

4. Atmospheric Supply of Lead to the Baltic Sea in 2013

This chapter presents the results of model evaluation of lead atmospheric input to the Baltic Sea and its sub-basins in 2013. Modelling of lead atmospheric transport and deposition was carried out using MSC-E Eulerian Heavy Metal transport model MSCE-HM (*Travnikov and Ilyin, 2005*). Latest available official information on lead emission from HELCOM countries and other European countries for 2013 was used in model simulations. Based on these data annual and monthly levels of lead deposition to the Baltic Sea region have been obtained and contributions of HELCOM countries emissions to the deposition over the Baltic Sea are estimated. Model results were compared with observed levels of lead concentrations in air and precipitation measured at monitoring sites around the Baltic Sea in 2013.

4.1 Lead emissions

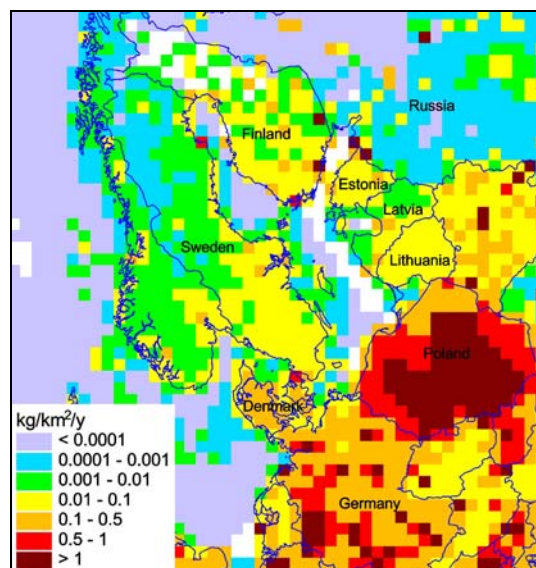


Figure 4.1. Annual total anthropogenic emissions of lead in the Baltic Sea region for 2013, kg/km²/y.

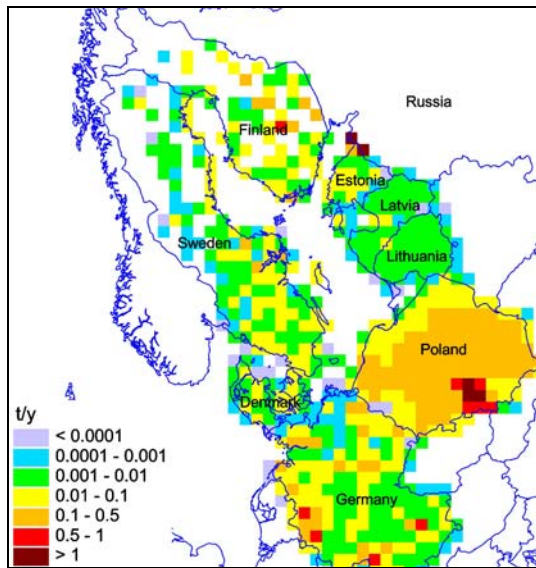


Figure 4.2. Annual lead emission from Public Power sector for 2013, t/grid cell/y (white color means no information).

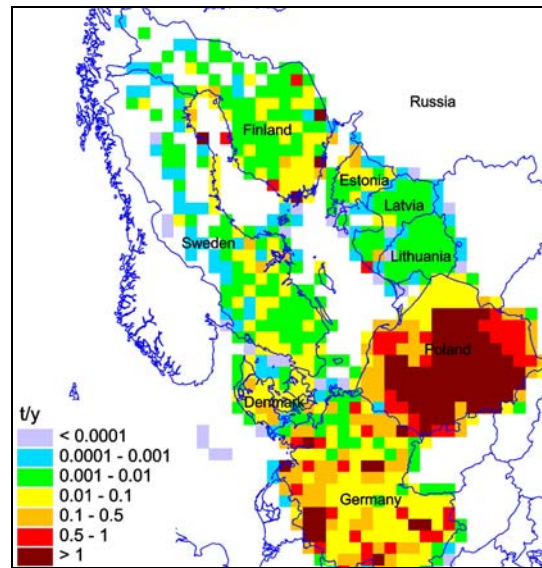


Figure 4.3. Annual lead emission from Industry sector for 2013, t/grid cell/y (white color means no information).

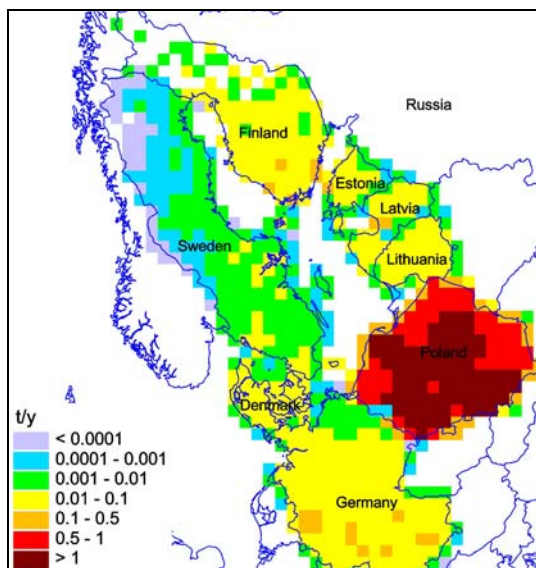


Figure 4.4. Annual lead emission from Other Stationary Combustion sector for 2013, t/grid cell/y (white color means no information).

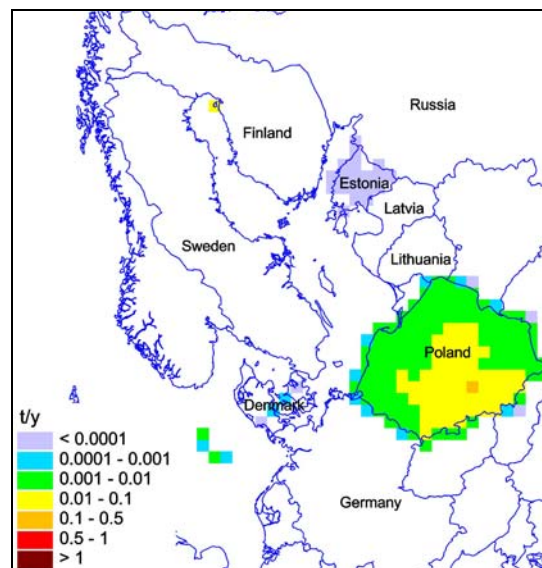


Figure 4.5. Annual lead emission from Fugitive Emissions sector for 2013, t/grid cell/y (white color means no information).

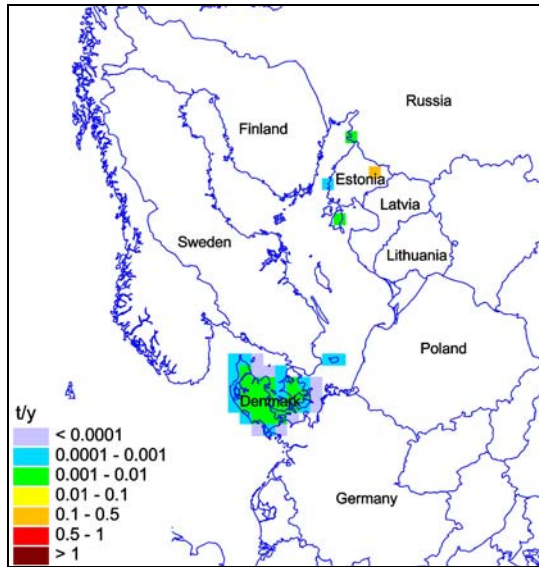


Figure 4.6. Annual lead emission from Solvents sector for 2013, t/grid cell/y (white color means no information).

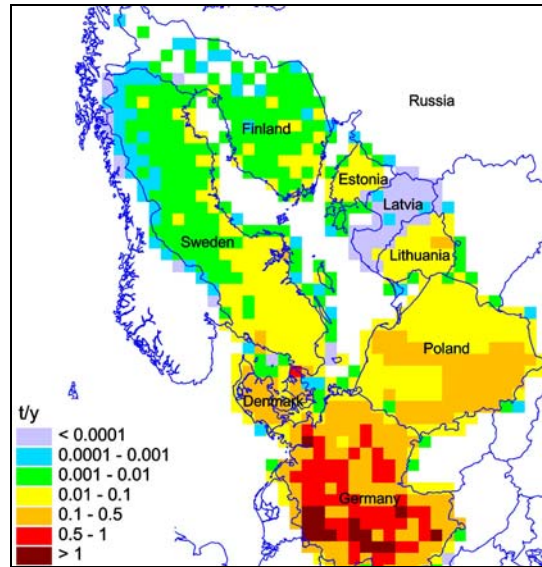


Figure 4.7. Annual lead emission from Road Transport sector for 2013, t/grid cell/y (white color means no information).

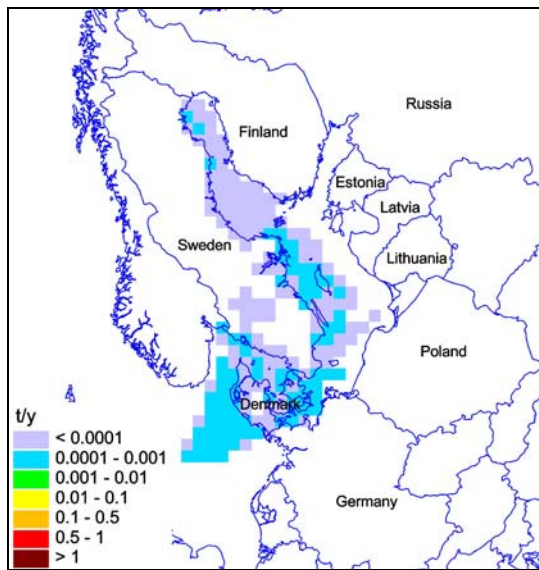


Figure 4.8. Annual lead emission from Shipping Emissions sector for 2013, t/grid cell/y (white color means no information).

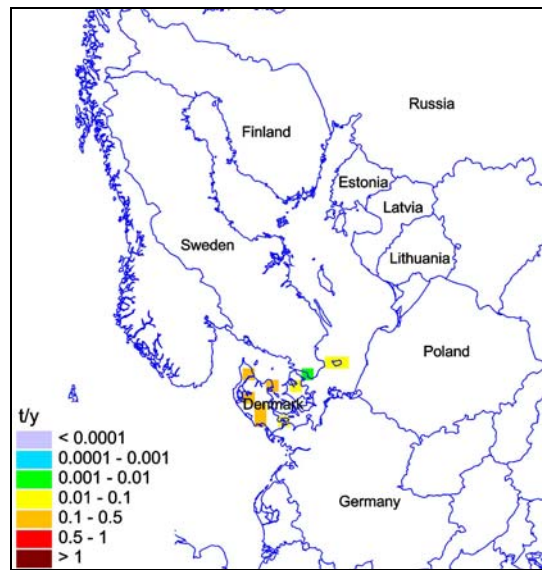


Figure 4.9. Annual lead emission from Aviation sector for 2013, t/grid cell/y (white color means no information).

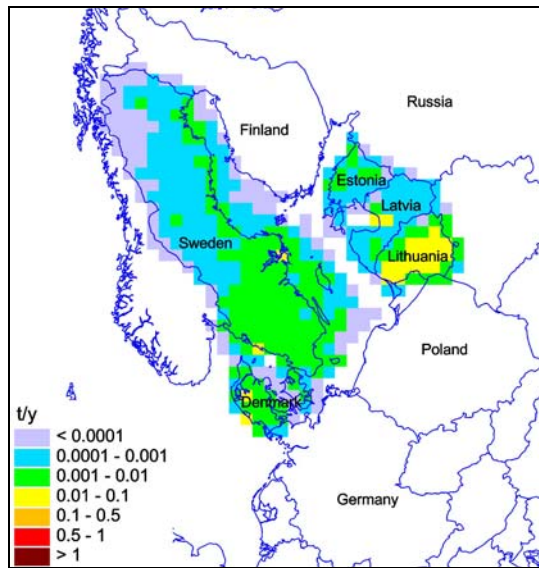


Figure 4.10. Annual lead emission from Off Road sector for 2013, t/grid cell/y (white color means no information).

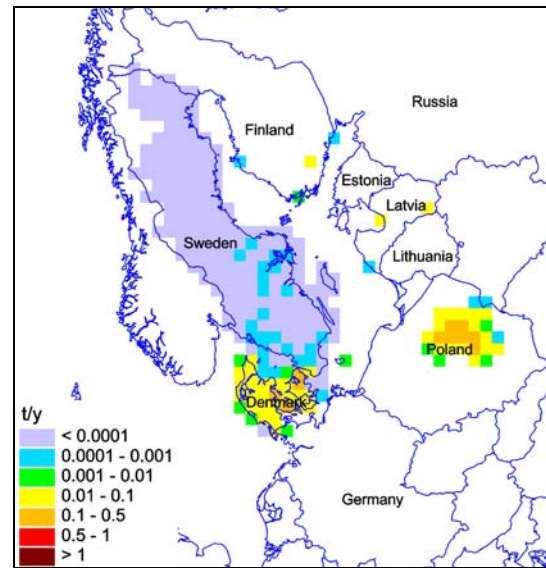


Figure 4.11. Annual lead emission from Waste sector for 2013, t/grid cell/y (white color means no information).

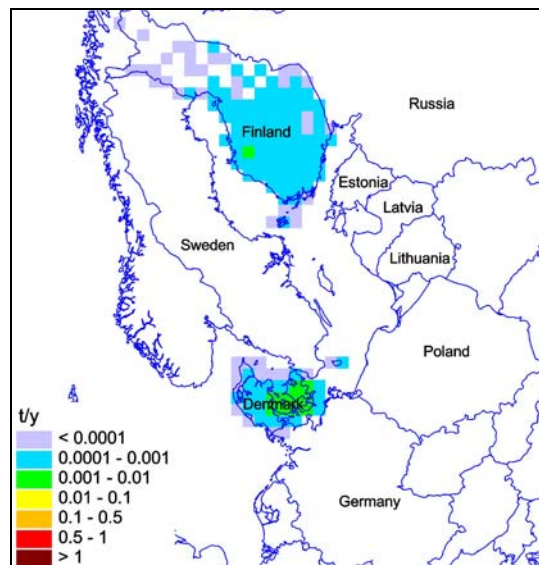


Figure 4.12. Annual lead emission from Agricultural Other sector for 2013, t/grid cell/y (white color means no information).

Table 4.1. Annual total lead anthropogenic emissions of HELCOM countries from different sectors for 2013, tonnes/year

GNFR emission sector	Sector name	Denmark	Estonia	Finland	Germany	Latvia	Lithuania	Poland	Russia	Sweden
A	Public Power	0.39	37.21	3.28	10.67	0.194	0.334	29.57	0.4	2.36
B	Industry	1.52	0.539	10.8	68.25	0.63	0.281	359.91	17.91	4.22
C	Other Stationary Combustion	1.24	0.608	3.33	7.05	0.951	1.19	153.43	0.6	0.771
D	Fugitive Emissions	0.008	0.0001	0.022	NA			2.06	0.02	
E	Solvents	0.068	0.345	1.8E-07	30.51		NA	2.1E-06		2.0E-07
F	Road Transport	5.47	0.424	0.664	88.74	0.0014	1.69	14.49		4.07
G	Shipping emissions	0.018			0.066		0.0006	3.6E-07		0.011
H	Aviation	0.901	NA		4.7	NE	NE	NA		0.38
I	Off Road	0.089	0.022		0.14	0.057	0.365		0.0003	0.016
J	Waste	1.85	0.307	0.063	8.96E-06	0.03	0.034	1.75	0.13	0.008
L	Agricultural Other	0.04		0.027				NA		NA
M	Other	NO	NO	NO	NA	NA	NO	NA	13.04	NO
Total		11.6	39.45	18.19	210.14	1.86	3.9	561.21	32.11	11.82

NO – not occurring, an activity or process does not exist within a country.

NA – not applicable, the process or activity exists but emissions are considered never to occur.

NE – not estimated, emissions occur but have not been estimated or reported in this submission.

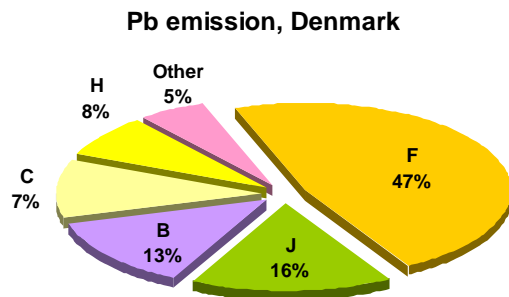


Figure 4.13. Contributions of different sector to total annual lead emission of Denmark in 2013.

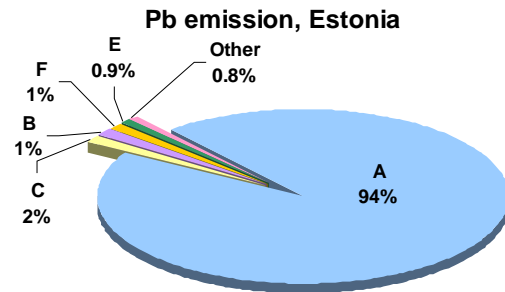


Figure 4.14. Contributions of different sector to total annual lead emission of Estonia in 2013.

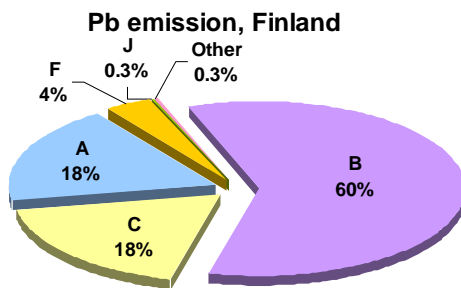


Figure 4.15. Contributions of different sector to total annual lead emission of Finland in 2013.

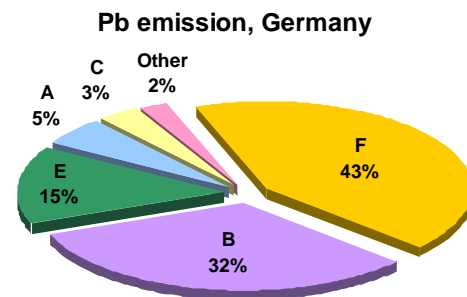


Figure 4.16. Contributions of different sector to total annual lead emission of Germany in 2013.

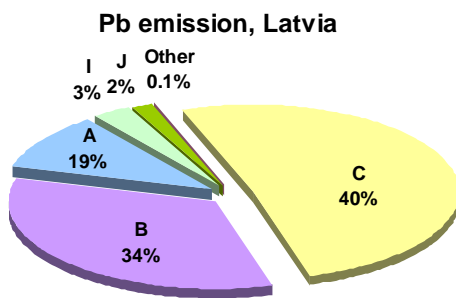


Figure 4.17. Contributions of different sector to total annual lead emission of Latvia in 2013.

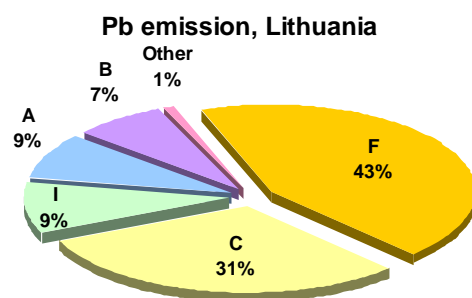


Figure 4.18. Contributions of different sector to total annual lead emission of Lithuania in 2013.

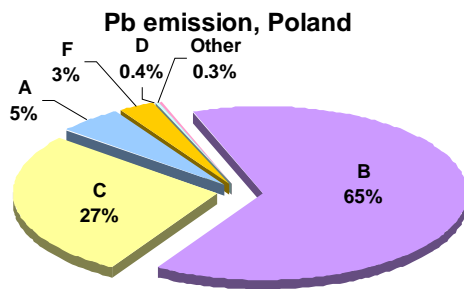


Figure 4.19. Contributions of different sector to total annual lead emission of Poland in 2013.

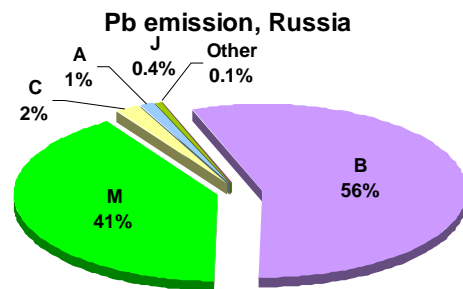


Figure 4.20. Contributions of different sector to total annual lead emission of Russia in 2013.

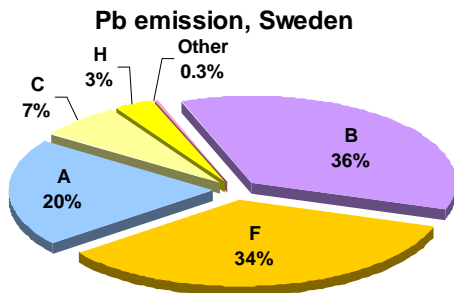


Figure 4.21. Contributions of different sector to total annual lead emission of Sweden in 2013.

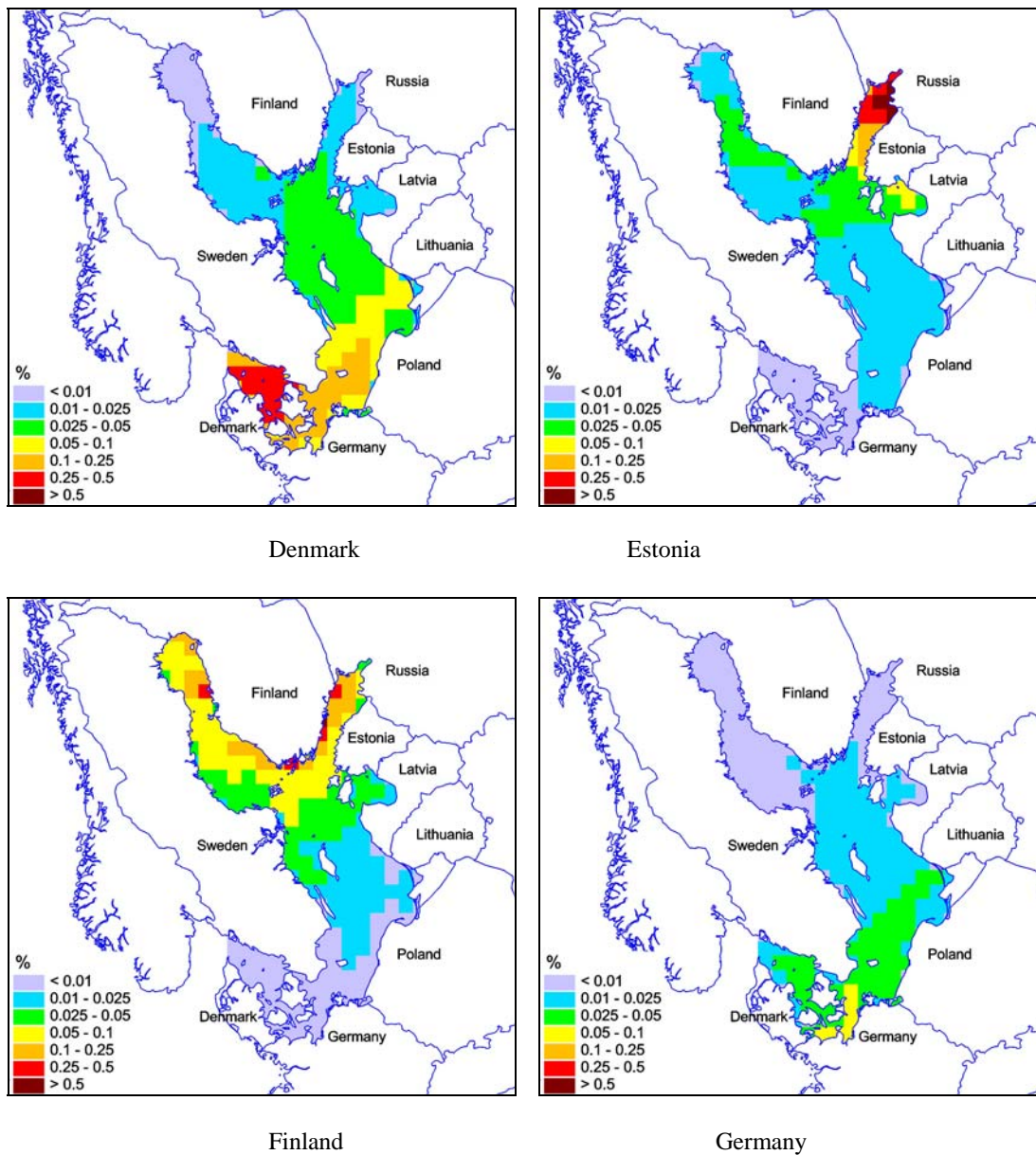


Figure 4.22. Fractions of annual anthropogenic lead emissions of HELCOM Parties deposited to the Baltic Sea in 2013 (expressed as a percent of national anthropogenic emission deposited to the particular grid cells).

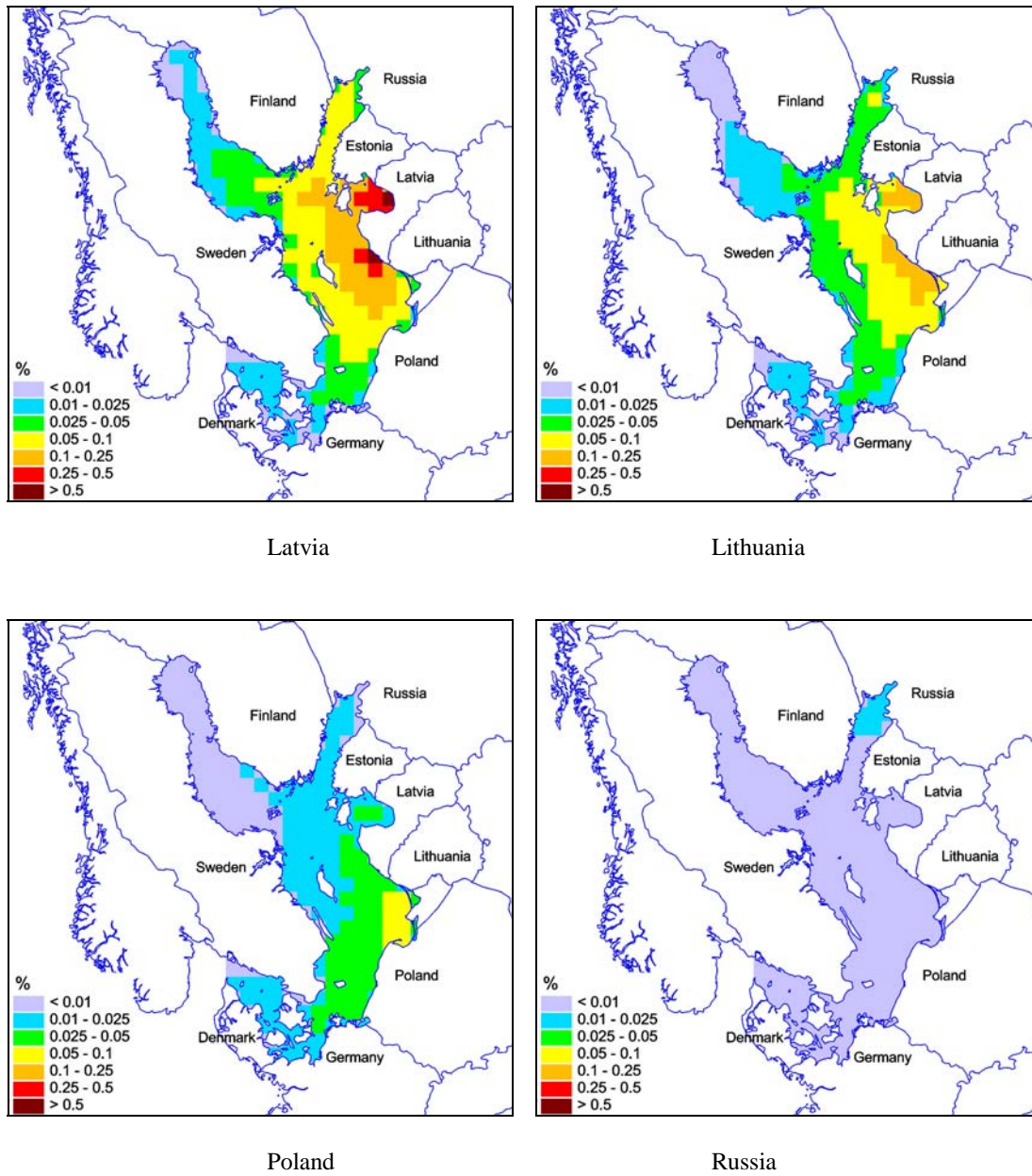
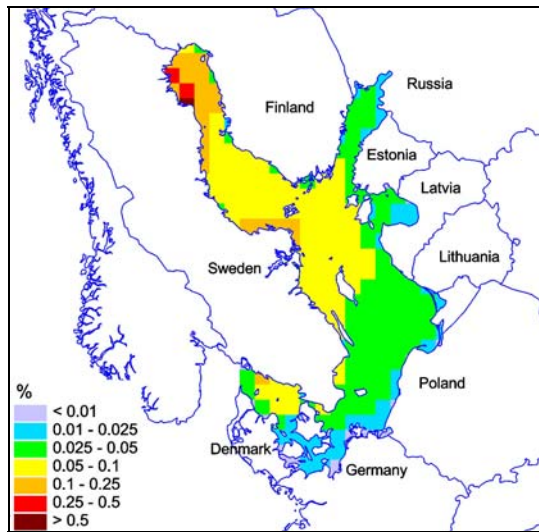


Figure 4.22. (cont.) Fractions of annual anthropogenic lead emissions of HELCOM Parties deposited to the Baltic Sea in 2013 (expressed as a percent of national anthropogenic emission deposited to the particular grid cells).



Sweden

Figure 4.22. (cont.) Fractions of annual anthropogenic lead emissions of HELCOM Parties deposited to the Baltic Sea in 2013 (expressed as a percent of national anthropogenic emission deposited to the particular grid cells).

Expert estimates:

- Denier van der Gon D. H.A.C., van het Bolscher M., Visschedijk A.J.H. and Zandveld P.Y.J. [2005] Study to the effectiveness of the UNECE Heavy Metals Protocol and costs of possible additional measures. Phase I: Estimation of emission reduction resulting from the implementation of the HM Protocol. TNO-report B&O-A R 2005/193.
- Berdowski J.J.M., Baas J., Bloos J.P.J., Visschedijk A.J.H., Zandveld P.Y.J. [1997] The European Emission Inventory of Heavy Metals and Persistent Organic Pollutants for 1990. TNO Institute of Environmental Sciences, Energy Research and Process Innovation, UBA-FB report 104 02 672/03

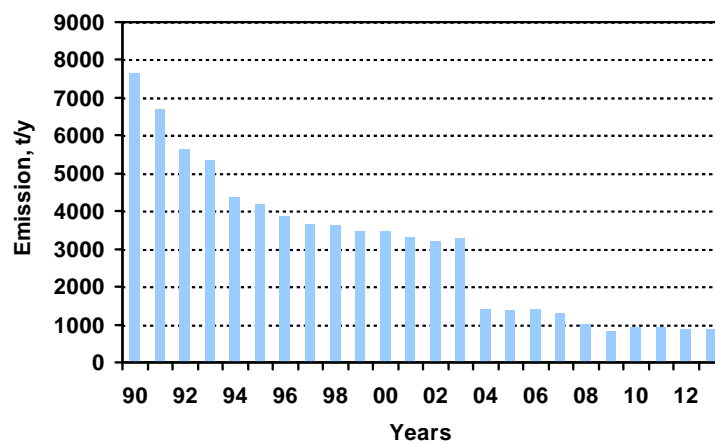


Figure 4.23. Time-series of total annual lead emissions of HELCOM countries in 1990-2013, tonnes/year.

4.2 Annual total deposition of lead

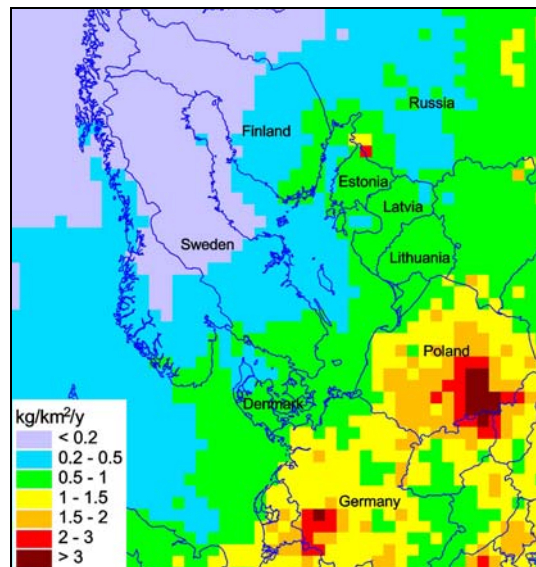


Figure 4.24. Annual total deposition fluxes of **lead** over the Baltic Sea region for 2013, kg/km²/y.

4.3 Monthly total deposition of lead

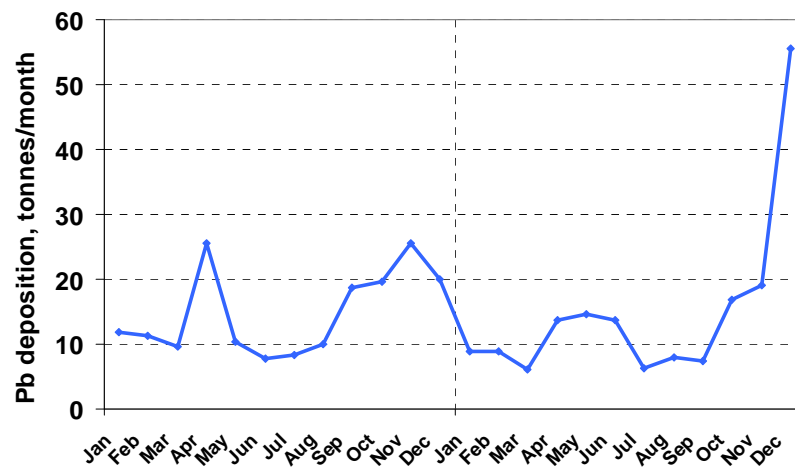
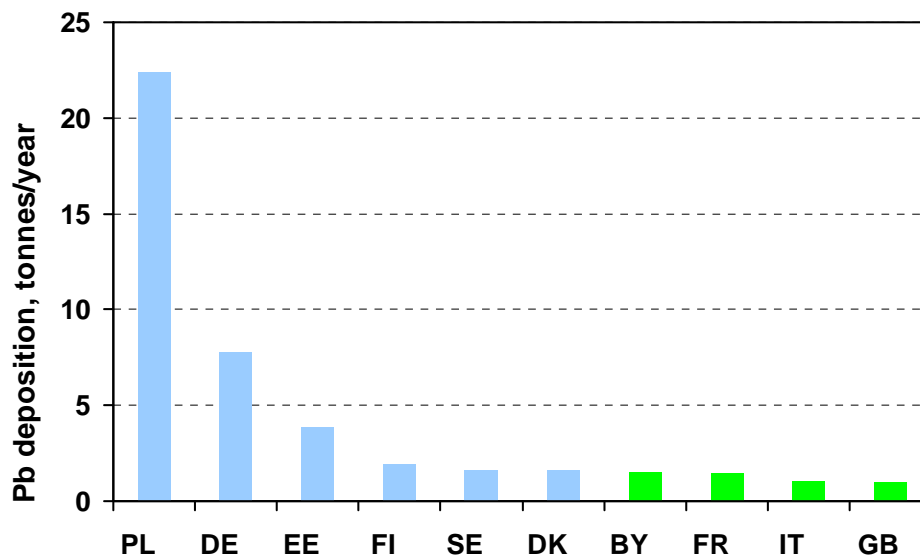


Figure 4.25. Monthly total deposition of **lead** to the Baltic Sea for 2012 and 2013, tonnes/month.

Table 4.3. Monthly total deposition of lead to the Baltic Sea for 2012 and 2013, tonnes/month.

Month	Pb deposition, 2012	Pb deposition, 2013
<i>Jan</i>	11.8	9.0
<i>Feb</i>	11.2	8.9
<i>Mar</i>	9.6	6.1
<i>Apr</i>	25.5	13.7
<i>May</i>	10.4	14.6
<i>Jun</i>	7.9	13.6
<i>Jul</i>	8.3	6.2
<i>Aug</i>	9.9	7.9
<i>Sep</i>	18.8	7.5
<i>Oct</i>	19.7	16.8
<i>Nov</i>	25.5	19.1
<i>Dec</i>	20.0	55.6

4.4 Source allocation of lead deposition

**Figure 4.26.** Top ten countries with the highest contribution to annual total deposition of lead into the Baltic Sea for 2013, tonnes/year. Green bars indicate non-HELCOM countries.

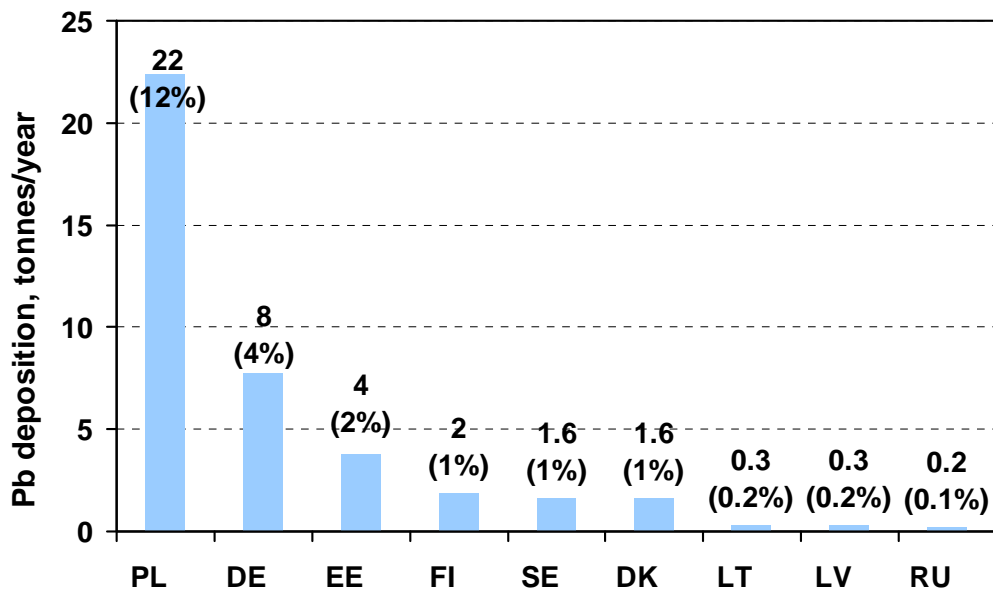


Figure 4.27. Sorted contributions (in tonnes/year and in %) of HELCOM countries to total deposition to the Baltic Sea for 2013. HELCOM countries emissions of lead contributed about 22% to the total annual lead deposition over the Baltic Sea. Contribution of other EMEP countries accounted for 6%. Significant contribution was made by other emission sources, in particular, remote emissions sources, natural emissions and wind re-suspension of **lead** (72%).

Table 4.4. Two most significant contributors to annual total deposition of **lead** to the nine Baltic Sea sub-basins for 2013.

Sub-basin	Country(1)	%	Country(2)	%	*, %
ARC	Poland	11	Finland	4	73
BOB	Sweden	9	Finland	8	68
BOS	Poland	7	Finland	3	75
BAP	Poland	16	Germany	5	71
GUF	Estonia	15	Poland	7	67
GUR	Poland	12	Germany	2	75
KAT	Poland	8	Germany	6	74
SOU	Poland	9	Germany	7	71
WEB	Germany	9	Poland	8	73
BAS	Poland	12	Germany	4	72

* - contribution of re-emission, natural and remote sources.

4.5 Comparison of model results with measurements

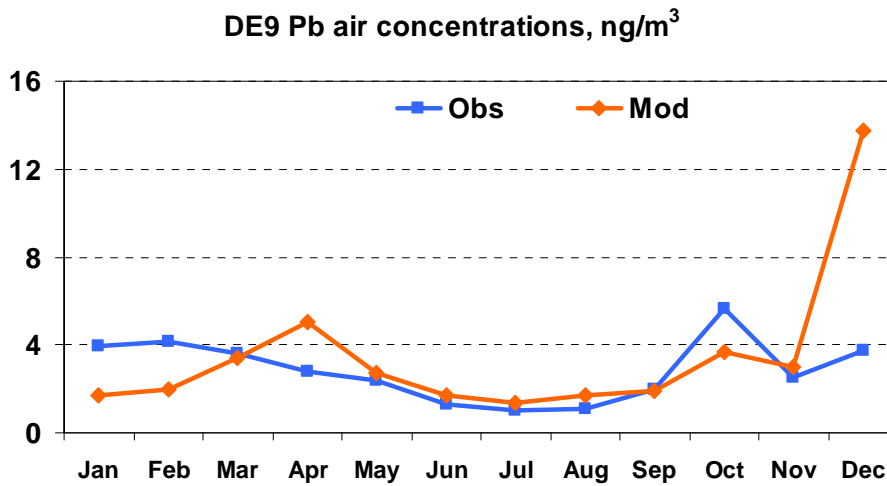


Figure 4.28. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in air for 2013 with measurements of the station Zingst (DE9). Units: ng / m³.

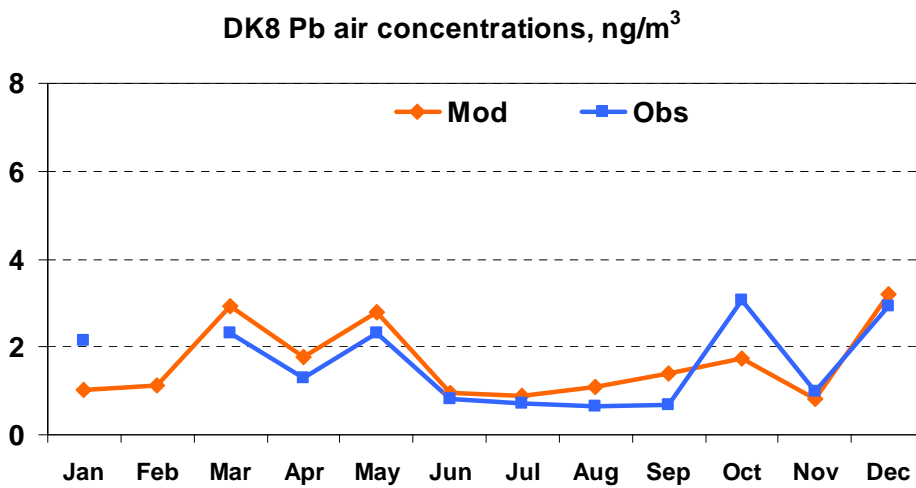


Figure 4.29. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in air for 2013 with measurements of the station Anholt (DK8). Units: ng / m³.

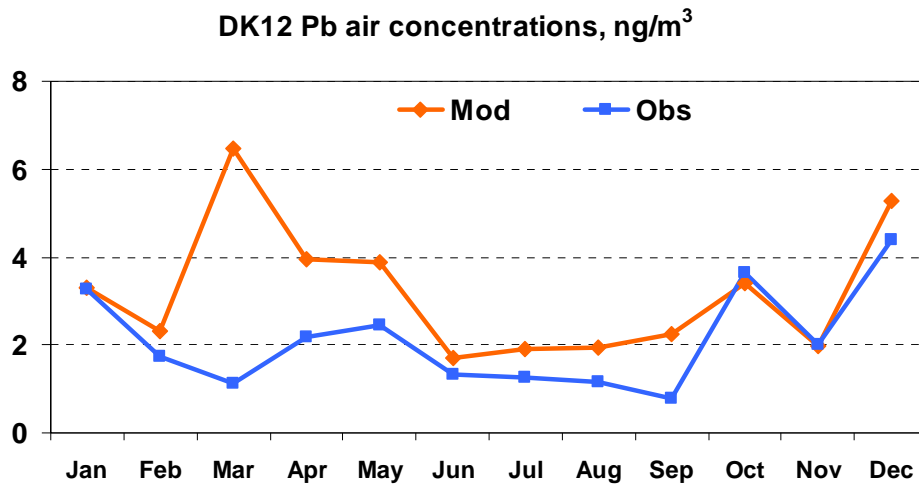


Figure 4.30. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in air for 2013 with measurements of the station Risoe (DK12). Units: ng / m³.

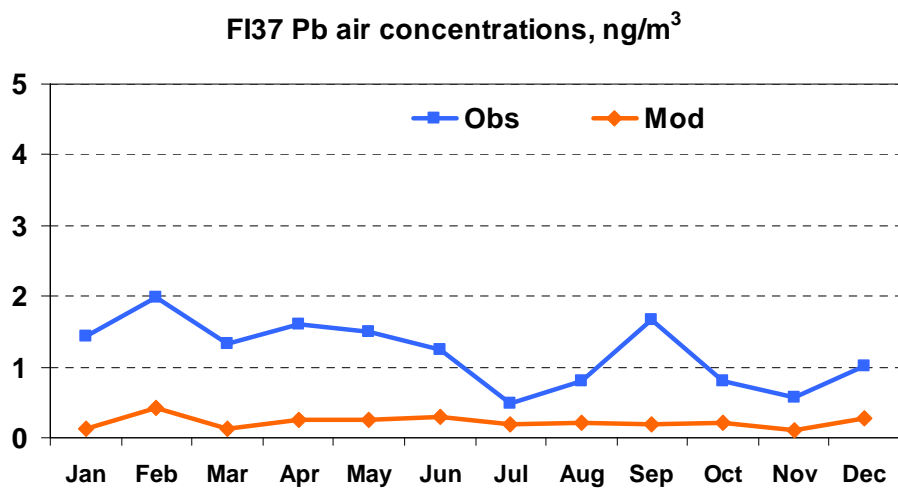


Figure 4.31. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in air for 2013 with measurements of the station Ähtäri II (FI37). Units: ng / m³.

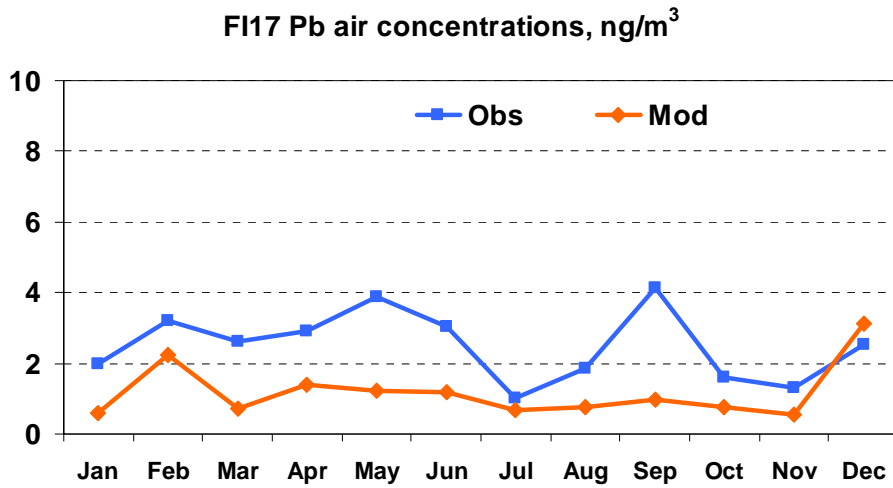


Figure 4.32. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in air for 2013 with measurements of the station Virolahti II (FI17). Units: ng / m³.

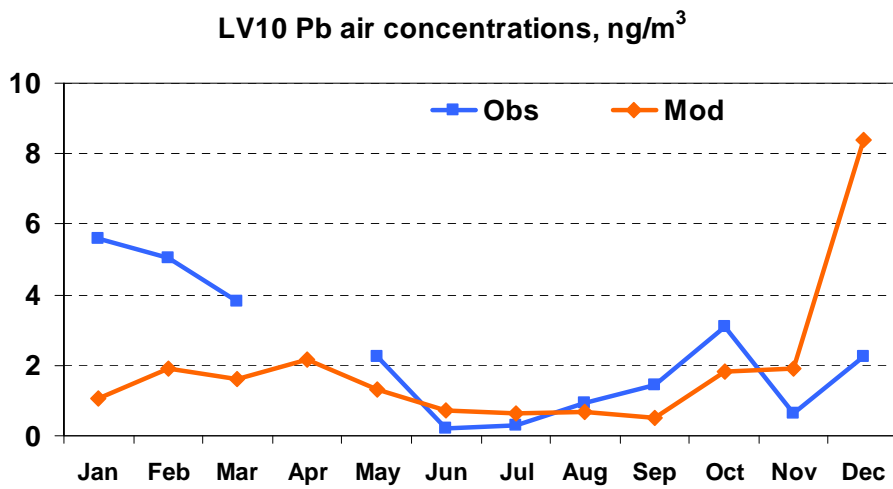


Figure 4.33. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in air for 2013 with measurements of the station Rucava (LV10). Units: ng / m³.

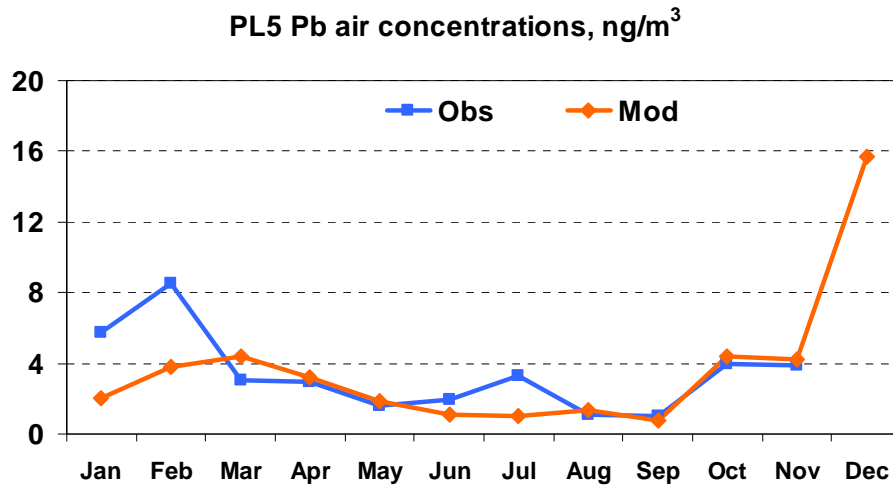


Figure 4.34. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in air for 2013 with measurements of the station Diabla Gora (PL5). Units: ng / m³.

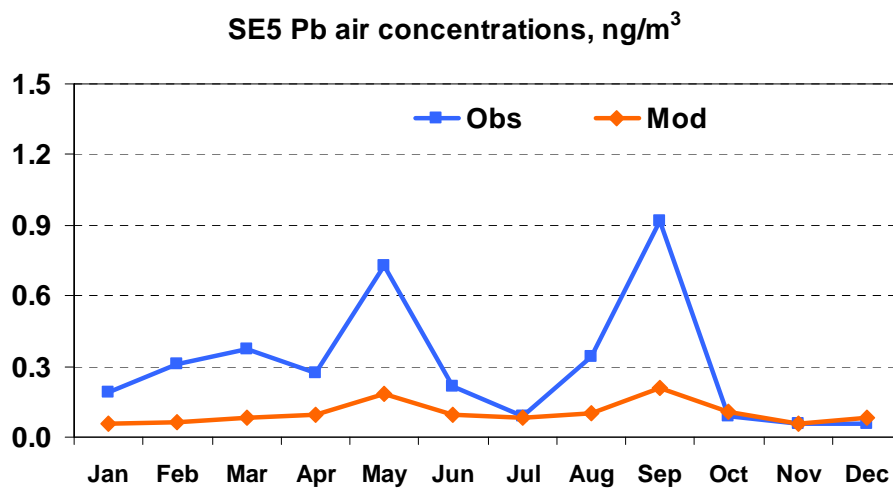


Figure 4.35. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in air for 2013 with measurements of the station Bredkålen (SE5). Units: ng / m³.

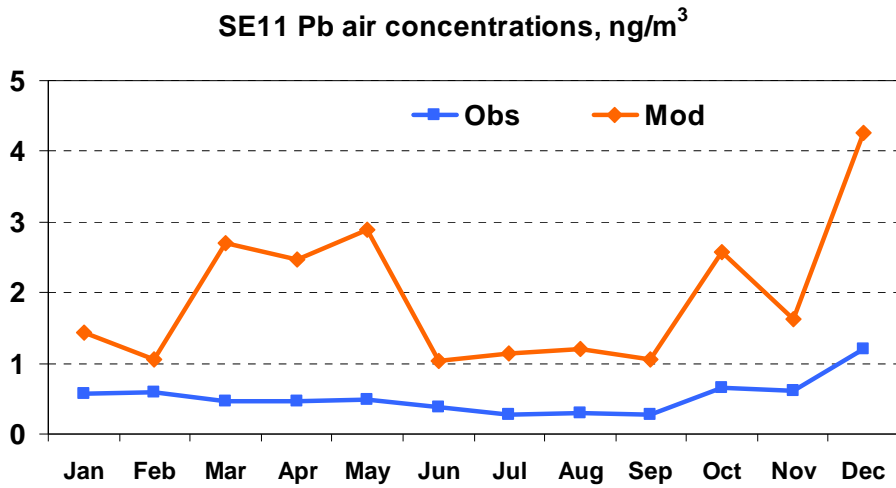


Figure 4.36. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in air for 2013 with measurements of the station Vavihill (SE11). Units: ng / m³.

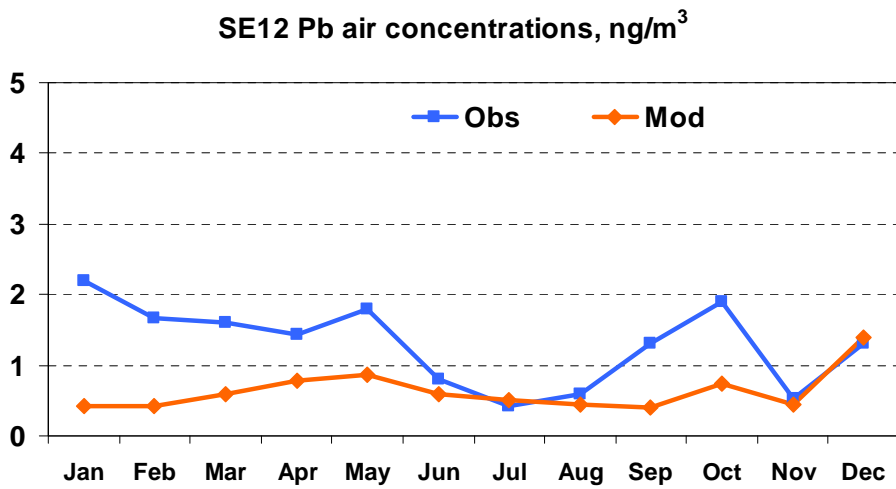


Figure 4.37. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in air for 2013 with measurements of the station Aspvreten (SE12). Units: ng / m³.

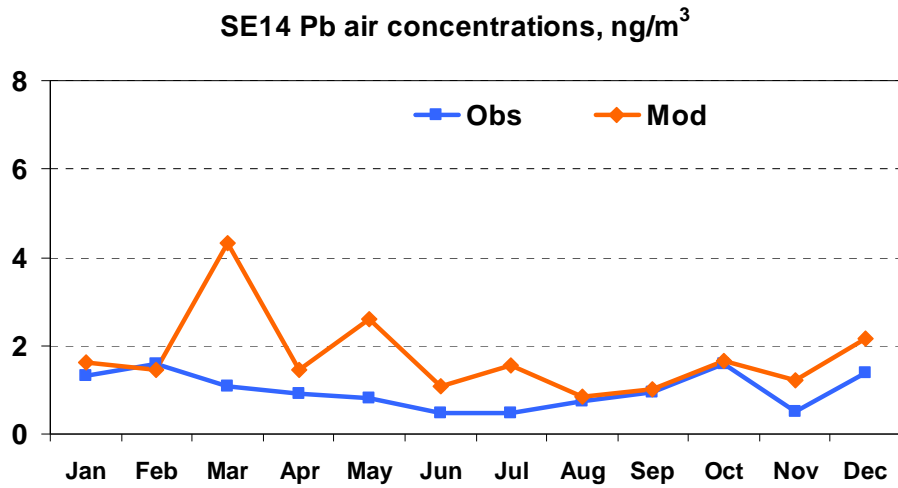


Figure 4.38. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in air for 2013 with measurements of the station Rão (SE14). Units: ng / m³.

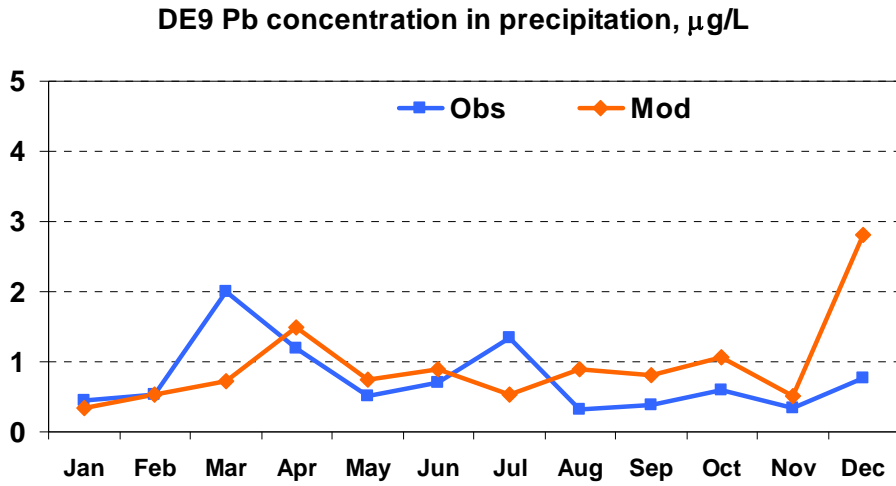


Figure 4.39. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in precipitation for 2013 with measurements of the station Zingst (DE9). Units: $\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$.

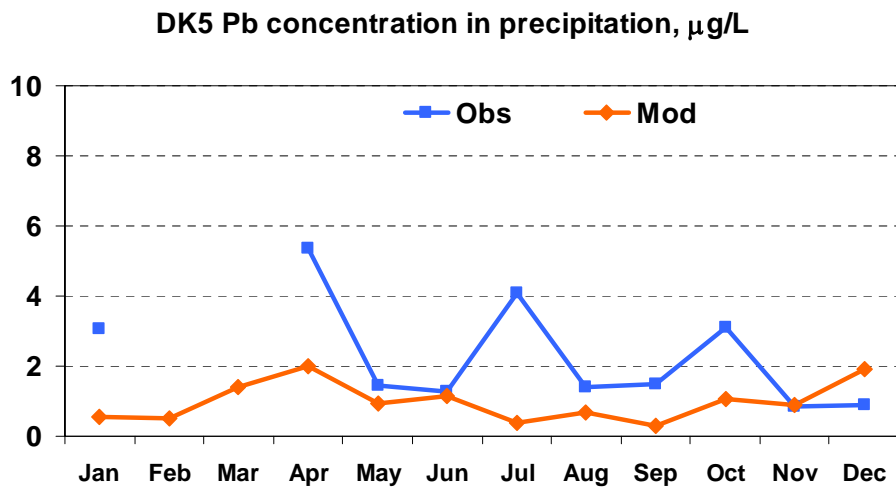


Figure 4.40. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in precipitation for 2013 with measurements of the station Keldsnor (DK5). Units: $\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$.

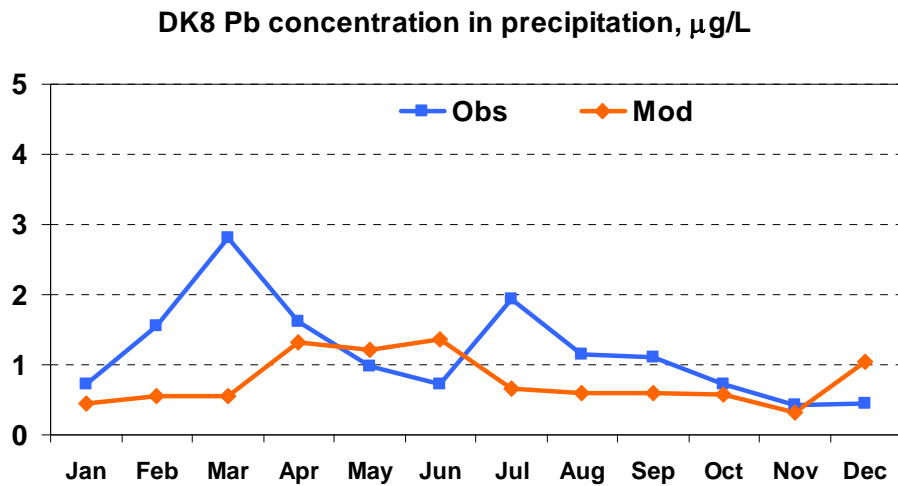


Figure 4.41. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in precipitation for 2013 with measurements of the station Anholt (DK8). Units: $\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$.

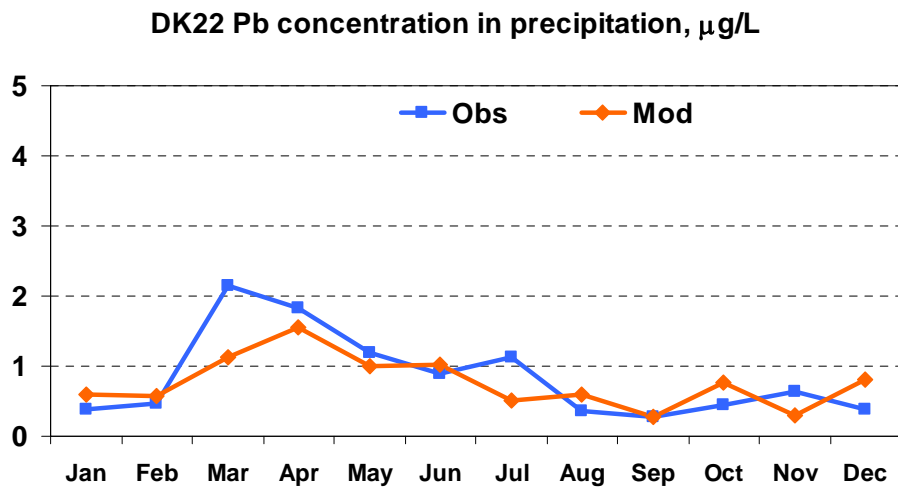


Figure 4.42. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in precipitation for 2013 with measurements of the station Storebaelt (DK22). Units: $\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$.

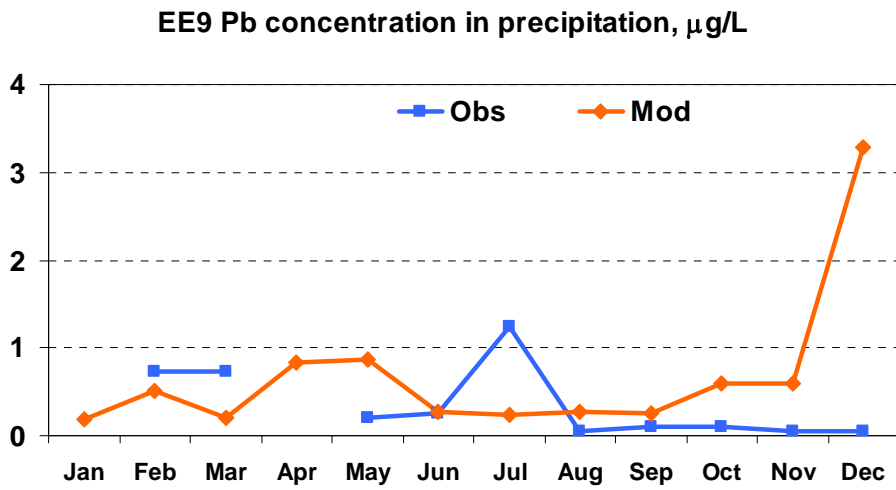


Figure 4.43. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in precipitation for 2013 with measurements of the station Lahemaa (EE9). Units: $\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$.

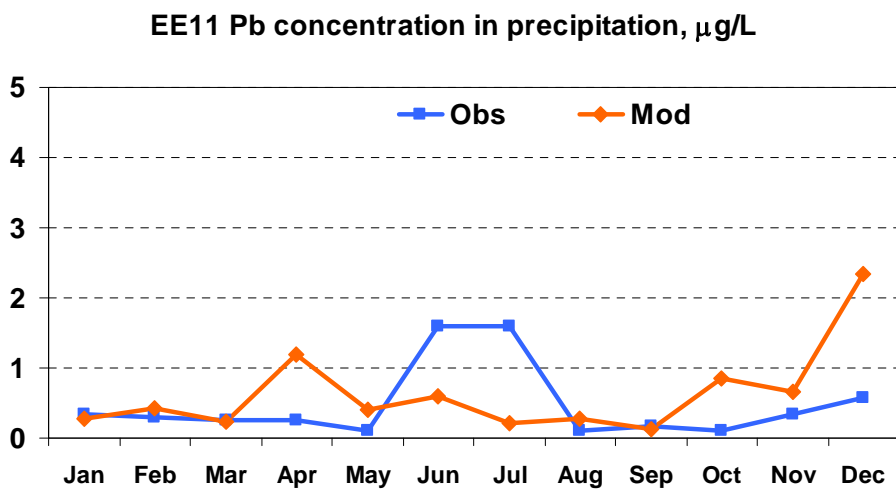


Figure 4.44. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in precipitation for 2013 with measurements of the station Vilsandi (EE11). Units: $\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$.

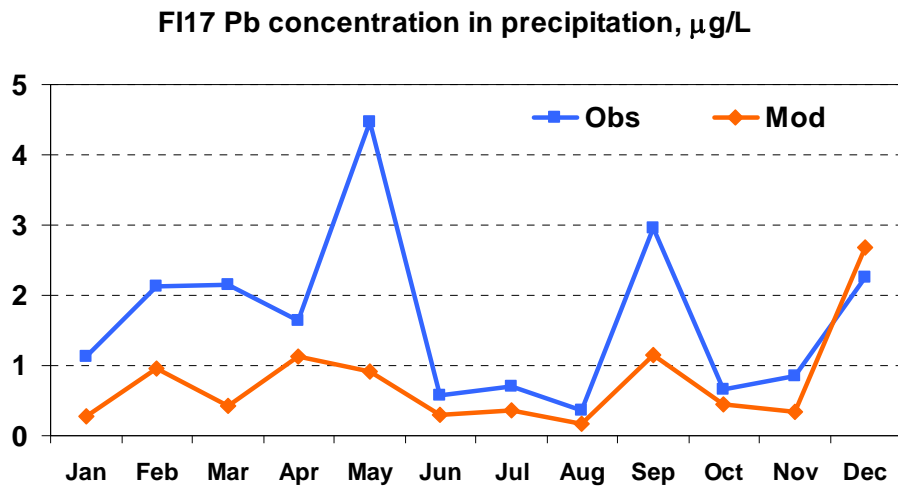


Figure 4.45. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in precipitation for 2013 with measurements of the station Virolahty II (FI17). Units: $\mu\text{g/L}$.

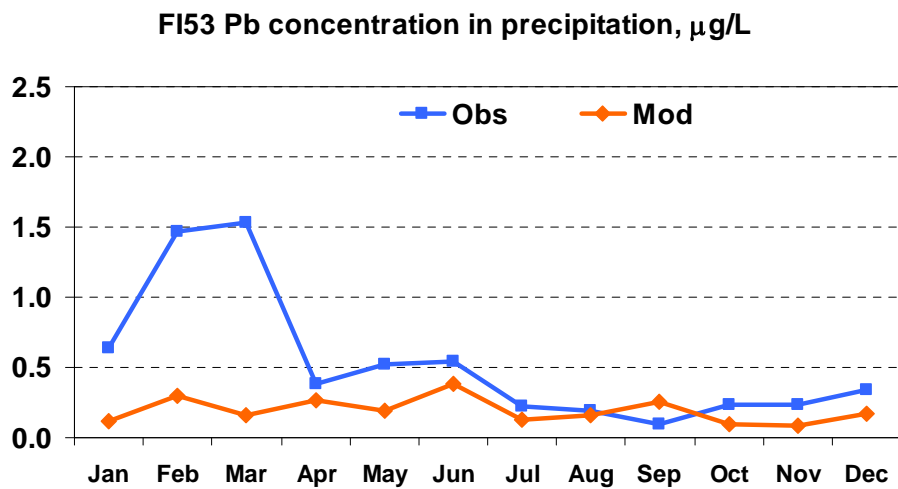


Figure 4.46. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in precipitation for 2013 with measurements of the station Hailuoto (FI53). Units: $\mu\text{g/L}$.

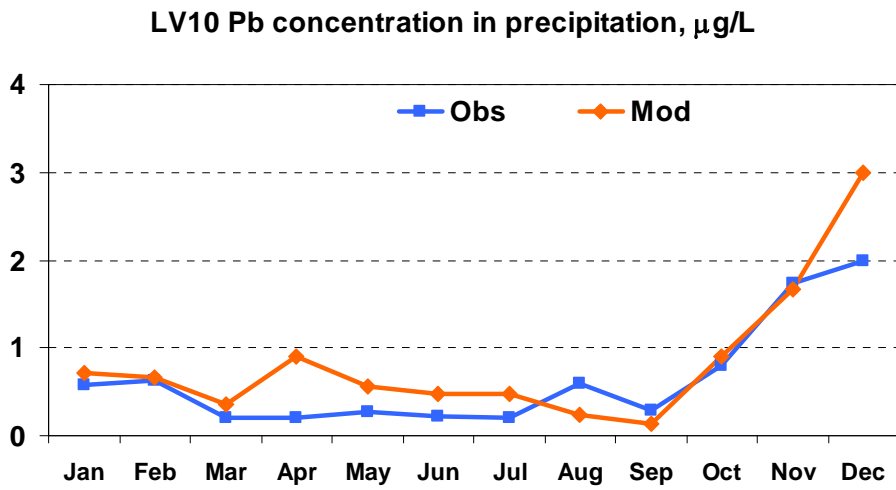


Figure 4.47. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in precipitation for 2013 with measurements of the station Rucava (LV10). Units: $\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$.

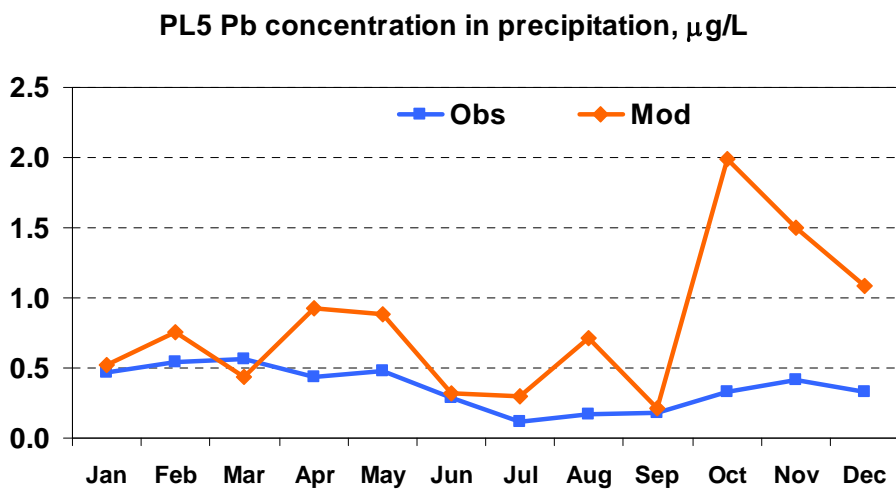


Figure 4.48. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in precipitation for 2013 with measurements of the station Diabla Gora (PL5). Units: $\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$.

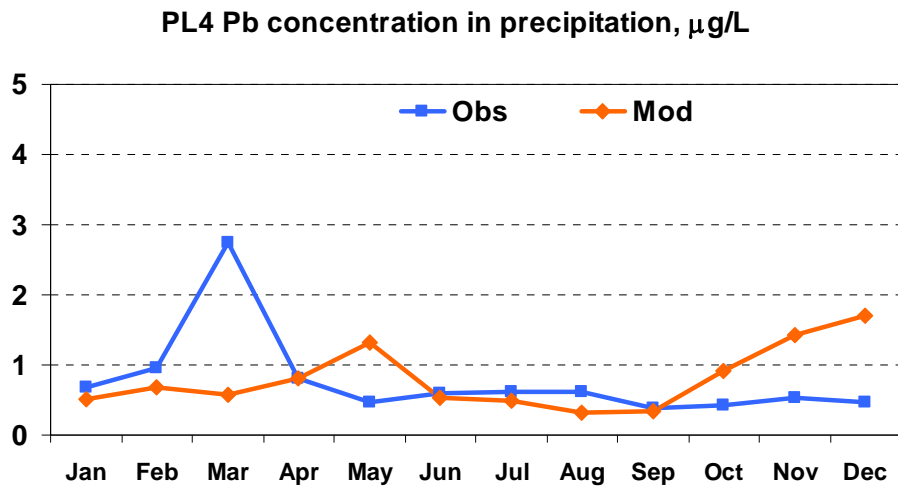


Figure 4.49. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in precipitation for 2013 with measurements of the station Leba (PL4). Units: $\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$.

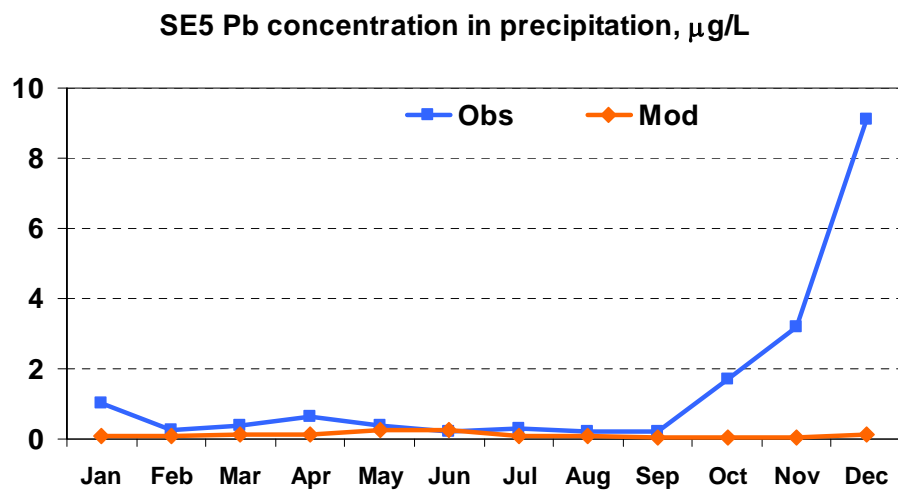


Figure 4.50. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in precipitation for 2013 with measurements of the station Bredkålen (SE5). Units: $\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$.

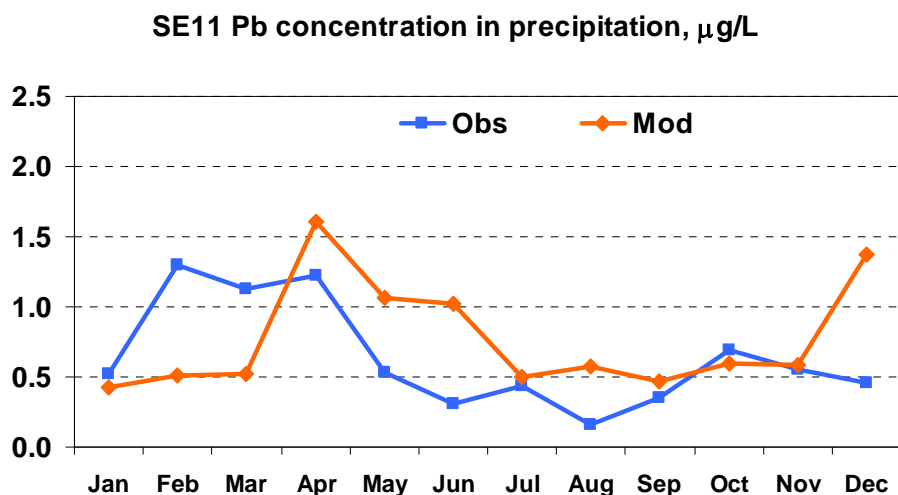


Figure 4.51. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in precipitation for 2013 with measurements of the station Vavihill (SE11). Units: $\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$.

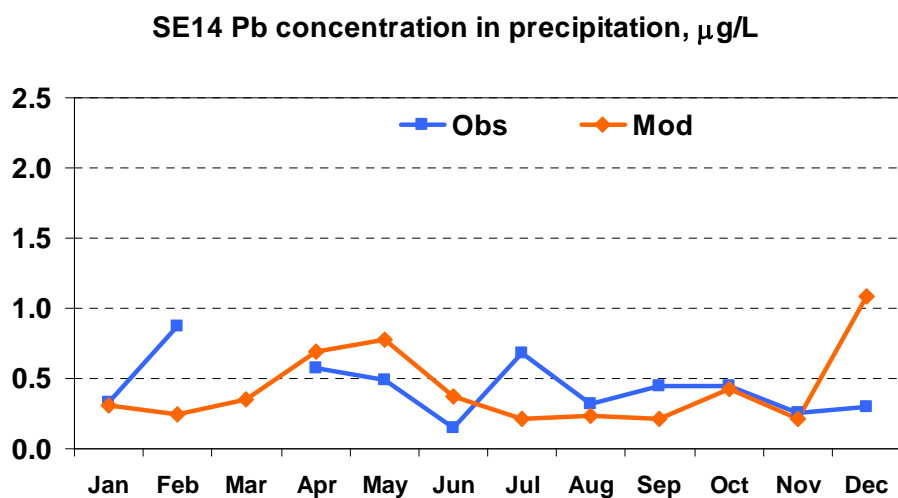


Figure 4.52. Comparison of calculated mean monthly lead concentrations in precipitation for 2013 with measurements of the station Råo (SE14). Units: $\mu\text{g} / \text{L}$.

In general, computed concentrations of lead in air and in precipitation obtained for the selected monitoring sites around the Baltic Sea reasonably agree with the measured concentrations. Some deviations between the simulated and observed monthly mean concentrations of lead can likely be explained by the uncertainties in seasonal variation of lead emission used in modeling (underestimation of winter time emissions), differences between measured precipitation amount

and the one used in the model, and difficulties in measurements of heavy metals.

4.6 Concluding remarks

- Emissions of lead from HELCOM countries have decreased from 1990 to 2013 by 88%. Lead emission in HELCOM countries have slightly increased from 2012 to 2013 by 1%.
- Annual deposition of lead to the Baltic Sea has dropped from 1990 to 2013 by 81%. From 2012 to 2013 the deposition of lead has decreased by 1.2%.
- The contribution of anthropogenic sources of HELCOM countries to total lead deposition over the Baltic Sea was estimated to 22%. Essential contribution belongs also to the anthropogenic sources of other EMEP countries (6%), natural sources and wind re-suspension (72%).
- The most significant contribution among the HELCOM countries to lead deposition over the Baltic Sea was made by Poland (12%) followed by Germany (4%).
- Modelling results for lead were generally within an accuracy of a factor of two in comparison with annual mean measured concentrations around the Baltic Sea in 2013.