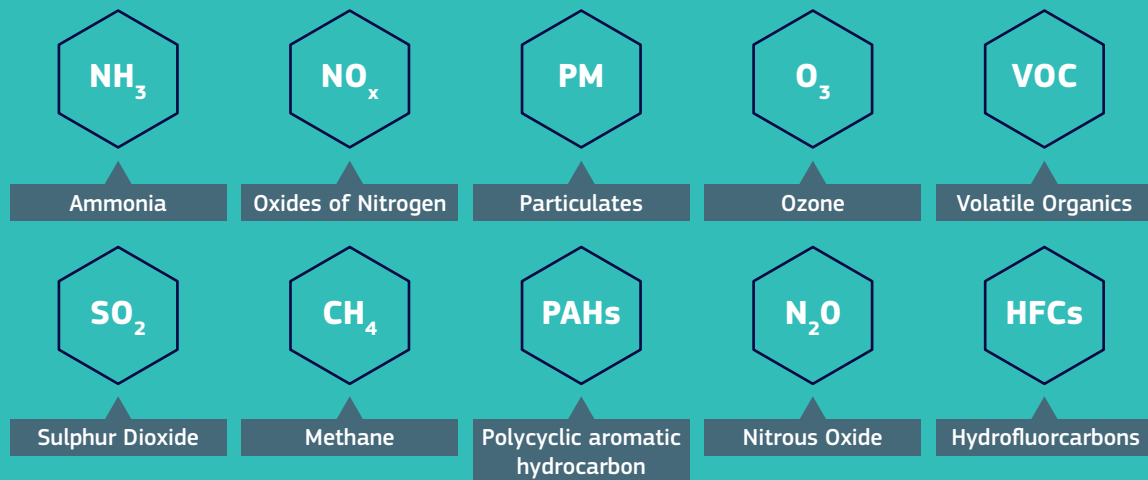


AIR POLLUTION IN IRELAND

MAJOR AIR POLLUTANTS



SOURCES OF AIR POLLUTANTS



TRANSFORMATION AND MOVEMENT OF POLLUTANTS

Air Pollutants can interact and form different air pollutants

Sunshine + Nitrogen Oxides + Volatile Organics = Ozone

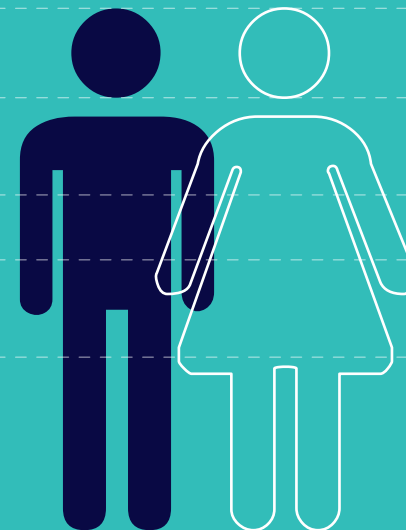


$2\text{NH}_3 + \text{SO}_2 = \text{Secondary PM}$



Air Pollution affects local areas but also travels with wind and rain to have an impact on a local, regional and global scale.

HEALTH IMPACTS



Accepted Health Impacts List

- ▶ Headaches, Anxiety (SO₂)
- ▶ Central Nervous System Impact and Stroke (PM)
- ▶ ENT Irritation and breathing Difficulties (O₃, PM, NO₂, SO₂, PAHs)
- ▶ Cardiovascular Disease (O₃, PM, SO₂)
- ▶ Asthma and Reduced Lung Function (PM, O₃)
- ▶ Lung Cancer (PAH)
- ▶ Impacts on Liver, spleen and blood (NO₂)
- ▶ Impacts on Reproductive System (PM)
- ▶ Low Birth Weight, Premature Birth (PM)

Ongoing Research Continues on Air Pollution Links to:

- ▶ Learning Disabilities
- ▶ Alzheimer's
- ▶ Depression
- ▶ Autism
- ▶ Obesity
- ▶ Birth Defects
- ▶ Diabetes

ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

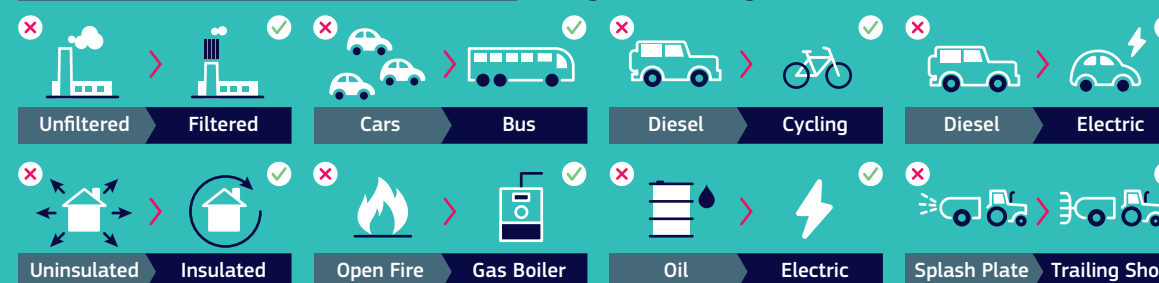


SUMMARY COSTS/IMPACTS

€ "WHO (2015) and EnvEcon (2015) research estimate over 700 premature deaths per annum attributable to ambient air pollution in Ireland, with total health costs (mortality and morbidity) in excess of €2bn per annum."

IMPROVING AIR QUALITY

There are many ways to improve air quality with incremental changes in technologies and behaviour such as:



Monitoring

The EPA play a major role in monitoring national Air Quality and in maintaining a national Inventory of Air Pollutants

Modelling

EnvEcon operate GAINS Ireland to offer Integrated Climate and Air impact analysis and policy development

Management

Government play a key role in determining and implementing policies and measures to meet European and United Nations targets