



UK Health
Security
Agency

Environmental monitoring following the Grenfell Tower fire

Data update

6 June 2024

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Overview

UK Health Security Agency (UKHSA) (formerly Public Health England) has been assessing and monitoring air quality in the area surrounding Grenfell Tower since the start of the fire on 14 June 2017. Initial risk assessments carried out in conjunction with partner agencies focussed on the smoke plume which rose upwards rapidly and was carried in a northerly direction by the wind. This meant that there was a low risk of impact on local air quality from the fire.

Assessment of data from The London Air Quality Monitoring network was used to confirm the initial risk assessment that levels of particulate matter were low, and remained so over the next 10 days.

UKHSA started additional monitoring of air quality close to Grenfell Tower on 24 June 2017. A range of pollutants have been monitored: particulate matter, asbestos, dioxins, furans, dioxin-like polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs) and polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAHs). These have the potential for short and long term health effects and by measuring them we can understand if there is a risk to health. Particulate matter monitoring runs continuously, whilst other samples are collected over a period of time and need to be sent away for analysis.

The monitoring strategy has been agreed with partners within a multi-agency monitoring group. The samples are collected and analysed by an independent environmental company and the results are assessed by UKHSA specialist environmental public health scientists.

The air quality monitoring strategy is regularly reviewed based on activities around the site and may be adapted. During summer 2018, following the covering of the tower, the strategy changed and monitoring for dioxins, furans, PCBs and PAHs stopped as these chemicals were no longer likely to be released.

Results to date have shown that levels of particulate matter remain low and asbestos monitoring results indicate levels at or below the limit of detection in areas surrounding Grenfell Tower. Average results, over the 13 months of monitoring, for dioxins, furans and dioxin-like PCBs and PAHs showed levels comparable to background levels for London. Current evidence, therefore, suggests the risk to public health from air pollution remains low.

Monitoring for particulate matter will continue to provide a baseline level, and ensure we are able to assess any impacts on air quality as and when any further activity takes place on the site. This report covers the last 4 weeks of results and environmental monitoring data is shown alongside an explanation of the data in terms of potential impacts on health. For all monitoring results between 24 June 2017 to 29 December 2021, see the [Environmental monitoring following the Grenfell tower fire report](#) dated 29 December 2021.

Background to monitoring

UKHSA has been assessing and monitoring air quality in the area surrounding Grenfell Tower since the fire started. During the initial stages of the fire the main focus for the assessment was on the smoke plume, which rose upwards rapidly and was carried in a northerly direction by the wind. [The London Air Quality Monitoring network](#) was used to assess impacts from particulate matter (PM₁₀) within the smoke plume on air quality in the surrounding area and further away. Further details of this initial assessment is outlined in the [Environmental monitoring following the Grenfell tower fire report](#) dated 29 December 2021.

UKHSA has [reviewed the evidence](#) on the contents of smoke plumes after fires. Although each fire will have specific characteristics, there are common chemicals which are usually released in smoke, such as particulate matter which can be used as a marker for other emissions.

UKHSA commissioned monitoring for particulate matter, asbestos, dioxins, furans, PCBs and PAHs. Fires are not the only source of these contaminants; there are other sources in the environment, for example traffic and industrial sources. However, it is important to ensure that the fire had not resulted in significantly higher levels of these chemicals in the local area, and to also ensure that as work is undertaken on the site, it does not result in notably elevated levels of these contaminants.

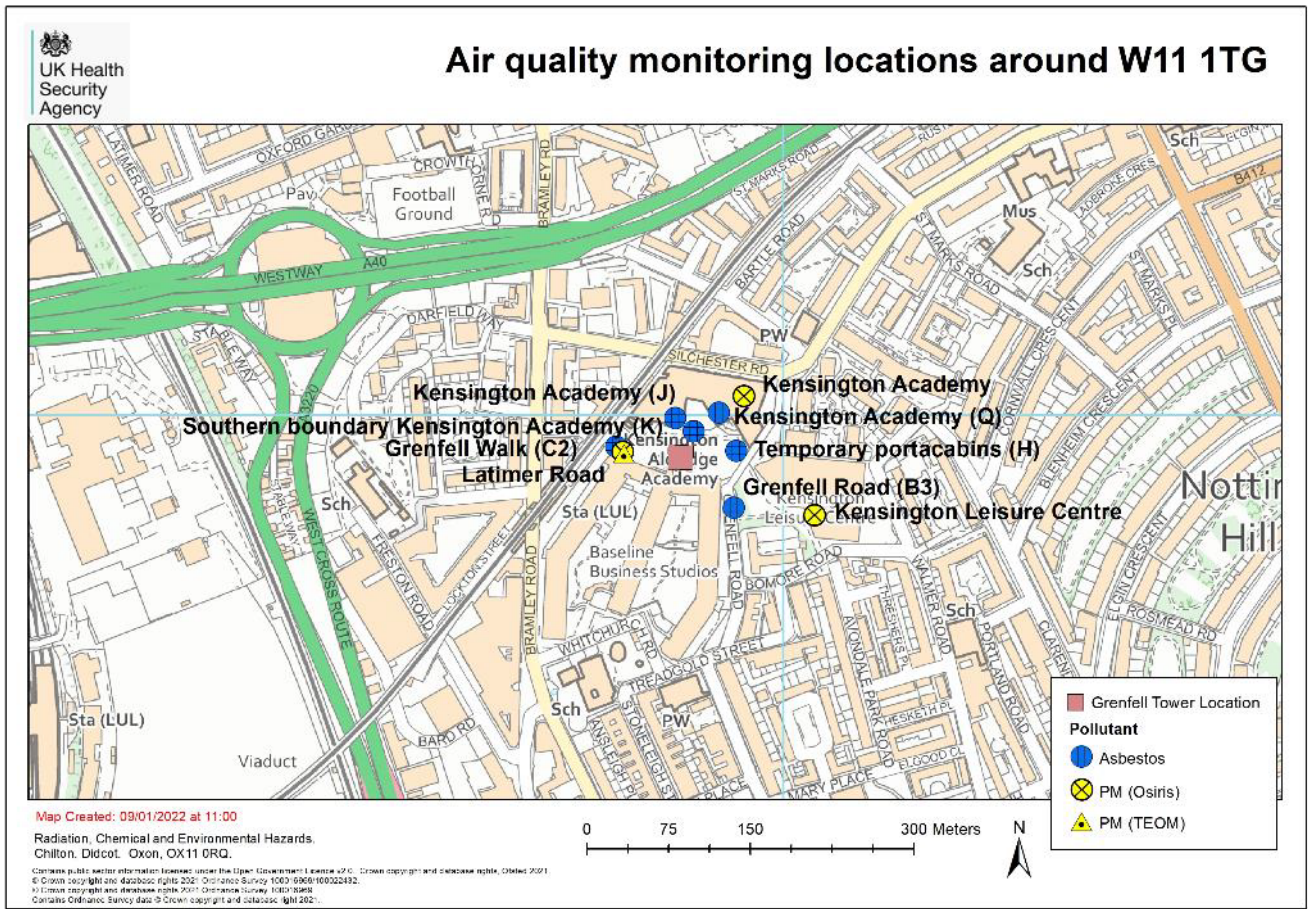
During summer 2018, activity on the site was reduced following the covering of the tower. Therefore, the monitoring strategy changed to stop monitoring for dioxins, furans, PCBs and PAH as the risk assessment determined that these chemicals are no longer likely to be released. However, monitoring for particulate matter and asbestos continues. Due to the coronavirus pandemic, there was a temporary pause in asbestos monitoring between March and August 2020, but this restarted on the 26 August 2020.

Monitoring for particulate matter will continue to provide a baseline level and ensure we are able to assess any impacts on air quality as and when any further activity takes place on the site.

Monitoring locations

The monitoring locations have moved over time as the site cordon and activities on site have changed. For example, for asbestos, monitoring points will be moved around the site to ensure good coverage based on site activities. The map will be updated to show the current monitoring locations. Further details and pictures showing the monitoring locations can be found in [Appendix 1](#).

Figure 1. Map showing the W11 1TG postcode area and the current UKHSA particulate matter and asbestos monitoring locations



Particulate matter monitoring and results

UKHSA introduced continuous monitoring for particulate matter in close proximity to Grenfell Tower on 24 June 2017 at 3 locations (Kensington Aldridge Academy; Kensington Leisure Centre and Blechynden Street). A fourth monitoring site for particulate matter (Grenfell Road) was set up on 3 July 2017.¹

Following a review of the monitoring locations, the particulate matter monitor at Blechynden Street was moved on 17 August 2017 to a location close to the Latimer Road TMO office. In Blechynden Street the monitor was located close to a motor garage and was occasionally impacted by vehicle exhaust emissions. The monitoring at Grenfell Road ceased on the 20 August 2018 due to site boundary changes. Particulate matter monitoring is ongoing at 3 locations (Kensington Aldridge Academy; Kensington Leisure Centre and Latimer Road TMO office).

¹ It should be noted that the particulate matter data is indicative data therefore should not be used solely to make health protection decisions. There may be gaps as a result of power failure, instrument error, or instrument calibration. Issues are identified and addressed as soon as possible. The data may be updated following further quality assurance.

An additional particulate matter monitor is co-located at Latimer Road TMO office, to allow a comparison between different particulate monitoring methods and reference standards used nationally.

[Table 1](#) below shows the 24-hour average (and maximum 15-minute) levels of particulate matter (PM₁₀) measured each day over the last 4 weeks at the 3 UKHSA commissioned monitoring sites close to Grenfell Tower. The table also presents levels measured at the [North Kensington London Air Quality Network](#) site (which reports readings as hourly rather than 15-minute averages) and the London Mean (produced by Imperial College London based on monitoring data across the London Air Quality Network). We are advised by Imperial College London that the London Mean PM₁₀ data is typically very similar to the North Kensington levels so it would be suitable to use the mean level as further comparator.

Table 1. 24-hour average (and maximum 15-minute) levels of particulate matter (PM₁₀) measured each day over the last 4 weeks at the 3 UKHSA commissioned monitoring sites close to Grenfell Tower

The numbers in brackets indicate the daily air quality index banding for the measurement. This is also reflected in the colour highlighting.

Date	24 hour mean: Academy PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	24 hour mean: Leisure Centre PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	24 hour mean: Station Wk/ TMO office PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	24 hour mean: North Kensington PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	24 hour mean: London mean PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	15 minute maximum: Academy PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	15 minute maximum: Leisure Centre PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	15 minute maximum: Station Wk/ TMO office PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	60 minute maximum: North Kensington PM ₁₀ µg/m ³
Tue 07/05/24	8 (1)	14 (1)	6 (1)	15 (1)	20 (2)	10	49	25	25
Wed 08/05/24	11 (1)	22 (2)	11 (1)	19 (2)	22 (2)	25	68	37	37
Thu 09/05/24	10 (1)	16 (1)	8 (1)	18 (2)	25 (2)	13	23	24	24
Fri 10/05/24	12 (1)	17 (2)	10 (1)	19 (2)	28 (2)	20	28	33	33
Sat 11/05/24	18 (2)	31 (2)	14 (1)	28 (2)	39 (3)	41	103	40	40
Sun 12/05/24	16 (1)	26 (2)	15 (1)	24 (2)	34 (3)	30	47	38	38
Mon 13/05/24	8 (1)	14 (1)	8 (1)	13 (1)	23 (2)	18	37	28	27
Tue 14/05/24	9 (1)	17 (2)	9 (1)	11 (1)	19 (2)	14	29	19	19
Wed 15/05/24	10 (1)	18 (2)	8 (1)	11 (1)	19 (2)	24	31	22	22
Thu 16/05/24	13 (1)	26 (2)	11 (1)	16 (1)	23 (2)	28	83	29	29
Fri 17/05/24	9 (1)	15 (1)	8 (1)	9 (1)	19 (2)	14	25	15	15
Sat 18/05/24	10 (1)	16 (1)	8 (1)	17 (2)	24 (2)	20	38	28	28
Sun 19/05/24	21 (2)	30 (2)	16 (1)	26 (2)	31 (2)	31	42	34	34
Mon 20/05/24	17 (2)	25 (2)	13 (1)	21 (2)	28 (2)	22	33	26	26
Tues 21/05/24	17 (2)	27 (2)	13 (1)	13 (1)	23 (2)	25	42	18	18
Wed 22/05/04	7 (1)	12 (1)	7 (1)	12 (1)	17 (2)	13	23	19	19
Thu 23/05/04	9 (1)	12 (1)	7 (1)	8 (1)	17 (2)	12	74	15	15
Fri 24/05/04	15 (1)	17 (2)	9 (1)	10 (1)	19 (2)	31	26	13	13
Sat 25/05/04	14 (1)	15 (1)	10 (1)	12 (1)	20 (2)	20	26	18	18
Sun 26/05/04	8 (1)	10 (1)	5 (1)	6 (1)	14 (1)	17	24	10	10
Mon 27/05/04	11 (1)	13 (1)	7 (1)	6 (1)	13 (1)	18	23	9	9
Tue 28/05/04	10 (1)	14 (1)	7 (1)	7 (1)	13 (1)	23	33	15	15
Wed 29/05/24	8 (1)	11 (1)	3 (1)	8 (1)	14 (1)	13	18	17	33
Thu 30/05/24	7 (1)	8 (1)	4 (1)	8 (1)	13 (1)	29	13	15	19
Fri 31/05/24	11 (1)	15 (1)	9 (1)	10 (1)	14 (1)	25	28	19	17
Sat 01/06/24	12 (1)	15 (1)	8 (1)	10 (1)	14 (1)	25	31	18	20
Sun 02/06/24	17 (2)	19 (2)	9 (1)	12 (1)	19 (2)	35	44	24	18

Date	24 hour mean: Academy PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	24 hour mean: Leisure Centre PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	24 hour mean: Station Wk/ TMO office PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	24 hour mean: North Kensington PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	24 hour mean: London mean PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	15 minute maximum: Academy PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	15 minute maximum: Leisure Centre PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	15 minute maximum: Station Wk/ TMO office PM ₁₀ µg/m ³	60 minute maximum: North Kensington PM ₁₀ µg/m ³
Mon 03/06/24	11 (1)	10 (1)	No data	10 (1)	15 (1)	26	16	No data	15
Tue 04/06/24	12 (1)	12 (1)	8 (1)	11 (1)	16 (1)	29	25	15	21

The mean or average results for each day (24 hour average) have been compared and displayed in the table with a colour coding used in the UK's [daily air quality index \(DAQI\)](#). The results from the commissioned monitoring are mainly within the 'low' air pollution band (1 to 3).

The DAQI is a measure of the levels of air pollution. The index is numbered from 1 to 10 and is divided into 4 bands, low (1) to very high (10), to provide detail about air pollution levels in a clear way.

Index bands

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Low			Moderate			High			Very high

PM₁₀ particles

This table is based on the daily mean concentration for historical data, latest 24 hour running mean for the current day.

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Index band µg/m ³	Low	Low	Low	Moderate	Moderate	Moderate	High	High	High	Very high
	0 to 16	17 to 33	34 to 50	51 to 58	59 to 66	67 to 75	76 to 83	84 to 91	92 to 100	101 or more

In [Figure 2](#) below, the 15 minute particulate matter (PM₁₀) concentrations over the last week are presented for each of the 3 UKHSA commissioned monitoring locations: Kensington Aldridge Academy, Kensington Leisure Centre and Latimer Road TMO office location. [Figure 3](#) shows the 24-hour average particulate matter (PM₁₀) levels over the last 4 weeks of monitoring. The figure also presents the UK national air quality objective for PM₁₀ of 50 µg/m³, which aims to protect health and the environment. The results can be seen to be below the UK national air quality objective and in the 'low' DAQI banding.

For all particulate matter monitoring results from 24 June 2017 to 29 December 2021, see the [Environmental monitoring following the Grenfell tower fire report](#) dated 29 December 2021.

A summary of the health impacts associated with particulate matter is provided in [Appendix 2](#).

Figure 2. 15 minute particulate matter (PM₁₀) concentrations over the last week for each of the 3 UKHSA commissioned monitoring locations: Kensington Aldridge Academy, Kensington Leisure Centre and Latimer Road TMO office location

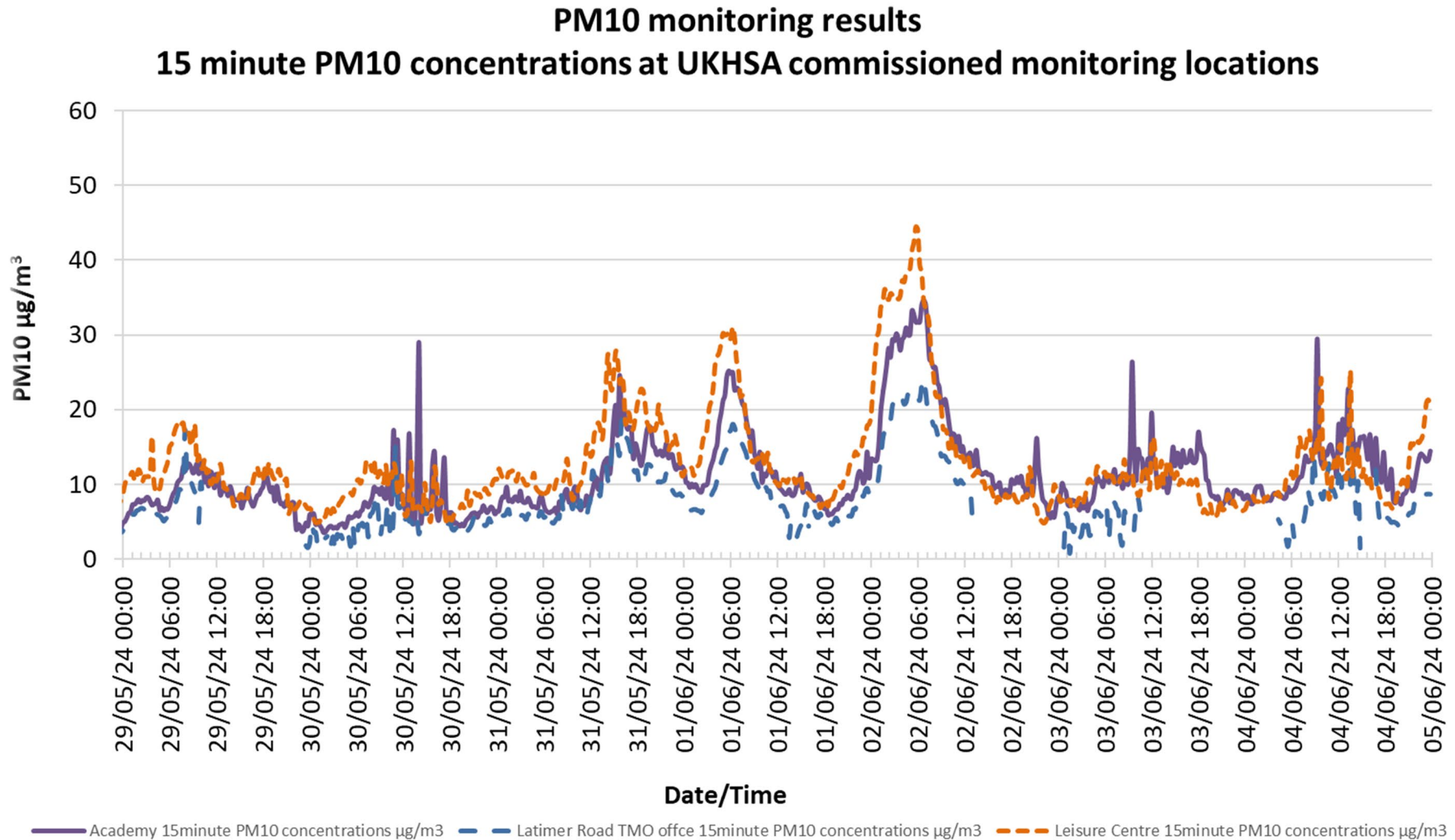
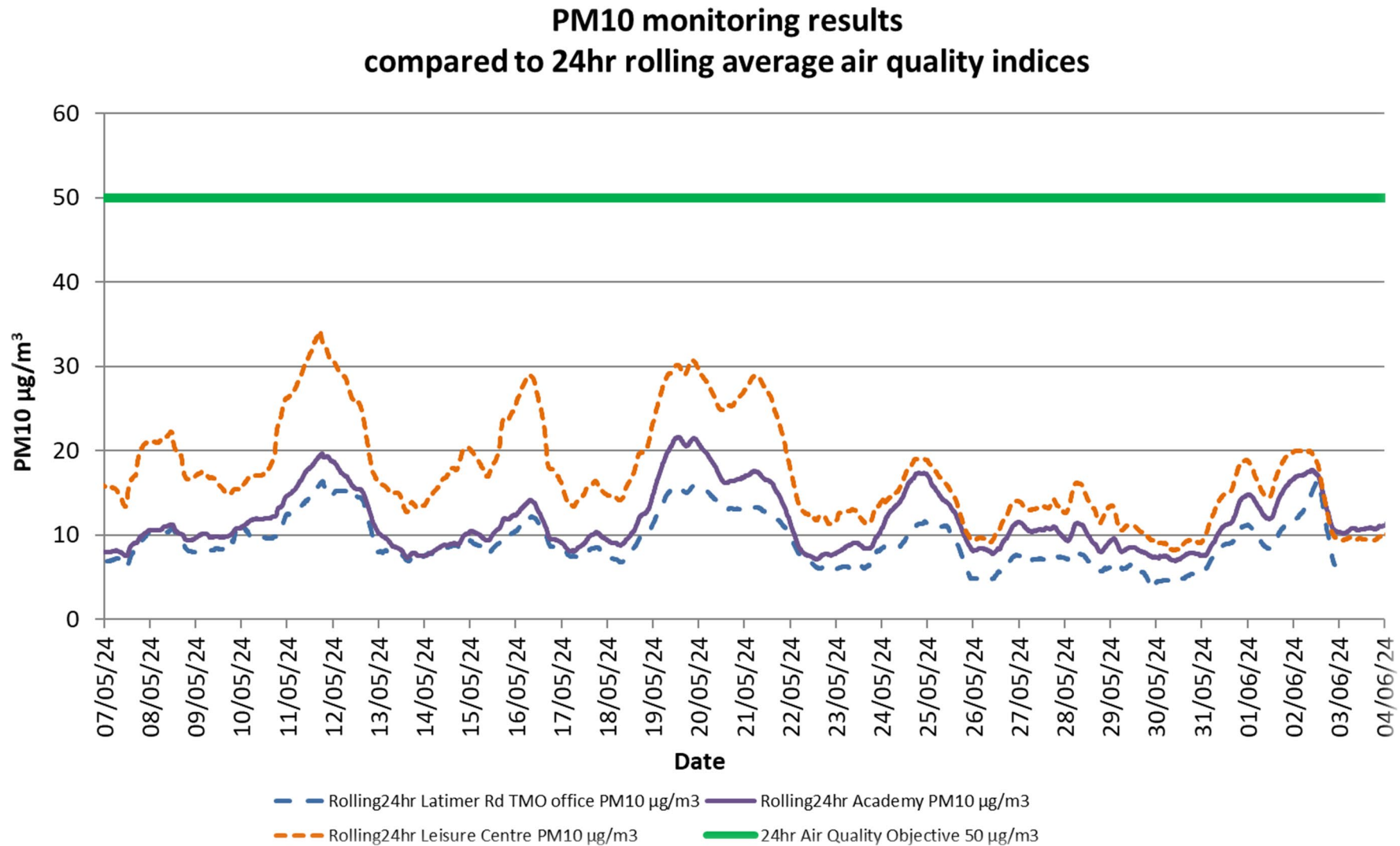


Figure 3. 24-hour average particulate matter (PM₁₀) concentrations over the last 4 weeks for each of the 3 UKHSA commissioned monitoring locations: Kensington Aldridge Academy, Kensington Leisure Centre and Latimer Road TMO office location



Asbestos monitoring and results

UKHSA monitoring for asbestos in areas around Grenfell Tower began on the 30 June 2017. Sampling takes place over a 6 to 7 hour window between 7:30am and 4pm when the site is most active. Monitoring locations have moved over time due to site boundary changes and accessibility issues but monitoring locations are within close proximity to the tower (see the map in [Figure 1](#) and [Appendix 1](#) for further details). The time between sampling periods has also increased over time from every 4 days to around 10 to 14 days.

As of the end of December 2022 over 1400 environmental asbestos monitoring samples have been taken and analysed. The most recent results are shown in the table below and are consistent with the results found since July 2017. To date, environmental asbestos monitoring results indicate levels at or below the limit of detection.

Since monitoring began there have been 6 occasions on which a single asbestos fibre was identified by scanning electron microscopy. This is consistent with environmental background levels of asbestos and does not pose an increased risk to health. [Table 2](#) below, shows the asbestos airborne monitoring results from sample location for the past 4 sampling dates.

Asbestos monitoring commissioned by UKHSA was temporary paused in Spring 2023 during our procurement process but regular monitoring recommenced on 27 September 2023. We do not expect this temporary pause to have significant impact on our understanding of air quality around the tower as during this period there was minimal activity on site, and we understand that all asbestos containing materials have been removed from the tower.

Table 2. Asbestos airborne monitoring results from sample location points for the past 4 sampling dates

Date	Location	Phase contrast microscopy (PCM) f/ml	Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) f/ml	Comments
19 March 2024	Grenfell Road (B3)	<0.004		
	Temporary Cabins (H)	<0.004		
	South of Kensington Academy (K)	<0.004		
	Grenfell Walk (C2)	<0.004		
	Grenfell Road (B3)	<0.004		
	Temporary Cabins (H)	<0.004	0.001	No asbestos detected on SEM
	South of Kensington Academy (K)	<0.004	<0.001+	No asbestos detected on SEM
	Grenfell Walk (C2)	<0.004		
5 April 2024	Grenfell Road (B3)	<0.004		
	Kensington Academy (Q)	<0.004		
	Kensington Academy (J)	<0.004		
	Grenfell Walk (C2)	<0.004		
	Grenfell Road (B3)	<0.004	<0.001+	No asbestos detected on SEM
	Kensington Academy (Q)	<0.004	<0.001+	No asbestos detected on SEM
	Kensington Academy (J)	<0.004		
	Grenfell Walk (C2)	<0.004		
26 April 2024	Grenfell Road (B3)	<0.004		
	Temporary Cabins (H)	<0.004		
	South of Kensington Academy (K)	<0.004		

Date	Location	Phase contrast microscopy (PCM) f/ml	Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) f/ml	Comments
	Grenfell Walk (C2)	<0.004	<0.001+	No asbestos detected on SEM
	Grenfell Road (B3)	<0.004	<0.001+	No asbestos detected on SEM
	Temporary Cabins (H)	<0.004		
	South of Kensington Academy (K)	<0.004		
	Grenfell Walk (C2)	<0.004		
9 May 2024	Grenfell Road (B3)	<0.004		
	Temporary Cabins (H)	<0.004	<0.001+	No asbestos detected on SEM
	South of Kensington Academy (K)	<0.004	<0.001+	No asbestos detected on SEM
	Grenfell Walk (C2)	<0.004		
	Grenfell Road (B3)	<0.004		
	Temporary Cabins (H)	<0.004		
	South of Kensington Academy (K)	<0.004		
	Grenfell Walk (C2)	<0.004		

+ identifies the limit of detection.

ND = no fibres detected.

The asbestos air sampling is being carried out using some of the methods set out in the [Health and Safety Executive's HSG 248](#). This involves drawing a volume of air across a filter using a pump. The filters are then prepared and analysed in a laboratory.

In the method used by laboratories we have commissioned, the air sample filters are analysed by 2 different methods: phase contrast microscopy and electron microscopy.

Phase contrast microscopy identifies fibres that meet the dimensions of a respirable fibre but does not differentiate between asbestos and non-asbestos fibres. Therefore, we are also analysing a proportion of the samples taken by electron microscopy.

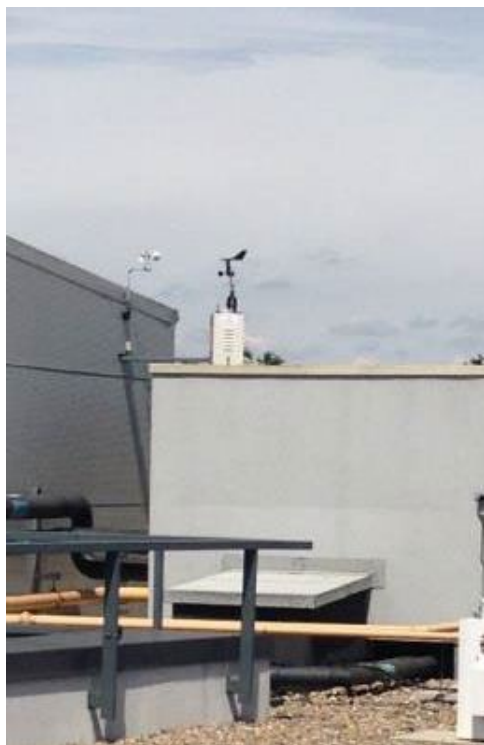
The laboratory analysing the samples uses scanning electronic microscopy. Electron microscopy does differentiate between fibre types, which is why we are able to say with confidence that the fibres identified to date are not asbestos.

For all asbestos monitoring results from 24 June 2017 to 29 December 2021, see the [Environmental monitoring following the Grenfell tower fire report](#) dated 29 December 2021.

A summary of the health impacts associated with asbestos fibres is provided in [Appendix 2](#).

Appendix 1. Monitoring locations summary

The Kensington Aldridge Academy site is located to the north-northeast of the site. During the reporting period, particulate matter and asbestos have been monitored within the grounds of the Kensington Aldridge Academy. The picture shows the location particulate matter monitor on the roof of the Academy. This monitoring location has been in use since 24 June 2017.



Kensington Academy Monitoring Location J

During the monitoring period, asbestos monitoring was completed in the Kensington Aldridge Academy grounds (J) on the first floor outdoor area, as indicated in the picture.



Kensington Academy Monitoring Location Q

During the monitoring period, asbestos monitoring was completed in the Kensington Aldridge Academy grounds (Q) on the mezzanine outdoor area.



Kensington Academy Monitoring Location K

During the monitoring period, asbestos monitoring was completed along the southern boundary of the Kensington Aldridge Academy playground (K).



Kensington Leisure Centre has a particulate matter monitor on the main roof of the building. The instrument is located as close to the edge of the building as possible. This monitoring location has been in use since 24 June 2017.



Located within the site boundary, close to the **Station Walk entrance** there is a particulate matter monitor. This monitoring location has been in use from 17 August 2017.



Grenfell Road Monitoring location B

The monitoring location is inside the site boundary and has moved as the boundary has changed. During the monitoring period, a location on Grenfell Road (B) near the site entrance was used for asbestos monitoring, as shown in the picture. This monitoring location has been in use since 13 September 2018.



Latimer Road / Grenfell Walk monitoring location C

The Grenfell Walk (C) monitoring location was initially located on the western side of the raised Grenfell Walk but within a month was moved to ground level near the Latimer Road entrance to the site. The picture shows the monitoring location during the current monitoring period. This monitoring location has been in use since 29 July 2017.



Appendix 2. Health information

Particulate matter

Particulate matter (PM) is a term used to describe the mixture of solid particles and liquid droplets in the air. It can be either human-made or naturally occurring. Some examples include dust, ash, and sea-spray. Particulate matter (including soot) is emitted during combustion, for example from fires, or for power generation, domestic heating and in vehicle engines. Particulate matter varies in size (that is, the diameter or width of the particle). PM₁₀ means the mass per cubic metre of air of particles with a size (diameter) generally less than 10 micrometres (µm). The size of these particles means that they are respirable and can be inhaled into the lungs.

Respirable particulates are chosen as a measure of air pollution and can be compared to background levels across London and against health standards and the Daily Air Quality Index (DAQI). See the [Air Information Resource web page](#).

Health effects of PM

Inhalation of particulate air pollution can have adverse health impacts. The biggest impact of particulate air pollution on health is understood to be from long-term exposure. However, short-term increases and exposures to high levels of PM can cause lung and heart problems, resulting in increased hospital admissions or in some cases deaths such as heart attacks. Children, the elderly, and those with pre-existing respiratory and cardiovascular disease are known to be more susceptible to the health impacts from air pollution.

Asbestos

Asbestos is a general name given to several naturally occurring fibrous minerals that have crystallised to form fibres. Asbestos fibres do not dissolve in water or evaporate, they are resistant to heat, fire, chemical and biological degradation and are mechanically strong.

The properties of asbestos made it an ideal material for use in a number of products, including insulation material for buildings, boilers and pipes, car brakes and floor tiles, asbestos cement for roofing sheets and pipes.

Asbestos is widespread in the environment. It may enter the atmosphere due to the natural weathering of asbestos-containing ores or damage and breakdown of asbestos-containing products including insulation, car brakes and clutches, ceiling and floor tiles and cement.

The use of asbestos has been banned in the UK since 1999. However, asbestos may be present in any house or building built before the year 2000 as it was widely used in a variety of building materials.

Health effects of asbestos

The presence of asbestos in the environment does not always lead to exposure as you must come into contact with the fibres. When damaged, asbestos can release smaller fibres that may be breathed in or swallowed. Following exposure to asbestos, the possibility of adverse health effects will depend on several factors, including the amount to which you are exposed (dose) and the duration of exposure.

If fibres are inhaled, asbestos may cause cancer of the lung, voice box or ovary, or mesothelioma (a type of cancer that forms on the protective tissue that covers the lungs or the abdomen). The risk of these cancers will depend on how much asbestos you are exposed to and for how long.

Breathing in high concentrations of asbestos for a long period of time mainly affects the lungs, causing a disease called asbestosis where breathing becomes difficult and the heart enlarges. Asbestosis may take decades to develop. Exposure to lower concentrations of asbestos over time may result in a general (diffuse pleural thickening) or localised (pleural plaques) thickening of the lung lining.

Further information

More detailed information on each of these chemicals is available via the following links:

- [Particulates](#)
- [Asbestos](#)

Other links:

- [UK: daily air quality index \(DAQI\)](#)
- [World Health Organization air quality guidelines](#)
- [London Air](#)

About the UK Health Security Agency

UKHSA is responsible for protecting every member of every community from the impact of infectious diseases, chemical, biological, radiological and nuclear incidents and other health threats. We provide intellectual, scientific and operational leadership at national and local level, as well as on the global stage, to make the nation health secure.

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Published: June 2024

Publishing reference: GOV-16805



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