

2.A.5.b - Construction and Demolition

Short description

Category Code	Method	AD	EF
2.A.5.b	T1/T2	NS	CS
Method(s) applied			
D	Default		
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/EEA Emission Inventory Guidebook - 2019, in category chapters.			
(source for) Activity Data			
NS	National Statistics		
RS	Regional Statistics		
IS	International Statistics		
PS	Plant Specific		
As	Associations, business organisations		
Q	specific Questionnaires (or surveys)		
M	Model / Modelled		
C	Confidential		
(source for) Emission Factors			
D	Default (EMEP Guidebook)		
CS	Country Specific		
PS	Plant Specific		
M	Model / Modelled		
C	Confidential		

NO _x	NM VOC	SO ₂	NH ₃	PM _{2.5}	PM ₁₀	TSP	BC	CO	Heavy Metals	POPs
NA	NA	NA	NA	-/-	L/T	L/-	NA	NA	NA	NA
L/- key source by L evel only										
-/T key source by T rend only										
L/T key source by both L evel and T rend										
-/- no key source for this pollutant										
IE emission of specific pollutant I ncluded E lsewhere (i.e. in another category)										
NE emission of specific pollutant N ot E stimated (yet)										
NA specific pollutant not emitted from this source or activity = N ot A pplicable										
* no analysis done										

Regarding particle emissions, construction is the second-largest emissions source within NFR 2.A - Mineral industries.

Methodology

Since the last update of the EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook, a tier1 method is applied to estimate particulate matter emissions. However, this tier1 method is applied with various adaptations to national conditions improving it to a rather higher tier, perhaps T1/T2.

The approach for uncontrolled fugitive emissions from 2.A.5.b was adapted for national circumstances within a research project by Kampffmeyer & Visschedijk (2016)¹⁾, partly considering existing emission-control technologies. As a result, statistical information is combined with modified default emission factors for TSP and PM.

Activity data

Activity data are determined taking into account figures for various construction activities and based on national production statistics.

AD is a result of multiplying the number of houses constructed and a conversion factor.

According to the method applied, figures of area of land affected by construction activities per building were concluded from statistical data and multiplied with emission factors, as explained below.

Emission factors

The emission factors used are results of the adaptation of EMEP/EEA Guidebook defaults (EMEP/EEA, 2023)²⁾, for our inventory so-called 'applied emission factors' with following parameters: \\- pollutant-specific emission factor, not corrected for soil moisture and silt content (kg of emitted pollutants/m² affected area/year), \\- average affected area as product of number of buildings constructed multiplied with conversion factor (average affected area per building), \\- duration of construction activity from default values (EMEP/EEA, 2023)³⁾, \\- specification of precipitation-evaporation index and soil silt content as constants, \\- nothing to efficiency of emission control measures at the moment.

Table 1: Overview of applied emission factors, in [kg/m² * y], for roads in [tons/km² * y]

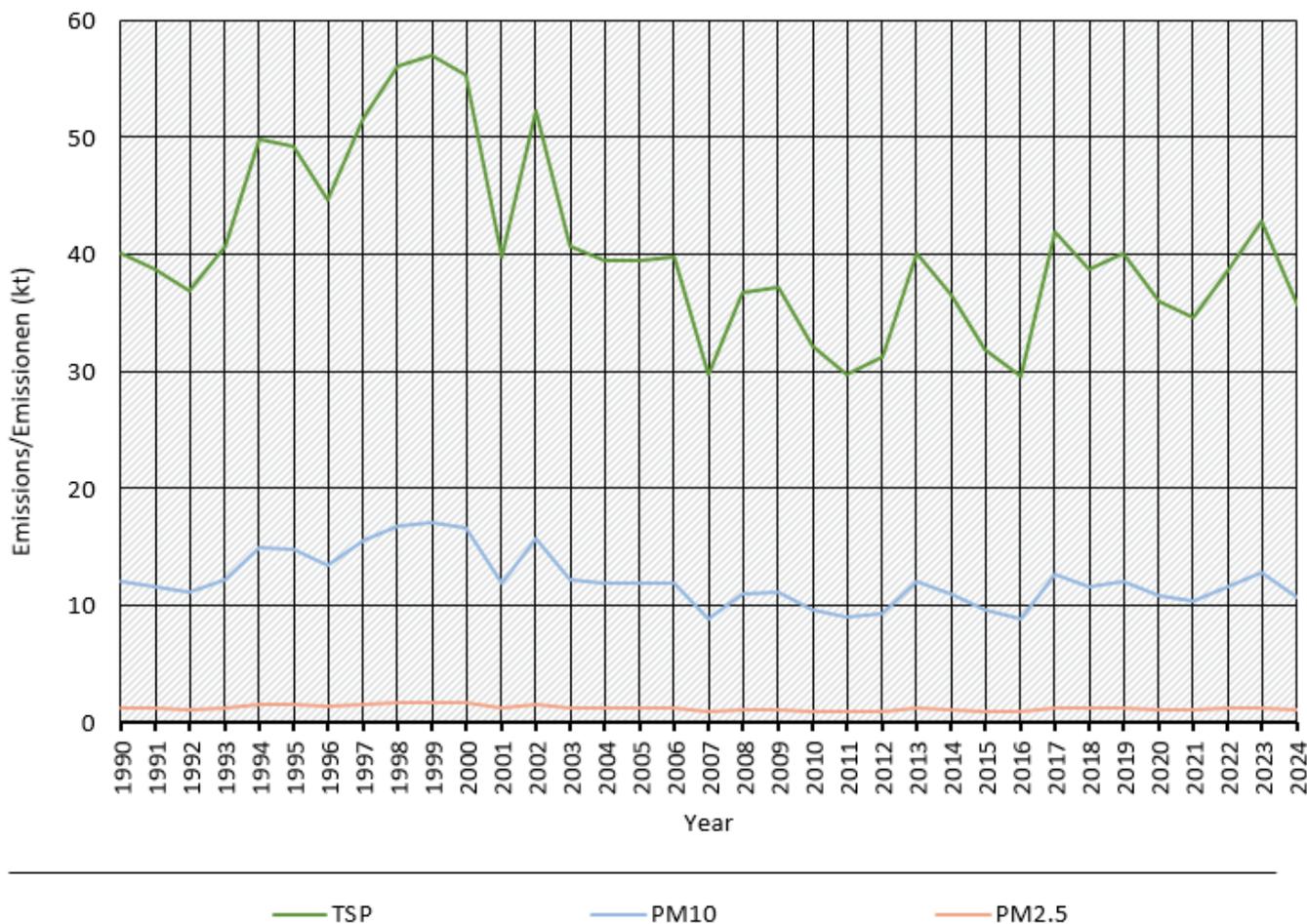
type of building	pollutant	EF value	EF trend
single and two-family houses	TSP	0.0638	constant over time
	PM ₁₀	0.0191	constant over time
	PM _{2.5}	0.0019	constant over time
apartment buildings	TSP	0.329	constant over time
	PM ₁₀	0.099	constant over time
	PM _{2.5}	0.0099	constant over time
non-residential	TSP	0.631	constant over time
	PM ₁₀	0.189	constant over time
	PM _{2.5}	0.0189	constant over time
roads	TSP	1,674	constant over time
	PM ₁₀	502	constant over time
	PM _{2.5}	50.2	constant over time

Trends in emissions

All trends in emissions as product of EF and AD correspond to trends of construction activities.

Trends of Emissions in Germany from construction

Emissions by pollutant / Emissionen nach Schadstoff



* Base Year for PM = 1995 / Basisjahr für Feinstäube (PM) ist 1995

Quelle: German Environment Agency, National inventory for the German reporting on atmospheric emissions since 1990, (03/2026)

Emission trends in NFR 2.A.5.b

Notes on PCB emissions from old buildings are provided in chapter 2.K - Consumption of POPs and Heavy Metals of this report.

Recalculations



With **all input data remaining unrevised**, no recalculations were made compared to the previous submission.

Planned improvements



At the moment, no category-specific improvements are planned.

FAQs

Where can I find emissions estimation of demolition activities? - Demolishing without any significant new construction is not covered and there are no other emission factors available for demolition activities only. Nevertheless you can find Information about emissions from [5.E.2 - Other Waste: Building Fires](#).

Why do German EFs differ from EEA defaults? - It has to do with the default 50% reduction for non-residential buildings and roads (as a result of wetting unpaved temporary roads) that is assumed in the calculations for Germany. This is also already accounted for in the EPA emission factors. It is a result of a control measure that is nearly always taken but in principle optional. In the Guidebook a 50% reduction is advised.

¹⁾ Kampffmeyer, T., Visschedijk, A.: Development of Methods for the Generation of Emission Data for Air Pollutants from Building Activity and Construction Zones, <https://research.ebsco.com/linkprocessor/plink?id=46c9c9e5-c6f9-3229-b7af-6585eb409115>; on behalf of the Umweltbundesamt, Dessau-Roßlau, 2016

^{2), 3)} EMEP/EEA (2023): EMEP/EEA air pollutant emission inventory guidebook 2023; <https://www.eea.europa.eu/en/analysis/publications/emep-eea-guidebook-2023/part-b-sectoral-guidance-chapters/2-industrial-processes-and-product-use/2-a-mineral-products/2-a-5-b-construction/@@download/file>; Copenhagen, 2023