5.C.2 - Open Burning of Waste

Category Co	de	Method					AD						EF				
5.C.2		CS						Q			D, CS						
Key Catego	y SO2	NO×	NH₃	NM	voc	CO	BC	Pb	Hg	Cd	Diox	PAH	HCB	TSP	PM10	PM2 5	
5.C.2	-/-	-/-	-	-	/-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	-/-	-/-	-	-/-	L/-	L/-	
T = key sourc	e by Tr	end L	. = k	ey so	ource	e by	Lev	'el									
Methods					_												
D			De	Default													
T1			Tie	Tier 1 / Simple Methodology *													
T2			Tie	Tier 2*													
Т3			Tie	Tier 3 / Detailed Methodology *													
C			CO	CORINAIR													
CS			Co	Country Specific													
	М	М			Мо	Model											
* as described	l in the	EME	P/EE/	4 Em	issio	n In	ven	tory	/ Gu	ide	book	- 201	9, in t	the g	roup s	pecific	
AD - Data So	ource f	or A	ctivi	ty D	ata												
NS National Statistics																	
RS Regional Statistics																	
IS International Statistics																	
PS Plant Specific data																	
As Associations, business organisations			_														
Q specific Q			s (or	sur∖	/eys)												
Model / Modelled																	
C Confident	al																
EF - Emissio	n Fact	ors															
Default (E	MEP Gu	uidebo	ook)														
C Confidenti	al																
CS Country S	pecific																
	S Plant Specific data																
M Model / Mo	delled																

Within NFR sub-category 5.C.2 - Open Burning of Waste, the German emissions inventory provides emissions from registered bonfires and other wooden materials burnt outdoors. Emissions from bonfires are key source for PM2.5 and PM10, but in principle of minor priority due to discontinuous appearance.

Emissions from open burning of wood and green waste for traditional purposes, so-called bonfires such as Easter fires, are reported model-based. In addition to biogenic carbon dioxide, emissions of NOx, SO2, CO, NMVOC, particulate matter (PM2.5, PM10 and TSP) and Polycyclic Aromatic Hydrocarbons (PAHs) are covered so far.

Method

For developing of a estimation frame a survey regarding the number of such bonfires was carried out by an expert work ¹⁾. As the result, questionnaires from municipalities and statistical projections for Germany for the year 2016 were checked. The project has shown a declining trend since 1990. On the basis of expert judgement, a further reduction of emissions in the future is expected.

Activity data

Activity data for this category are based on data from a step by step calculation: After the evaluation of the questionaires an extrapolation of the volume and the number of bonfires was made for Germany. The median values of clusters of city-sizes were used for the calculation, resulting in the following values ²:

fire	resulting number	resulting quantity in kt of wooden wastes
easter fires et.	54	343.3
other open burning of wood	49	59.3

Emission factors

Emission factors used were taken from different sources:

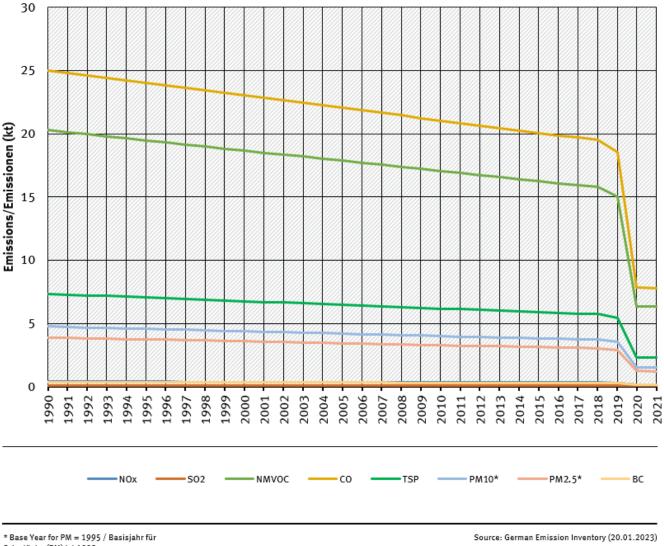
pollutant	figure	reference				
со	58.0	GB 2016 small combustion Table 3-6: Tier 1 emission factors for NFR source category 1.A.4.b, using biomass				
NOx	0.9	Research results for charcoal				
SO2	0.2	Research results for charcoal				
NMVOC	47.0	GB 2016 Forest fires, table 3-1, according 'wood burned'				
TSP	17.0	GB 2016 Forest fires, table 3-1, according 'wood burned'				
PM10	11.0	GB 2016 Forest fires, table 3-1, according 'wood burned'				
PM2.5	9.0	GB 2016 Forest fires, table 3-1, according 'wood burned'				
BC	0.81	GB 2016 Forest fires, table 3-1, according 'wood burned'				
PCDD/F	/F 10.0 μg/ t GB 2016 Forest fires, table 3-2					
PAH	0.00339	sum of single compounts				
BaP	0.0013	Research results for charcoal				
BbF	0.0015	Research results for charcoal				
BkF	0.0005	Research results for charcoal				
IxP	0.00009	Research results for charcoal				
Pb	0.32 g/ t	GB 2016 Forest fires, table 3-2				
Cd	0.13 g/ t	GB 2016 Forest fires, table 3-2				

Trends in emissions

All trends in emissions correspond to trends of AD. No rising trends are to identify. In 2019, there were many bans on open fires due to increased forest fire danger.

trends of emissions of Bonfires

Emissions by pollutant / Emissionen nach Schadstoff



Feinstäube (PM) ist 1995

Emission trends of bonfires

Recalculations

With **activity data** and **emission factors** remaining unrevised, no recalculations have been carried out compared to last year's submission.



For pollutant-specific information on recalculated emission estimates for Base Year and 2018, please see the pollutant specific recalculation tables following chapter 8.1 - Recalculations.

1) 2)

Wagner & Steinmetzer, 2018: Jörg Wagner, Sonja Steinmetzer, INTECUS GmbH Abfallwirtschaft und umweltintegratives Management: Erhebung der Größen und Zusammensetzung von Brauchtums- und Lagerfeuern durch kommunale Befragungen; URL:

https://www.umweltbundesamt.de/sites/default/files/medien/1410/publikationen/2018-02-19_texte_11-2018_lager-brauchtu msfeuer.pdf; UBA-Texte 11/2018