

FAIRMODE Technical Meeting – 19-21th June 2017, Athen

Source apportioment of air pollutants – German practice

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Unit II 4.1 – General aspects of air pollution control

Statutory regulations

Air quality directive 2008/50/EC and implementing Decision 2011/850/EU:

- Air quality plan when limit value of air pollutant is exceeded (2008/50/EC Article 23)
- Content of the air quality plan is specified in implementing decision 2011/850/EU
 (Article 13 and Annex 2 H-K) and more details in IPR guidance
- According to **Annex 2 I** source apportionment has to be performed

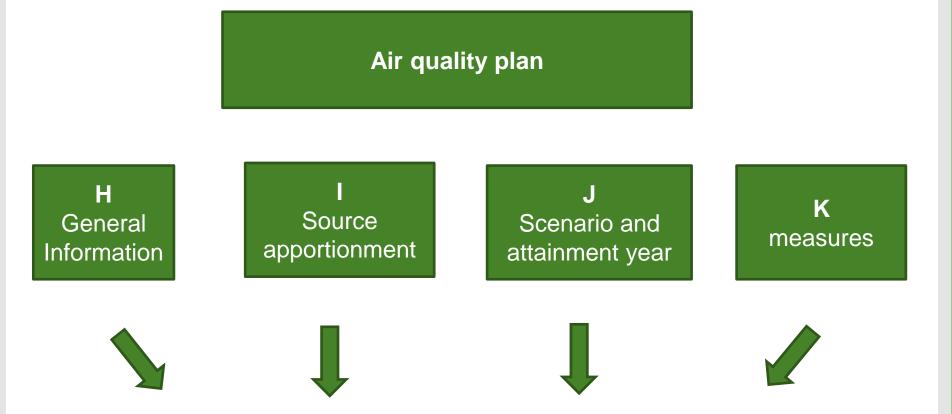
Statutory regulations

2011/850/EU Annex 2 I – Requirements in Source Apportionment

Local increment

- (16) Local increment: total
- (17) Local increment: traffic
- (18) Local increment: industry including heat and power production
- (19) Local increment: agriculture
- (20) Local increment: commercial and residential
- (21) Local increment: shipping
- (22) Local increment: off-road mobile machinery
- (23) Local increment: natural
- (24) Local increment: transboundary

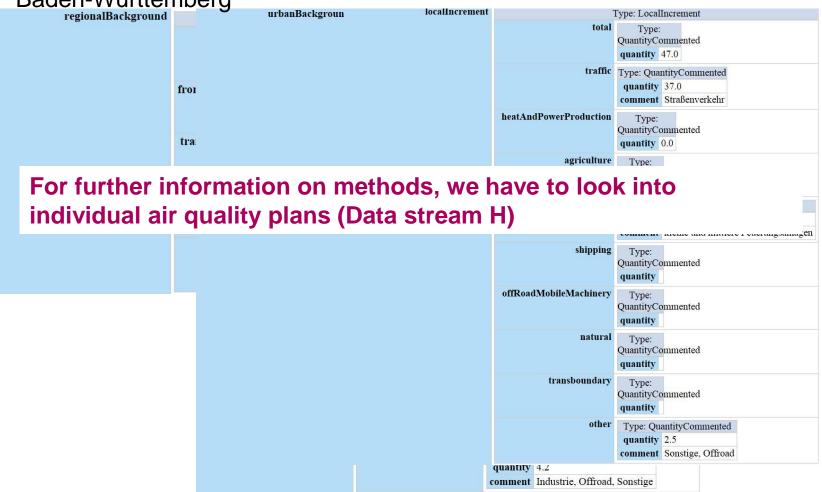
Air quality plans and e-reporting



http://cdr.eionet.europa.eu/de/eu/aqd

Air quality plans and e-reporting

Example for a reported source apportionment (**Data stream I**) in for a site in Baden-Württemberg



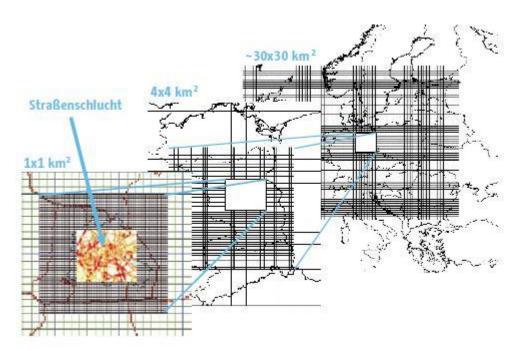
Senatsverwaltung für Stadtretwicklung und Umweit

Example air quality plan of Berlin

 Different methods of source apportionment for regional background, urban background and local increment



Source apportionmet was done by model simulations and not on the basis of chemical composition (receptor oriented)

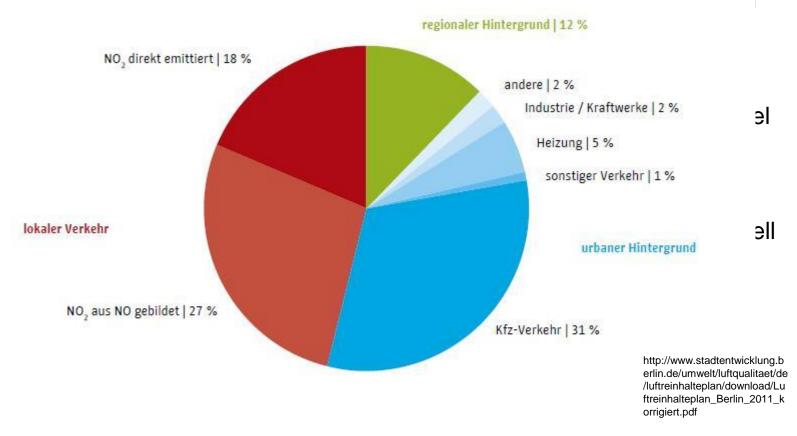


Luftreinhalteplan 2011 bis 2017 für Berlin

http://www.stadtentwicklung.b erlin.de/umwelt/luftqualitaet/de /luftreinhalteplan/download/Lu ftreinhalteplan_Berlin_2011_k orrigiert.pdf

Example air quality plan of Berlin





Conclusion

- In practice, the methods used for source apportionment depend on the scale.
- There is no uniform method in Germany for source apportionment.
- It is done by quantifying the main emissions in the regions and making single model runs for each source.
- The approach in CEN TC 264/WG44 focus more on CTM and RM, which are more suitable for the regional and urban background increment.
- Should FAIRMODE WG3 focus more on the local inrement?

06.04.2015



Thank you for your attention!

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