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/ISO 19289:2015

DRAFT TANZANIA STANDARD

Air Quality-Meteorology-Siting classifications for surface observing stations on land

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0. National foreword

The Tanzania Bureau of Standards is the statutory national standards body for Tanzania, established under the Act.No.3 of 1975, amended by Act.No.2 of 2009.

This draft Tanzania standard is being prepared by Air Quality Technical Committee, under the supervision of the Environmental Management Divisional Standards Committee (EMDC)

This draft Tanzania Standard is identical to ISO 19289:2015, Air Quality-Meteorology-Siting classifications for surface observing stations on land, published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO).

Terminology and conventions

The text of the International Standard is hereby being recommended for approval without deviation for publication as draft Tanzania standard. Some terminology and certain conversion are not identical with those used in Tanzania Standards; attention is drawn to the following:

The comma (,) has been used as decimal marker for metric dimensions. In Tanzania, it is current practice to use a full point (.) on the baseline as a decimal marker.

Wherever the words "International Standard" appear, referring to this draft standard, they should read as "Tanzania Standard".

1. SCOPE

This International Standard indicates exposure rules for various sensors, but what should be done when these conditions are not fulfilled? There are sites that do not respect the recommended exposure rules. Consequently, a classification has been established to help determine the given site's representativeness on a small scale (impact of the surrounding environment). Hence, a class 1 site can be considered as a reference site. A class 5 site is a site where nearby obstacles create an inappropriate environment for a meteorological measurement that is intended to be representative of a wide area (at least tens of km²). The smaller the siting class, the higher the representativeness of the measurement for a wide area. In a perfect world, all sites would be in class 1 but the real world is not perfect and some compromises are necessary. A site with a poor class number (large number) can still be valuable for a specific application needing a measurement in this particular site, including its local obstacles