



Statistics for the SDGs - indicators for national priorities



| Name of the indicator | 11.5 a Total amission of particulates pollutents in sities with powiet status |
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| Name of the indicator | 11.6.a Total emission of particulates pollutants in cities with powiat status |
| Sustainable Development Goal | Goal 11. Sustainable cities and communities |
| Priority | Improving air quality by reducing "low emission" (i.e. up to 40 m AGL) i.a. from domestic boiler houses and road transport $$ |
| Definition | Total amount of emission particulate matter in cities with poviat status. |
| Unit | tonnes |
| Available dimentions | total |
| Methodological explanations | Particulates pollutants - emission into the atmosphere particulate fragmentation macroscopic and colloidal whose concentration exceeds the average content of these substances in the clean air, negatively impacting on human health and the condition and quality of the environment. They are divided according to particulates grain sizes into the following classes: •\tparticulates of macroscopic dispersion of the grain from 1 to 1000 μm; •\tparticulates of colloidal dispersion of the grain from 0.001 to 1 μm. Depending on the origin of particulates and fits form, the following division has been assumed: •\tdispersive particulates, formed in result of mechanical dispersion of solids (e.g. coal dust during coal crushing and grinding in power stations); •\tcondensation particulates, formed in result of condensation and consolidation of vapour of various chemical substances (e.g. soot), general present only in colloidal break-up class. The formation of particulates pollutants is inseparably connected with all the production processes and combustion processes. A large amount of particulates pollutants is particularly produced during combustion of solid fuel. |
| Data source | Statistics Poland |
| Data availability | Annual data, since 2010 |
| Notes | |

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