FAIRMODE management practices

The city of Milan

Why Milan?

Despite the fact that in Italy the cities don't have specific competence in relation to the local Air Quality, the City of Milan is studying an Air Quality Action Plan in order to improve and better protect the public health.

Moreover, Milan is participating in the Urban Air Quality Partnership (Urban Agenda for the EU) and coordinates the Action 4 - Guidelines for Cities Air Quality Action Plans.

FAIRMODE methodologies/tools

WG1

Milan **didn't** work with MQO, neither with the deltaTool.

Milan **didn't** contribute to the Composite Mapping tool for concentrations

WG2

For some macro-sectors /activities (mainly road traffic and residential plants) Milan has its own bottom-up emission inventory. As for the other macro-sectors /activities, data are derived from the Regional Emission Inventory.

Local estimations are often compared with the Regional and National ones.
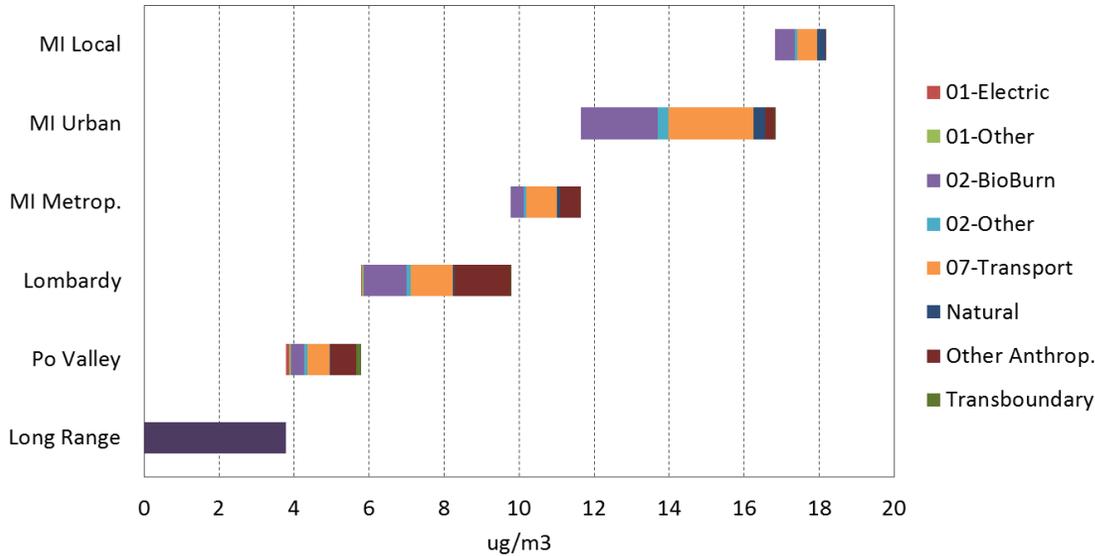
FAIRMODE methodologies/tools

WG3

RSE (Ricerca sul Sistema Energetico – Guido Pirovano) supported the City of Milan in carrying out a Source-Apportionment analysis in order to identify the main emission sources (sector / activity and geographical areas) that determine the air pollution levels in the city.

The Source-Apportionment analysis has been carried out by means of a Chemical and Transport Model (CAMx, *Ramboll Environ*). The simulation is referred to the year 2010 and covers the entire Po Valley (Northern Italy).
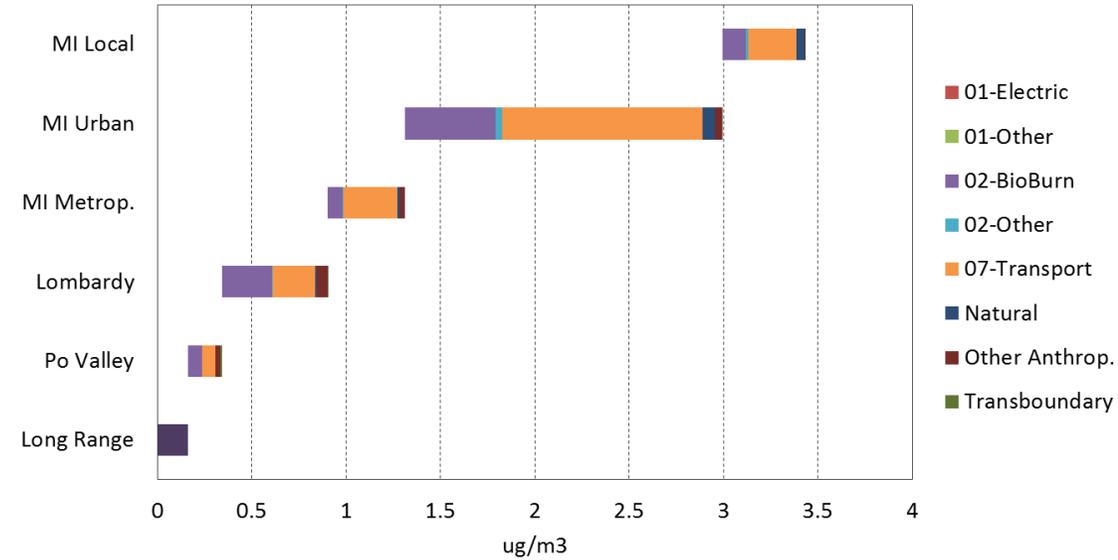
FAIRMODE methodologies/tools

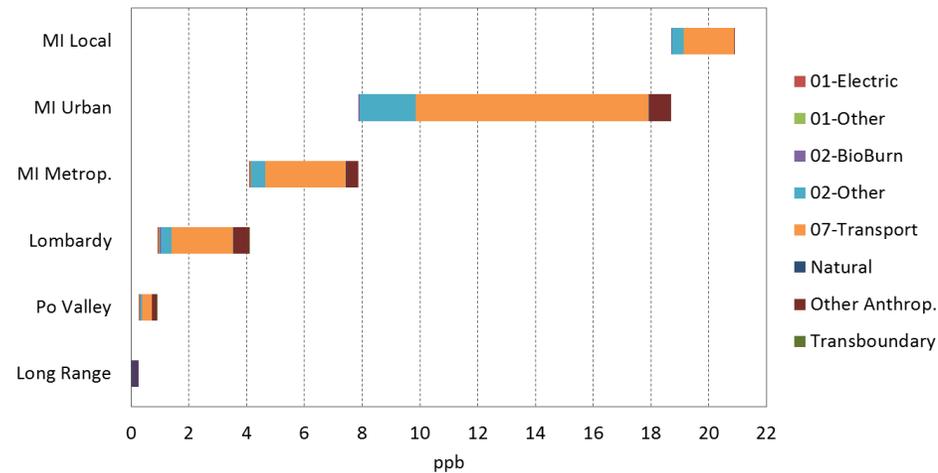## WG3

PM2.5 - Duomo (CAMx)

EC - Duomo (CAMx)

NO2 - Duomo (CAMx)

FAIRMODE methodologies/tools

WG4

Milan **didn't** use any planning indicator.

Sherpa tools has been extensively used within the framework of the preliminary studies and analysis for the definition of the local Air Quality Action Plan of Milan. Sherpa has been used mainly in Scenario Assessment mode and Source Apportionment mode.

The results provided by Sherpa have been compared to the Source-Apportionment results provided by RSE – CAMx model.

Finally ..

Pollutants

In Milan, PM, NO_2 and O_3 Limit Values are exceeded, but we decided to work mainly on PM and NO_2 because local actions are less efficient for ozone concentrations.

Expectations

From our side, we hope that this experience will help us to define and implement a robust approach supporting the use of the effectiveness evaluation models and tools for a local Air Quality Plan.

On the other side, we hope that the test of the FAIRMODE methodologies carried out by a city could give an interesting feedback from a "very" Local Authority point of view.

Time schedule

We could start the activities in September-October 2017, firstly improving the emission inventory base case (WG2 methodologies / tools).