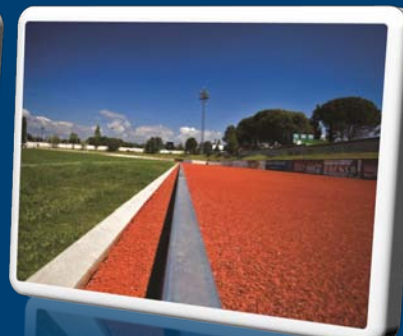




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Tires Road Wear Particles (TRWP)

Results of TIP PM_{2.5} Global Sampling Programme

Jean-Pierre TAVERNE
ETRMA

UNECE PMP IWG
8 October 2015



Outline

- Tire Industry Project (TIP) and project time table on Tire and Road Wear Particles (TRWP) studies
- Environmental markers
- Global air sampling study for airborne TRWP - PM10
- Global air sampling study for airborne TRWP - PM2.5
- Overall conclusions

All data presented today have been generated in the framework of WBCSD TIP Work Programme - <http://www.wbcd.org/work-program/sector-projects/tires/overview.aspx>



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TIP (TIRE INDUSTRY PROJECT)

www.etrma.org

- **In 2005, CEOs from 11 Largest Tire Companies decided to anticipate, study and determine potential environmental and health issues relating to the life cycle impacts of tires that could impact the tire industry globally and to communicate results to the appropriate stakeholders.**
- The tire Industry Project launched in 2006 and organized as a sector project through the **World Business Council for Sustainable Development (WBCSD)**.
- **In the beginning, the CEOs decided in 2005 that the main goal is to anticipate the potential environmental and health issues related to wear of tires.**
Technical support provided by ChemRisk, LLC, scientific consulting firm.

BRIDGESTONE

Continental

COOPERTIRES

GOODYEAR

Hankook

KUMHO TYRES

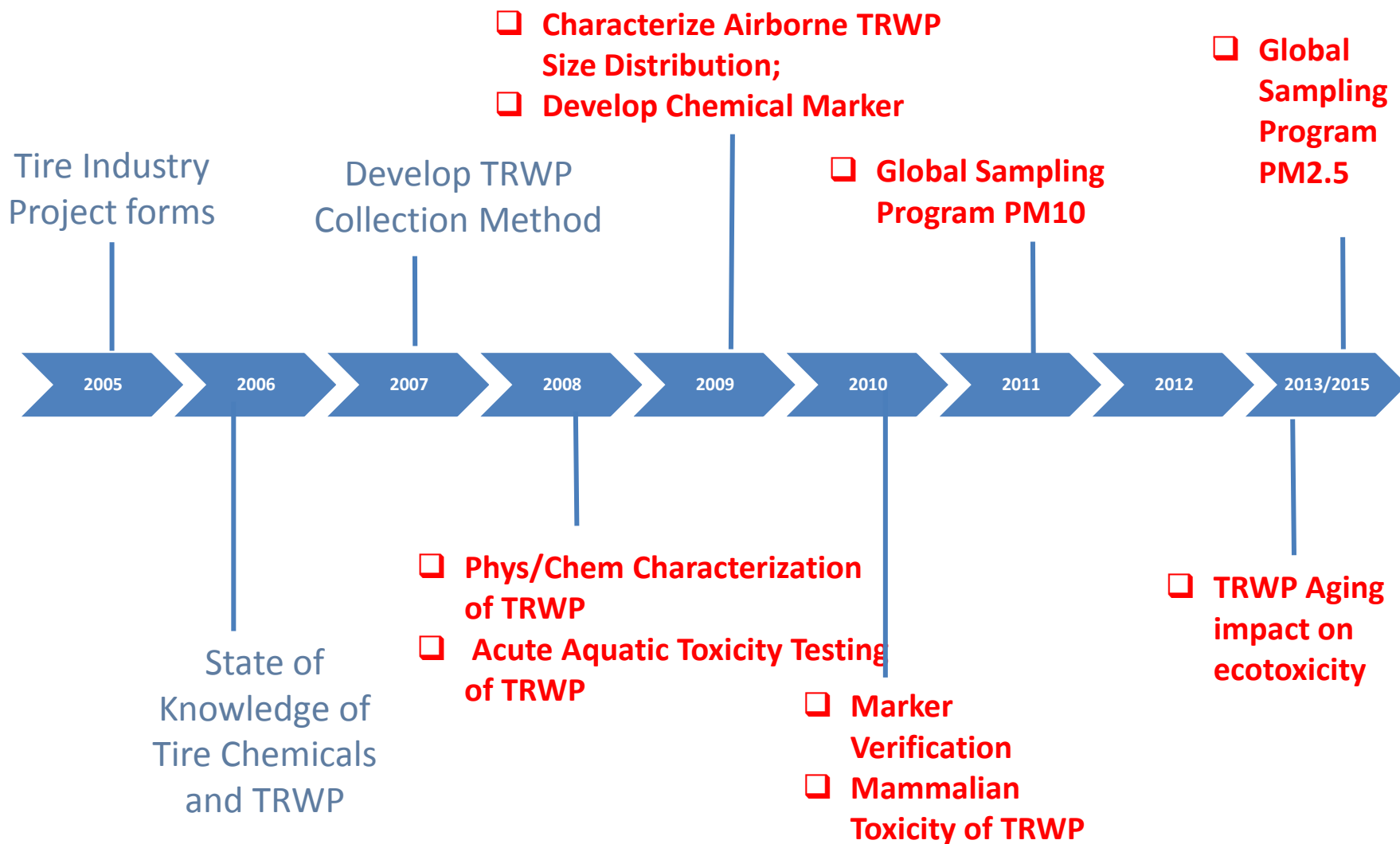
MICHELIN

PIRELLI

SUMITOMO

TOYO TIRES

YOKOHAMA
TECHNOLOGY THAT DELIVERS™





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TIMELINE OF PYROLYSIS MARKER DEVELOPMENT AND VERIFICATION

www.etrma.org

2007-2008

Literature
Review
State of Knowledge Assessment

2009

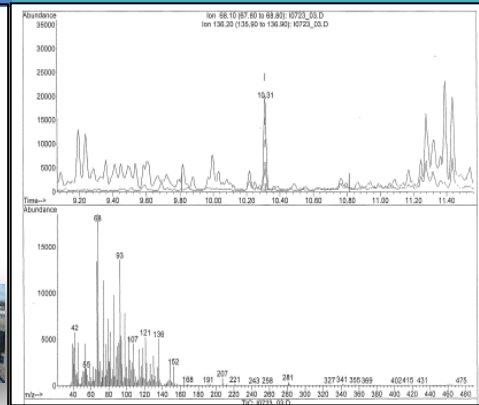
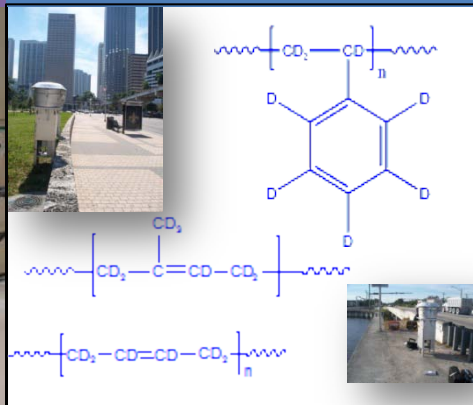
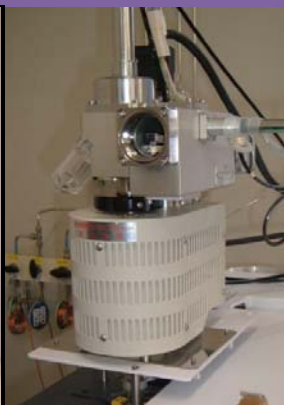
Method
Comparison
Organic Zinc Extraction versus External Standard Pyr-GC/MS

2010

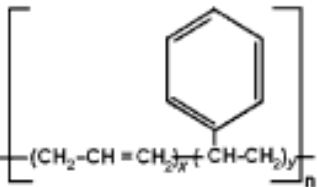
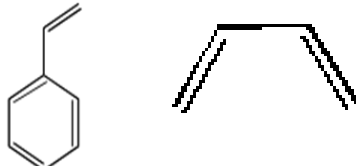
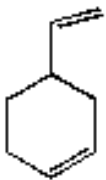


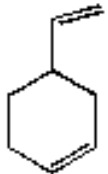
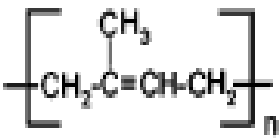
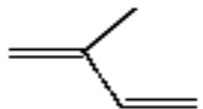
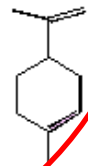
Method
Selection and Refinement
New Internal Standard Pyr-GC/MS Method

2011

Method
Finalization
Detection Limit Study Completed with Int. Std.



FINAL PYROLYSIS MARKER SELECTION (2010)

Polymer	Monomer	Dimer
SBR 	Styrene Butadiene 	Vinylcyclohexene (butadiene dimer) 
BR 	Butadiene 	Vinylcyclohexene (butadiene dimer) 
NR 	Isoprene 	Dipentene (isoprene dimer) 

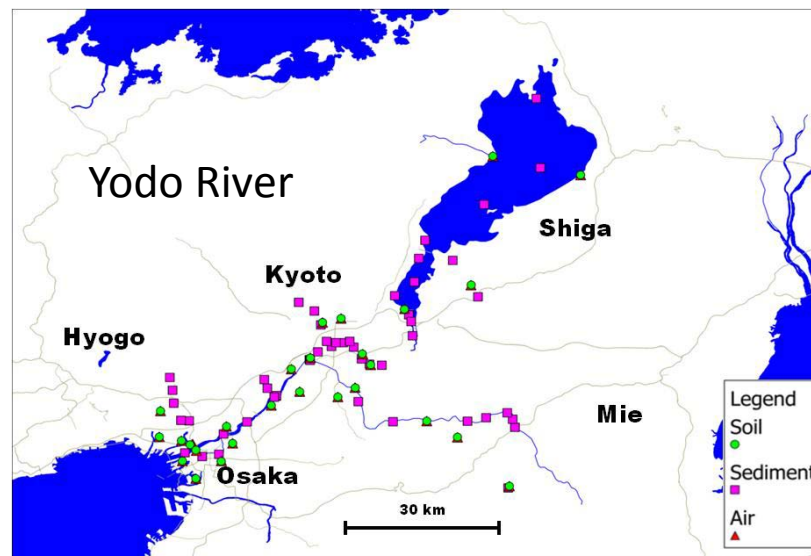
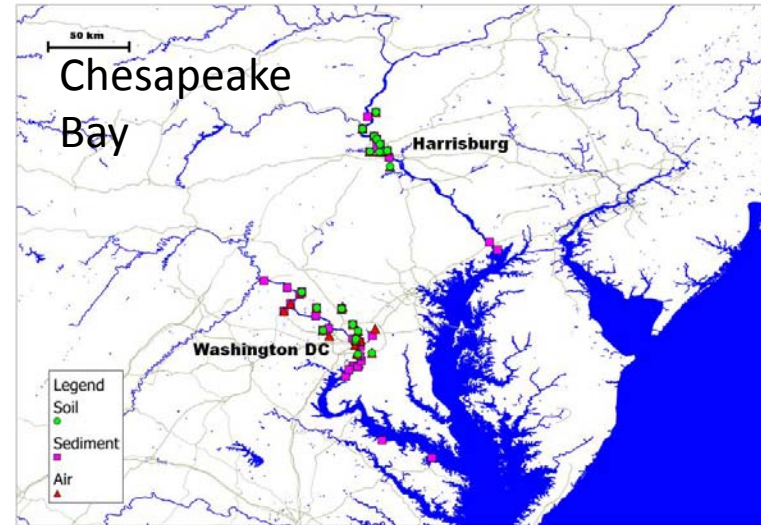
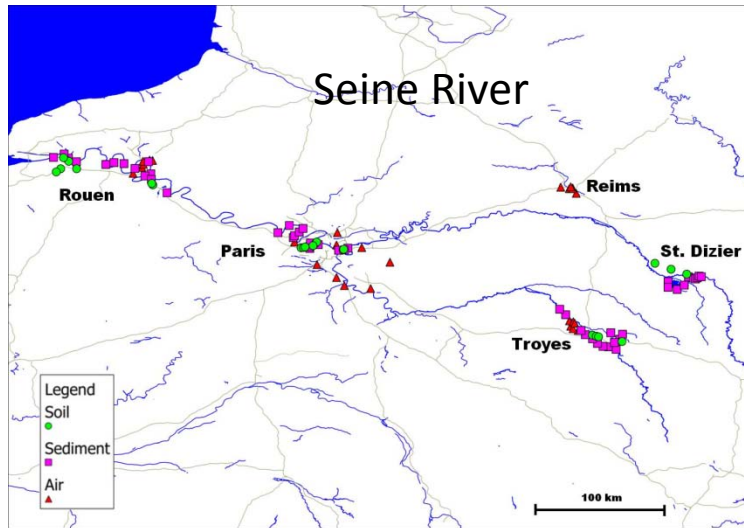


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- After determination of detection limit, a preliminary field study was performed in Miami (USA) in 2010 to confirm the capability of the method.
- Then from fall 2010 to summer 2011 global air sampling field work in Europe, the US and Japan
 - Air sampling for PM10 was conducted according to country-specific regulatory standard methods.
 - Samples were collected at street level.
 - Approximately 27 PM10 samples were collected in each country and PM10 monitoring was conducted at 25 percent of the sites in each country using a real-time dust analyzer.
 - Samples were analyzed using the pyrolysis chemical marker for polymer proposed by Kitamura et al (2007) and validated by TIP.





RESULTS FROM GLOBAL AIR SAMPLING

www.etrma.org

Watershed	Area (n)	Average PM10 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Average ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Max ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	% Contribution to PM10 (Average)
			TRWP	TRWP	TRWP
Seine (France)	Troyes (6)	26	0.70	1.34	2.80
	Reims (6)	10	0.17	0.70	1.74
	Paris (9)	48	0.05	0.11	0.14
	Rouen (6)	20	0.17	0.86	0.86
Chesapeake (USA)	Harrisburg (9)	15	0.13	0.32	0.94
	Washington, D.C. (4)	23	0.24	0.48	1.04
	Maryland (7)	16	0.12	0.26	0.72
	Virginia (7)	14	0.10	0.16	0.84
Yodo (Japan)	Shiga (4)	49	0.18	0.32	0.38
	Kyoto/Mie (10)	24	0.09	0.22	0.50
	Hyogo (3)	35	0.06	0.09	0.18
	Osaka (10)	33	0.09	0.15	0.38
Seine	All (27)	28	0.24	1.34	1.24
Chesapeake	All (27)	16	0.14	0.48	0.88
Yodo	All (27)	32	0.10	0.32	0.40
All	All (81)	25	0.16	1.34	0.84

Remark : The method used is in discussion in ISO/TC146/SC3 to become a standard (expected deadline:2016)



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- The evaluation of air pollution was done for particles smaller than 10 microns (PM 10) but did not specifically measure particles smaller than 2.5 microns (PM 2.5).
- Contribution of PM 10 from TRWP to atmospheric pollution is negligible.
- Public authorities concerns are now more and more focused on PM 2.5 rather than on PM 10 and possible regulation might impose constraints on air quality related to PM 2.5.



Objective: Quantify TRWP in ambient PM2.5 to understand contribution to total PM2.5 and variability.

Status: Sampling in 3 cities is complete : Los Angeles, Tokyo and London.



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USA - SAMPLE RESULTS FOR GREATER LOS ANGELES

www.etrma.org

Overview - Los Angeles:

Sampling was conducted from July 15 - 23, 2014.

Six locations were established

LA-1: Pico Rivera

LA-2: Compton

LA-3: Anaheim

LA-4: Exposition Park

LA-5: Long Beach

LA-6: Mira Loma



TRWP was consistently detected in the samples from LA-1, but not the other locations.

TRWP ranged from 0.19 – 1.3% of total PM2.5 at LA-1.



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TRWP – LOS ANGELES SAMPLING

www.etrma.org

Sample Number	Average Total PM2.5 (µg/m3)	Average TRWP in PM2.5 (µg/m3)	Average % TRWP	Traffic Counts (x 1000)
LA-1: Pico Rivera	7.07	0.042	0.59	20-255
LA-2: Compton	5.00	N.D.*	N.D.	1-225
LA-3: Anaheim	6.14	N.D.	N.D.	256
LA-4: Exposition Park	12.9	N.D.	N.D.	25-288
LA-5: Long Beach	6.26	N.D.	N.D.	20-280
LA-6: Mira Loma	10.9	N.D.	N.D.	18-362
Average	8.1	N.D. level	N.D. level	---

- ✓ Sampling was conducted from July 15 - 23, 2014.
- ✓ TRWP was only detected in the samples from “Pico Rivera”.
- ✓ Total PM2.5 was very low.

* N.D. = Non Detected



<http://www.mapquest.com/us/ca/los-angeles>

Overview - Greater Tokyo

Sampling was conducted from July
15 - 23, 2014.

Four locations were established

Site A: Kawasaki city, Kanagawa
Pref. (PM2.5 and PM10).

Site B: Setagaya ward, Tokyo,
Ring road No.8, (PM2.5 and
PM10).

Site C: Machida city, Tokyo,
Suburban way (PM2.5).

Site D: Shinagawa ward, Tokyo,
Route 15 (PM2.5).

Total PM2.5 was lower than
expected and ranged from 10-15
 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$.



<http://www.mapquest.com/maps?city=Tokyo&country>

Sample Number	Average Total PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Average TRWP in PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Average % TRWP	Traffic Counts (x 1000)
TKO-1: Kawasaki	15.2	0.023	0.18	37
TKO-2: Setagaya	11.6	0.038	0.33	66
TKO-3: Machida	11.2	0.012	0.10	16
TKO-4: Shinagawa	12.0	0.015	0.13	52
Average	12.5	0.022	0.18	---

- ✓ Sampling was conducted from September 10-26, 2014.
- ✓ Total PM 2.5 was lower than expected and ranged from 11-15 $\mu\text{g}/\text{cm}^3$.
- ✓ Average contribution of TRWP to total PM2.5 was 0.18%.

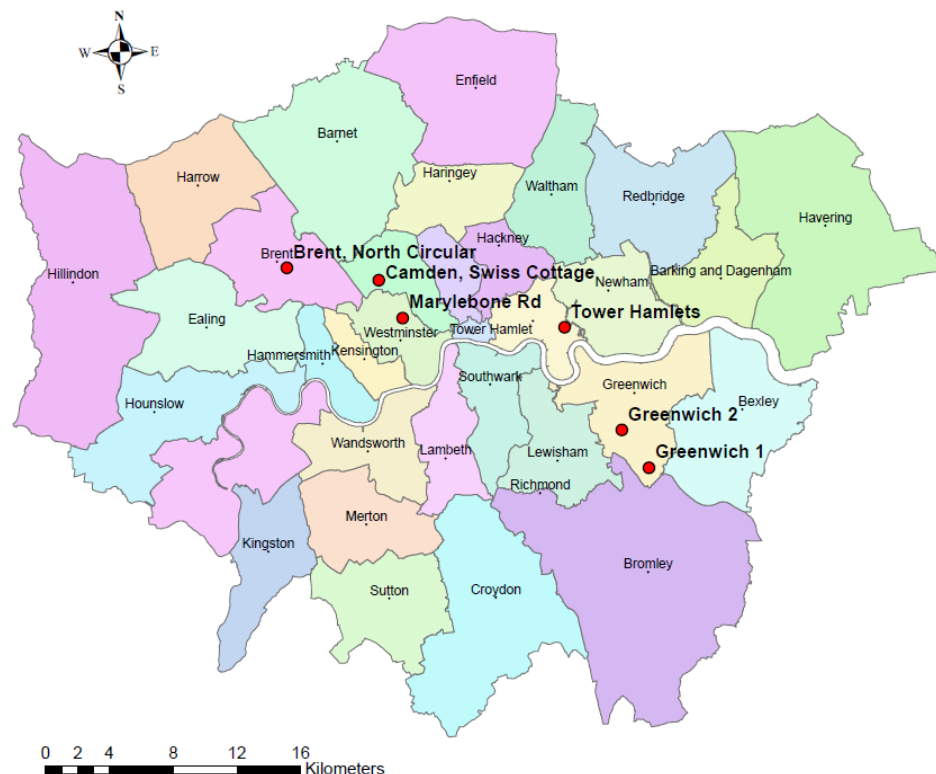


• Overview - London

- Sampling was conducted from March 3-31, 2015.

Seven locations were established

- North Kensington (PM2.5)
 - Camden (PM2.5)
 - Falconwood (PM2.5)
 - Marylebone Road (PM2.5)
 - Brent (PM2.5 and PM10)
 - Blackheath (PM2.5 and PM10)
 - Tower Hamlets (PM2.5 and PM10)
- Most of the total PM2.5 values were in the ranges expected



Sample Number	Average Total PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Average TRWP in PM2.5 ($\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)	Average %TRWP	Traffic Counts (x1000)
North Kensington	16.9	0.046	0.30%	--
Camden	20.9	0.028	0.13%	39
Falconwood	6.2	0.016	0.26%	74
Marylebone Road	30.1	0.089	0.31%	71
Brent	28.1	0.033	0.11%	84
Blackheath	6.4	0.014	0.37%	74
Tower Hamlets	27.2	0.131	0.61%	74
Average	19.4	0.051	0.30%	69

- ✓ Sampling was conducted from March 3-31, 2015
- ✓ Total PM2.5 varied and ranged from 6-30 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
- ✓ Average contribution was 0.3%





- TRWP is a small contributor to total PM_{2.5}
 - Measured concentrations ranged from 0.004 to 0.11 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$
 - Average contribution to ambient PM_{2.5} was 0.27%
- No significant differences in TRWP PM_{2.5} concentrations between any of the sampling sites.
 - TRWP in PM_{2.5} fraction did not show strong trends with any likely factors (traffic, weather, land use, etc)
- The range of TRWP in PM₁₀ was similar to that reported in Panko et al. 2013 despite completely different sampling locations

Discussion