



News Release

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Experts call for cleaner air to tackle invisible killer

10 principles for clean air released ahead of review of air quality legislation

Urgent action is needed to reduce the high concentrations of dangerous air pollutants in Europe, according to experts writing in the *European Respiratory Journal* today.

The European Respiratory Society's (ERS) Environment and Health Committee are urging policymakers in Europe to introduce changes that will ensure citizens have air that is safe to breathe.

The call to action comes ahead of the upcoming review of the European Union's (EU) air quality legislation. In the editorial, the ERS committee argues that any new legislation must strive to ultimately bring air pollution levels in Europe down to the already adopted World Health Organization (WHO) limits and international commitments made by EU leaders.¹

As guidance for public health policy, Prof. Dr. Bert Brunekreef, from Utrecht University in the Netherlands, and colleagues have devised '10 principles for clean air.' These principles include:

The need to significantly reduce concentrations of fine particles and ozone – the most health-threatening of all air pollutants

The current limit values for major air pollutants in Europe offer little protection from the damage that can be caused to a person's health. The limit values for particles far exceed the WHO advice and do not match the standards adopted by other countries.

Reducing the damage caused by living close to or attending schools near busy roads

Policy makers should consider enacting further legislation with the aim to reduce or eliminate ultrafine particle and other toxic emissions from motor vehicles. Ultrafine particles

¹ [Parma Declaration on Environment and Health and Commitment to Act](#)

and black carbon should also be considered as possible indicators for further studies and research.

The need for more awareness of hot temperatures and air pollutants that act in synergy to produce more serious health effects than heat or pollution alone.

Heat waves and high summer temperatures produce higher ozone concentrations which will lead to increased burden of disease and premature deaths particularly in the elderly or patients with chronic respiratory diseases.

Enhance the key message that outdoor air pollution is one of the biggest environmental health threats in Europe today

An analysis carried out by the WHO estimated that current exposure to particulate matter leads to an average loss of 8.6 months of life expectancy in Europe.²

Professor Brunekreef said: “The upcoming review of EU air policies is an important opportunity for policy makers to take substantial steps needed to reduce the high concentrations of dangerous air pollutants such as fine particles and ozone. We hope that the *ERS 10 principles for clean air* will guide policy makers to take the right and necessary measures to strengthen current EU limit values and safeguard public health. Many benefits would be realised including increased life expectancy, increased productivity, and improved health for all.”

Notes to editors:

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Authors: B. Brunekreef, I. Annesi-Maesano, J.G. Ayres, F. Forastiere, B. Forsberg, N. Künzli, J. Pekkanen and T. Sigsgaard

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For further information and to access the full paper, please contact:

Lauren Anderson, European Lung Foundation, lauren.anderson@europeanlung.org

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² www.euro.who.int/data/assets/pdf_file/0006/78657/E88189.pdf.