

Health and Particles – Regulatory Aspects

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Regulator



Open question

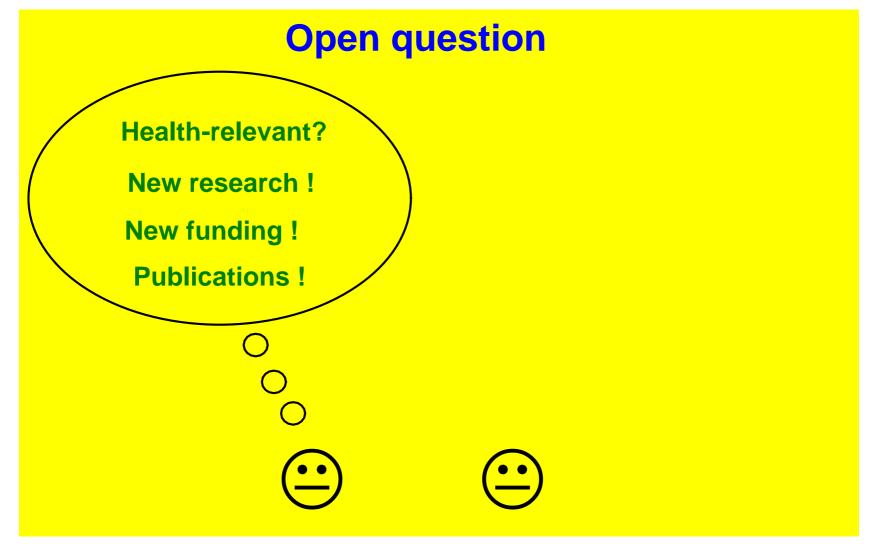
Scientist



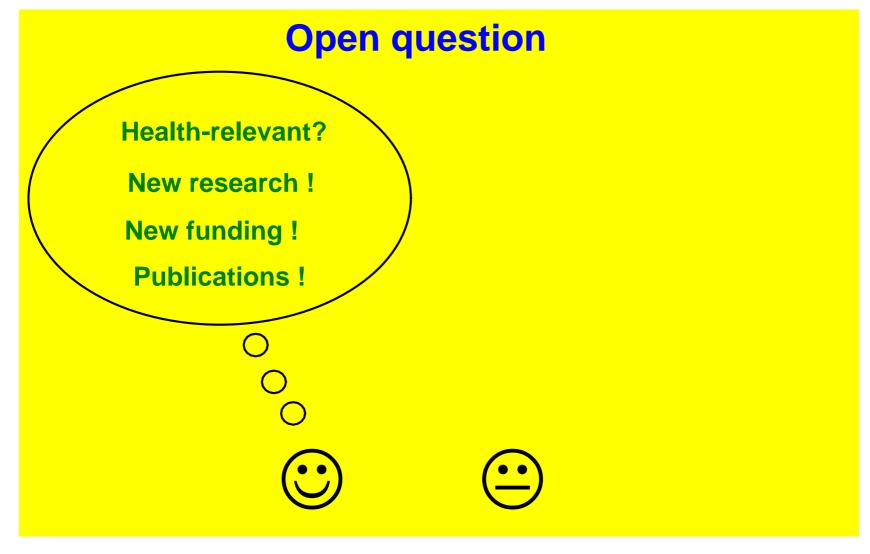


Regulator

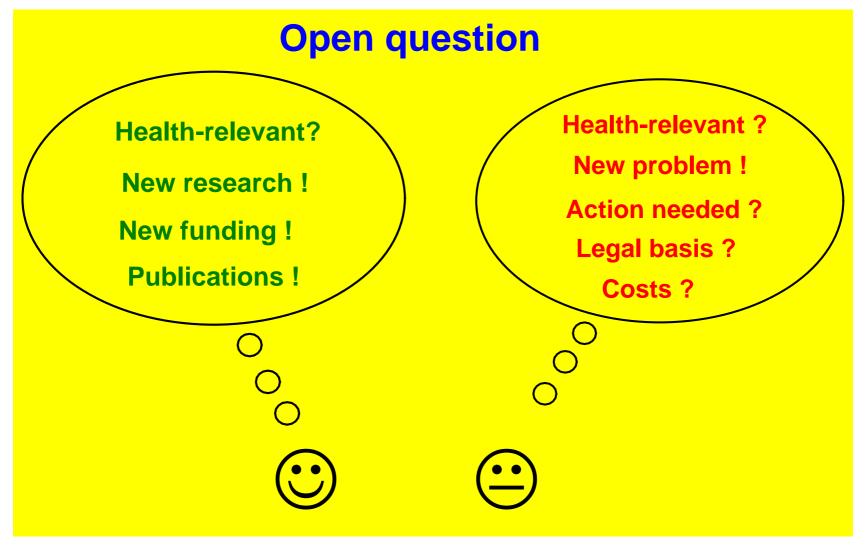




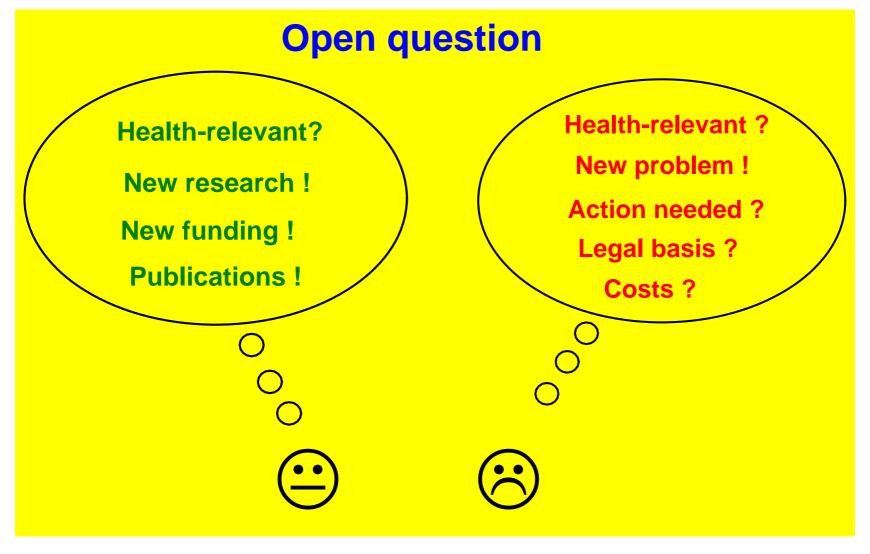














PM and Health

Is there a problem? Yes

Is there a need for action? Yes

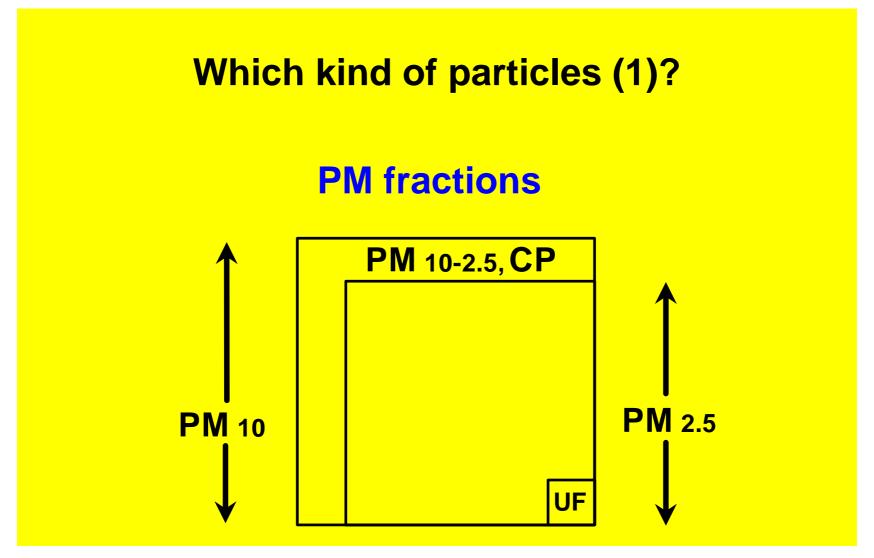
Which kind of action? ?



Legislation / actions should be

- transparent
- simple
- proportional ("limited to what is necessary")







Which kind of particles (2)?

- Relationship to health effects
- Measurement
- Costs and benefits



Which kind of particles (3)?

..., there is sufficient concern to consider reducing exposure to <u>coarse</u> particles as well as to <u>fine</u> particles.

..., <u>ultrafine</u> particles ... their effect on human health has been insufficiently studied to permit a quantitative evaluation of the risks to health of exposure to such particles.

Systematic Review of Health Aspects of Air Pollution in Europe (WHO, 2004)



Which kind of particles (4)?

	PM ₁₀	CP	PM _{2.5}	UF
Relationship to health effects		(✓)		?
Measurement	✓	(✓)	(✓)	?



EC Legislation

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE of 15 July 1980 on air quality limit values and guide values for sulphur dioxide and suspended particulates (80/779/EEC) (black smoke, TSP)

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 96/62/EC of 27 September 1996 on ambient air quality assessment and management (Framework Directive)

COUNCIL DIRECTIVE 1999/30/EC of 22 April 1999 relating to limit values for sulphur dioxide, nitrogen dioxide and oxides of nitrogen, particulate matter and lead in ambient air (PM₁₀)



Current legislation

$$PM_{10}$$
 (= $CP + PM_{2.5}$)

[,,..., there is sufficient concern to consider reducing exposure to coarse particles as well as to fine particles."]



"In any case, a set of limit values consisting of an annual mean and a maximum daily mean with a low number of annual exceedances allowed should be balanced, i.e. the relation between these two limit values should reflect a "normal European situation" in the sense that control measures are more or less equally necessary to meet both limit values."

Technical Working Group Position Paper, 1997



Position Paper

24-h 50 μg/m³ (7x)

year 20 µg/m³



Position Paper

24-h 50 μ g/m³ (7x) \rightarrow 50 μ g/m³ (35x)

year 20 μg/m³ → 30 μg/m³



Council Directive

24-h 50 μ g/m³ (7x) \rightarrow 50 μ g/m³ (35x)

year 20 μg/m³ → 30 μg/m³



Council Directive 1999/30/EC of 22 April 1999

24-h 50 μ g/m³ (7x) \rightarrow 50 μ g/m³ (35x)

year $20 \, \mu g/m^3$ \rightarrow 30 $\mu g/m^3$ \rightarrow 40 $\mu g/m^3$

2007-10-23 Dresden UFIPOLNET 20



Council Directive 1999/30/EC of 22 April 1999

Options

- waiting

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Options

24-hour	annual mean	Health protection
50 (35+X)	40	Ψ
_	40	•
50 (35)	30	=
_	30	=



Metrics

PM₁₀?

CP?

PM_{2.5}?



Options

PM ₁₀	PM _{2.5}
	less stringent
yes	equivalent
	more stringent
	less stringent
no	equivalent
	more stringent



Political Agreement (Council) 10/2006

PM₁₀

No change, more flexibility

PM_{2.5}

- Limit Value 25 μg/m³ (year) to be met by 2015 (Should be met as a Target Value by 2010)
- Exposure Reduction Target relative to 2010 (above 13 µg/m³ 20 % by 2020)



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Changes need good reasons



Thank you for your attention!