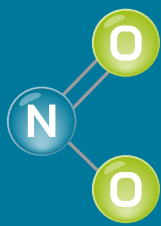


THE HEALTH EFFECTS OF NITROGEN DIOXIDE (NO₂)



FOCUS POLAND

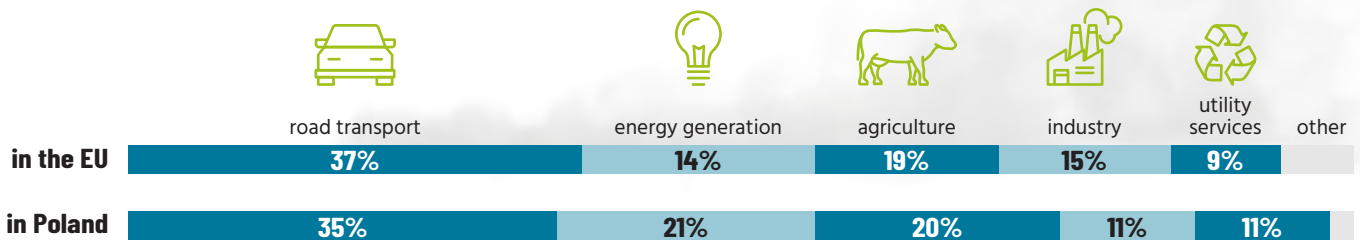


Nitrogen dioxide (NO₂) is a **reddish-brown gas** with a characteristic pungent odour. NO₂ is **harmful to health** and **impacts the environment** because:

- it absorbs visible solar radiation reducing air transparency and contributing to atmospheric warming,
- as a strongly reactive gas, it participates in the generation of oxidising gases in the atmosphere,
- it contributes to the formation of ground-level ozone, which is another pollutant of concern for health.

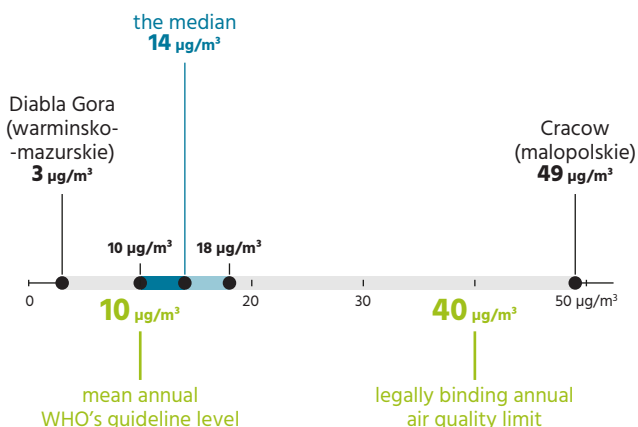
THE PRIMARY SOURCES OF NITROGEN OXIDES

Although the discussion on air pollution in Poland focuses mainly on the problem of coal burning, road transport is also of concern for clean air, given that **the transport sector is the highest emitter of NO₂**.

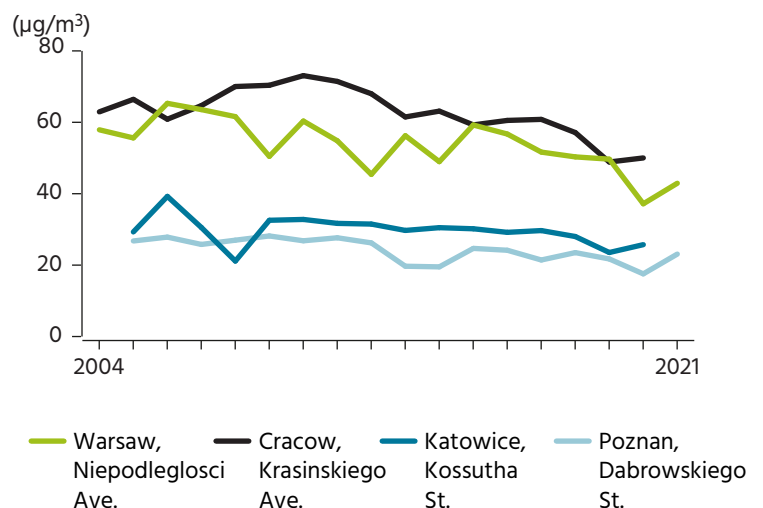


MEAN ANNUAL NO₂ CONCENTRATION

in Poland, in 2020



in the centres of major Polish cities



WHO GUIDELINES FOR NO₂ AND EU LIMIT VALUE

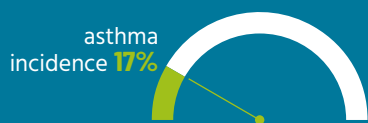
40
µg/m³

The current legally binding limit value for NO₂ for the EU, including Poland is 40 µg/m³ annually. This limit was set in 2008, and since then the body of evidence on the health harm from NO₂ has considerably increased.

10
µg/m³

Currently WHO, based on a review of numerous studies the health harm of NO₂, recommends not exceeding an average annual concentration of 10 µg/m³. Work is underway in the EU to update the current air quality standard for NO₂ and other air pollutants.

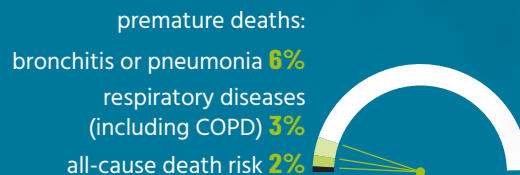
Increase of NO₂ concentration in the air – increase in health risk:



Project: ELAPSE
Observation period: 16 years
Test: above 98 thousand adults residents of Denmark and Sweden



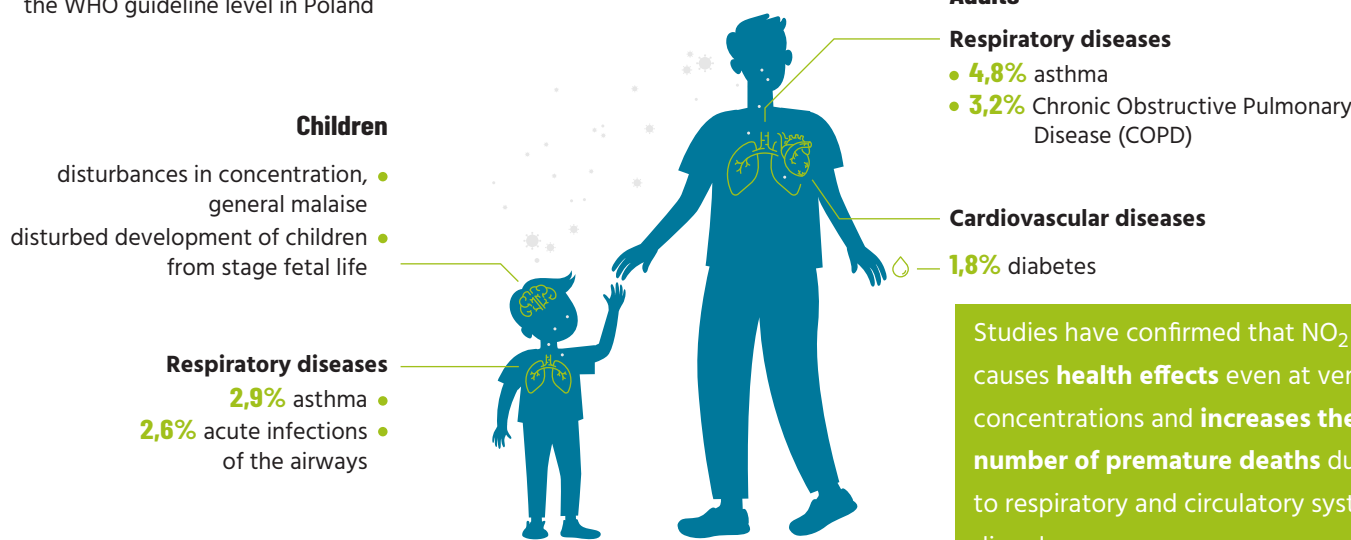
Test: above 41 million Americans at the age of +65



Project: 41 cohort studies conducted until 2018

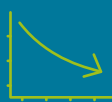
HEALTH IMPACTS OF NO₂

and the percentage of selected diseases associated with exposure to NO₂ exceeding the WHO guideline level in Poland



Studies have confirmed that NO₂ causes **health effects** even at very low concentrations and **increases the number of premature deaths** due to respiratory and circulatory system disorders.

HEAL RECOMMENDATIONS

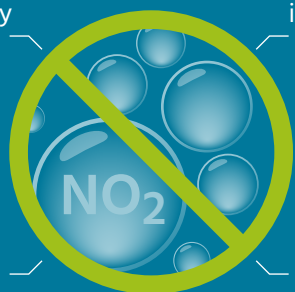


1. Change the legally binding limit value for NO₂, to 10 ug/m² annual average for the maximum concentration, by 2030 (which is fully in line with the recommendation by the WHO), and reduce the possibility for exemptions to this more health protective limit

2. Improve information requirements by sending out alerts on NO₂ peak pollution and associated health risks, as well as regular information on health effects of NO₂ and improve air quality indices to include information on health risks and for vulnerable groups.



3. Improve monitoring of NO₂ concentrations by monitoring in smaller geographic locations, and at locations frequented by vulnerable groups (such as children, those suffering from disease, or those facing health inequalities), and at air pollution hot spots.



4. Regularly review the evidence on the health effects of NO₂ and other air pollutants, as part of an independent review by the WHO.



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