

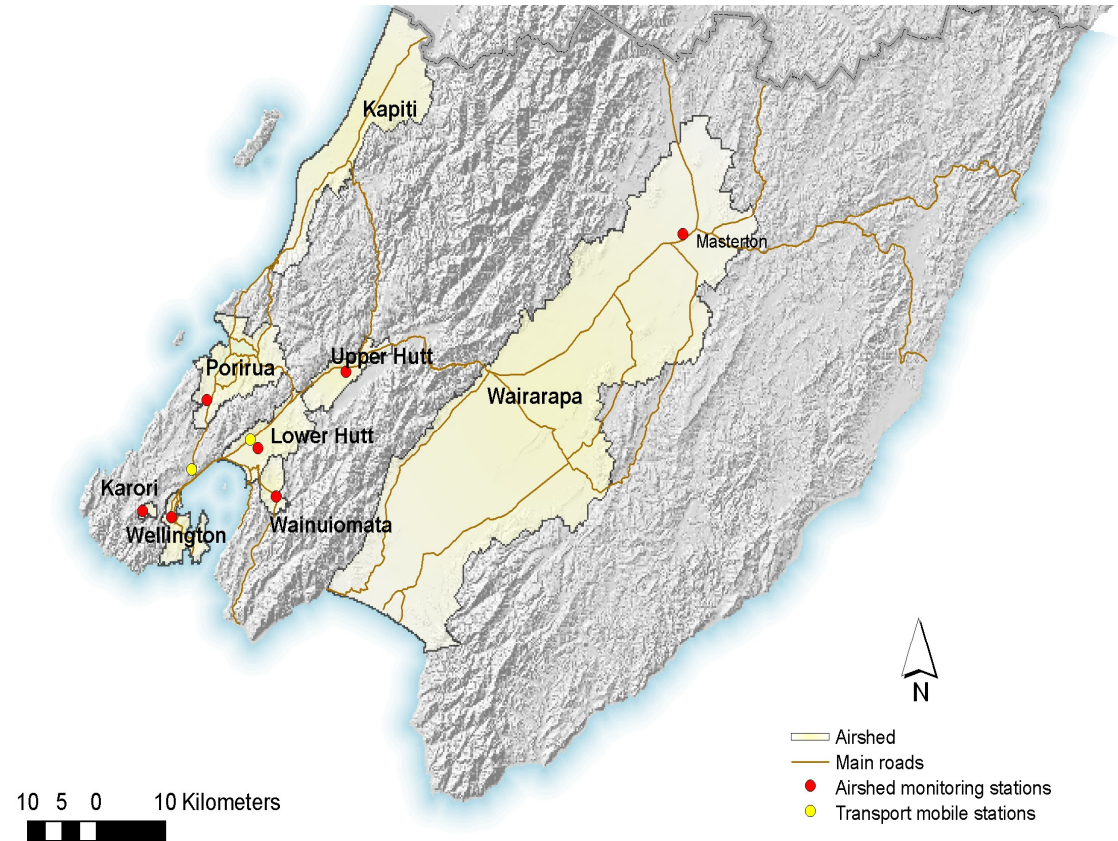
Conflicts and Trade-offs in Sustainable Solutions

A Greater Wellington Perspective

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- Ambient air quality is monitored in gazetted airsheds
- Assessed against NES-AQ



- Wellington Region generally has good air quality
- Vehicle emissions are well within the standards, peaks are noted at rush hour in central city
- Domestic fires contribute to raised levels of fine particulate matter (PM₁₀) in winter
 - PM₁₀ gets close to or exceeds the Standard (50 µg/m³ 24 hour average) on a few days each year in 4 of the 8 airsheds

- Masterton is the airshed with the greatest likelihood of exceedance of PM₁₀ Standard
 - Up to 3 days per year
 - Large proportion of homes have woodburners
 - Firewood is readily available and essentially carbon neutral

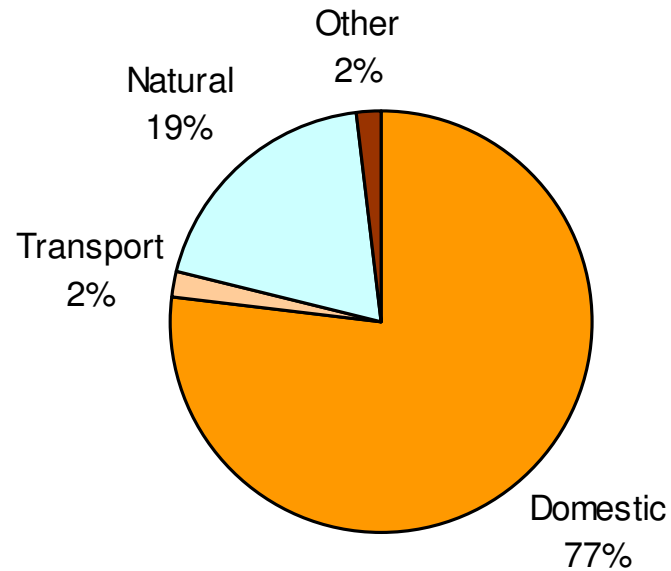


Wellington - Chartwell



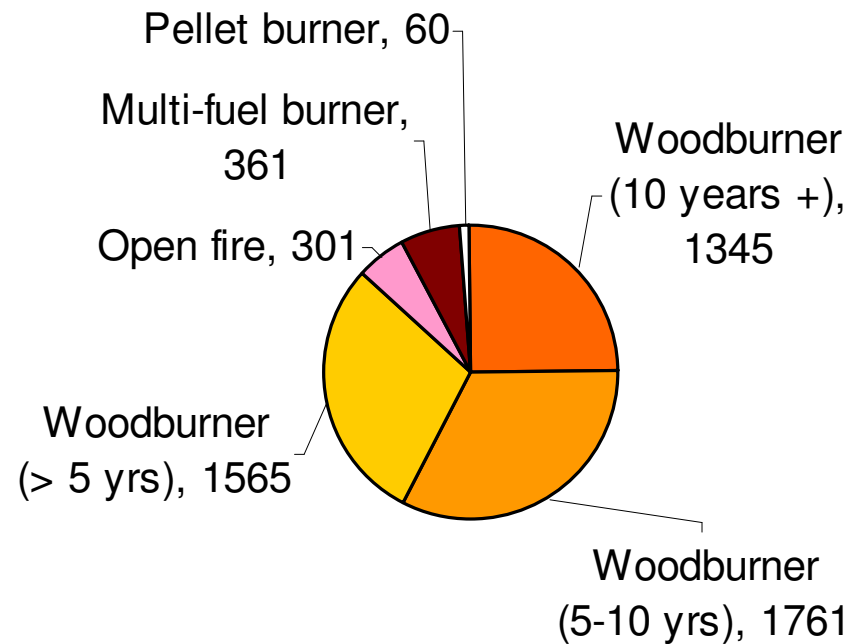
Masterton

Contribution to PM₁₀ – high pollution night in Masterton



Solid fuel heating methods

Number of households, Masterton



Options for Masterton

- An Action Plan is being developed to deal with Masterton PM₁₀
- Implications of exceeding standard
 - Not providing for the protection of public health, one of objectives of the NES-AQ
 - Implications in relation to issuing resource consents after 2013

- Modelling indicates with natural attrition of burners over 20 years old the Standard will be met in 2016
 - Approach is Carbon neutral if burners are replaced by compliant burners
 - Carbon cost if clean heat installed
 - But no certainty Standard will be achieved, this would potentially prolong negative health effects

- To achieve Standard earlier (by 2013) will require replacement of
 - 1350 burners with compliant burners, or
 - 750 with clean heat (zero emission) options
- Cost to community, low socio-economic group tend to have the old burners

- Looking forward
 - Marginal exceedance of Standard, do we do anything?
 - If we act it will be to reduce PM₁₀, not look for a Carbon neutral solution

