trapping smoke inland in many parts of Sydney. On the afternoon of 30 August, Sydney East region stations were downwind to large HRBs in the north of Sydney

Section F – PM2.5 population exposure analysis

Clause 17 of the AAQ NEPM requires jurisdictions to report annual performance against air quality standards and goals, from June 2018, by evaluating population exposures to particles as PM2.5. This section sets out the approach New South Wales has adopted to assess PM2.5 population exposure and presents PM2.5 population exposure for 2020. At the time of this report, there is no agreed approach between participating jurisdictions on procedures or methods to ensure nationally consistent evaluation and reporting. The inter-jurisdictional Expert Working Group advising the AAQ NEPM review has endorsed the NSW approach to reporting population exposure, pending a more detailed assessment method being finalised.

NSW approach to PM2.5 exposure assessment

The NSW Government developed a method to account for population exposure when tracking changes in average annual PM2.5 concentrations. The method focuses on a PM2.5-based metric, rather than a multi-pollutant metric. It combines population data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) and air quality data from all NSW monitoring stations in the NSW Greater Metropolitan Region (GMR), including Greater Sydney, Lower Hunter, Central Coast and Illawarra. The NSW method generates population exposure to PM2.5 at 2 different spatial scales: Greater Sydney region and NSW GMR (as described in NSW Government 2017).

The method involves 2 main steps:

- Maps of annual population exposure to PM2.5 pollution are generated using a spatial interpolation method. The maps summarise spatial distributions of annual population exposure to PM2.5 pollution, expressed as the product of population density (population per square kilometre, km²) and annual average PM2.5 concentrations (micrograms per cubic metre, µg/m³).
- 2. **The Clean Air Metric (CAM) is calculated** using PM2.5 data (only), for the selected region or area. The CAM values provide annual population-weighted air pollution levels, in two forms, as population-weighted:
 - a. PM2.5 concentrations
 - b. PM2.5 index against the annual NEPM standard.

This method provides a means to help track whether air quality management is delivering the greatest positive health outcomes for the people of New South Wales, in this case, people living in NSW Greater Metropolitan Region, where the majority of people in the State live.

This method provides a means to help track whether air quality management is delivering the greatest positive health outcomes for the majority of people of New South Wales.

How annual PM2.5 exposure is calculated and mapped

Annual PM2.5 exposure is calculated through a series of steps involving spatial mapping techniques. The department generates maps for the Greater Sydney region and the NSW GMR. The steps are summarised below and illustrated with reference to the NSW GMR and Greater Sydney region in Figure 11 through Figure 13:

• Gather air quality data measured as the annual average PM2.5 concentrations (µg/m³), for all NSW air quality monitoring stations in the defined region or study area.

- Allocate an annual average PM2.5 concentration to each one square kilometre area (i.e. 1-km² grid cell) across the region, using a spatial interpolation technique called kriging. This creates a grid across the region of PM2.5 concentrations, one value per 1 km² (Figure 11).
- Gather ABS Usual Resident Population Data, as density per 1 km² grid cell for the defined region (population density, expressed as number of people per square kilometre) (Figure 12).
- Generate a map of annual PM2.5 exposure, as follows: for each 1-km² grid cell, multiply the cell's PM2.5 value (μg/m³) by the cell's population density value. The product is the population exposure to PM2.5 concentration for that cell (Figure 13).

Annual population exposure to PM2.5 pollution is assessed by analysing the spatial distribution of the exposure map, generated at the 1 km by 1 km resolution, or to the scale of a chosen study area.

How the PM2.5 Clean Air Metric (CAM) is calculated

The CAM is calculated for annual averaged PM2.5, as both concentration and indexed against NEPM standard, where an index value of 100 is equivalent to the annual average PM2.5 standard of 8 μ g/m³. This is done by applying the following steps to a chosen region:

- sum the annual population exposure to PM2.5 pollution (based on the method described above) for all grid cells across the region of interest
- divide the result by the total population of the region. The resulting CAM value is the region's annual average population-weighted PM2.5 concentration (µg/m³)
- the CAM can also be presented as the region's annual average population-weighted index, if divided by the annual NEPM standard for PM2.5.

CAM calculated as 3-year rolling averages

While CAM is primarily calculated as an annual index, air quality can vary significantly from year-to-year due to exceptional events such as bushfires and dust storms, driven by climatological events like El Niño. To smooth out this natural variability, a 3-year rolling average is therefore applied to the CAM. This aligns with exposure reporting approaches used in the EU and the USEPA. It allows us to focus on assessing progress in addressing human sources contributing to poor air quality.

The NSW population exposure to PM2.5 pollution and the 2020 CAM values for the NSW GMR and Greater Sydney region are presented and discussed below.

Annual PM2.5 exposure maps (2020)

Spatial distribution, annual average PM2.5 concentrations (2020)

Figure 11 presents the estimated distribution of PM2.5 annual average concentrations across the GMR and the Greater Sydney region for 2020. PM2.5 annual average concentrations above the AAQ NEPM standard of 8 μ g/m³ were estimated across large areas of the GMR. This was due to the significant impact of the 2019–20 bushfire season during January and early February 2020.

The Air Emissions Inventory for the Greater Metropolitan Region in New South Wales: 2013 calendar year (EPA 2019) reported that the main sources of anthropogenic PM2.5 emissions in Sydney were household activity (primarily residential wood heating), natural sources (including prescribed burning), road and non-road transport and licensed industrial sources. In Newcastle, prescribed burning, licensed industrial sources, non-road transport and residential wood heating are the major direct emissions of PM2.5. This excludes PM2.5 that can be formed through secondary processes in the atmosphere.

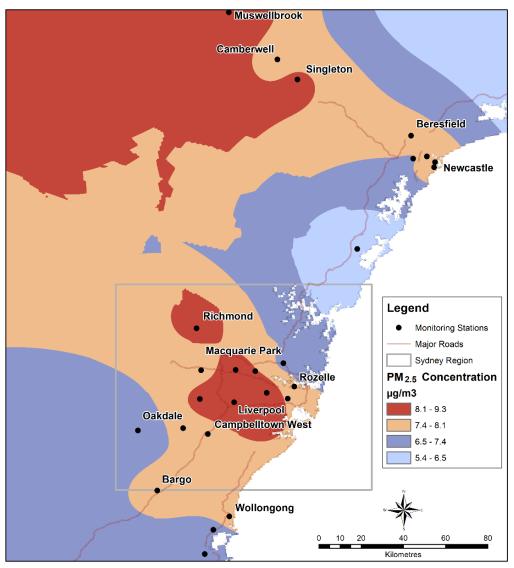


Figure 11 Spatial distribution of PM2.5 annual average concentration for 2020 for NSW Greater Metropolitan Region, including the Greater Sydney region (inset)

Figure 11 was generated using the method outlined above, with further details below:

- 1. the annual average PM2.5 concentration (μg/m³) for 2020 at each NSW air quality monitoring station in the GMR was plotted on a map of the region
- the GIS mapping technique known as kriging was applied to shade areas in proportion to the estimated annual average PM2.5 concentrations across the region at the 1-km² resolution.

This technique created a grid of PM2.5 concentrations in μ g/m³, one value per 1 km² across the region for 2020.

Population density distribution (2020)

Figure 12 presents the population density for the GMR and Greater Sydney region for 2020, at a resolution of 1 km², projected from ABS 2016 Census data (ABS 2016). The higher population densities are in central, north-west, south-west and east Sydney regions and along major transport corridors.

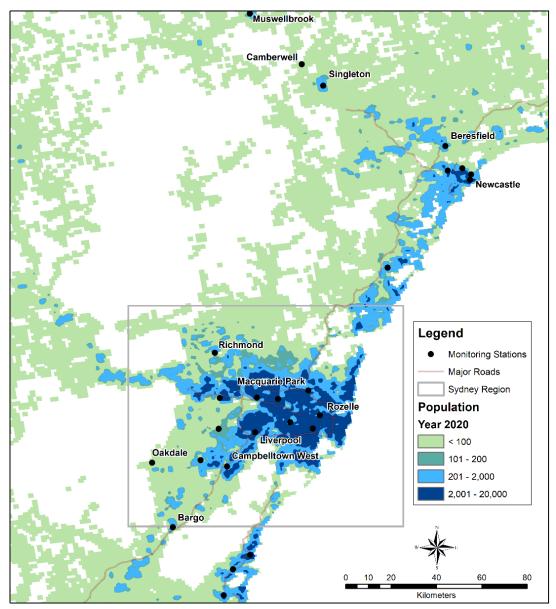


Figure 12 Population density (population/km²) for the NSW GMR and Greater Sydney region (2020), projected from the ABS Census 2016

These population density values were used to calculate the population exposure to PM2.5 concentrations and the Clean Air Metric (CAM), as described below.

Population exposure to PM2.5 (2020)

Population exposure to PM2.5 is expressed as values scaled to between 0 and 10. These are derived as the product of population density at 1-km² resolution and annual average PM2.5 concentration (population/km² x PM2.5). Figure 13 presents an estimate of the population's exposure to PM2.5 concentrations in the GMR in 2020. The main points to note are:

- the highest population exposure to PM2.5 pollution in the GMR during 2020 was in Sydney's CBD and along inner and central Sydney transport corridors (red shading)
- within the Greater Sydney region, population exposure to PM2.5 was generally lower in regions outside the Sydney CBD and transport corridors (yellow/orange shading)
- the population exposure to PM2.5 in Greater Western Sydney, the Central Coast and Lower Hunter (green and grey shading) was much lower than in the Sydney CBD and Sydney transport corridors.

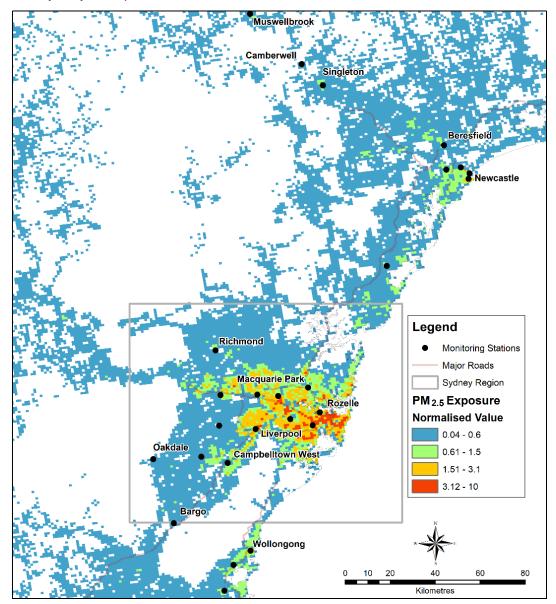


Figure 13 PM2.5 exposure for NSW GMR and Greater Sydney region, 2020

Clean Air Metric (CAM)

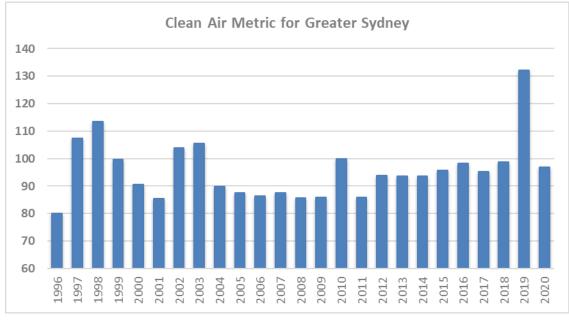
The values of population exposure to PM2.5, referred to above, were used to calculate the Clean Air Metric (CAM) expressed as an index (below).

Annual CAM trend

Figure 14 and Figure 15 show the CAM time series for Greater Sydney region and the NSW GMR, respectively, for 1998 to 2020. The NSW Government commissioned the ABS to provide 1-km² resolution population data for all years from 1996 to 2020, based on the ABS Estimated Resident Population. This allowed calculation of the metric for previous years to track population exposure changes to air pollution over time.

Figure 14 shows the following recent trends for the Greater Sydney region:

• The population-weighted average exposure of residents to PM2.5 in the Greater Sydney region rose from 99% in 2018 to 132% of the NEPM standard in 2019, due primarily to the 2019–20 bushfire season. In 2020, it fell to 97% due in part to widespread rainfall in 2020 following the conclusion of the 2019–20 bushfire season.



• The level of exposure to PM2.5 in 2020 is in line with levels of exposure experienced in 2016 and 2018.

Figure 14 Clean Air Metric (CAM) time series of PM2.5 for the Greater Sydney region (1996–2020)

Figure 15 shows the following recent trends for the NSW GMR:

- the population-weighted average exposure of residents to PM2.5 in the NSW GMR rose from 96% in 2016 to 132% (all time high) of the NEPM standard in 2019, due primarily to the 2019–20 bushfires
- in 2020, it fell to 97%, with the level of exposure to PM2.5 in line with 2016 and 2018.



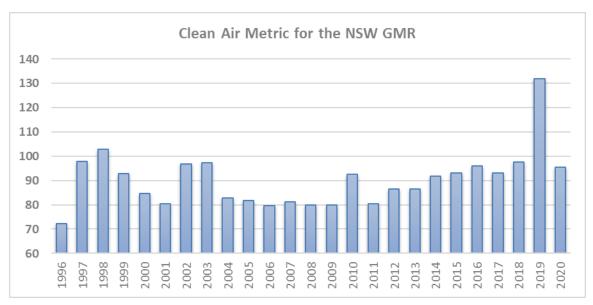


Figure 15 Clean Air Metric (CAM) time series of PM2.5 for the NSW GMR (1996–2020)

CAM 3-year rolling averages

Table 51 presents 3-year rolling average CAM values in two formats: the 3-year rolling average PM2.5 population-weighted concentration (column 3), and the 3-year rolling average population-weighted index (percentage of the annual PM2.5 standard) (column 4).

These were calculated as follows:

- Calculate the 3-year rolling average PM2.5 concentrations for 2020, for each NSW air quality monitoring station in the NSW GMR, based on data for 2018 to 2020.
- Calculate and map for each 1-km² grid cell across the region, the 3-year rolling average population exposure to PM2.5 concentrations, using mapping methods above.
- Sum the 3-year average population exposure to PM2.5 concentration for all grid cells across the region. Divide the result by the total population of the region. The result is the region's 3-year rolling average population-weighted PM2.5 concentration (µg/m³).
- Convert the region's 3-year rolling average population-weighted PM2.5 concentration (μg/m³) to a 3-year rolling average population-weighted index. That is, multiply the region's 3-year average population-weighted PM2.5 concentration by 100/8 (AAQ NEPM standard for the annual average PM2.5 concentration is 8 μg/m³).

Table 51CAM expressed as a 3-year rolling population-weighted PM2.5 concentration,
and as a population-weighted PM2.5 index for the NSW GMR and the Greater
Sydney region (2020)

Region	Population 3-year average	CAM, 3-year average population-weighted PM2.5 concentration (µg/m ³)	CAM, 3-year average population-weighted PM2.5 index (against annual standard)
Greater Sydney	5,064,116	8.74	109
NSW GMR	6,190,312	8.67	108

Table 51 shows that in 2020 the CAM 3-year rolling average:

- for Greater Sydney region was 109, meaning the population-weighted average exposure of residents to PM2.5 was 109% of the NEPM annual standard for PM2.5
- for NSW GMR was 108, meaning the population-weighted average exposure of residents to PM2.5 was 108% of the NEPM annual standard for PM2.5.

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More information

- <u>Air Emissions in my Community web tool</u>
- <u>Air Quality Monitoring Network webpage</u>
- Air Quality Special Statement Spring–Summer 2019–20: focus area webpage
- Blue Mountains and Lithgow Air Watch webpage
- Broken Hill Environmental Lead Study
- EPA's Council Resource Kit webpage
- EPA's load-based licensing scheme
- <u>National Association of Testing Authorities accreditation details</u>
- NSW Air Quality Monitoring Plan
- <u>NSW Air Quality Special Statement Spring–Summer 2019–20</u>
- NSW Air Quality website
- NSW Annual Air Quality Statement 2020
- NSW Annual Air Quality Statement 2020: focus areas (COVID-19) webpage
- NSW Annual Air Quality Statement 2020: focus areas webpage
- NSW Annual Air Quality Statement 2020: gases webpage
- NSW Department of Planning, Industry and Environment (DPIE) public website
- Traffic Volume Viewer