

## 2.G(a) - Fireworks

### Short description

In this sub-category of 2.G(a) - Other product use: Fireworks Germany reports NO<sub>x</sub>, SO<sub>x</sub>, CO, TSP, PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub>, Cu, Pb and Zn emissions from fireworks.

NFR-Code	Name of Category	Method	AD	EF
2.G(a)	Other Product use: Fireworks	CS	NS and association	D, CS

### Methodology

In 2019, measurements were made by a Finnish laboratory for the VPI – Verband der pyrotechnischen Industrie (Association of the pyrotechnical industry) of dust emissions during the burning of fire works. The experiments were made in a container in which the whole fireworks were burned.

In 2020, VPI and UBA had an intensive information exchange, in which the VPI presented the results of the measurements to the UBA. The different emission factors were discussed and finally based on the expert judgement it was decided which EFs shall be used for the reporting. In the next step the activity data were updated more differentiated. More detailed information about the revised methodology for the calculation of fine particulate emissions from firework is published in the professional journal "Gefahrstoffe" <sup>1)</sup>.

Furthermore, the other EFs have been discussed resulting in some changes to these values.

The results are presented below. In February 2021 the VPI has published an article in the paper "Propellants, Explosives, Pyrotechnics" a description of the experiment together with the measurement results <sup>2)</sup>.

### Activity data

For the calculation of the activity data the following formula is used:

$$AD_{\text{year}} = \text{production} + \text{import} - \text{export} - \text{disposal} + \text{return}_{\text{previous year}} - \text{return}_{\text{recent}}$$

The **production, disposal, return from the year before and return of the year** data are yearly updated by the VPI.

**Import and export:** For the import and export data statistical data from the statistical federal office of Germany were taken (foreign statistics of federal office of statistics) <sup>3)</sup>.

The sold amounts of fireworks have increased strongly from 1990 to 1995. From 1995 to 1997 the emissions were relatively high but decreased from 1997 to 2000. Since then, the emissions have been relatively constant with small fluctuations. As the sale of fireworks were forbidden in 2020 and 2021 due to corona restrictions the emissions strongly dropped down.

**Return:** Amount of unsold fireworks returned to producer

**Disposal:** Amount of disposed unsold fireworks damaged during transport from producer to seller

### Emission factors

The emission factors of SO<sub>2</sub>, CO, NO<sub>x</sub>, Cu, Pb and Zn are the Default-EFs derived from the EMEP Guidebook <sup>4)</sup>, page 22, table 3-14: Tier 2 emission factor for source category 2.D.3.i, 2.G Other solvent and product use, Other, Use of Fireworks.

Table 1: Default emission factors applied, in g/t product

	Default-EF
<b>SO<sub>2</sub></b>	3.020
<b>CO</b>	7.150
<b>NO<sub>x</sub></b>	260
<b>Cu</b>	444
<b>Pb (till 2003)</b>	784
<b>Zn</b>	260

The emission factors for PM<sub>10</sub>, PM<sub>2.5</sub> and TSP are measured values from the VPI.

Table 2: Country-specific PM emission factors applied, in g/t product

	PM <sub>10</sub>		PM <sub>2.5</sub>		TSP	
	New Years Eve	Rest of Year	New Years Eve	Rest of Year	New Years Eve	Rest of Year
<b>1990-2004</b>	52.002,56	62.799,96	41.463,05	49.644,24	52.002,56	62.799,96
<b>2005</b>	47.509,31	72.317,11	38.129,60	57.167,68	47.509,31	72.317,11
<b>2006</b>	45.793,40	71.986,67	36.930,61	56.906,46	45.793,40	71.986,67
<b>2007</b>	45.174,65	72.071,88	36.615,74	56.973,82	45.174,65	72.071,88
<b>2008</b>	45.955,36	71.471,31	37.390,41	56.499,06	45.955,36	71.471,31
<b>2009</b>	45.701,68	70.204,58	37.132,12	55.497,69	45.701,68	70.204,58
<b>2010</b>	44.826,79	69.253,15	36.536,80	54.745,57	44.826,79	69.253,15
<b>2011</b>	44.068,30	68.877,53	36.121,87	54.448,64	44.068,30	68.877,53
<b>2012</b>	45.566,16	69.993,91	37.527,36	55.331,16	45.566,16	69.993,91
<b>2013</b>	46.098,42	67.212,39	38.026,91	53.132,33	46.098,42	67.212,39
<b>2014</b>	46.621,17	67.680,72	38.595,22	53.502,55	46.621,17	67.680,72
<b>2015</b>	47.474,24	67.313,58	39.383,93	53.212,31	47.474,24	67.313,58
<b>2016</b>	47.523,35	66.094,38	39.539,55	52.248,52	47.523,35	66.094,38
<b>2017</b>	47.853,44	65.938,58	39.907,83	52.125,36	47.853,44	65.938,58
<b>2018</b>	48.270,00	63.519,57	39.713,09	50.213,10	48.270,00	63.519,57
<b>2019</b>	48.085,00	63.217,87	40.033,58	49.974,60	48.085,00	63.217,87
<b>2020</b>	42.979,14	70.081	34.730,076	55.400	42.979,14	70.081
<b>2021</b>	51.421,30	53.130	42.704,70	42.000	51.421,30	53.130

The EMEP Guidebook offers Default-EFs for the pollutants As, Hg, Ni and Cr. But the VPI has proofed that these emissions does not occur in Germany. And the VPI has further proofed that Pb emissions does not anymore occur since 2003. See the following explanations:

**As and Hg:** For As and Hg the members of the VPI have confirmed that Ar and Hg are not anymore used since 1980. Since About 1980 the explosives administrative regulation (Sprengverwaltungsvorschrift) is regulating which substances are allowed to be used and As and Hg are forbidden to be used. Since 2003 the DIN EN 14035:2003 went in force, which did forbid these substances. The actual follow up norm DIN EN 15947-5 was published in February 2016 and describes the german implementation of the harmonized and in the official journal of the European union 2017, C 149/2 published norm EN 15947:2015.

**Pb:** As the DIN EN 14035:2003 entered into force as from 2003, which did forbid this substance, there are no Pb-emissions from fireworks from 2003 onwards. The actual follow up norm DIN EN 15947-5 was published in February 2016 and describes the german implementation of the harmonized and in the official journal of the European union 2017, C 149/2 published norm EN 15947:2015.

**Cd:** The members of the VPI were asked and did explain, that Cd was never used, because it has no pyrotechnical effect. Since 2013 Cd is on the candidates list of the substances of Very High Concern (SVHC), published according article 59, para. 10 of the REACH-ordinance.

**Ni:** The members of the VPI informed that Ni was never used, because it has no pyrotechnical effect. It is part of the harmonized assessment according the ordinance (EG) Nr. 1272/2008 (CLP). Belonging to this, it is assessed as cancerogen category 2.

**Cr:** According the information from the members of the VPI Cr is not anymore used since the beginning of the 1980. Since 2012 (REACH Annex XIV (Ordinance (EU) Nr. 125/2012) Cr was implemented in the REACH Annex XIV. So from that year a permission duty is necessary. So far, none of the fireworks producers has requested for a permission.

## Recalculations

There are no recalculations.



For **pollutant-specific information on recalculated emission estimates for Base Year and 2019**, please see the pollutant specific recalculation tables following [chapter 8.1 - Recalculations](#).

## Uncertainties

The uncertainty for the AD is given as 10%.

## Planned improvements

No improvements are planned.

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<sup>1)</sup> U. Dauert, F. Keller, S. Kessinger, D. Kuntze, C. Schragen: Feinstaubemissionen aus Feuerwerk zu Silvester und deren Einfluss auf die Luftqualität. Gefahrstoffe 82 (2002) No.1&2, p. 5-22

<sup>2)</sup> <https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/epdf/10.1002/prep.202000292>

<sup>3)</sup> Statistisches Bundesamt (51000-0013): Aus- und Einfuhr (Außenhandel), URL: <https://www-genesis.destatis.de/genesis/online?operation=table&code=51000-0013&bypass=true&levelindex=1&levelid=1664263187988>

<sup>4)</sup> EMEP/EEA, 2019: EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2019, Copenhagen, 2019.