

Tropospheric ozone in Europe – an overview by the EEA



Outline

1. The EEA and its work on ozone
2. Ozone specific characteristics
3. Emissions of ozone precursors
4. Concentrations of ozone
5. Exposure of population
6. Health effects
7. Exposure of vegetation
8. Information to the public



1. EEA and ETC/ACM ongoing work on ozone

<https://www.eea.europa.eu/themes/air/publications>

<https://acm.eionet.europa.eu/reports/#tp>



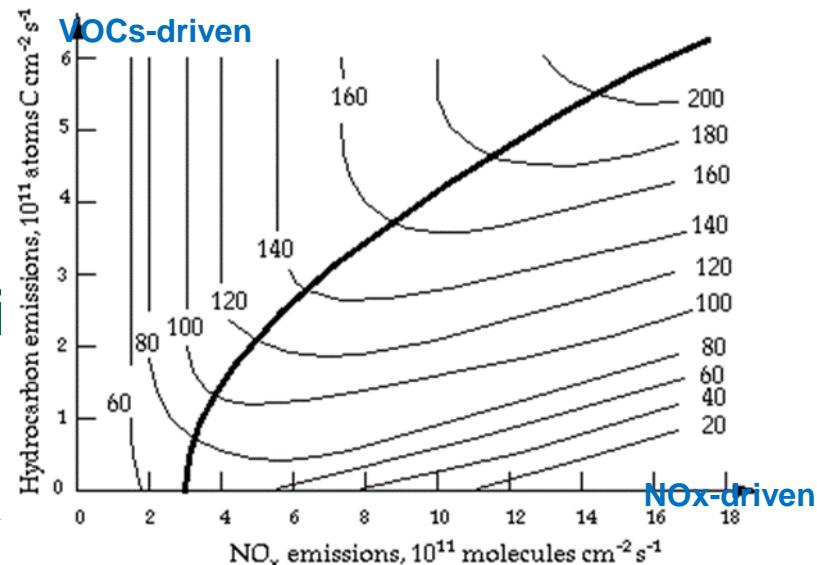
2. Ozone specific characteristics

- Ozone is a secondary pollutant

- Formation of ozone is not linear

- Different influences: scales contributing

- Several metrics are used for compliance



- Regulated in EU via target and not limit values

Standards

Hourly values

Assessment

Annual mean

- Difficulty to implement abatement measures

Maximum daily 8-hours mean

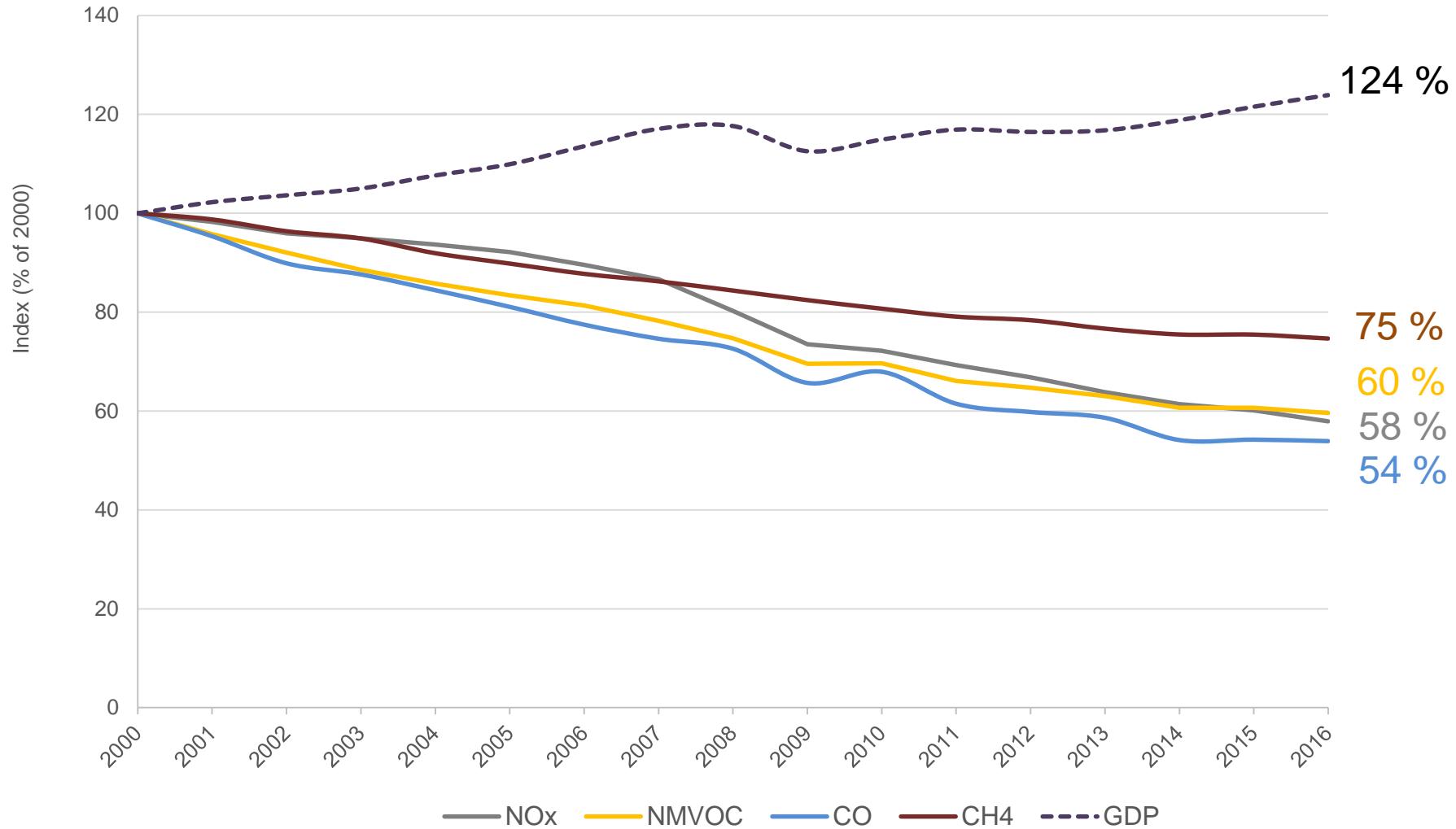
SOMO35

AOT40

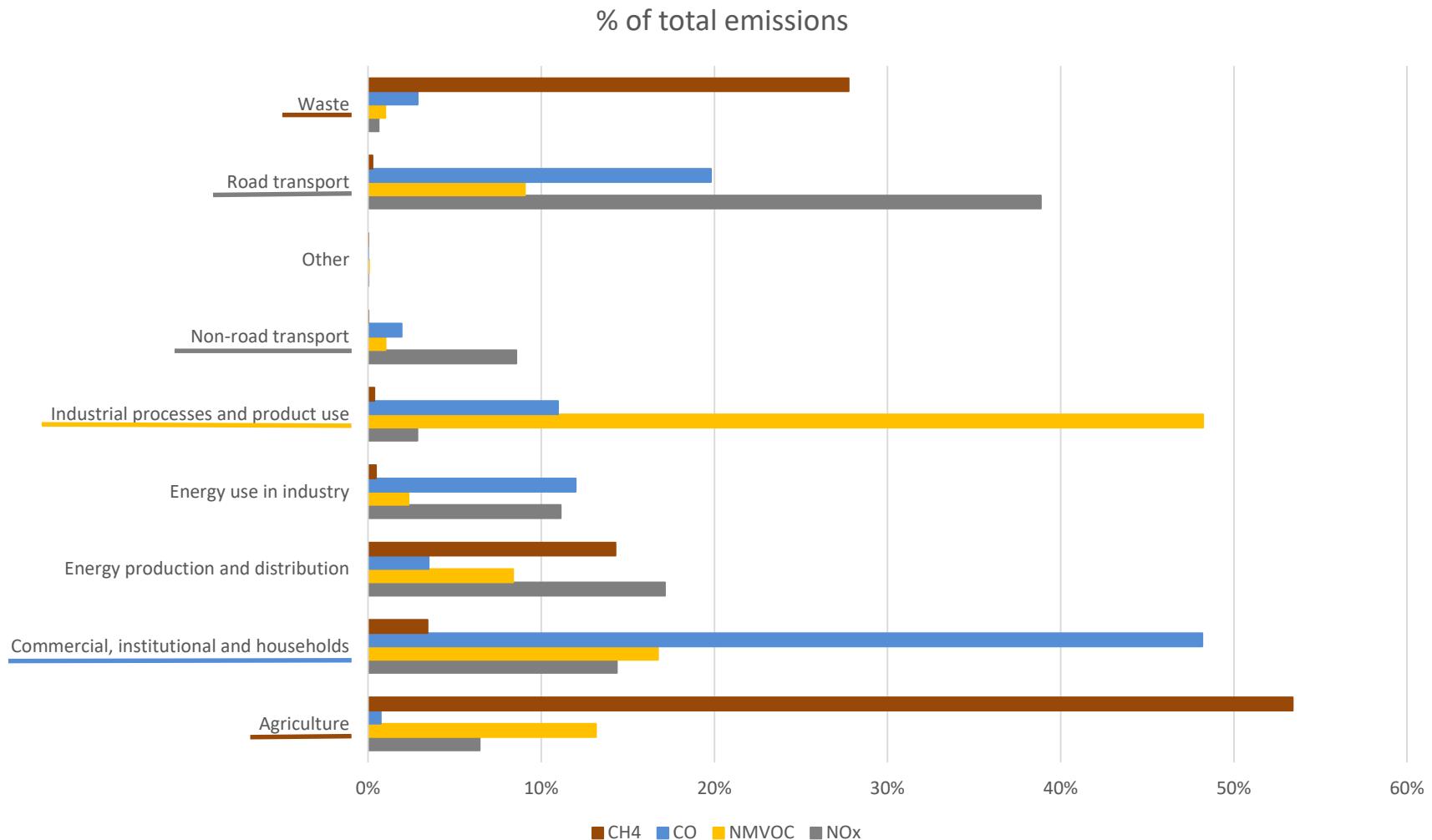
Phytotoxic ozone dose



3. O₃ precursors emissions have decreased



3. O₃ precursors emissions from different sectors

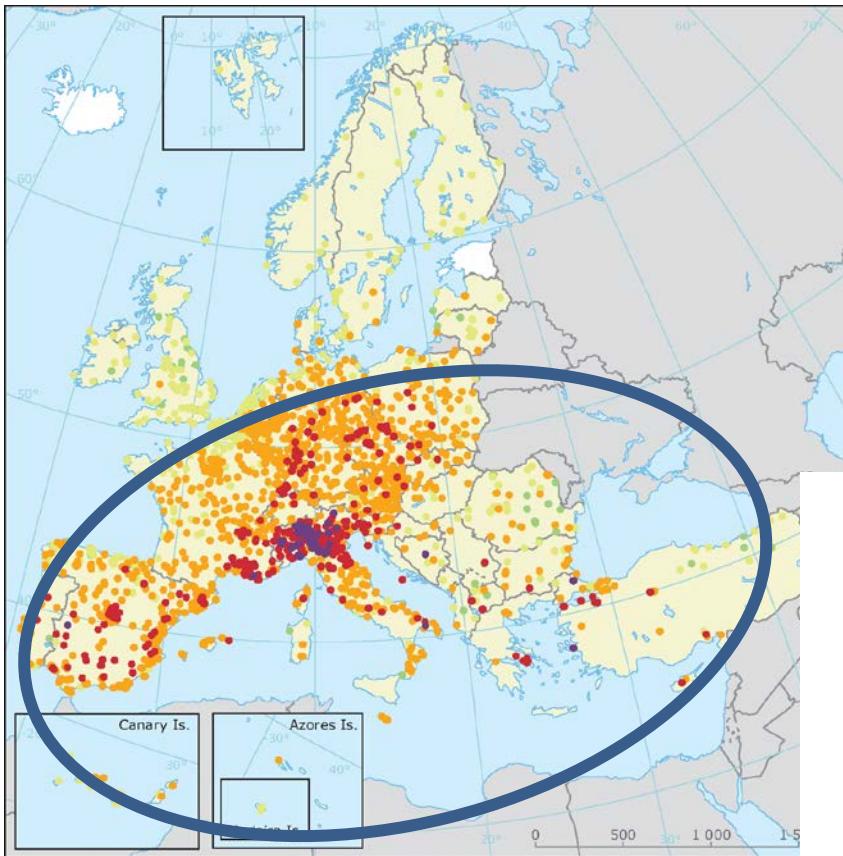


EU Member States (2016)

European Environment Agency



4. Wide exceedances of O₃ target value



93.2 percentile of O₃ maximum daily 8-hour mean in 2016
 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$

- ≤ 80
- 80-100
- 100-120
- 120-140
- > 140

No data

Countries/regions not included in the data exchange process

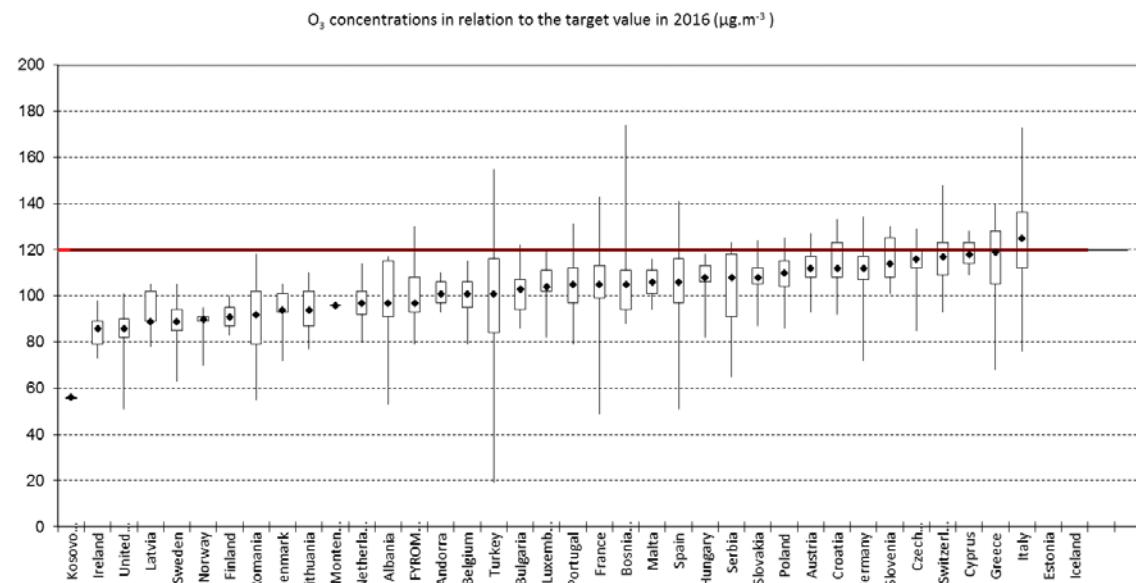
In 2016:

Values above the TV in 14 MS and 5 other countries

83 % stations below TV

17 % stations below LTO

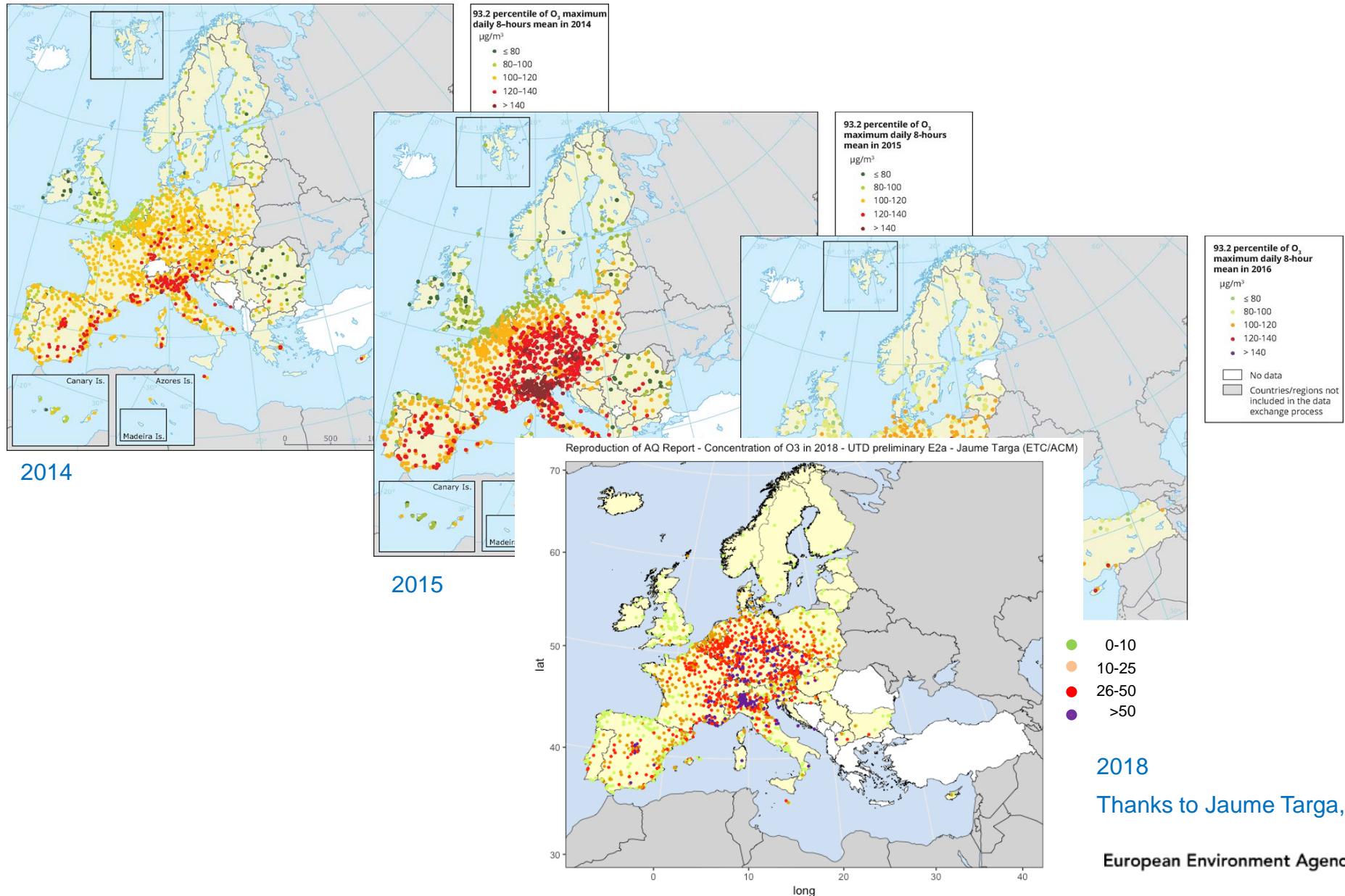
4 % stations below WHO AQG



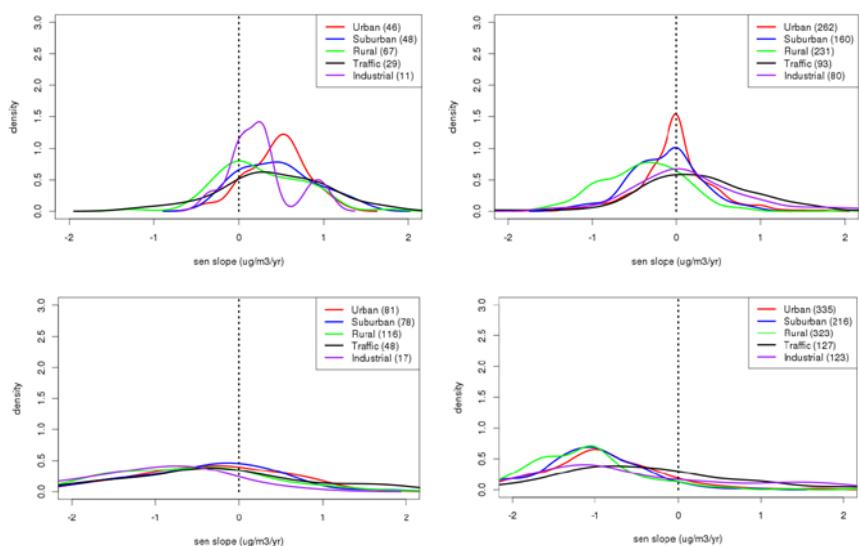
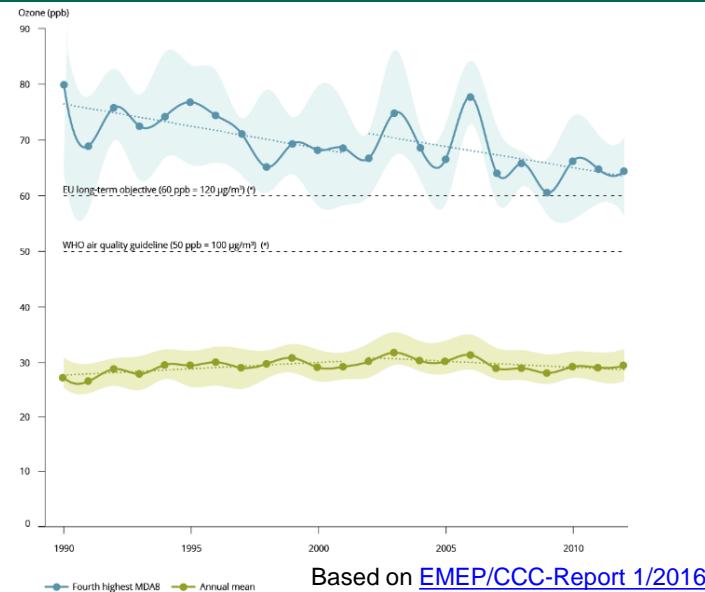
Sources: [Air Quality e-reporting database](#)
[Air Quality in Europe – 2018 report](#)



4. O₃ concentrations depend on meteorology

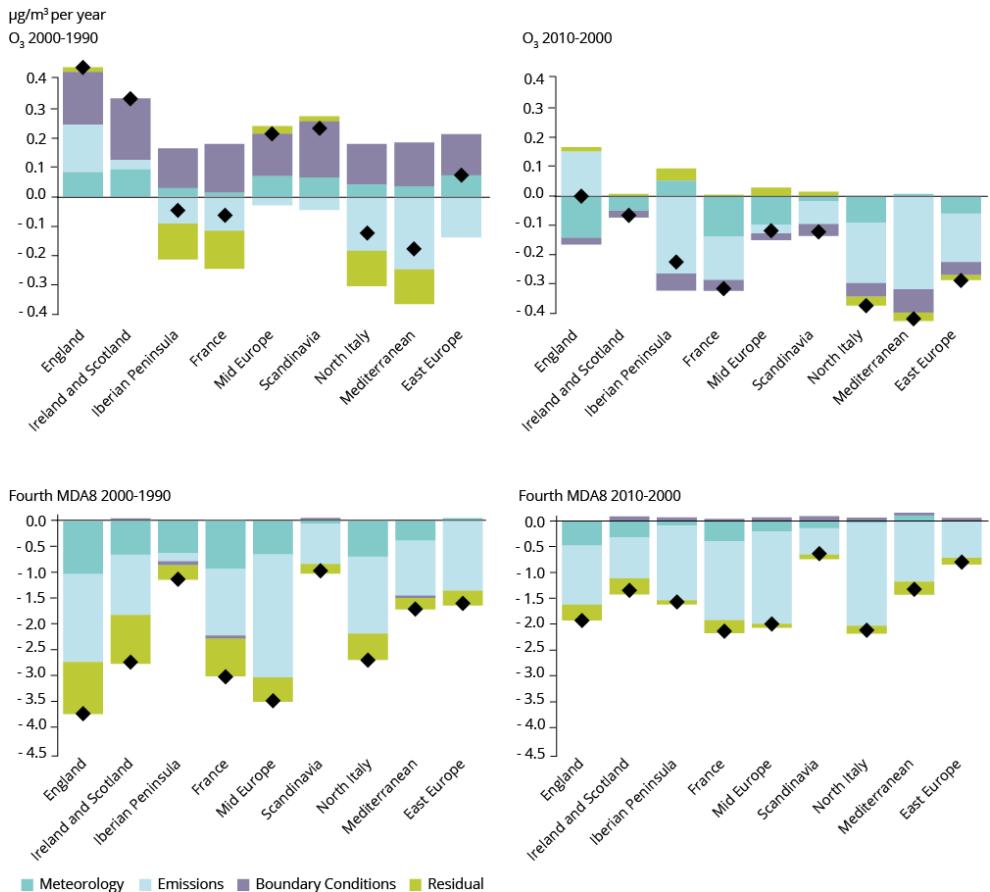


4. O₃ concentrations trends: first overview

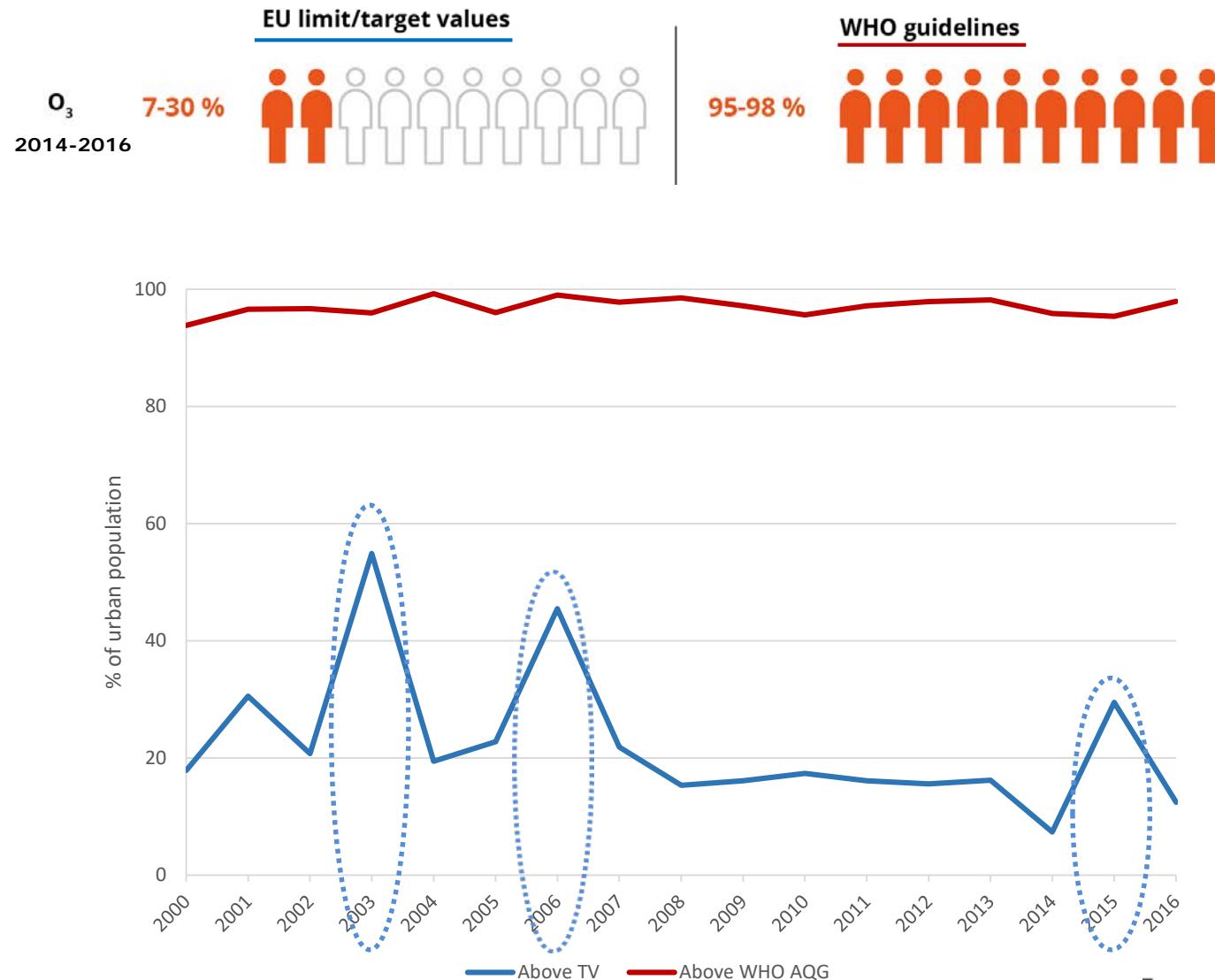


From ETC/ACM Technical Paper 2015/4

From [ETC/ACM Technical Paper 2016/7](#)



5. Many Europeans still exposed to harmful levels of O₃ pollution



Source: [CSI004](#)

European Environment Agency



6. Health impacts - latest estimates (2015)

Quantifying the health impacts
of ambient air pollution:
methodology and input data



ETC/ACM Technical Paper 2016/5
December 2016

Frank de Leeuw, Jan Hordijk

**European Topic Centre
on Air Pollution and
Climate Change Adaptation**
The European Topic Centre on Air Pollution and Climate Change Adaptation (ETC/APCA) is a consortium of European Institutes under contract of the European Environment Agency (EEA). Author: Frank de Leeuw, Jan Hordijk, Source: ETC/APCA, December 2016.

Air pollution

European Environment Agency

Health impacts of air pollution

Assessing the risks to health from air pollution

The European Environment Agency (EEA) produces annual air pollution health risk assessments at the European level. These give an objective and comparable estimate of the impacts of air pollution on the population's health. This briefing provides an overview of the methodology followed in the assessments.

Key messages

- The EEA uses the best available air quality data, and information on population and health outcomes at European level to estimate health risk.
- World Health Organization (WHO) recommendations are used in the EEA's assessment. These include the relationships between the concentration of an air pollutant to which a population is exposed and a health outcome (for instance, mortality), and the counterfactual concentrations above which health impacts are considered.
- The estimates are a good indication of the magnitude of the health impacts of air pollution and a solid basis for measuring the impact of policies to improve air quality.
- Health impacts are estimated at population level, rather than for individuals so it is not possible to identify which individuals died because of air pollution.
- The estimated number of premature deaths are a measure of the general impact of air pollution across a given population.

Assessments of the health risk from air pollution estimate and communicate the impact of exposure to air pollution on the population's health. Such assessments may also include the impact of changes in air quality resulting from air quality improvement measures (WHO, 2016).

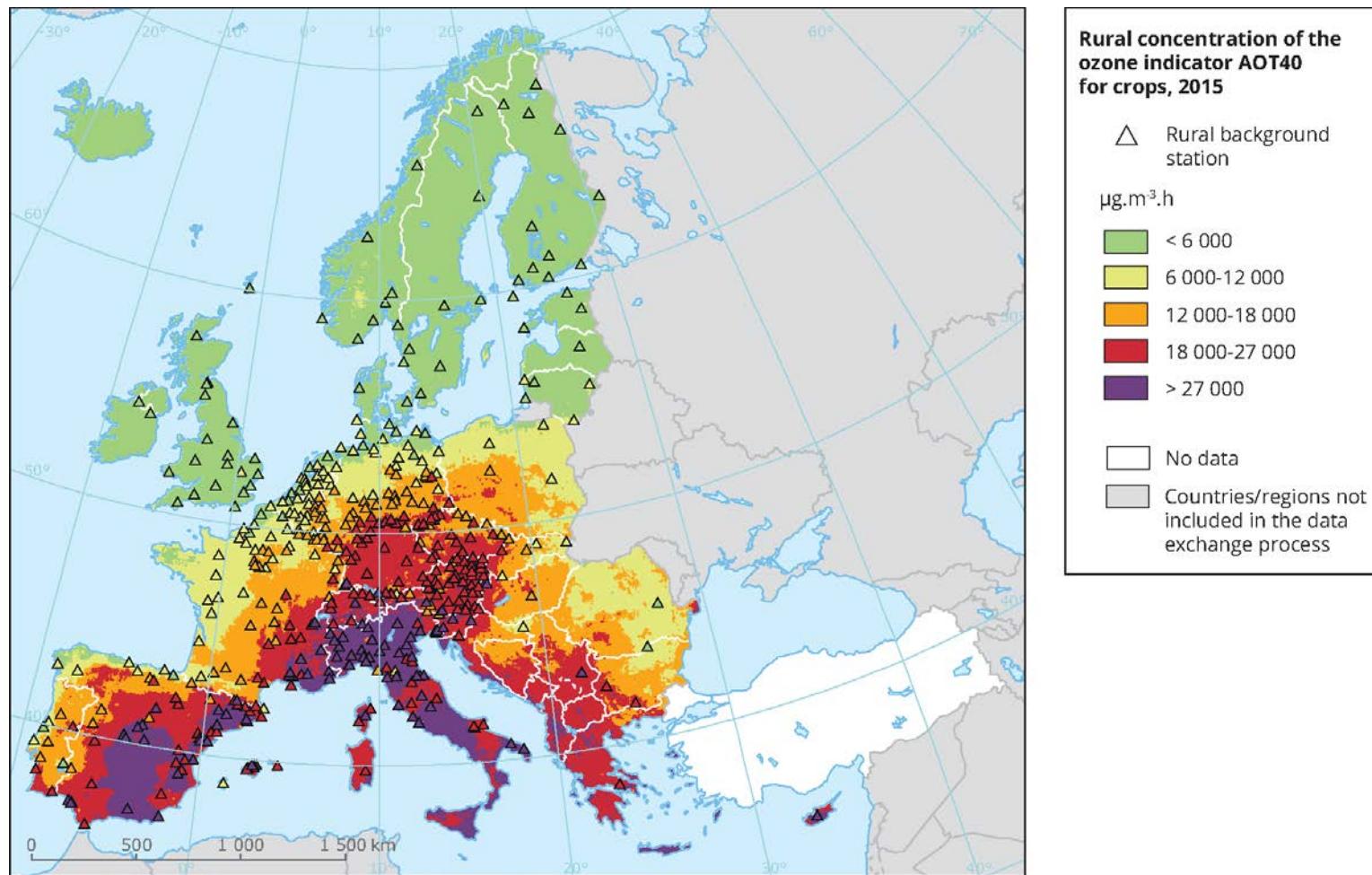
The European Environment Agency's (EEA) annual health risk assessment is published in the Air Quality in Europe report and aims to:

Country	Population (1 000)	Annual mean (µg/m³)	Premature deaths (%)	Annual mean (µg/m³)	Premature deaths (%)	SO ₂ 035 (?)	Premature deaths (%)
Austria	8 576	13.3	5 900	19.8	1 200	6 170	380
Belgium	11 237	13.0	7 400	20.9	1 500	2 790	220
Bulgaria	7 202	24.1	14 200	16.1	640	4 180	350
Croatia	4 225	17.4	4 500	17.3	430	6 240	230
Cyprus	1 173	16.9	750	14.1	30	6 390	40
Czech Republic	10 538	17.0	10 100	16.6	490	5 560	460
Denmark	5 660	9.7	2 800	10.5	80	2 200	90
Estonia	1 315	6.7	560	8.2	< 5	1 780	20
Finland	5 472	5.3	1 500	8.8	40	1 360	50
France	66 488	11.9	35 800	17.9	9 700	4 250	1 800
Germany	81 198	12.3	62 300	20.0	13 100	4 300	3 000
Greece	10 858	19.1	12 000	18.1	2 300	6 910	
Hungary	9 856	18.9	12 800	18.0	1 300	5 400	
Ireland	4 629	6.5	1 100	7.6	30	1 100	
Italy	60 796	18.5	60 600	24.9		3 200	
Latvia	1 986	10.6	1 600	13.1		2 560	
Lithuania	2 921	11.7	2 600	13.1		2 200	
Luxembourg	563	12.0				10	
Malta	429	12.3				1 790	10
Netherlands	16 901	10.0	4 500	16.5		2 680	290
Poland	38 832	12.8	44 500	17.0	1 700	4 530	1 300
Portugal	10 200	12.8			890	3 990	300
Romania	2 411	12.7			110	2 080	140
Slovenia	9 747	5.9	3 000	10.8	110	9 600	1 290
Spain	48 875	9.4	31 300	19.7	5 200	16.9	240
Sweden	9 747	12.7	27 900	21.2	1 800	8 900	5 820
United Kingdom	64 875	20.5	1 400	18.1	130	7 220	70
Andorra	78	13.3	50	20.5	< 5	6 050	< 5
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 825	18.9	3 700	16.2	150	6 050	170
Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	2 069	28.7	3 000	18.1	110	6 200	90
Iceland	329	5.5	60	11.9	< 5	260	< 1
Kosovo under UNSCR 1244/99	1 805	26.4	3 700	15.8	70	6 130	120
Liechtenstein	37	11.0	20	20.5	< 5	5 800	< 5
Monaco	38	14.4	20	29.7	20	8 020	< 5
Montenegro	622	18.5	640	16.4	20	6 790	30
Norway	5 166	5.9	1 300	12.3	200	1 760	50
San Marino	33	16.2	30	16.2	< 1	7 180	< 5
Serbia	7 114	23.3	13 000	18.4	860	5 280	420
Switzerland	8 238	11.8	4 700	21.4	1 000	6 170	300
EU-28	506 030	13.9	391 000	18.9	76 000	4 250	56 400
Total	538 278	14.1	422 000	18.8	79 000	4 310	17 700

Between 14 000 and 18 000 premature deaths in Europe each year originating from short-term exposure to ozone.



7. Vegetation and crops are still affected by O₃ pollution

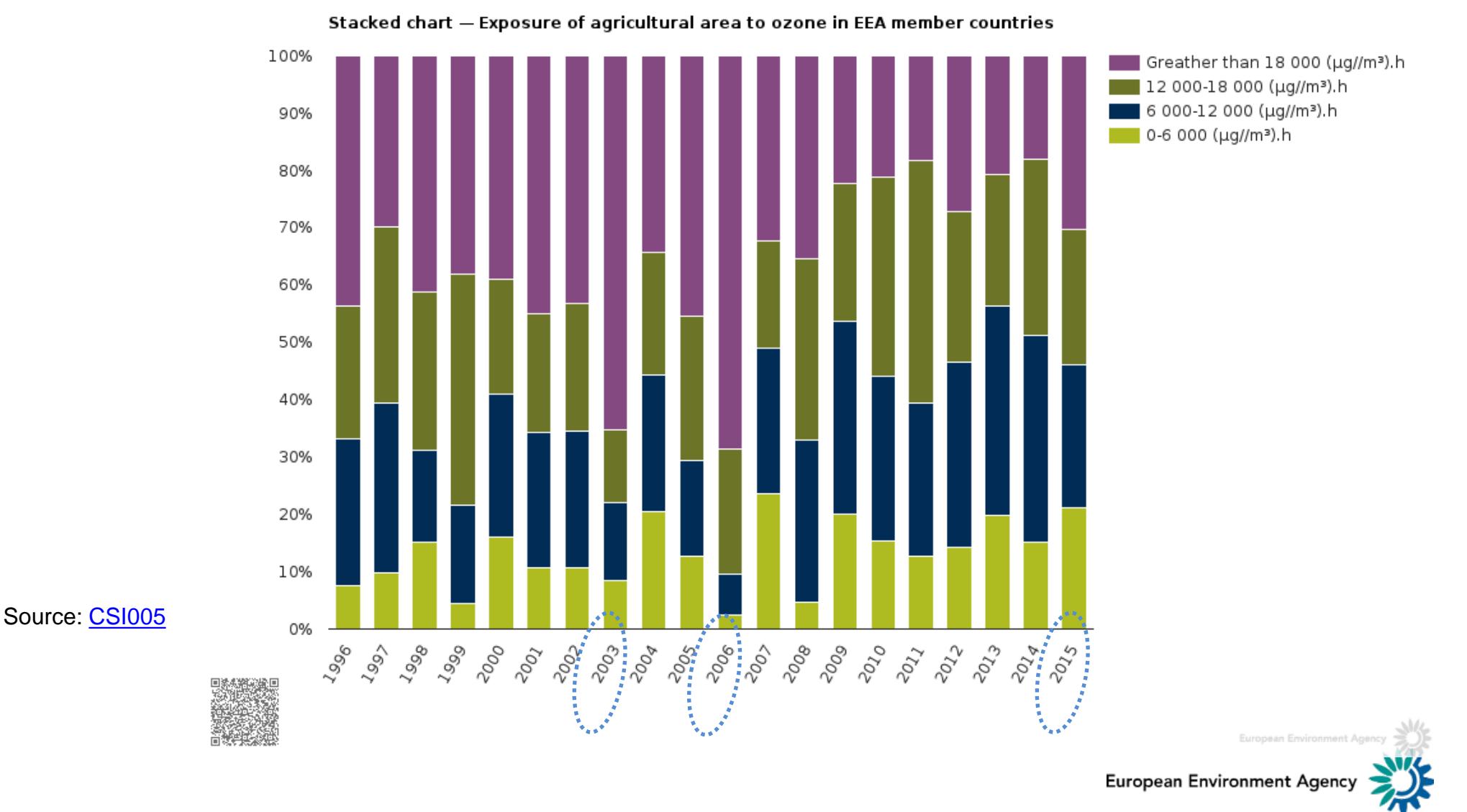


In 2015,

- Values **above** the TV for protection of vegetation **in 31 %** of the EEA agricultural area
- Values **above** the LTO in **80 %** of the EEA agricultural area



7. Vegetation and crops are still affected by O₃ pollution



7. EEA's contribution to public information

Air quality statistics

Air quality statistics

Dashboard (Tableau) — Prod-ID: DAS-20-en — Published 28 Aug 2018

Topics: Air pollution

Key air quality statistics for the main air pollutants

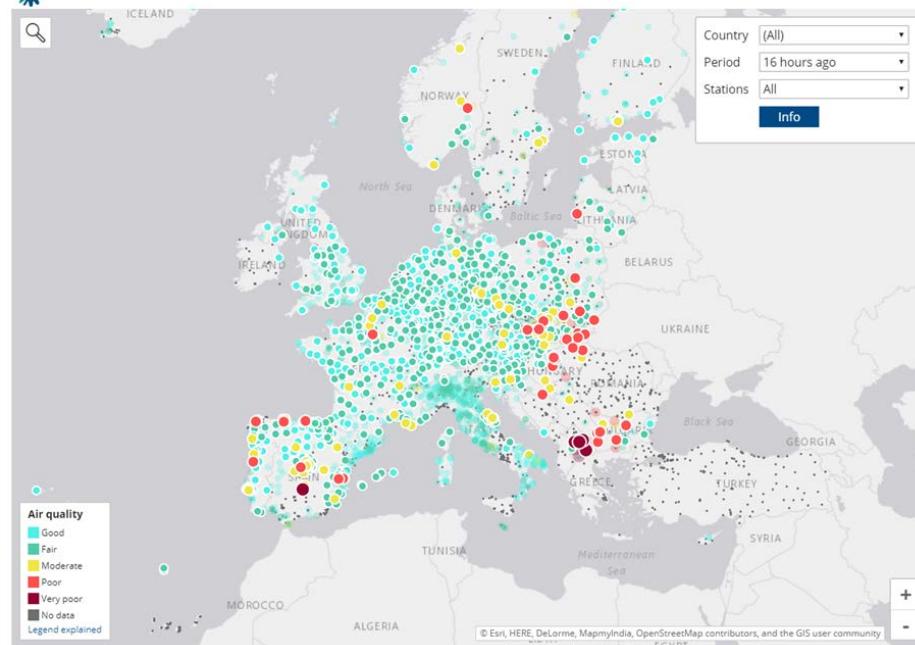
StatisticsViewer Graph Table

Air quality statistics

Year: 2017 | Pollutant: Ozone (O₃) | Statistics: 93.15 percentile



European Air Quality Index



Air quality index

Explore air pollution data

Up-to-date air quality data

Up-to-date air quality data

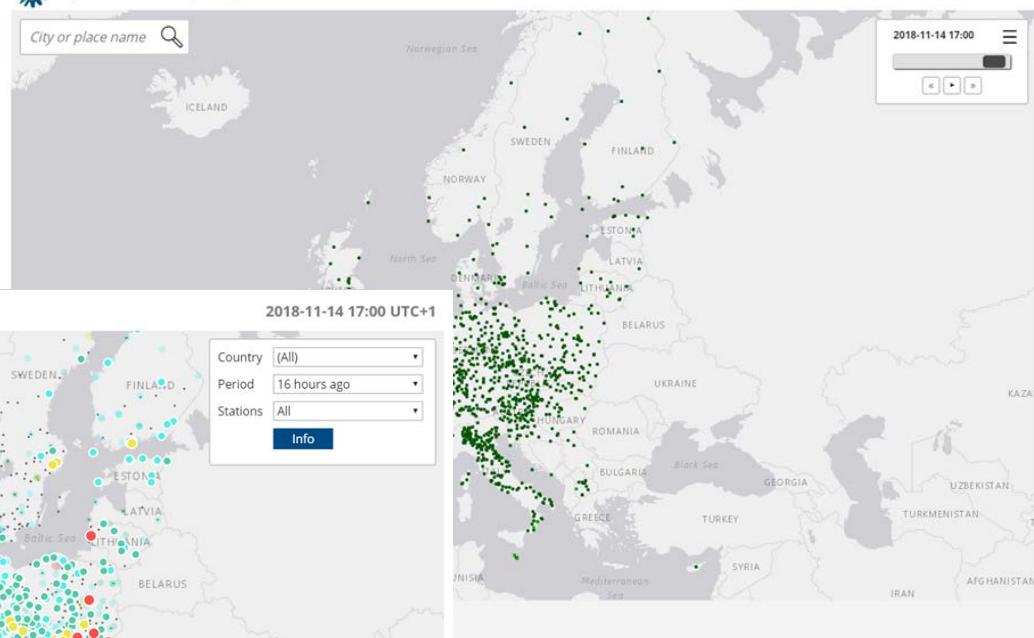
GIS Map Application — Prod-ID: DAS-19-en — Published 01 Aug 2018 — Last modified 01 Aug 2018

Topics: Air pollution

Latest measurements from Europe's air quality monitoring network

Up-to-date air quality data

2018-11-14 17:00



European Environment Agency



Thank you!

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