CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES FOR EU AIR QUALITY POLICY

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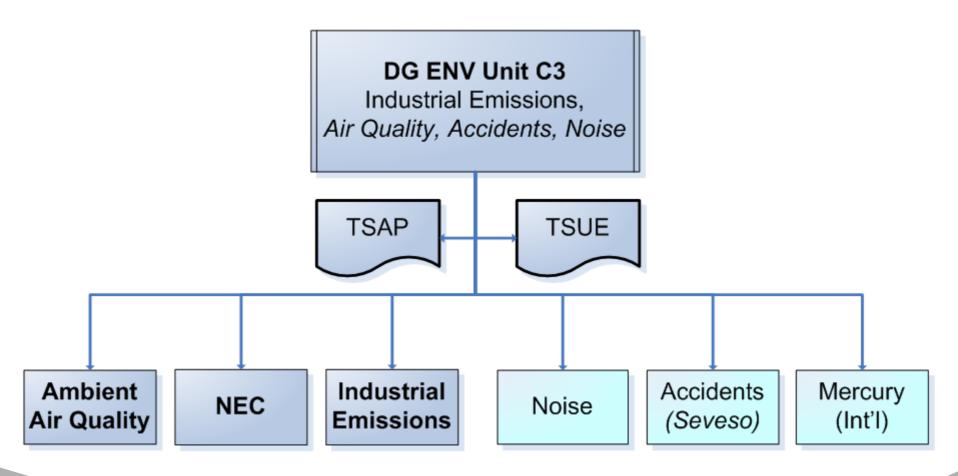


Restructuring in the Commission

- In 2010 new Commission
 - Janez Potočnik new ENV Commissioner (former RTD)
 - → DG ENV split into ENV and CLIMA
- Old Clean Air and Transport unit split...
 - → Air quality now united with industrial emissions, national emission ceilings, noise...
 - → Name: Industrial emissions (to be changed soon)
 - → Head of Unit : Marianne Wenning
- Synergies related work on Emissions and Air Quality reunited
 - Continuous work to exploit commonalities with climate change



DG Environment, new Unit ENV.C3







Ongoing work and perspectives

Assessment of time extension notifications

- → PM₁₀ notifications and re-notifications
- NO₂ notifications

Implementing the (new) Ambient Air Quality Directives

- → Air Quality Committee
- → Recasting Implementing Rules on Reporting (incl. EoI)
- → Completing & Updating Implementing Guidelines
- → Exchange of Best Practice (workshops, databases, ...)
- → EIONET, AQUILA (measurement), and FAIRMODE (modeling),...

Monitoring the implementation of the TSAP (integration)

- Climate and Energy Package
- → Emission Limit Values (Real World Emissions)

Review of the EU Ambient Air Quality Policies

- → Preparations ongoing for delivery in 2013
- Issues: Health and other objectives (update), PM 2.5 (AAQD revision clause), EU vs Subsidiarity, assessment strategies ...





Implementing rules on reporting

New reporting provisions concerning data quality

- CEN reference or equivalent method
- Type approval or equivalence testing
- Documented QA/QC system
- Documented measurement traceability
- → Accreditation of National Reference Laboratory
- → Respect of Data Quality Objectives





The EU Ambient Air Quality Legislation (2008) Directives 2008/50/EC and 2004/107/EC (4DD HM and PAHs)

- Consolidating existing AQ legislation into a single Directive
 - Various completing acts relating to monitoring and reporting
- Confirming existing limit values that apply throughout the territory
- New air quality objectives for PM_{2.5} (fine particles)
 - → A 25µg/m³ (annual) target value attained as far as possible by 1.1.10
 - → A 25µg/m³ (annual) <u>limit value</u> to be attained everywhere by <u>1.1.15</u>
 - A variable <u>national exposure reduction target</u> (reducing the measured average in a given calendar year between 0% and 20% <u>by 2020</u>)
 - A 20μg/m³ "exposure concentration obligation" not be exceed by end 2015 (calculated as the average measured concentrations over a calendar year)
- Possibility for time extensions for compliance (see later)
 - → PM₁₀: from 1 January 2005 to 11 June 2011
 - NO₂, benzene: 1 January 2010 to 1 January 2015
- Possibility to discount <u>natural sources</u> of pollution and resuspension attributable to <u>winter sanding-salting</u> of roads when assessing compliance against limit values





No policy without metrology

- Measurement is the starting point
- Measurements needed for
 - Understanding of effects (levels vs effects)
 - Understanding of mechanisms
 - Checking compliance with air quality standards
 - Validation / calibration of models
 - Planning of measures (source apportionment)
 - Monitoring policy effectiveness
 - Informing the citizens





Current metrological challenges

PM10 / PM2.5 measurement uncertainty

- Filter artifacts with reference method
- Equivalence testing for AMS
- → PM2.5 Average Exposure Indicator

PAH / Heavy Metals poorly implemented

- → Finally CRM available
- → PAH reference method too uncertain (40% with NRLs)

Supporting assessments poorly implemented

- → Ozone precursors, EC/OC, anions/cations
- Over-estimation of NO2 levels





Challenges: PM10 and NO2 exceedances (2008)

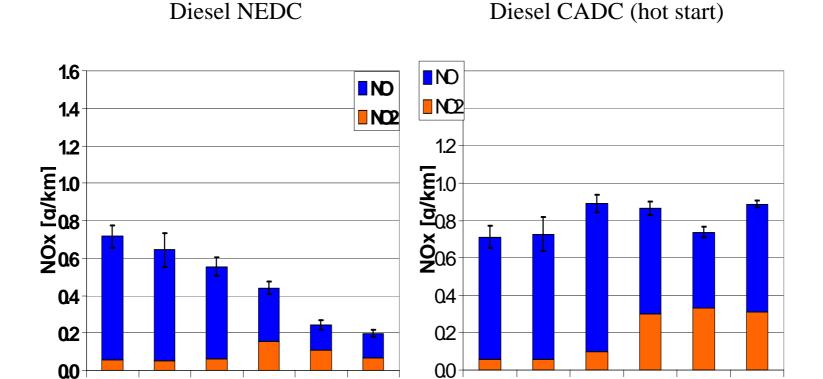
	Nitrogen dioxide NO ₂ *		Particulate matter PM ₁₀	
	Annual limit value of 40µg/m ³	Hourly limit value of 200µg/m³ (18 permitted exceedences)	Annual limit value of 40µg/m ³	Daily Limit value 50µg/m³ (35 permitted exceedences)
Zones in exceedence	179	18	96	288
Total N° zones	793	793	792	791
% exceedence	22.5%	2%	12%	36%

* Limit values for NO2 only enter into force on 1 January 2010 and so the exceedence is of LV+10% Margin of Tolerance





Emission coeficients, diesel





EJ1

BJ2 BJ3 BJ4

EU0



EU5

EU5

EU0

EJ1

EJ2

EU3

EJ4

Future metrological challenges

Exposure assessment

From ambient to indoor, personal monitors

Health relevant metrics

From new metrics to toxic PM components

New generation of sensors

→ Smart micro-sensors, spectroscopic techniques

GMES / PROMOTE framework

→ GIS, earth observation techniques, data assimilation

Mathematical models

→ Less but better measurements, model validation / calibration





Expected outcomes of AirMonTech

- Sharing knowledge through database
 - → Type approval, equivalence, SOP, measurement uncertainty
- Recommandations for revision of AQ policy
 - → Improved methods, new metrics, new techniques, new assessment strategies
- Guidance on good practices
 - → SOP, QA/QC, calibration, traceability, assessment strategies
- Dissemination of information
 - Building capacity on AQ metrology
- Bridging gap between Health and AQ community





Thank you

http://ec.europa.eu/environment/air/index.htm

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