

2nd EPCAC meeting

Some highlights

Health impacts

- Stronger evidence of health impacts
- Impacts start at low levels (3.5 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
- AIR Q+ allows for sensitivity analysis of parameters
- Meeting current WHO levels would save 52000 lives (PM2.5) in Europe
- Meeting lowest levels: saves 126000 lives (PM2,5) + 82000 (NO2), up to 19% of annual mortality
- Use several policy indicators: PWMC; PWME

Source apportionment methods

- Harmonize definition of “city”; choice of indicators; urban background method
- Cooperation EPCAC – FAIRMODE welcomed
- Also look at composition of PM during episodes
- Exposure estimates require taking movements of people into account
- Align resolution of modelling with resolution used in epidemiological studies
- Share of local sources in urban concentrations is limited
- Cities are exporters of pollution → grid to grid modelling
- For meeting WHO-PM_{2.5} level: include domestic heating (with condensables)
- Microscale modelling needed to align modelled concentrations at hotspots with measurements

Urban actions

- Meeting AQLVs and beyond
- Combine cleaner air with climate friendly behaviour
- Public participation helps! Potential bias of participants
- Integrated city planning approaches ... green, clean, carbon neutral ...
- Get rid of the old stuff: ULEZ, scrappage schemes, also furnaces!
- Hot potatoes: wood burning, cooking restaurants
- External sources → cooperation between policy levels is required
- Health impact assessments to support policy choices

Remaining actions

- All: your comments on EPCAC position paper are welcome
- Presentations will be uploaded to:
<https://iiasa.ac.at/web/home/research/researchPrograms/air/policy/TFIAM.html>