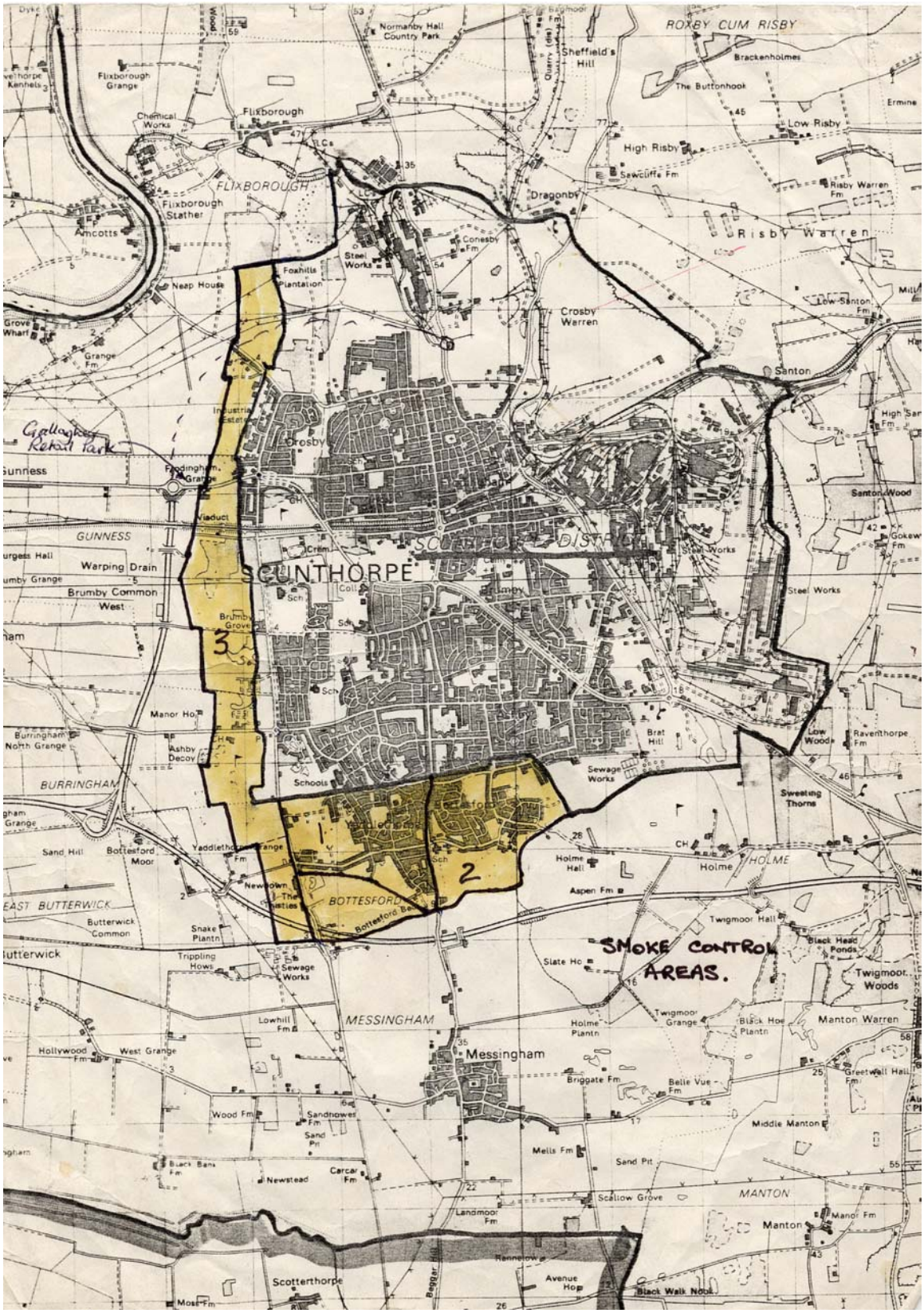
Appendix 10
Smoke Control Areas within North Lincolnshire



Appendix 11
Glossary of terms

AQMA	Air Quality Management Area. A legally defined area identified as one in which the statutory Air Quality Objectives will not be met. An action plan must be drawn up to improve air quality.
Air Quality Objective	An air quality standard that includes a date by which it must be achieved.
Air Quality Standard	The maximum acceptable level of a pollutant in the air that will not present a risk to the health of the most susceptible groups in the population.
Average Time	The period of time over which a pollutant level must be measured and the average result calculated. This can be a different period for each pollutant and directly affects which locations can be considered relevant.
C_6H_6	Benzene.
CO	Carbon monoxide.
DETR	Department of Environment, Transport and the Regions. The Government department responsible for U.K. air quality.
Emissions Inventory	A catalogue of the sources of a pollutant in an area, with information about their positions and the quantities emitted. Used in dispersion models.
EPAQS	The Expert Panel on Air Quality Standards. The U.K. group appointed by the government to set standards for maximum acceptable levels of pollutants.
Fugitive Emissions	Emissions of pollutants from a vent point other than a stack.
□g/m^3	Micrograms per cubic metre.
mg/m^3	Milligrams per cubic metre.
NAQS	National Air Quality Strategy.
NO	Nitrogen oxide.
NO_2	Nitrogen dioxide.
NO_X	Oxides of nitrogen.
Part A Processes	An industrial process that is required to obtain authorisation from the Environment Agency. Regulation of the emissions to air is included in the authorised document.
Part B Processes	An industrial process that is required to obtain authorisation from the local authority in order to operate. Regulation of the emissions to air is included in the authorised document.
Particulates	Particles so small that they are suspended in the atmosphere, usually invisible, and small enough to be breathed in.
Pb	Lead.

Percentile	The percentage of items in a set of data lying above or below a particular value, e.g. concentration of a pollutant. For example for nitrogen dioxide the hourly mean of 200□g/m^3 can be exceeded up to 18 times a year. This is the equivalent of the 99.8th percentile being less than 200□g/m^3 because in one year there are 8760 hours of which 18 hours are 0.2% so 99.8% must be lower than the objective.
PM_{10}	Particulate matter less than 10 microns (millionths of a metre) in diameter.
ppb	Parts per billion.
ppm	Parts per million.
Relevant Locations	These can differ for each pollutant according to the averaging period considered. Relevant locations are those areas where the public might reasonably be exposed to a pollutant over its averaging time. Long averaging times such as a year mean relevant locations could include schools, houses, hospitals etc. Short averaging times widen the scope, as less exposure time is needed.
Running Mean	As an example the air quality standard for Carbon Monoxide is 11.6mg/m^3 as a running 8-Hour Mean. To assess measured levels against this standard it is necessary to calculate the average of eight consecutive hourly values, e.g. from midnight to 8:00a.m. then from 1:00a.m. to 9:00a.m. and so on throughout the period of interest. As each calculation of the “Running 8-Hour Mean” gives a result there will be 24 opportunities for the standard to be assessed each day. This will hold true for whether an 8-Hour, 24- Hour or Annual Running Mean is the time period under consideration.