

HJ

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Technical regulation for selection of ambient air quality monitoring stations(on trial)

环境空气质量监测点位布设技术规范（试行）

(English Translation)

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Foreword

Strengthening the air in order to implement the Law of the People's Republic of China on Environmental Protection and the Law of the People's Republic of China Pollution prevention, standardizing environmental air quality monitoring work, and developing this standard.

This standard specifies the principles and requirements for the arrangement of environmental air quality monitoring points and the number of environmental air quality monitoring points.

Monitoring and project items such as quantity and ambient air quality monitoring.

Appendix A and Appendix B of this standard are normative appendices.

This standard is the first release and will be revised in a timely manner in accordance with the state's economic and social development and environmental protection requirements.

This standard was formulated by the Science and Technology Standards Department of the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

This standard is mainly drafted by. China National Environmental Monitoring Center, Peking University.

This standard was approved by the Ministry of Environmental Protection on September 22, 2013.

This standard was implemented on October 1, 2013.

This standard is explained by the Ministry of Environmental Protection.

Technical Specifications for Environmental Air Quality Monitoring Sites (Trial)

1 Scope of application

This standard is applicable to the planning of environmental air quality monitoring points for environmental protection administrative departments at the national and local levels.

Management of establishment, construction and maintenance.

2 Normative references

This standard refers to the following documents or their terms. For undated references, the latest edition applies to this standard.

GB 3095-2012 Ambient Air Quality Standard HJ 633-2012 Environmental Air Quality Index (AQI) Technical Regulations (Trial)

3 Terms and definitions

The following terms and definitions apply to this standard.

Urban assessment station Monitoring points set up for the purpose of monitoring the overall status and trends of air quality in urban built-up areas, participating in urban rings Air quality assessment. The minimum number of settings is determined by the urban built-up area and population according to this standard. Each ring the assessment of urban air quality points generally ranges from 500 meters to 4 kilometers, and sometimes extends to a radius of 4 kilometers.

The range of tens of kilometers (such as areas where the concentration of air pollutants is low and whose spatial variation is small). Can be referred to as the city point.

Regional air quality assessment area Monitoring points set up for the purpose of monitoring regional air quality conditions and pollutant area transmission and impact areas, and regional environmental air quality assessment. Its representative range is generally tens of kilometers in radius. Can be referred to as a regional point.

Ambient air quality background points A monitoring point set up for the purpose of monitoring the ambient air quality background level at the national or regional level. Representative van the circumference is generally more than 100 kilometers in radius. Can be referred to as the background point.

Pollution monitoring point source impact stations in order to monitor the impact of the main fixed pollution sources and industrial parks and other pollution source areas on the local ambient air quality the set monitoring points generally represent a radius of 100 to 500 meters, and can also be expanded to a radius of 500 meters to 4 kilometers (such as Consider the effect of higher point sources on ground concentration).

Roadside traffic point traffic stations Monitoring points set to monitor the impact of road traffic sources on ambient air quality, representing the daily life of people and the vicinity of the road and its vicinity affected by the discharge of road traffic pollution sources in the activity place.

4.1 Representative

It has good representativeness and can objectively reflect the ambient air quality level and variation law within a certain spatial range.

Evaluate the environmental and air conditions in cities and regions, and the impact of pollution sources on ambient air quality to meet the provision of environmental air conditions to the public.

The need for health guidelines.

4.2 Comparability

The same type of monitoring point setting conditions are as consistent as possible, so that the data acquired by each monitoring point is comparable.

4.3 Integrity

Environmental air quality assessment urban points should consider the comprehensive environmental factors such as urban natural geography and meteorology, as well as industrial layout, the socio-economic characteristics such as population distribution should reflect the air quality of the main functional areas and major air pollution sources in the layout.

The trend and the trend of change are rationally arranged from the whole, and the

monitoring points are coordinated with each other.

4.4 Forward-looking

The layout of monitoring points should be considered in conjunction with urban and rural construction planning, so that the identified monitoring points can take into account the future changes in urban and rural spatial patterns.

trend.

4.5 Stability

Once the location of the monitoring points is determined, it should not be changed in principle to ensure the continuity and comparability of the monitoring data.

5.1 Environmental Air Quality Assessment City Point

5.1.1

Located in the built-up area of each city, it is relatively evenly distributed and covers all built-up areas.

5.1.2

Estimating the concentration of pollutants in the built-up area of the city using the method of urban encrypted grid point measurement or mode simulation calculation Overall average. The arithmetic mean of the concentration of pollutants at all city points should represent the total concentration of pollutants in the built-up area of the city.

Body average.

5.1.3

Urban Encryption Grid Point Measurement refers to the uniform division of urban built-up areas into several encrypted grid points. The single grid is not larger than 2 km x 2 km (a city with an area greater than 200 square kilometers can also be appropriately relaxed grid density) at each grid center or Set monitoring points at the intersection of grid lines to understand the overall concentration level and distribution of pollutants in the built-up area of the city, and monitor the project includes 6 basic items specified in GB 3095-2012 (adding monitoring items according to monitoring purposes), effective monitoring the number of days is not less than 15 days.

5.1.4

The model simulation calculation is based on the law of pollutant diffusion, migration and transformation, predicting the pollution distribution and finding a reasonable one.

The method of monitoring points.