EMEP case study on heavy metal pollution assessment

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Annual EMEP information on HMs for countries





Why is the case study suggested?

Factors affecting quality of the pollution assessment:

Uncertainties of emission data (completeness of the data, spatial distribution, temporal variability etc..)

> Uncertainties of monitoring data (network density, data quality, representativeness of stations etc....)

> Uncertainties of modelling (spatial resolution, model parameterizations, etc ...)

Detailed complex analysis of pollution for an individual country can be performed in the framework of special case study



Case study

Main purpose:

A complex analysis of factors affecting quality of the assessment of heavy metal pollution levels using variety of available information (detailed emissions, monitoring and modelling).

Expected output:

 Detailed assessment of pollution levels and factors controlling them in individual countries

 Recommendations to further improvements of pollution assessment components (quality of emissions, model parameterizations, quality and representativeness of monitoring data etc..)

Metal: Pb, Cd, Hg (according to a country's choice)

Participants: MSC-E, national experts, CCC, CEIP, WGE; under TFMM



General scheme of the case study





Draft programme of the case study on heavy metal pollution assessment

WP1. Emission data preparation for modelling and analysis

WP2. Collection and analysis of monitoring data

WP3. Preparation of input geophysical and meteorological data for modelling and modification of the model

WP4. Atmospheric modelling

WP5. Complex analysis of results

WP6. Improved model assessment of pollution levels in a country



WP1. Emission data preparation for modelling and analysis

Objective: Prepare maximum detailed HM emission data set for a country for modelling

Basic requirements:

- Total emissions in a country (Nat. experts, CEIP)
- Emission source categories data (Nat. experts, CEIP)
- Data with high spatial resolution (e.g., 10x10 km) (Nat. experts)
- Emissions in other countries (CEIP, MSC-E)

Additional requirements:

- Large point source data (Nat experts)
- Temporal variability of emissions (Nat experts)
- Emission factors (Nat. experts)

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Particle size distribution (Nat. experts)



WP2. Collection and analysis of monitoring data for pollution assessment

Objective: Collect and evaluate the existing information on measurements of HMs at national scale

Basic requirements:

> Meas. data at EMEP stations (CCC)

Detailed site description, its representativeness (CCC, nat. experts)

High temporal resolution (days, weeks) (CCC, nat. experts)

Additional requirements:

> Meas. data at national networks (Nat. experts)

Meteorological information (precipitation, wind,...) (Nat. experts)

Additional measurement information (e.g., concentrations of HMs in mosses, throughfall measurements,) (Nat. experts, WGE)

Field campaigns (Nat. experts)





WP3. Preparation of input data for modelling

Objective: Collect input data for modelling with required spatial resolution

Basic list of the input data with high spatial resolution (MSC-E)

- > Meteorological data
- Geophysical data (land cover, conc. in soils ...)
- Computed boundary concentrations
- Wind re-suspension of HMs

<u>Additional list of the input data</u> (national experts)

- Concentrations of HMs in soil
- Dust suspension
- Country-specific land-cover
- Critical loads



Deliverables of WP3:



WP4. Atmospheric modelling (MSC-E)

Objective: Produce detailed modelling information on pollution levels over a country for further analysis

Basic set of calculations

➢ Modelling over a country with current (50 x 50 km) and fine spatial resolution (e.g., 10 x 10 km)

Source-receptor modelling for a country. So admin. regions. Receptors: admin. regions and

- > Contribution from the global sources estimation
- Modelling of pollution from different source

Additional calculations

- > Modelling with different temporal resolution
- Modelling with detailed vertical distribution
- Calculations of pollution levels from individual LPS
- Calculations of national models (nat. experts)

<u>Deliverables of WP4:</u> modelling results





WP5. Complex analysis of results

Objective: Perform comprehensive analysis of modelling results obtained in WP4, identify reasons of the discrepancies between modelled and measured values and work out recommendations.

> Comparison with measurements with national models (MSC-E, nat. experi-

Analysis of discrepancies using k trajectories for selected grid cells a source-receptor results (MSC-E)

Analysis of monitoring data (MSC-E, CCC, nat. experts)

Model parameterizations (vertical dry deposition and wet scavenging)

 Influence of different emission par (spatial resolution, temporal variability etc. (MSC-E, CEIP, nat. experts)





WP6. Model assessment of pollution levels in a country

Objectives: Produce state-of-the-art assessment of pollution in a country taking into account recommendations of WP5 (modelling, monitoring, emissions)

Activities under WP6

> Revision the model parameterizations, if necessary (MSC-E)

Selection of most appropriate monitoring data (both EMEP and other), from viewpoint of representativeness of stations and quality of measurements (MSC-E, CCC, nat. experts)

> Updating emission data set (MSC-E, CEIP, nat. experts)

> Additional model calculations to produce improved assessment (MSC-E)



Deliverables of WP6:



Participants of the WPs

| Activity | Brief description | Participants |
|----------|--------------------------|--|
| WP1 | Emission preparation | National experts, MCS-E, CEIP |
| WP2 | Monitoring data | National expert, CCC, MCS-E, WGE |
| WP3 | Input data for modelling | MSC-E, national experts |
| WP4 | Atmospheric modelling | MSC-E, national experts |
| WP5 | Analysis of results | MSC-E, national experts, CCC, CEIP |
| WP6 | Improved assessment | MSC-E, national experts, CCC, CEIP, CCE |



Concluding words....

□ The case study is focused on a country, takes into account country-specific peculiarities and uses national data

The case study programme should be flexible and be carried out gradually

Its purpose is to establish reasons of uncertainties of pollution assessment, in particular, discrepancies between modelled and measured values

□ The case study is aimed at the improvement of pollution assessment in a country

Results of the study can be used as supporting information for further development of national environmental policy

□ Countries interested in taking part in the case study are welcomed!