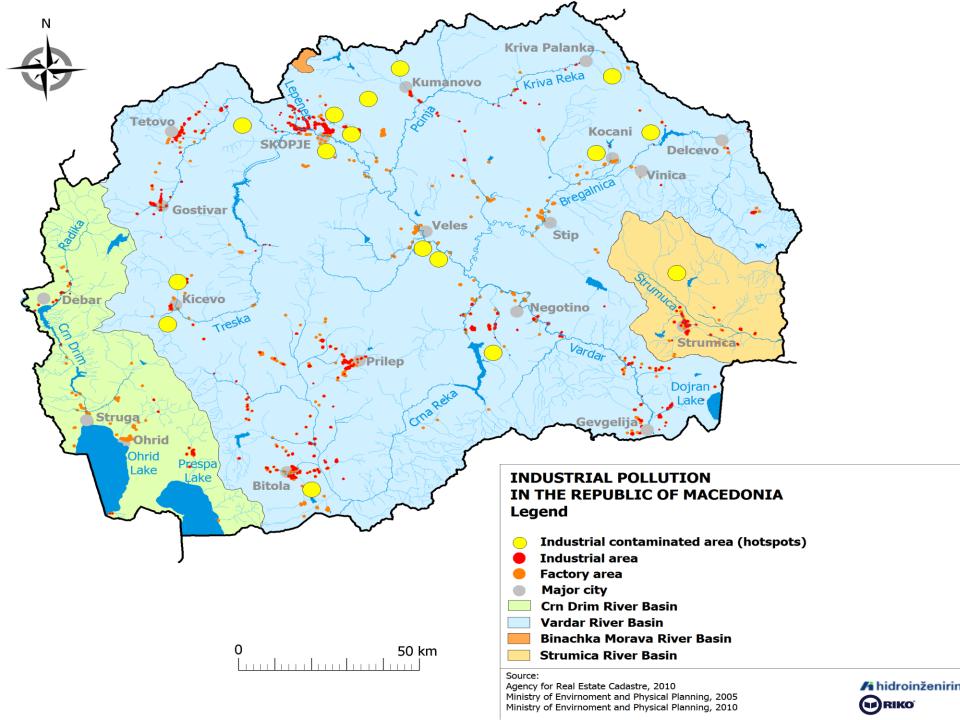
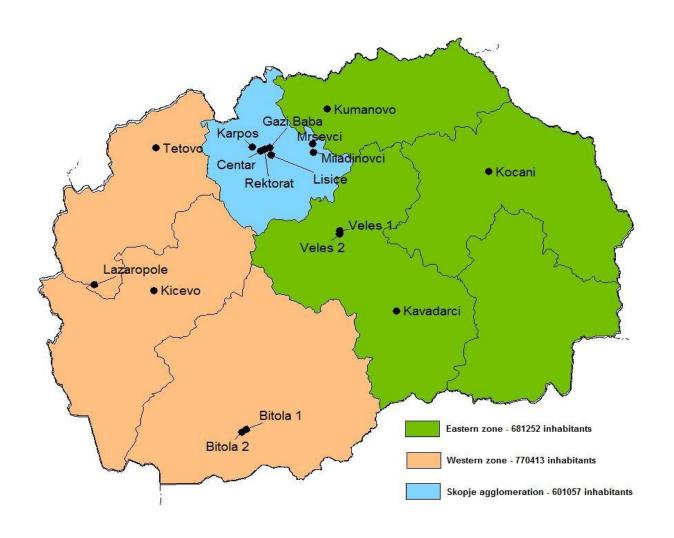
# Monitoring of air pollution and its health impacts – Country situation in Macedonia

#### Prof. Mihail Kochubovski MD PhD

Task Force on Health 17<sup>th</sup> meeting 14-15 May 2014 Bonn, Germany



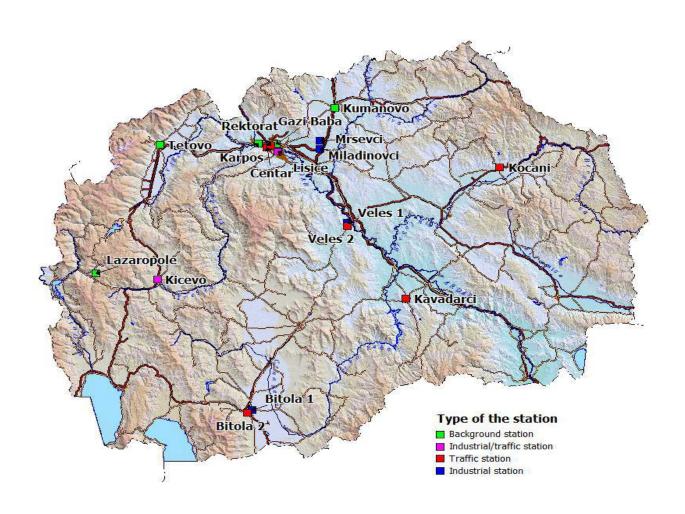
### Zones and agglomerations for $SO_2$ , CO, $NO_2$ , NOx, $PM_{10}$ , $PM_{2.5}$ and $O_3$

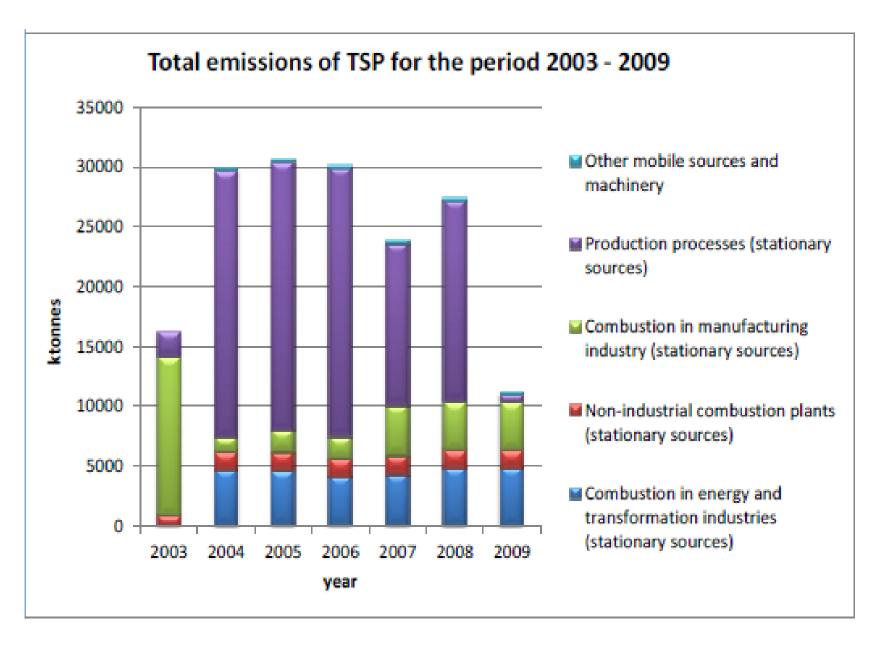


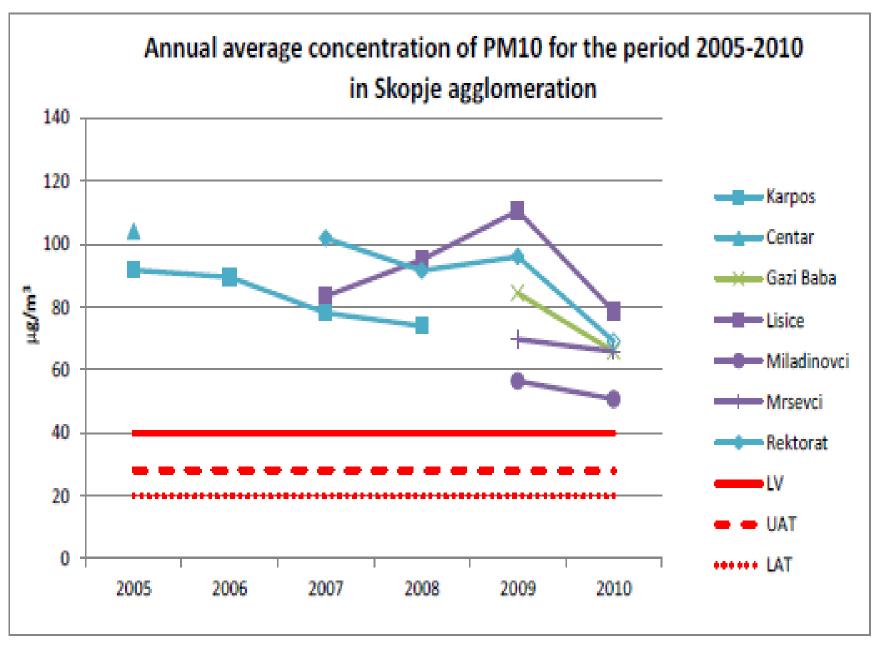
#### Types and number of stations in the Republic of Macedonia

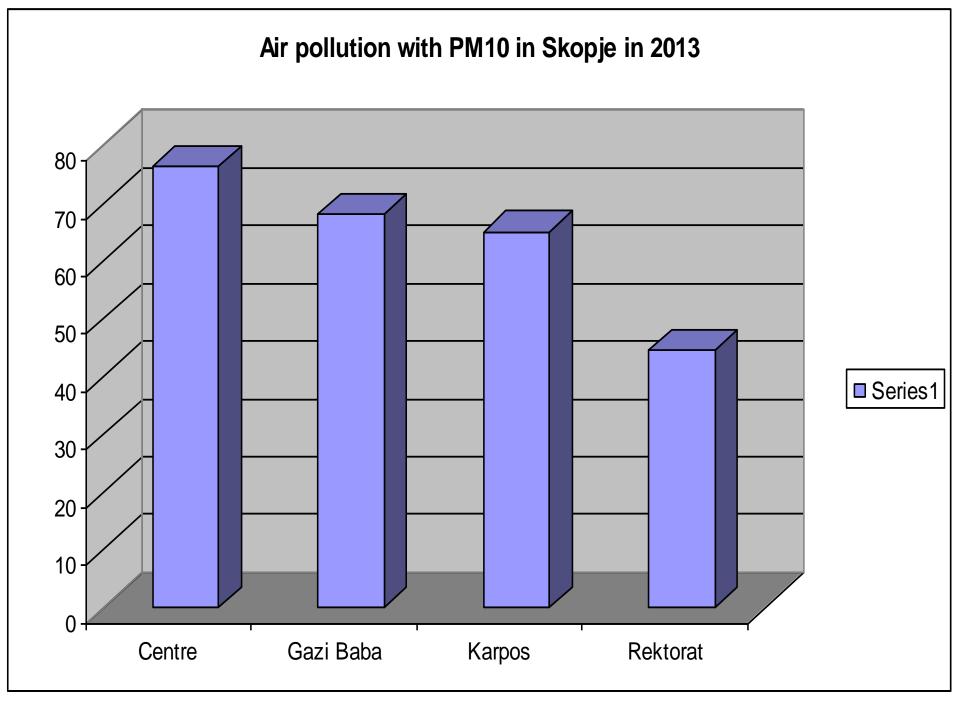
Type of station	Type of area	Automated stations	Measure ment places	Total stations
Traffic	Urban	6	3	9
Traffic	Suburban		1	1
Industrial	Urban	5	4	9
Industrial	Suburban	3		3
Background	Suburban	1		1
Background	Rural	1		1
EMEP	Lazaropole			
Background	Urban	1	9	10
TOTAL		17	17	34

### Distribution of air quality monitoring stations in Republic of Macedonia

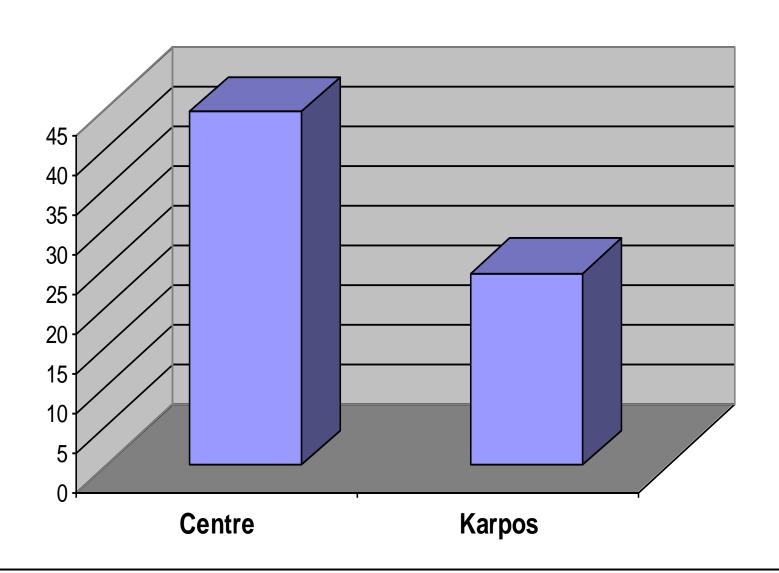




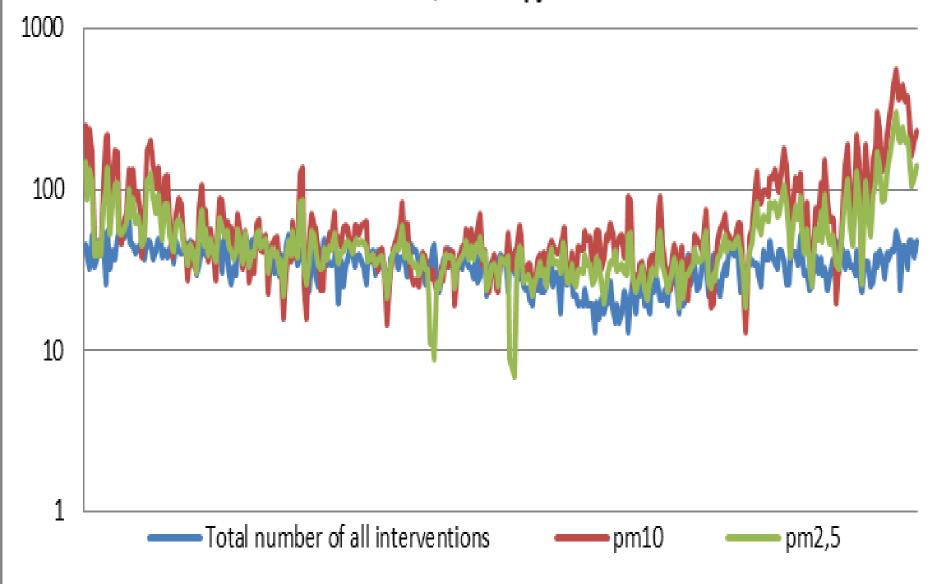


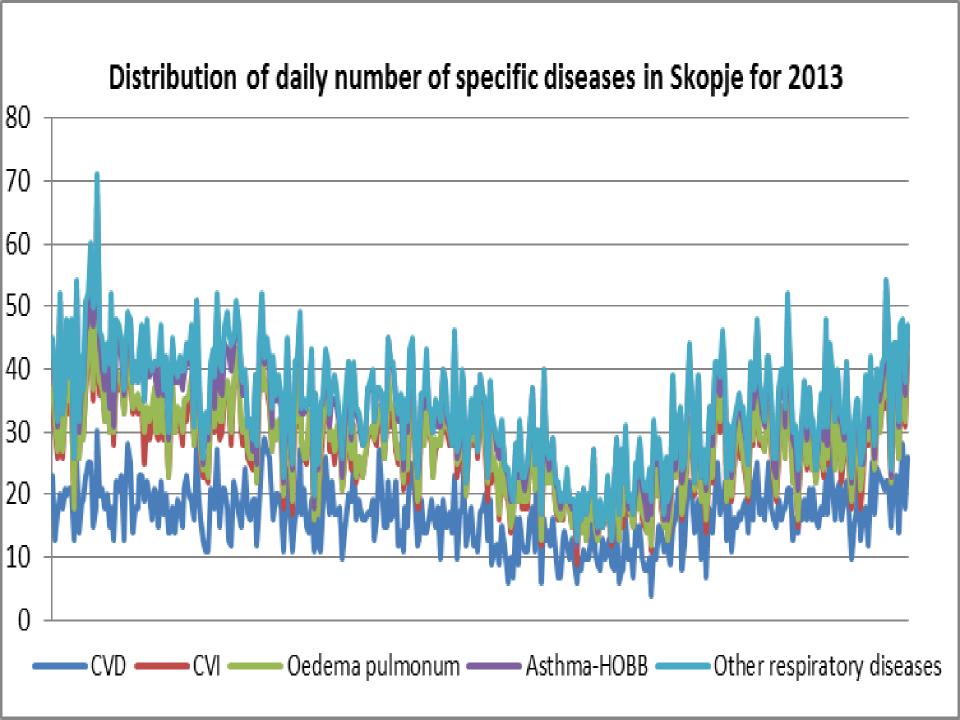


## Air pollution in Skopje with PM2,5 in 2013

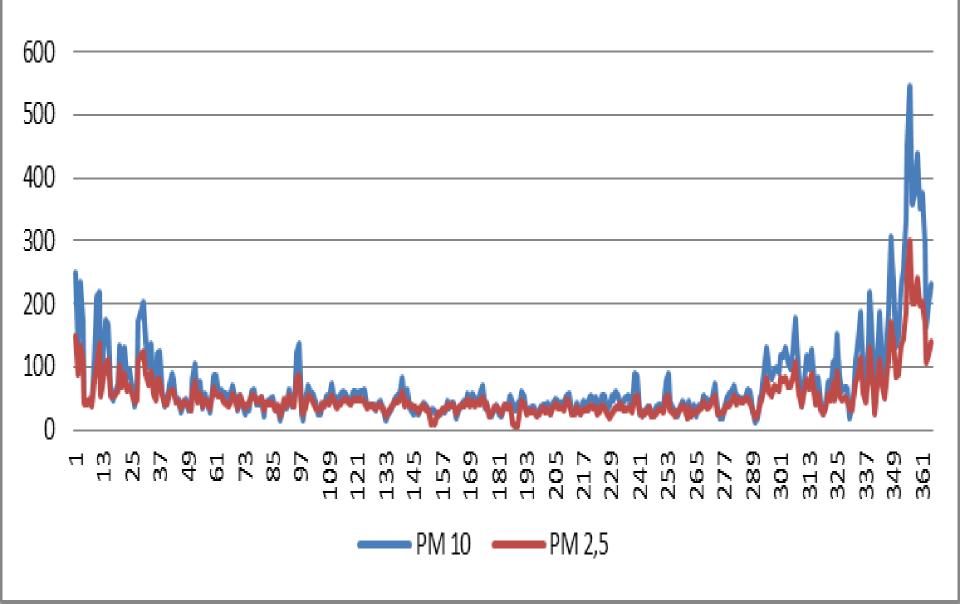


#### Distribution of the total number of all interventions versus PM10 and PM 2,5 in Skopje for 2013





#### Concentration of the particulate matters (PM10 and PM2,5 $\mu m$ ) in Skopje for 2013 by days



Daily			pullionum	ПОВВ	diseases	interventions
PM 10	0.2755	0.1664	0.0921	0.1294	0.0607	0.2786
P-Value	0.0000	0.0014	0.0787	0.0134	0.2472	0.0000
PM 2,5	0.3592	0.2509	0.1106	0.1876	0.1081	0.3876
P-Value	0.0000	0.0000	0.0347	0.0003	0.0390	0.0000
						-

Asthma-

HORR

Other

resniratory

Average daily PM10 for 2013 in Skopje was 72.21783 (70.96 in 2012)

Average daily PM2.5 for 2013 in Skopje was 52.71149 (51.54 in 2012)

The PM2.5/PM10 ratio for 2013 in Skopje was 1,370059

CVI

**Oedema** 

nulmonum

CVD

Skopje

**Total number** 

of all

#### **Future work**

- Further improvement of quality of measurement data (correction and validation of data, field calibration, better data coverage);
- improved quality and coverage of emission data (traffic, small scale wood burning);
- determination of national emission factors in order to decrease uncertainty of emission data;
- use of dispersion models it is possible to enlarge the spatial distribution of concentrations and forecast future emission situations. The complementing of measurements with the use of models can affect to a reduction in the number of monitoring stations. The use of models can also contribute to a more accurate description of air quality in urban areas.
- additional measurement campaigns performed to assess the air quality in context of heavy metals;
- continuous measurement of PM2.5;
- different environments (i.e. urban background areas near residential areas, rural residential areas, traffic influenced areas outside cities (along motorways), rural background areas) to be covered with monitoring stations;
- use of mobile measurements and passive sampling for indicative and short term measurements campaigns