



# UFIPOLNETnews No. 14; 6-Aug-2007

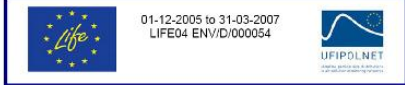
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## 1 **UFIPOLNET: Interim Report Available (EN)**



UFIPOLNET Technical Interim Report



The interim report of the project UFIPOLNET is available on the project website. The UFP 330 works very well at the 4 stations: Stockholm, Dresden, Prague and Augsburg. More Information about measurements will be published soon on the website.

**Detailed information will be given at the Conference "Ultrafine Particles in Urban Air: 23 - 24/10/2007" in Dresden.**

For more information:

**[www.ufipolnet.eu](http://www.ufipolnet.eu)**

- DOWNLOAD, UFIPOLNET Reports

- CONFERENCE

Freistaat  Sachsen

Saxon State Agency for Environment and Geology (LfUG)

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## 2 **New Tool to evaluate Air Pollutant Abatement Policies NO<sub>2</sub> in Athens (EN)**

In the Greater Athens Area, air quality has become a major issue over the three last decades, in particular due to increasing industrialisation and traffic as well as due to the topography of this region. Regarding carbon monoxide (CO) and nitrogen dioxide (NO<sub>2</sub>) emissions, mobile sources such as road vehicles are the major contributors in urban areas. Europe-wide air quality standards for air pollutants are being developed. Currently, the mean concentration of CO over 8 hours should not exceed 10mg/m<sup>3</sup> whereas for NO<sub>2</sub>, by 2010, the mean hourly and annual concentration should not exceed 200µg/m<sup>3</sup> more than 18 times per calendar year, whereas annual concentration should not exceed 40µg/m<sup>3</sup>. This should guarantee the protection of human health (see Proposal Directive on ambient air below).

In Athens, monitoring stations for air pollutants have shown that, CO and NO<sub>2</sub> concentrations in the air have decreased since 1992, but EU air quality standards are still occasionally exceeded, especially in the winter where atmospheric conditions favour the accumulation of air pollutants in the Greater Athens Area.

Greek researchers have recently proposed a model and analysed data on CO and NO<sub>2</sub> air concentration levels at 7 stations in Athens since 1989. Their results show that the reduction of pollutant concentrations in the air since the beginning of the 90s' is correlated with the arrival of catalyst-equipped cars.

They have established a relationship between mean annual concentrations of air pollutant and the number of times that 8-hour and 1-hour limit values for CO and NO<sub>2</sub> respectively are exceeded during one calendar year.





