



**CONTRE LES PICS,  
JE M'IMPLIQUE**

**M'AVERTIR PAR SMS  
EN CAS DE  
PIC DE POLLUTION**



[NL]

**CLIQUEZ ICI**

ACCUEIL

UN PIC  
DE POLLUTION  
C'EST QUOI ?

AMELIORER  
LA QUALITE DE L'AIR  
A BRUXELLES

REGLES A  
SUIVRE EN CAS  
DE PIC

DEROGATIONS  
ET VEHICULES  
PROPRES

LIENS  
UTILES

CONTACT

## CONTRE LES PICS DE POLLUTION JE PRENDS LE METRO

# Short term action plans

according to Directive 2008/50/EC

COMMENT REAGIR  
EN CAS DE PIC ?



**PARTICULIERS**  
(automobilistes, piétons,  
cyclistes, motards,...)



**ENTREPRISES &  
ORGANISATIONS**



**ENTREPRISES  
DE TRANSPORT**

1 2 3 4 5

**⚠ UN PIC DE POLLUTION N'EST PAS UN PIC D'OZONE**

**QUELLES RÈGLES EN RÉGION WALLONNE ET EN RÉGION FLAMANDE ?**

# Short term action plans

- Requirements
- Sites “at risk”
- Best practices
- Features of a good short-term action plan
- Contents of a good short-term action plan



Source: Austria Presse Agentur



Source: Getty images

## Short term action plans – requirements I

- Article 24 of the Directive 2008/50/EC specifies the obligations of Member States and the Commission with respect to short-term action plans (STAP).
- Where there is a risk of exceeding the alert thresholds Member States shall draw up a short-term action plan
- Where limit values and target values are exceeded Member States may produce STAP
- For ozone, MSs need to produce a STAP where there is significant potential to reduce the exceedance

## Short term action plans – requirements II

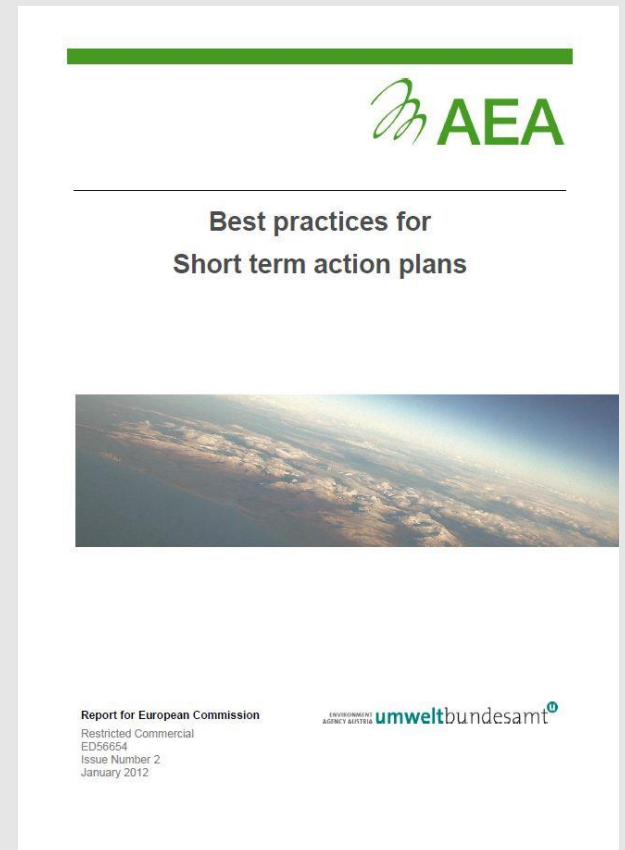
- Measures should be effective means of control, or suspend activities leading to the exceedance
- Measures should control
  - Motor vehicle traffic
  - Construction works
  - Ships at berth
  - Industrial plants and products
  - Domestic heating
  - May include specific actions to protect sensitive population groups
- Available to the public

## Short term action plans – sites “at risk”

- CAFE Nr 2003/1 “Necessity to prepare action plans to reduce the duration of exceedances of alert thresholds (Art 7(3), 96/62/EC)”. Need least 5 years of data and:
  - If no value exceeds 80% of the alert threshold, there is no risk of exceedance.
  - If fewer data are available (1 - 4 years), there is no risk of exceedance if no level higher than 65% of the alert value was recorded.
  - If values exceed 80% of the alert threshold, the “exceedance” will be checked if it was affecting an area larger than 100km<sup>2</sup> (or covering a whole zone).
  - Guidance can be downloaded here:  
[http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/cafe/pdf/working\\_groups/action\\_plans\\_necessity.pdf](http://ec.europa.eu/environment/archives/cafe/pdf/working_groups/action_plans_necessity.pdf)

# Short term action plans – best practices

- Study in 2012 for the European Commission by AEA Technology plc and Umweltbundesamt GmbH on the best practices on short term action plans



# PM<sub>10</sub> alert thresholds

Region	Level	Threshold	Possible actions initiated
Brussels	Level 1	75 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ as the daily mean on two consecutive days at two or more stations	Speed limits
Tours	Level 2	100 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ as the daily mean on two consecutive days at two or more stations	Limits on circulation for odd/even number plates Heavy duty vehicle restrictions Free public transport Restrictions on heating of public buildings
	Level 3	150 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ as the daily mean on two consecutive days at two or more stations	More stringent restrictions on circulation
	Information	80 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ as a 24 hour running mean at 2 sites	Inform public
	Stronger information	125 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ as a 24 hour running mean at 2 sites	Inform public

## PM<sub>10</sub> alert thresholds contd.

Region	Level	Threshold	Possible actions initiated
Helsinki	Particulate	50 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ as a daily mean on the previous day and expected to continue	Information to public. Street cleaning Spray streets with calcium chloride solution to suppress dust Encourage residents to clean streets in front of their houses
Hungary (e.g. Debrecen)	Information	75 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ for as a daily mean on two consecutive days	Information
	Alert	100 $\mu\text{g m}^{-3}$ for as a daily mean on two consecutive days	Restrictions on stationary emissions sources Limit temperature in public buildings heated by solid fuel or oil Limit construction activities



# Short term action in time extension

Member State	Title	Description	Number of zones
Austria	Speed limit	Variable speed limit, depending current NO <sub>2</sub> and/or PM <sub>10</sub> levels, traffic volume and meteorological conditions.	2
Austria	Driving restrictions (Diesel)	Ban on driving diesel vehicles without particle systems in parts of the agglomeration at times of high PM <sub>10</sub> pollution (2 consecutive days > 100 µg/m <sup>3</sup> )	1 (but not in place at present)
Belgium	Speed limit	Smog alarm (speed limit of 90 km/h at times of high PM <sub>10</sub> pollution (2 consecutive days > 70 µg/m <sup>3</sup> ).	1
Belgium	Speed limit	Reduction of speed limits during pollution events	1
Belgium	Driving restrictions (heavy goods vehicles)	Ban of heavy trucks at certain hours during high-pollution episodes	1
Belgium	Free public transport	Free and increased public transport during high-pollution events	1
Belgium	Domestic heating	Actions relating to decreased domestic heating	1
Germany	Driving restrictions (heavy goods vehicles)	Restrictions on heavy goods vehicles during high pollution events	1
France	Driving restrictions (unspecified)	Driving restrictions in case of high pollution	1
Hungary	Commercial and residential measures	Smog alert plan targeting commercial and residential emissions	1
Italy	Driving restrictions	Anti-smog provisions (Total ban on driving if the value of PM <sub>10</sub> is higher than the legal limits for 3 consecutive days)	1
Poland	Street cleaning in rainless periods	Intensification of periodic cleaning of streets, especially during long rainless periods	27

# Inventory of short term action plans

39 short term plans

Belgium – 5 plans

France – 17 plans

Hungary – 8 plans

Finland – 1 plan

Italy – 1 plan

Poland – 1 plan

Spain – 4 plans

UK (Wales) – 1 plan

Short term  
plans  
should  
include  
information  
on

- Rationale
- Implementation
- Monitoring and Evaluation

## Short term action plans – implementation

- **Who** is responsible?
- **What** actions will be taken?
- **When** will the actions be initiated or terminated?
- **Where** will the measures be applied?
- **Why** are the measures applied?

**Clear guidance and criteria are necessary!**

# Short term action plans – content I

Contents of the short –term action plan	Summary of the contents
<b>0 LEGAL INSTRUMENT TO IMPLEMENT THE SHORT-TERM ACTION PLAN</b>	Provides a copy of the legal instrument that allows the authorities to implement the short-term action plan
<b>I GENERAL MEASURES FOR ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION</b>	
<b>A General provisions</b>	
A1- Description of the general approach to the control of short-term pollution events	Explains how exceedance of the information and alert thresholds initiates specific actions
A2- Implementation circumstances	Explains in general terms the types of action triggered as the result of exceedance of the information and alert thresholds
A3 Organisation of the air quality monitoring network	Provides information on the location of monitoring stations used to initiate short-term actions
A4 Perimeter of application of the measures	Describes where the measures will be applied
<b>B Threshold levels for implementation</b>	Sets out the information and alert thresholds for relevant pollutants
<b>C Identification of fixed sources</b>	Refers to the air quality plan (PPA) to identify fixed emission sources. Provides a summary of measures that can be taken to limit emissions from industrial sources, including specific abatement orders
<b>D Conditions for return to normal</b>	Provides details of the air quality conditions required to return to normal after a pollution episode
<b>E Report on the pollution episode</b>	Specifies the requirement for relevant organisation to provide a report on the pollution episode within a specified time
<b>F Mobilisation scheme for services</b>	Specifies how information is cascaded to mobilise relevant organisations in the event of a pollution episode. See Fig. 4
<b>G Mission cards for responsible bodies</b>	Provide detailed instructions for each party. For example, see Fig. 5

# Short term action plans – content II

Contents of the short –term action plan	Summary of the contents
<b>II SPECIFIC MEASURES FOR ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION: THE EMERGENCY TRAFFIC PLAN</b>	
<b>A General approach</b>	Explains that various traffic control measures can be implemented as part of a graduated response following exceedance of concentration thresholds.
<b>B List of communities affected by the emergency traffic plan</b>	Lists the areas affected by the emergency traffic plan. Also provides a map (See Fig. 8d)
<b>C Principal measures implemented according to pollutant and threshold level</b>	Provides details of the measures taken as the result of the concentration thresholds. The information includes details of the roads affected, the types of vehicles for which restrictions apply and any derogations, and the period for which the restrictions apply
<b>D Mission cards for responsible bodies</b>	Provide detailed instructions for each party.
<b>III ANNEXES</b>	
<b>Annex 1 : Legal instrument giving power to introduce temporary traffic control measures</b>	Provides a copy of the legal instrument that allows the authorities to implement the restrictions on traffic
<b>Annex 2: Messages to the population</b>	Provides draft press communiqués and further pollutant-specific advice to the public on how to avoid exposure. See Fig. 6 and Fig. 7





# Conclusions

## Short term action plans

- are a possible tool for Air Quality Management
- Development needs quantitative information on pollution levels, emission sources and their spatial distribution
- Planning and implementation of measures needs collaboration with many stakeholders
- Regular evaluation necessary to check effect of measures and impact on air quality situation

## Contact & Information

Iris Buxbaum

+43-1-31304-5964, [iris.buxbaum@umweltbundesamt.at](mailto:iris.buxbaum@umweltbundesamt.at)

Christian Nagl

+43-1-31304-5866, [christian.nagl@umweltbundesamt.at](mailto:christian.nagl@umweltbundesamt.at)

Beth Conlan, Ricardo-AEA

+44 (0)870 190 6440, [Beth.Conlan@ricardo-aea.com](mailto:Beth.Conlan@ricardo-aea.com)

Umweltbundesamt  
[www.umweltbundesamt.at](http://www.umweltbundesamt.at)

TAIEX-ECRAN MultiCountry Regional Workshop on Air Quality  
Podgorica ■ 29.9 to 1.10.2014



## Short term action plans – rationale

A good short-term action plan should show:

- At risk of exceedance of alert threshold or limit values
- Most appropriate sources of emission targeted
- Measures will be effective
- Legal basis for action

# Short term action plans – examples of implemented measures

## ■ Measures to control traffic emissions

- Speed limits
- Driving restrictions
- Free public transport
- Road cleaning



## ■ Non-traffic measures

- Restrictions on heating and wood burning
- Restrictions on industrial emissions
- Restrictions on construction activities



# Short term action plans – monitoring and evaluation

- How will the effectiveness of the taken measures monitored and evaluated?



Source: UBZ Steiermark