Appendix 1

Summary of the Health Effects of the Pollutants Covered by the Air Quality Strategy

Pollutant	Main Health Effects
Carbon monoxide	Exposure to very high concentrations may promote the formation of carboxyhaemoglobin in the blood, which reduces the capacity to carry oxygen. Effects are most pronounced in those suffering from an existing disease which affects the delivery of oxygen to the heart or brain.
Benzene	A genotoxic human carcinogen, related to excess risk of leukaemia.
1,3-butadiene	A genotoxic human carcinogen, linked to cancers of the lymphoid system and blood forming tissues, lymphomas and leukaemia.
Lead	Exposure to very high levels may result in toxic biochemical effects, causing problems in the synthesis of haemoglobin and the possible inhibition of intellectual development in infants as well as effects on the kidneys, gastrointestinal tract, joints and reproductive system, and acute or chronic damage to the nervous system.
Nitrogen dioxide	Short-term exposure to high concentrations may cause inflammation of respiratory airways. Long-term exposure may affect lung function and enhance responses to allergens in sensitised individuals. Asthmatics will be particularly at risk.
Sulphur dioxide	Very high concentrations may constrict respiratory airways by stimulating nerves in the lining of the nose, throat and lung. Asthmatics and those with chronic lung disease will be particularly at risk.
Airborne particles	Long-term exposure to particulate matter is associated with a marked reduction in life expectancy, primarily due to increased heart and lung disease and lung cancer mortality. Impaired lung function in both children and adults has also been identified. Short-term exposure is associated with increased mortality in particularly susceptible individuals.

Appendix 2

Summary of the First Round of Review and Assessment

Stage 1	December 1998
Benzene	No further assessment required.
1,3 butadiene	No further assessment required.
Carbon monoxide	**Stage 2 required**.
Lead	No further assessment required.
Nitrogen dioxide	**Stage 2 required**.
PM_{10}	**Stage 2 required**.
Sulphur dioxide	**Stage 2 required**.
Appraisal Summary	Conclusions not accepted for benzene, 1,3 butadiene or lead. No evidence provided to show that Part A processes are not significant for these pollutants. Fugitive PM_{10} and SO_2 from boilers >5MW not considered. States incorrect background PM_{10} concentration.

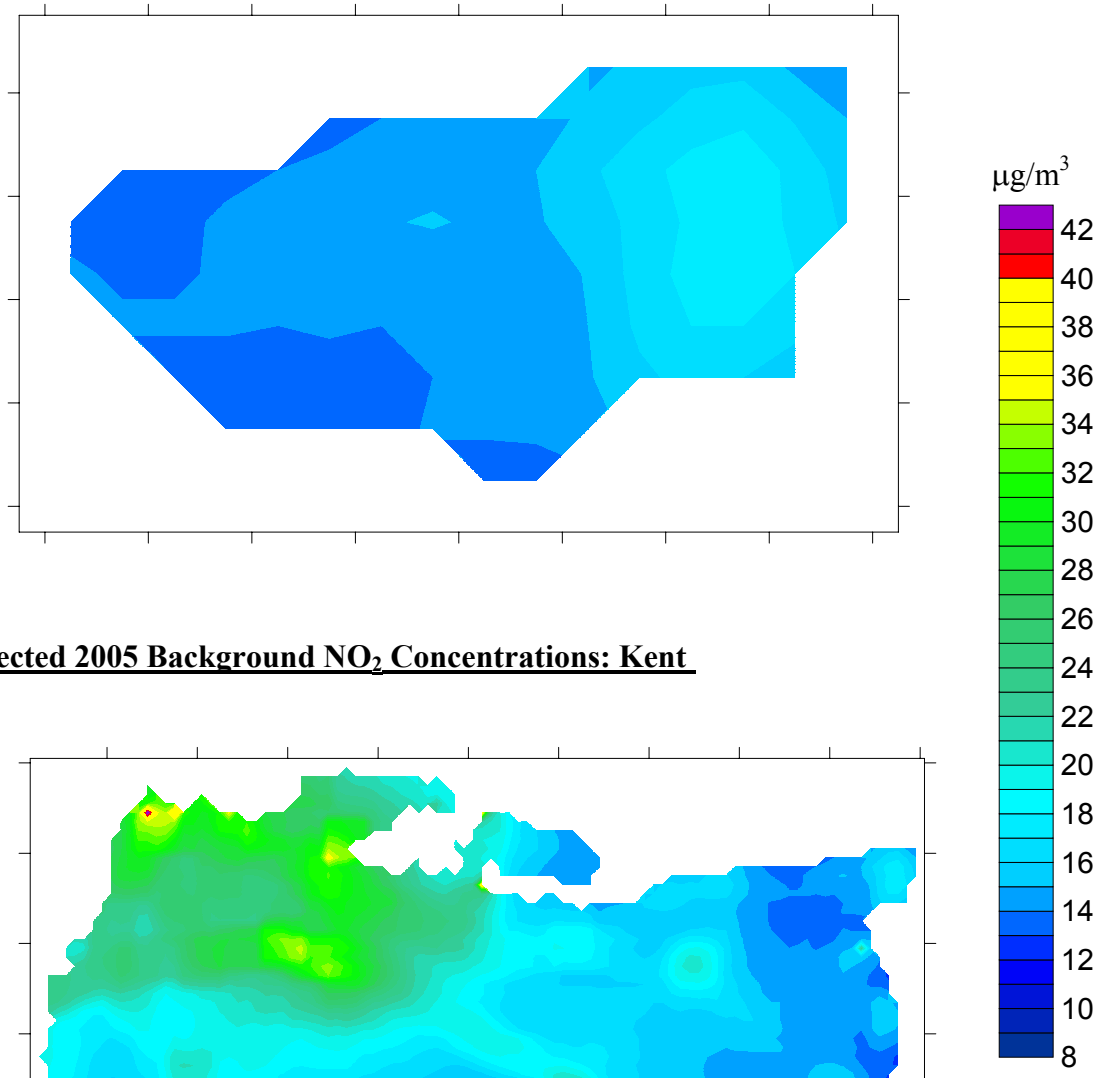
Stage 2	December 2000
Benzene	Monitoring data show no problems. No part A or B processes within or near to Thanet. No need for further assessment.
1,3 butadiene	No monitoring. No part A or B processes within or near to Thanet. No need for further assessment.
Lead	No part A or B processes open which emit significant quantities of lead. No need for further assessment.
Carbon monoxide	DMRB showed no exceedences. No part A or B processes within Thanet. Pfizer, Sandwich outside district considered but not significant. No need for further assessment.
Nitrogen dioxide	No measured exceedences using diffusion tubes. No continuous data. No exceedences predicted at relevant locations using the DMRB. No part A or B processes within Thanet. 1 process at Pfizer nearby. EA method indicated that this was not significant. No need for further assessment.
PM_{10}	No monitoring. No exceedences predicted at relevant locations using the DMRB. No Part A processes. Crematorium and cement and metal coating process potentially significant. Crematorium not significant, coating process insufficient information to assess. Pfizer not significant (based on EA guidance). No quarry or landfill sites. 2 cement batching plants with adequate controls. MoD fire training facility burns kerosene. This is potentially significant. Fire training facility needs further assessment.
Sulphur dioxide	No >5MW boilers. No part A or B processes within Thanet. Pfizer outside, based on EA method, not significant. No need for further assessment.
Appraisal Summary	Conclusions accepted for all pollutants other than PM_{10} and NO_2 . No evidence that DMRB calculations were carried out correctly and that there is no potential exceedence measured at a relevant location. No evidence that the Fire Testing Establishment should not be considered for PM_{10} at Stage 3.

Notes	Further correspondence, showed that the DMRB calculations were carried out correctly. A report was provided which showed that a similar Fire Training Ground in Chorley would not lead to any exceedences of the PM_{10} objectives. Conclusions accepted.

Appendix 3

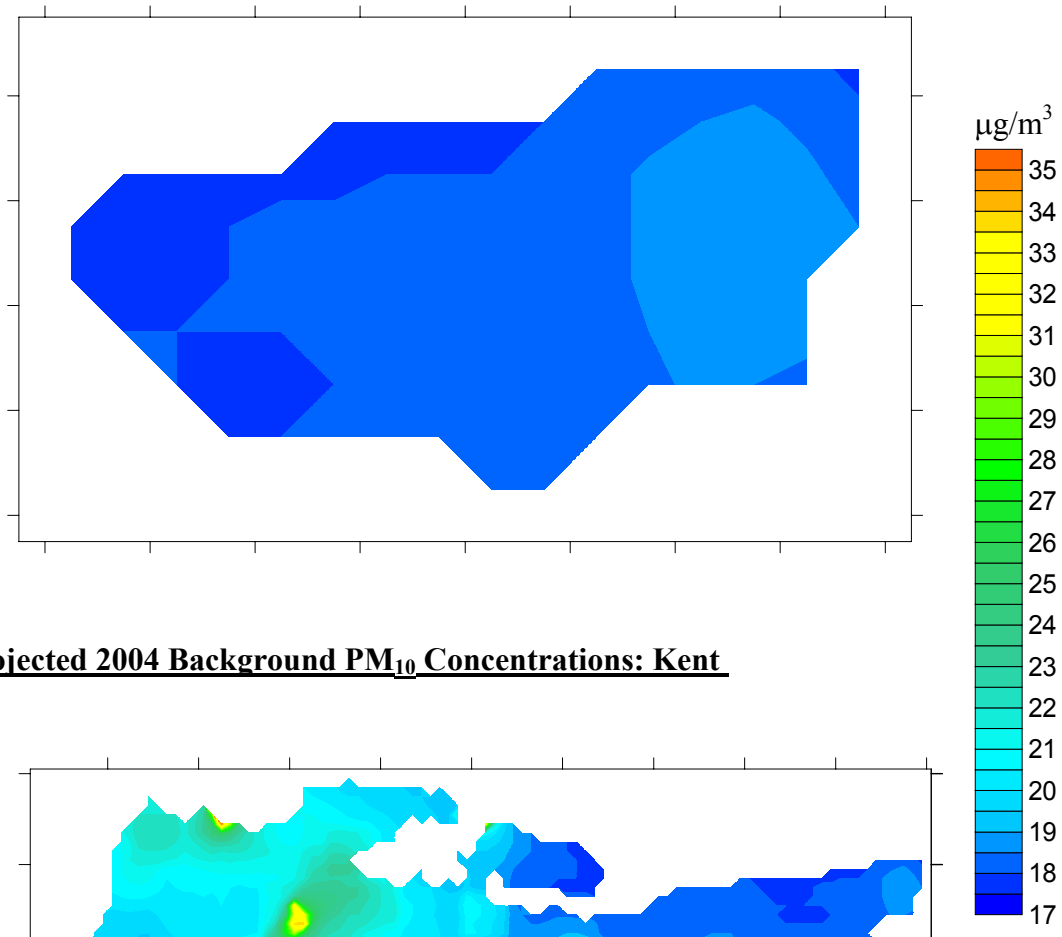
Approximate Pictorial Representations of Projected Background Concentrations in Kent

Projected 2005 Background NO_2 Concentrations: Thanet

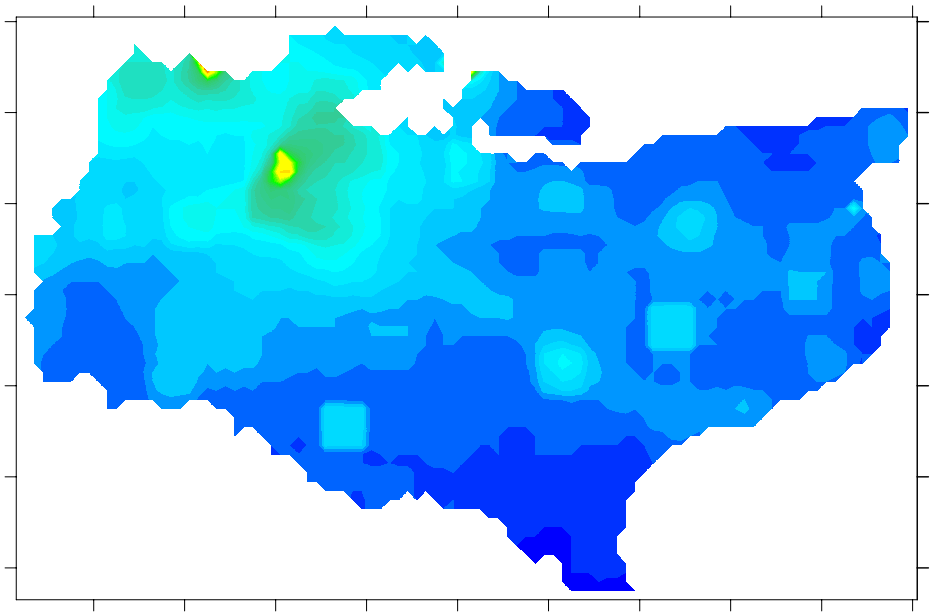


Projected 2005 Background NO_2 Concentrations: Kent

Projected 2004 Background PM_{10} Concentrations: Thanet



Projected 2004 Background PM_{10} Concentrations: Kent



Appendix 4

Summary of Data from the Kent & Medway Air Quality Monitoring Network and National Network Sites

Table 4.1 Carbon Monoxide Statistics from the Automatic Monitoring Stations

	Roadside		Background	
	ZL1	ZM2	ZY2	ZV1
	Number of Exceedences of 11.65 mg/m^3 as an 8-Hour rolling mean*			
1997	0			
1998	0			0
1999	0	0	0	0
2000	0	0	0	0
2001	0	0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	0
	Data Capture (if <75%) (%)			
1997				
1998				
1999		39	39	
2000	67			
2001				
2002				

*The objective has now been reduced to 10 mg/m^3 as an 8-hour rolling mean.

Table 4.2 Annual Mean Benzene Concentrations (μg/m^3) at the KMAQMN Diffusion Tube Sites

	Kerbside												Background				
	DA01	DA16	ME01	ME02	ME07	SH01	SH12	TH05	TH10	TH23	TH26	TH29	TH31	TH32	TH33	SH03	SH04
	Annual Mean Concentration (μg/m^3) The 2003 objective is 16.25 μg/m^3 as a running annual mean. The 2010 objective is 5 μg/m^3 as an annual mean																
1998	10.4	9.6				4.4		16.3	11.7	9.3	13.1					1.9	1.3
1999	8.4	9.6	6.2	8.1	2.2	3.6		12.0	11.1	7.3	11.1					3.2	1.1
2000	5.2	5.5	3.5	4.7	2.1	2.4		5.0	4.7	3.5	4.4	1.1				1.1	1.1
2001	4.5	4.4	3.4	4.7	2.1	2.0	2.7	4.7	4.6	3.5	3.3	3.3				0.9	1.1
2002	4.0	3.8	2.9	2.9	2.3	1.2	1.5	3.1	3.5	2.2	3.1	1.1	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.8	0.9
2003	3.7	3.6	2.7	2.7	2.1	1.2	1.4	2.9	3.3	2.1	2.9	1.0	0.6	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.8
2010	2.7	2.7	2.0	2.0	1.6	0.9	1.0	2.2	2.5	1.5	2.1	0.7	0.5	0.6	0.5	0.6	0.6

Site Key

ZA2=Ashford Roadside; ZY1=Canterbury Background; ZY2=Canterbury Roadside; ZR1=Dartford Roadside; ZD1=Dover Roadside, Townhall; ZD2=Dover Roadside 2, Townwall St; ZD3=Dover Background, Langdon Cliff; ZD4=Dover Background, East Cliff;ZF1=Folkestone Suburban; ZG1=Gravesham Background; ZG2=Gravesham Roadside; ZG3=Gravesham Industrial Background; ZL1=Luton Background; ZM1=Maidstone Meteorological; ZM2=Maidstone Roadside; ZM3=Maidstone Rural; ZS1=Stoke Rural; ZH1=Thanet Rural; ZH2=Thanet Background; ZT1=Tonbridge Roadside; ZT2=Tunbridge Wells Background; ZT3=Tunbridge Wells Rural; ZR2= Dartford Roadside - Town Centre; ZR3= Dartford Roadside - St Clements; ZV1= Sevenoaks 2 – Greatness. GL=Gillingham Strand; RO=Rochester; WM=Wormdale; DA01=Lowfield Street, Dartford (Site 1); DA16=Princes Road (2), Dartford; ME01=High Street, Rainham (Site 1) (GI01); ME02=High St, Strood (Site 2) (RM37); ME07=Hollywood Lane, Strood (RM31); SH01=Cheriton Place (Site 1); SH12=Cheriton Road; TH05=The Broadway, Broadstairs; TH10=College Road, Margate; TH23=Cecil Square, Margate; TH26=King Street, Ramsgate (Site 5); TH29=Derwent Ave, Ramsgate; TH31=High Street, Manston; TH32=Bell Davies Drive, Manston; TH33=Hill House Drive, Manston; SH03=Bodenham Road (Site 3); SH04=Whitecliff Way (Site 5).

GL, RO and WM data supplied by Powergen all other sites are part of the Kent & Medway Air Quality Monitoring Network (KMAQMN)

Table 4.3 Benzene Data from the Monitor at Manston

Year	Annual Mean Concentration μg/m^3
2002	0.69

Table 4.4 Maximum Running Annual Mean Concentration of 1,3-butadiene (μg/m^3)

	Kerbside	Roadside	Suburban	Rural
	London Marylebone Road	London UCL	London Eltham	Harwell
2000	1.92	0.52	0.35	0.10
2001	1.63			0.11

Table 4.5 Annual Mean Lead-in-Air Concentrations (μg/m^3) at Three National Network Sites

	Kerbside		Background
	London Cromwell Rd 2	Cardiff	London Brent
2000	0.032	0.029	0.024
2001	0.031	0.028	0.030

Table 4.6 Nitrogen Dioxide Statistics from the KMAQMN Automatic Monitoring Stations

Exceedences of the Objectives are shown in bold

	Roadside									Industrial				Background							
Site	ZY2	ZD1	ZG2	ZM2	ZT1	ZR1	ZR2	ZR3	ZA2	GL	RO	WM	ZG3	ZT2	ZY1	ZF1	ZL1	ZM3	ZS1	ZH2	ZV1
	Annual Mean Concentration μg/m^3 Objective = 40μg/m^3 in 2005																				
1997		52			54									29		27	27		23		
1998		50			57									29		21	27		23		25
1999	25	48	50	48	54	65							33	27		23	29	17	21		23
2000	25	42	59	48	48	65							27	23	29	21	27	17	19		21
2001	31	38	50	50	48	61				27	22	19	33	25	19	21	25	19	21		23
2002	29	40	50	46	42	59	48	50	33	25	21		31	23	17	21	23	15	19	23	19
2005*	26	37	**46**	**42**	21	**55**	**44**	**46**	30	23	20	17	29	21	16	20	23	14	18	21	18
2010*	22	30	38	35	18	**45**	36	38	25	20	17	15	24	18	14	17	19	12	15	18	15
	Number of Exceedences of 200 μg/m^3 as a 1-Hour Mean Objective = <19 exceedences in 2005																				
1997		0			0									0		0	0		0		
1998		1			1									0		0	0		0		0
1999	0	5	0	0	3	26							0	0		0	0	0	0		0
2000	0	1	4	0	0	47							0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
2001	0	0	11	3	0	25							0	0	0	0	0	0	0		0
2002	0	0	0	0	0	27	0	0	0				0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Data Capture (if <75%) (%)																				
1997		56			72									70		36					
1998																					
1999	52			56		50												55			
2000															0		64				
2001																					
2002							11	12												16	

* Future projections based on factors in Review and Assessment Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(03), defra 2003

Table 4.7 Nitrogen Dioxide Data from Passive Diffusion Tubes in Thanet

	Background						Kerbside						
Site	TH04	TH16	TH30	TH31	TH32	TH33	TH05	TH10	TH23	TH26	TH29	TH35	TH36
	Annual Mean Concentration μg/m^3. Objective = 40μg/m^3 in 2005												
1993	11												
1994	14	11					28	25					
1995	17	11					22	27					
1996	17	13					26	32		29			
1997	14	14					26	28	26	29			
1998	16	13					27	30	30	29			
1999	15	16					33	35	30	33			
2000	20	18					34	34	40	32	21		
2001	21	18	33				34	35	38	34	22		
2002	18	14	33	15	16	16	33	34	32	35	18	34	31
2005	17	13	30	14	15	15	30	31	29	32	16	31	29

* Adjusted for bias, using a correction factor of 0.836
* Future projections based on factors in Review and Assessment Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(03), defra 2003

TH04 St James' Avenue, Broadstairs (Site 4)
TH05 The Broadway, Broadstairs
TH10 College Road, Margate
TH16 Earlesmede Cres., Cliffsend
TH23 Cecil Square, Margate
TH26 King Street, Ramsgate (Site 5)
TH29 Derwent Ave, Ramsgate
TH30 Marine Gardens, Margate
TH31 High Street, Manston
TH32 Bell Davies Drive, Manston
TH33 Hill House Drive, Manston
TH35 Margate Road (2), Ramsgate
TH36 Ramsgate Road, Margate

Table 4.8 Nitrogen Dioxide Data from the Automatic Monitor at Manston

Year	Annual Mean Concentration μg/m^3
2002	17.8

Table 4.9 Sulphur Dioxide Statistics from the KMAQMN Automatic Monitoring Stations

	Roadside		Industrial				Background						
	ZG2	ZM2	ZG3	GL	RO	WM	ZD4	ZD3	ZL1	ZM3	ZF1	ZS1	ZV1
	Number of Exceedences of the 350 μg/m^3 Hourly Mean Standard Objective = < 25 exceedences in 2004												
1997									0		0	4	
1998									1		0	1	4
1999	1	0	0						1		0	0	0
2000	0	0	0						0		0	0	0
2001		0	0	<25*	<25*	<25*		0	0		0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	<25*	<25*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Exceedences of the 125 μg/m^3 24-Hour Mean Standard Objective = < 4 exceedences in 2004												
1997									0		0	1	
1998									0		0	0	0
1999	0	0	0						0		0	0	0
2000	0	0	0						0		0	0	0
2001		0	0	<4*	<4*	<4*		0	0		0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	<4*	<4*		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Number of Exceedences of the 266 μg/m^3 15-Minute Mean Standard Objective = < 36 exceedences in 2005												
1997									23		0	36	
1998									9		0	7	37
1999	11	0	5						11		0	2	0
2000	0	0	2						1		0	4	0
2001		0	0	<36*	<36*	<36*		25	0		0	0	0
2002	0	0	0	<36*	<36*		5	47	0	1	0	1	0
	Data Capture (if <75%) (%)												
1997											43		
1998													
1999		57											
2000	53								66				
2001				43		46							
2002	46	32					35			63			

* Estimates based on annual percentile data.

Table 4.10 PM_{10} Statistics from the KMAQMN Automatic Monitoring Stations

Exceedences of the Objectives are shown in bold

	Roadside			Background						Ind
Site	ZA2	ZD2	ZM2	ZF1	ZL1	ZM3	ZS1	ZV1	ZY1	RO
	Annual Mean μg/m³ (gravimetric equivalent) Current Objective = 40 μg/m³ in 2004; Provisional Objective = 20 μg/m³ in 2010									
1997				26	23		25			
1998				26	18		22	24		
1999			31	27	18	20	23	23	17	
2000			30	23	20	19	23	23		
2001		36	31	22	21	20	21	22	23	21
2002	29	36	29	24	21	22	23	22	24	23
2004*	28	35	28	23	20	21	22	21	23	22
2010*	**26**	**31**	**26**	**21**	19	**20**	**21**	**20**	**21**	**21**
	Exceedences of 50 μg/m³ as a 24-Hour Mean Current Objective = < 36 exceedences in 2004; Provisional Objective = < 8 exceedences in 2010									
1997				3	16		19			
1998				9	2		3	10		
1999			14	15	1	1	6	2	0	
2000			26	5	3	4	1	2		
2001		43	24	5	5	3	6	4	7	
2002	18	45	18	6	2	10	6	5	9	
2004$	20	**48**	20	8	4	5	7	5	8	7
2010$	**14**	**33**	**14**	5	2	3	4	3	5	4
	Data Capture (if <75%) (%)									
1997				31						
1998				74						
1999			54			56			24	
2000		2			57				3	
2001					60					
2002							60			

* Future projections based on factors in Review and Assessment Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(03),Defra 2003

$ The number of 24-hour exceedences in future years has been predicted by applying an observed mathematical relationship between the annual mean concentration and the number of 24-hour exceedences, published in Review and Assessment Technical Guidance LAQM.TG(03),Defra 2003, to the annual mean projections described above.

Table 4.11 Ozone Statistics from the Automatic Monitoring Stations*

Exceedences of the Objective are shown in bold

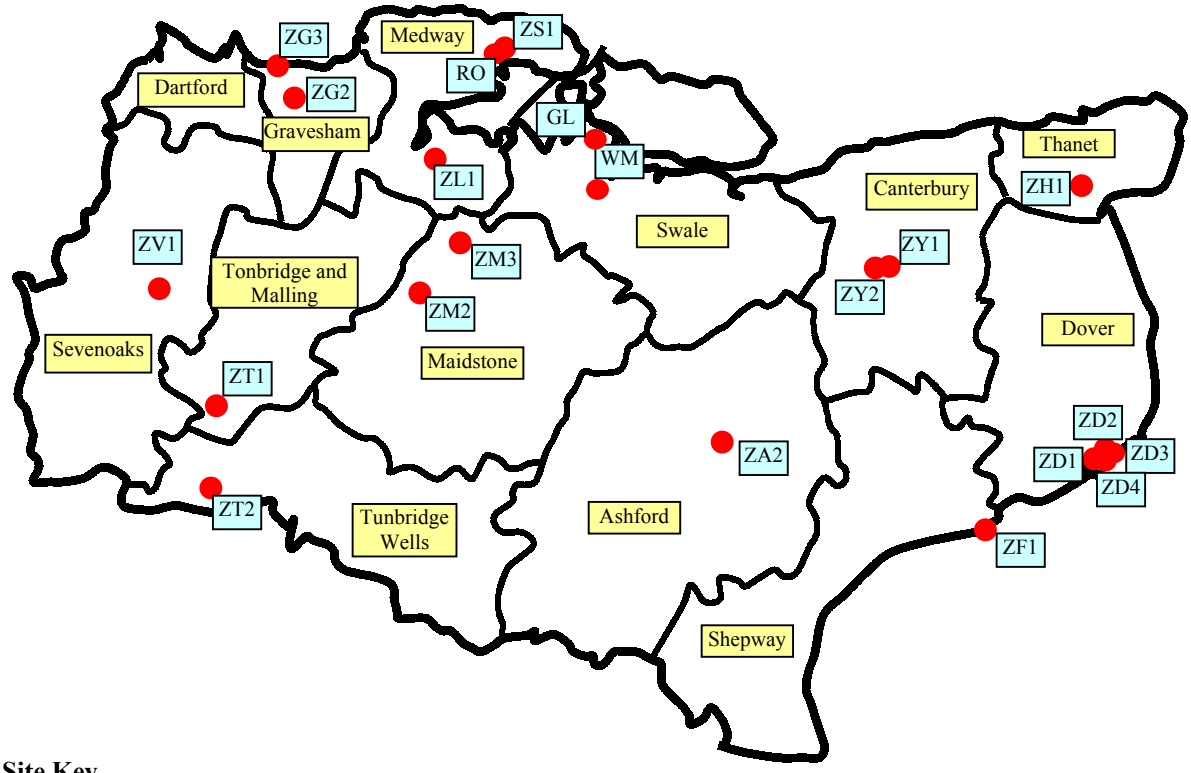
	ZF1	ZL1	ZM3	ZS1	ZH1	ZV1
	Number of Exceedences of 100 μg/m^3 as an 8-Hour Mean Objective = < 11 exceedences in 2005					
1997	17	23		43		
1998	10	**13**		**24**		**11**
1999	**43**	**37**	**32**	**38**	6	**26**
2000	**14**	9	**18**	**17**	**11**	**18**
2001	**22**	**22**	**59**	**30**	9	**23**
2002	**20**	**18**	**26**	**29**	6	**28**
	Data Capture (if <75%) (%)					
1997	44					
1998						
1999			55			
2000		68			69	
2001					71	
2002						

* Ozone is a regional pollutant and is not part of the R and A process; it has been included for completeness.

Appendix 5

Air Quality Monitoring Locations

Figure 5.1 Continuous Air Quality Monitoring Locations in Kent and Medway



Site Key

Site	Location	Pollutants Measured
ZA2	Ashford Roadside	Nitrogen dioxide, PM_{10}
ZY1	Canterbury Background	PM_{10}
ZY2	Canterbury Roadside	Carbon monoxide, PM_{10}
ZD1	Dover Roadside – Ladywell	Nitrogen dioxide
ZD2	Dover Roadside - Townwall	Nitrogen dioxide, PM_{10}
ZD3	Dover Background	Sulphur dioxide
ZD4	Dover Background	Sulphur dioxide
ZF1	Folkestone Suburban	Nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, PM_{10}, ozone
ZG2	Gravesham Roadside – A2	Nitrogen dioxide, PM_{10} (BAM), sulphur dioxide
ZG3	Gravesham Industrial Background	Nitrogen dioxide, PM_{10}, sulphur dioxide
ZL1	Luton Background	Carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, PM_{10}, sulphur dioxide
ZM2	Maidstone Roadside	Carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, PM_{10}, sulphur dioxide
ZM3	Maidstone Rural - Detling	Nitrogen dioxide, ozone, PM_{10}, sulphur dioxide
ZS1	Stoke Rural	Nitrogen dioxide, ozone, PM_{10}, sulphur dioxide
ZH1	Thanet Rural	Ozone
ZT1	Tonbridge Roadside	Nitrogen dioxide
ZT2	Tunbridge Wells Background	Nitrogen dioxide
ZV1	Sevenoaks	Carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, PM_{10}, ozone
RO	Rochester- Powergen	Nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide, PM_{10}
GL, WM	Gillingham & Wormdale - Powergen	Nitrogen dioxide, sulphur dioxide

Figure 5.2 Benzene Monitoring Locations in Kent and Medway

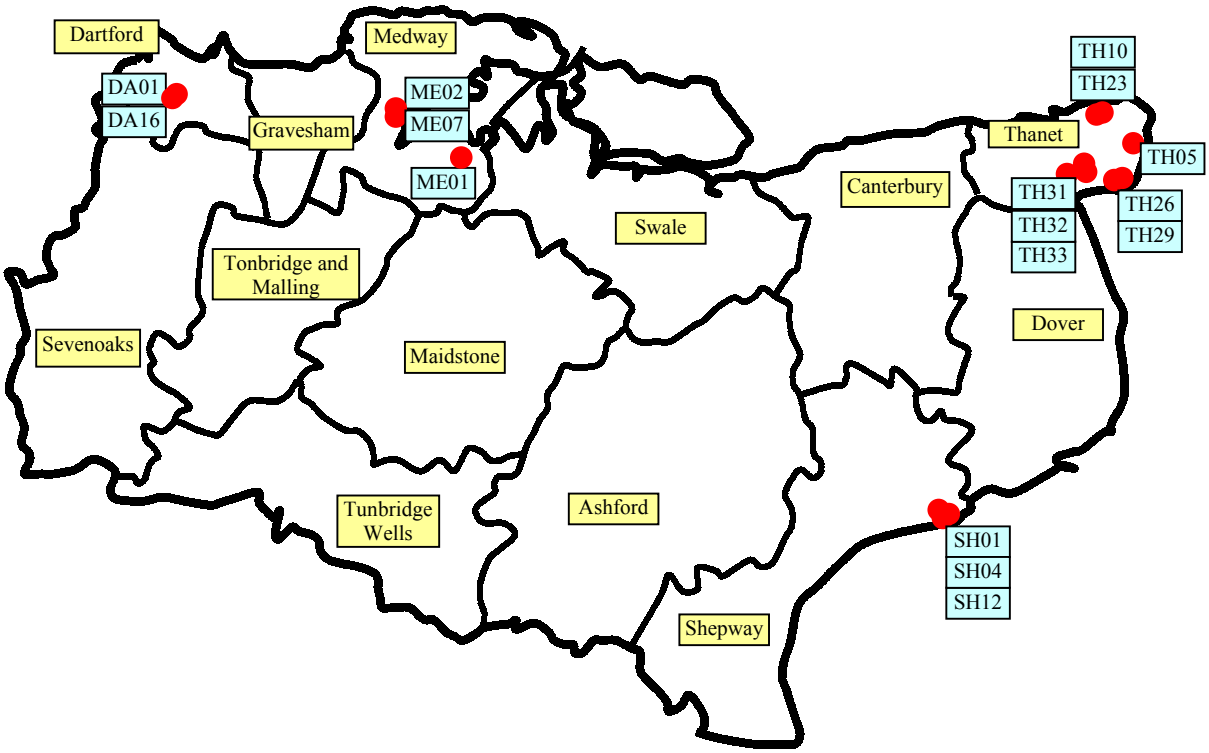


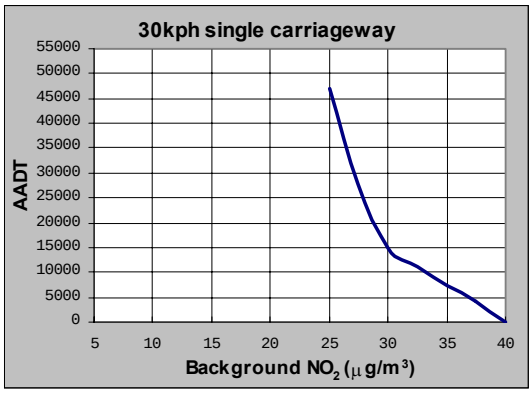
Figure 5.3 Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tube Monitoring Locations in Thanet

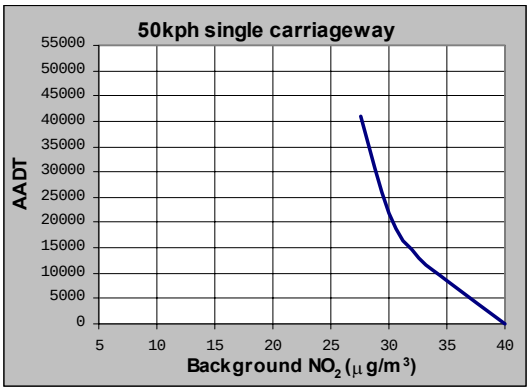
- Diffusion Tube Monitoring Locations

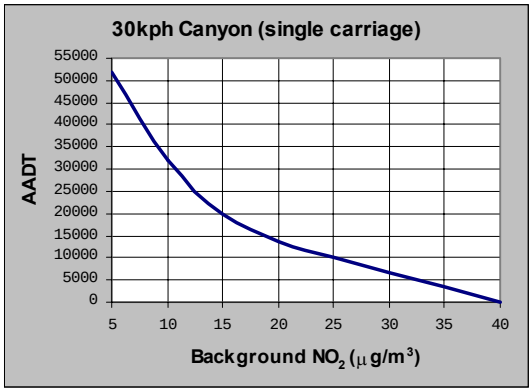
Appendix 6

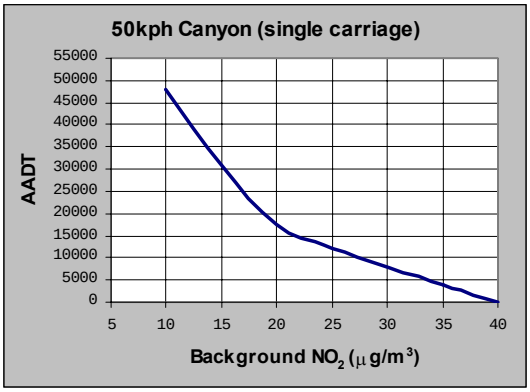
Screening Nomograms Calculated From the DMRB

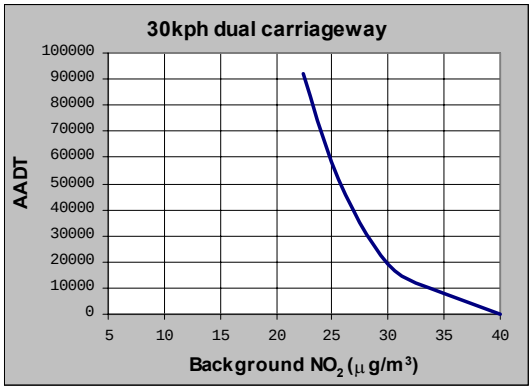
AADT (combined veh/day) vs background NO_2 concentration (annual mean) necessary to total 40 μg NO_2/m^3 (annual mean) in 2005 for different traffic speeds and road types.

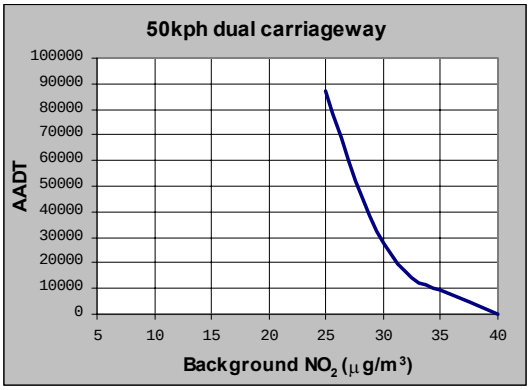


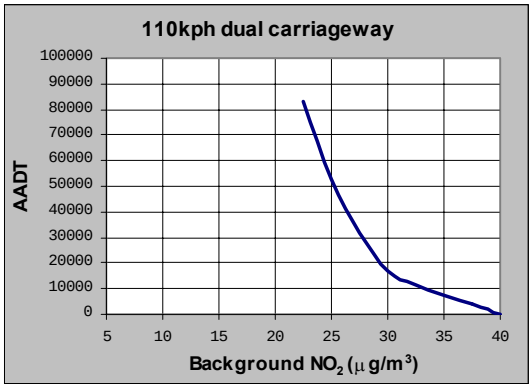






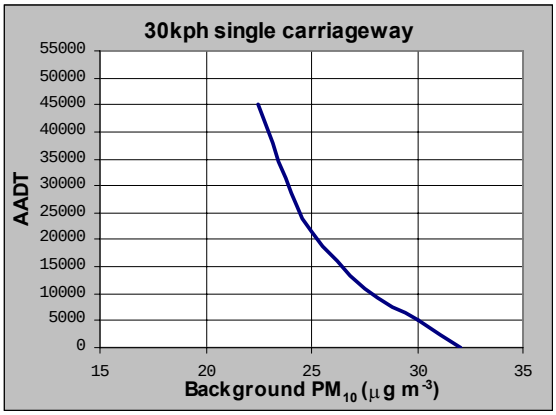


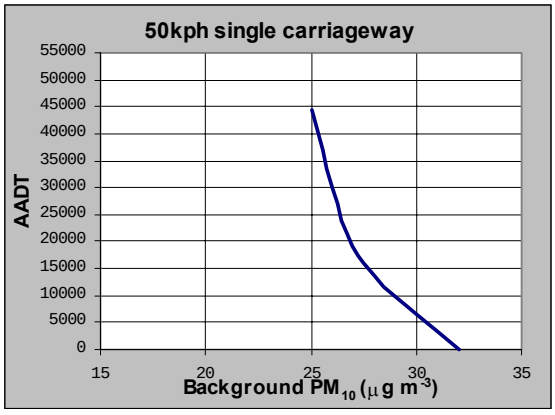


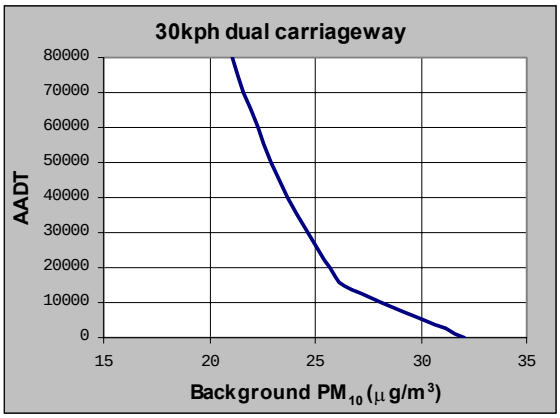


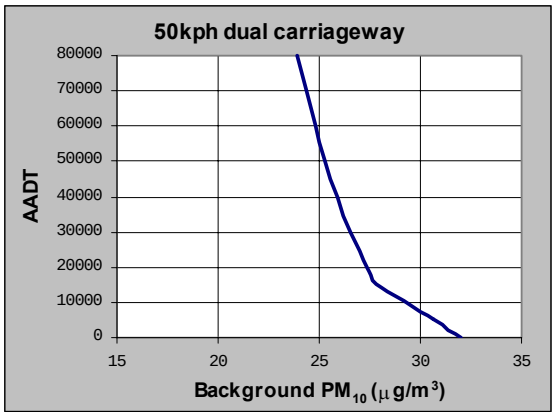
Calculated using DMRB v.1.01 (Feb 2003). Speeds are annual average. All calculations assume 10% HDV. Single carriageway assumes receptor 6m from road centre, dual carriageway assumes receptor 10m from road centre. For canyons, the road traffic component has been doubled.

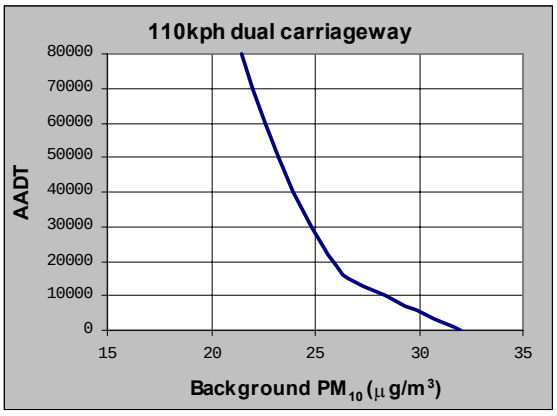
AADT (combined veh/day) vs background PM_{10} concentration (annual mean) necessary to total 32 µg PM_{10}/m^3 (annual mean) in 2004 for different traffic speeds and road types











Calculated using DMRB v.1.01 (Feb 2003). Speeds are annual average. All calculations assume 10% HDV. Single carriageway assumes receptor 6m from road centre, dual carriageway assumes receptor 10m from road centre. An annual mean PM_{10} concentration of 32 µg/m^3 indicates that there is a risk of the 24-hour objective being exceeded.

Appendix 7

QA/QC of Monitoring Data

Continuous Monitoring QA/QC

The majority of continuous monitoring in Kent is carried out as part of the Kent & Medway Air Quality Monitoring Network, which is operated by the Kings College London, Environmental Research Group (ERG). The QA/QC procedures for the network are equivalent to the Government's UK Automatic Urban and Rural Network (site operators manual available at www.airquality.co.uk), with the following exceptions:

- Independent intercalibrations are carried out every 12 months
- No chart recorders are used.
- No NO_2 span gas is used at routine site visits.
- 12 hourly polling and 24 hourly manual data checks.

Data measured by the analysers are retained by the data loggers as 15 minute raw averages. These values are collected remotely every 12 hours by telemetry automatically by the central computer, where calibration factors are applied to calculate scaled 15 minute average pollutant concentrations. At each polling, algorithms are used to apply automatic validity checks and flag any suspect measurements for possible future editing, rescaling or rejection. In addition to the automatic systems, trained staff inspect the results each morning (365 days per year) and investigate any suspicious data. The resulting provisional data sets are then released as data or statistics to the network internet pages and distributed to interested parties via daily or weekly emails.

In addition to this initial screening process, data are further scrutinised in monthly blocks, then again at the end of each calendar year, in order to provide a final ratified dataset These definitive results are suitable for publication and use by local authorities for LAQM analysis. This data ratification process requires the detailed examination of a variety of site and analyser outputs. These include site records, calibration records, network intercalibration results, site servicing and equipment records supplied by the site operators and equipment engineers.

Passive Monitoring QA/QC

Details of the passive diffusion tube sampling methods used for nitrogen dioxide and benzene are provided in the following tables. The validation of the nitrogen dioxide diffusion tubes is described in Appendix 8.

Nitrogen Dioxide Diffusion Tube Monitoring QA/QC

Supply	Harwell Scentifics
Analysis	Kent Scientific Services
Preparation method	50% TEA in acetone
Type of tube	Palmes tube
Type of absorbent	Doped triethanolamine mesh
Membership of inter-laboratory comparison scheme	WASP and Netcen intercomparison carried out on behalf of Defra
Method accreditation	UKAS

Benzene Diffusion Tube Monitoring QA/QC

Supply	Drager
Analysis	Kent Scientific Services
Type of tube	ORSA 5
Type of absorbent	Charcoal (activated)
Membership of inter-laboratory comparison scheme	WASP
Method accreditation	UKAS
Intake rate	Adsorbtion capacity max. 10mg Uptake rate 0.859 cm^3/sec

Appendix 8

Calculation of Diffusion Tube Bias

Various studies have indicated that there are systemic differences in the performance of different laboratories and preparation methods for nitrogen dioxide diffusion tubes. The diffusion tubes used in this Council are supplied by Harwell Scientifics and analysed by Kent Scientific Services. To account for any bias of these diffusion tubes, compared to continuous monitoring results, a comparison has been made between the results of diffusion tube monitoring and continuous monitoring at 4 locations where the two types of monitoring equipment have been collocated. At each of the sites there were at least 11 months of data available. This approach follows that recommend in the Technical Guidance.

The results presented in the table below indicate that, on average, the diffusion tubes prepared and analysed using the method described above, tend to over-estimate nitrogen dioxide concentrations by an average of 22%. An adjustment factor has been derived for each data set (continuous monitoring result divided by the diffusion tube monitoring result). The average of these adjustment factors is 0.836. This average adjustment factor has been applied to all the nitrogen dioxide diffusion tube results included in this report, as it is considered to be the most reliable estimate of the adjustment to be applied to all sites.

There is an element of uncertainty in this adjustment factor and therefore all diffusion tube results should be treated with an element of caution. In should be borne in mind that the actual results could be in the region of at least ± 1 standard deviation. For example, if the annual mean concentration measured by diffusion tube is 48 μg/m^3, then, when the adjustment factor of 0.836 is applied, the best estimate of the actual concentration becomes 40 μg/m^3. However, the actual concentration could be between 36 to 44 μg/m^3 (± 1 standard deviation). Therefore if the adjusted concentration reported is above 36 μg/m^3 it should be considered that there is **a risk** the objective may be exceeded.

Data used to calculate bias and an adjustment factor for nitrogen dioxide diffusion tubes

Local Authority	Annual mean NO_2 (μg/m^3) measured by continuous monitor	Annual mean NO_2 (μg/m^3) measured by diffusion tube	Bias (%)	Adjustment factor
Dover	41.0	59.3	45	0.690
Canterbury	29.3	41.8	43	0.701
Eastleigh	35.0	39.0	11	0.905
Tonbridge & Malling	42.1	38.3	-9	1.05
Average			**22**	**0.836**