

The main scientific objective of the project is to develop the procedures for determining odour and odorant concentration in the field concerning the operation of municipal and industrial plants located in the urban agglomeration and its vicinity.

The conducted research will include surveys and chemical determinations using two types of gas detectors and olfactometric determinations using two types of portable olfactometers along with meteorological measurements and observations. The first task of preparing and implementing the surveys aims to identify the problem related to the perception of odour nuisance. As part of the second stage of the research, data will be collected on the number of complaints from residents about odour nuisance directed to state administrative bodies and the location of the appearance of the nuisance complained of. The third task aims to precisely identify objects with potential odour impact, which will result in creating a map of odour emission sources within the city of Płock. Task four will consist of odour characterization of individual facilities during field investigations. The fifth task will be a continuation of the fourth task. Still, in this case the field research will focus on analysing of the impact of individual objects identified in the previous stages of the work, with particular emphasis on changes in wind speed and direction. During the execution of the task, there will also be monitored reports of residents in connection with the perceived smell nuisance. The last includes the analysis of the research results obtained. The results of the project will allow to carry out a complete analysis of the urban agglomeration in terms of identification and impact of individual odour emission sources emphasising various types of industrial and municipal plants. Therefore, they allow to develop the universal methodology for quick identification of the source of odour nuisance, enabling the application of minimising and preventive measures. Consequently, the results of the research can positively influence the improvement of the quality of life of the inhabitants of the cities and the neighbouring villages.