



Air pollution, noise, and metrology

ADEME's position

The bulk of the work projected on impacts and exposure will be carried out in collaboration with AFSSET, INVS, public research centres, INERIS, etc., and will draw upon national schemes such as PREDIT, PRIMEQUAL and PREBAT. They will also be set in the European framework, as in the case for research under the Geneva Convention on long-distance air pollution. Model development and rationalisation of monitoring will be carried out in the context of the public expert analysis mission conducted by ADEME for the Ministry of Ecology, Energy, Sustainable Development and Land Use in the framework of action implemented by air-quality surveillance groups (AASQAs).

Long-term stakes

The number of atmospheric pollutants, their sources and fate in the air, health and environmental impacts, interaction with climate phenomena, and the range of territorial echelons involved (local and cross-border pollution) call for implementation of multidisciplinary research aimed at understanding the processes at work and the determining factors of air quality (modelisation), developing suitable observation tools (metrology), and acquiring knowledge about exposure in order to evaluate the effects of pollution, with the goal of improving air quality, reducing impacts and providing decision aids. This approach must in addition take into account health and environmental risks at multiple spatial and temporal scales, and identify emerging problems (persistent pollutants, ultrafine particles). In the medium and long term it will also be necessary to develop "multi-pollutant" and "multi-effect" approaches and policies like those adopted in EEC/UN and European Union frameworks.

Objectives for 2010

This programme will pursue four complementary objectives in 2007 – 2010:

- adapt and improve monitoring mechanisms used by air-quality surveillance groups (AASQAs), notably through the development of instruments and measurement methodologies that meet new regulations and the need to measure new pollutants (e.g. formaldehyde, persistent organic compounds, ultrafine particles);
- improve our knowledge of pollutant emissions and noise pollution;
- broaden our understanding and comprehension of atmospheric pollution processes, in order to develop forecasting models, air-quality mapping and evaluation of policy to combat air pollution;
- develop our knowledge with respect to emerging issues (pollution in enclosed spaces, in particular) and bolster knowledge of the relationship between outdoor and indoor air, and between indoor air, building materials and equipment.

Means

Estimated cumulative budget for 2007 – 2010

⇒ **12 to 15 M€**

Cumulative number of theses 2007 – 2010

⇒ **30 to 34**

Number of experts mobilised
(equivalent in full-time positions)

⇒ **7**