

5.C.1.b v - Cremation

Category Code	Method	AD	EF
5.C.1.b.v	CS	AS	D, CS
Key Category	CO ₂ NO _x NH ₃ NMVOC OB CP b Hg Cd Dio _x PAHs HCBTS PM ₁₀ PM _{2.5}		
5.C.1.b.v	-/- -/- - -/- -/- -/- -/- -/- -/- -/- -/- -/- -/- -/-		

T = key source by Level

Methods	
D	Default
RA	Reference Approach
T1	Tier 1 / Simple Methodology *
T2	Tier 2 *
T3	Tier 3 / Detailed Methodology *
C	CORINAIR
CS	Country Specific
M	Model

* as described in the EMEP/CORINAIR Emission Inventory Guidebook - 2007, in the g

AD - Data Source for Activity Data	
N	National Statistics
R	Regional Statistics
I	International Statistics
P	Plant Specific data
A	Associations, business organisations
Q	specific questionnaires, surveys
EF - Emission Factors	
D	Default (EMEP Guidebook)
C	Confidential
CS	Country Specific
P	Plant Specific data

Method

Emissions from cremation are not a key source and of minor priority. Since March 199 cremation plants nationwide is in force (27. BImSchV).

Activity data

Activity data for this category are based on data from the statistics of the ¹⁾ Bundesverwe purposes of GHG reporting we specify cremations as masses, too. The cremation is a

Emission factors

Emission factors used are default values from the EMEP/EEA air pollution assessment ²⁾ and new national data for POPs from the research project POP- und Hg-Emissionen aus a Teilvorhaben zum Globalvorhaben Überprüfung des Standes der Technik der Emissionen Industriebranchen (Kleinf Feuerungsanlagen und abfallwirtschaftliche Anlagen) ³⁾

In 2018 the TERT noted that the German Hg EF is 100 times smaller than the default v Guidebook and the Cd and Pb EF are 1000 times smaller than the default values propo However, the EF for Pb and Cd are based on national expert judgement: assumption th to dust and b) the dust limit value of the air pollution control specification (27th BImS

on the basis of the new measurement data from 5 crematoria with different exhaust gas calculated on the basis of the German report on OSPAR Recommendation 2003/4 on c from crematoria , but is under evaluation.

After the finalization of a research project revised.

EF for TSP, PM10, and PM2.5 derive from the research study Studie zur Korngrößenverteilung Staubemissionen

Trends in emissions

All emission trends are the result of the increasing trend of AD, partly with decreasing

Emission trends in NFR 5.C.1.b.v



Emission trend of mercury

Recalculations

With emission factor of Mercury revised, a small recalculations has been carried out o

Recalculations in NFR 5.C.1.b.v

For pollutant-specific information on recalculated emission estimates for the Base Year and 2018, please see the pollutant specific recalculation following [chapter 8.1 - Recalculations](#)

¹⁾ annual personal message from Stephan Neuner (stephan.neuner@umweltbundesamt.de)

²⁾ EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2016, Copenhagen, 2016

³⁾ Stöcklein; Gass; Suritsch: POP- und Hg-Emissionen aus abfallwirtschaftlichen Anlagen. Überprüfung des Standes der Technik der Emissionen prioritärer Schadstoffe für einzelne Anlagen (Kleinf Feuerungsanlagen und abfallwirtschaftliche Anlagen) ; URL:

https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/sites/default/files/medien/378/publikationen/texte_38_abfallwirtschaftlichen_anlagen_text_38_2016.pdf

⁴⁾ FKZ 3716 53 3021 Umweltrelevanz und Stand der Technik bei Einäscherungsanlagen (state of the art for cremation plants); URL:

<https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/publikationen/umweltrelevanz-stand-technik-einaescherungsanlagen>

⁵⁾ Dreiseidler, A.; Baumbach, G.; Pregger, T.; Obermeier, A. (1999): Studie zur Korngrößenverteilung von Staubemissionen. UBA-Forschungsbericht 297 44 853, Umweltbundesamt Berlin (Study on the particle size distribution of dust emissions)

