Für Mensch & Umwelt



FAIRMODE Technical Meeting, Lillestrøm, 28 – 29 April 2014

Experiences with standardization in Germany

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Section II 4.2/ Air Quality Assessment

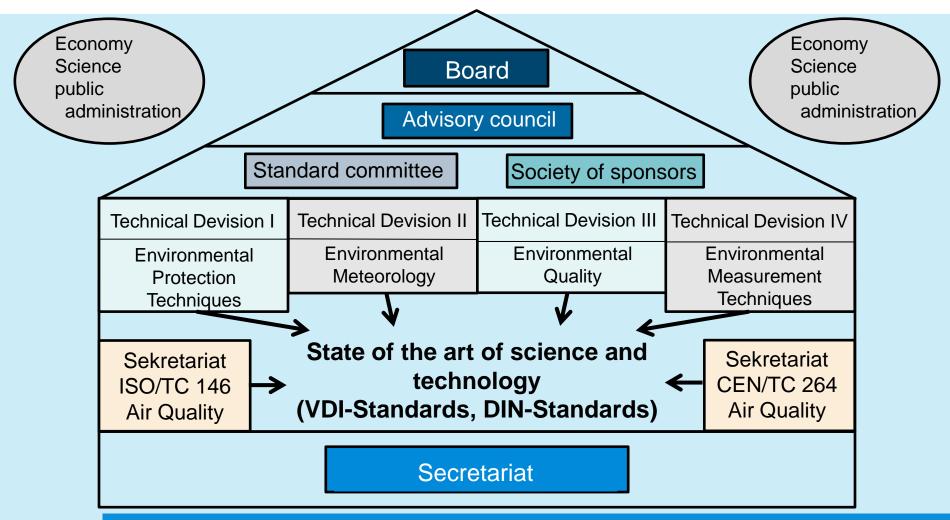
Topics

- 1 SOME GENERAL REMARKS ON STANDARDISATION IN GERMANY
- 2 REQUIREMENTS WHEN DEVELOPING A TECHNICAL RULE
- 3 EXAMPLE/ EXPERIENCE TA LUFT MODEL

Commission on Air Pollution Prevention of VDI and DIN (KRdL)

- GOVERNMENT-RELIEVING ORDER IN THE FIELD OF AIR POLLUTION CONTROL
 - by setting standards and publishing technical rules
 which supplement laws, ordinances and administrative regulations
- BASED ON FUNDAMENTALS OF INTERDISCIPLINARY COLLABORATION AND VOLUNTARTY SELF-RESPONSIBILITY
 - "As much government as necessary, as few government as possible"
- ESTABLISHED IN 1957
- INITIATED BY THE FEDERAL MINISTRY FOR ENVIRONMENT
- FUNDING OF INFRASTRUCTURE AND SECRETARIAT BY THE FEDERAL MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
 - ~ 1.3 million €/y
- REPRESENTATTIVES FROM INDUSTRIES, SCIENCE, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION, ...
 - Contributions and travelling on own expenses (which might be a multiple of the funding)

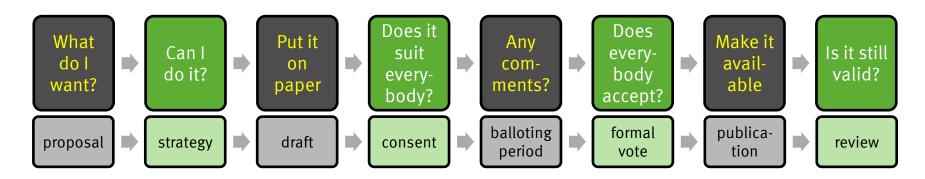
KRdL's organisational structure



Organisation's data

- About 160 National, European and International Committees
- About 200 meetings per year
- 1.250 honorary experts from economy, science and public administration
- 18 full-time employees at head office in Düsseldorf
- Institutional sponsorship by federal government

Development of a Guideline/Standard according to VDI 1000 resp. DIN 820



- THE GUIDELINE SHALL PRIMARILY SERVE FOR THE PURPOSE TO IMPLEMENT LEGAL REGULATIONS ON THE TECHNICAL LEVEL
- THE GUIDELINE HAS TO
 - ... be complete
 - ... be transparent
 - ... reflect the state of the art of science and technology
 - ... have stand alone character
 - i.e. application should be possible without further information/ material
 - e.g. computer code has to be made available (if applicable)
- THE RESULT IS A SO CALLED ANTICIPATED EXPERT OPINION THAT MAY BE USED GENERALLY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF APPLICATION

Example - The German regulatory model

- REVISION OF TECHNICAL INSTRUCTIONS ON AIR QUALITY CONTROL
 TALUFT 1986 ON ACCOUNT OF DIRECTIVE 96/61/EC CONCERNING
 INTEGRATED POLLUTION PREVENTION AND CONTROL (IPPC) AND AIR
 QUALITY DIRECTIVES
- REVISION OF MODELLING APPROACH ACCORDING TO THE STATE OF KNOWLEDGE AND PRACTICABILITY
- NEXT GENERATION DISPERSION MODEL
- MOST FLEXIBLE APPROACH WITH RESPECT TO:
 - Meteorology, Terrain, Obstacles, Use of meteorological time series
- PROVED IN PRACTICE
- USE OF VDI-GUIDELINES (AS FAR AS POSSIBLE)

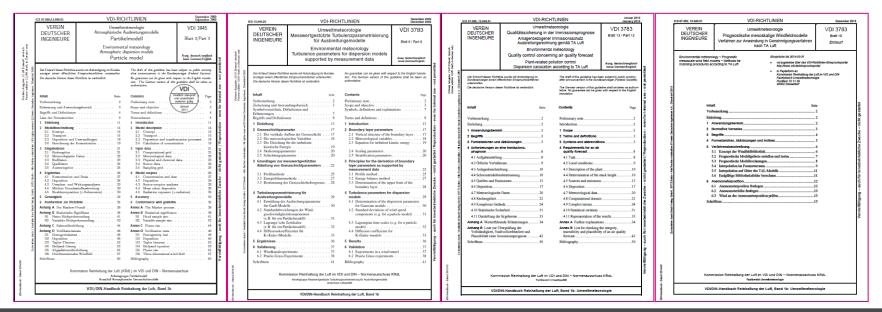
VDI-Guidelines for TA Luft dispersion model

Name	Title	Issue
VDI 3945 part 3	Particle model	2000-09
VDI 3783 part 8	Turbulence parameters for dispersion models supported by measurement data	2002-12
VDI 3782 part 1	Gaussian plume model for air quality management	2001-12
VDI 3782 part 3	Determination of plume rise	1985-06
VDI 3784 part 2	Dispersion modelling for the discharge of flue gas via cooling towers	1990-03
VDI 3783 part 13	Quality control concerning air quality forecast – Plant- related pollution control - Dispersion calculation according to TA Luft	2010-01
VDI 3783 part 16	Prognostic mesoscale windfield models - Methods for licensing procedures according TA Luft	2013-12 draft
II 6.1- Graff	The Leave of the Discourse Man Labourg Theorem 2000	

Fazit

28.04.2014

- Standardisation is challenging and sometimes boring but at the end ...
- there is a broad consensus about methods and procedures that may be applied without further discussion
- Thus, it was "easy" to put forward the concept which is based on a modern modelling approach and which is flexible especially with respect to more advanced meteorological preprocessors



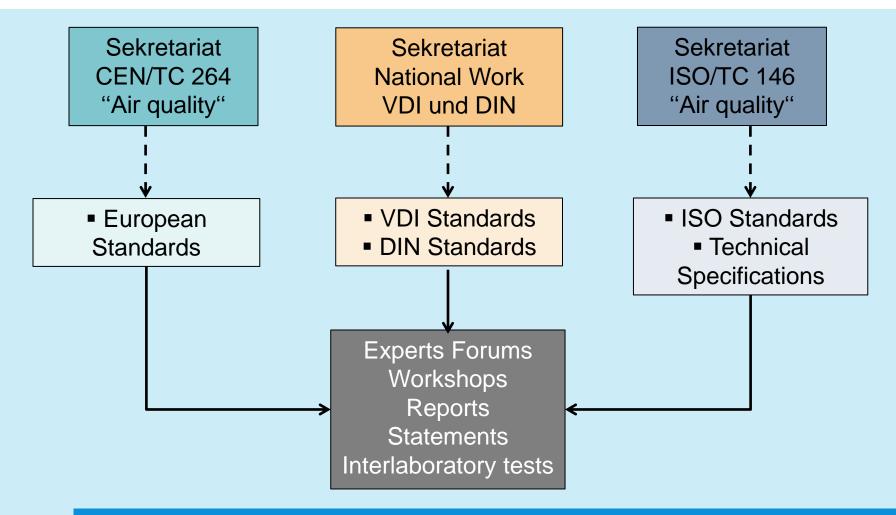
Thank you for your attention

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Commissions's tasks (National, European, International)



Government-relieving order

