European Environment Agency



External costs of nitrogen for health and environment

EEA: European Environment Agency

- "The EEA aims to support sustainable development and to help achieve significant and measurable improvement in Europe's environment...
- ... through the provision of timely, targeted, relevant and reliable information to policy making agents and the public"
- EEA is an independent EU institution with 32 member countries incl. Turkey, Switzerland and Norway



 200 staff in Copenhagen headquarters - and 6 Topic Centres with wide network throughout Europe

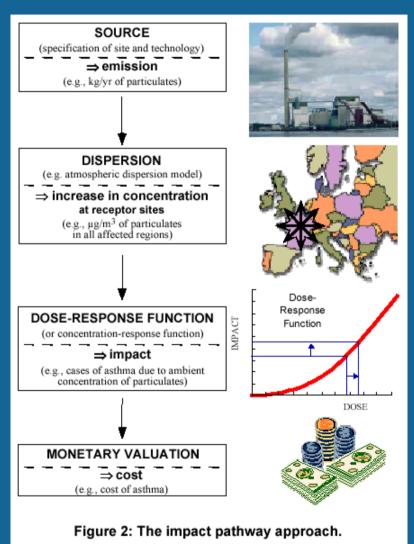
Some findings (EXIOPOL, FP7)

- External costs of nitrogen are site specific: hot spots and robust areas
- Precautionary approach required as scientific evidence base is incomplete
- External costs of nitrogen for EU27 with method consistent with approach used for air pollution (RAINS/GAINS etc.)

Impact pathway method (ExternE)

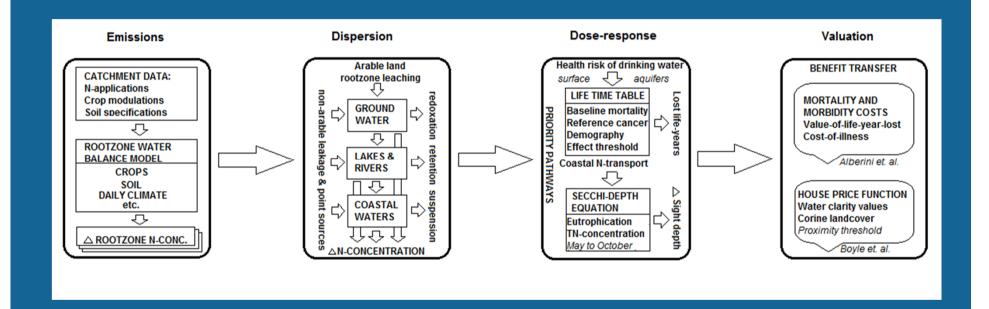
Four steps:

- Local and regional dispersion
- Change in exposure resulting from emissions
- Exposure-response functions for effects
- Valuation of effect endpoints



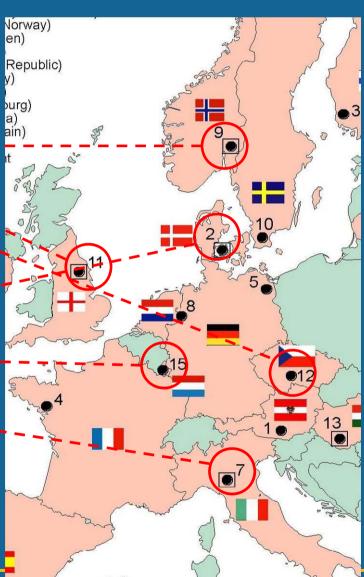


Aquatic environment: impact pathway of N

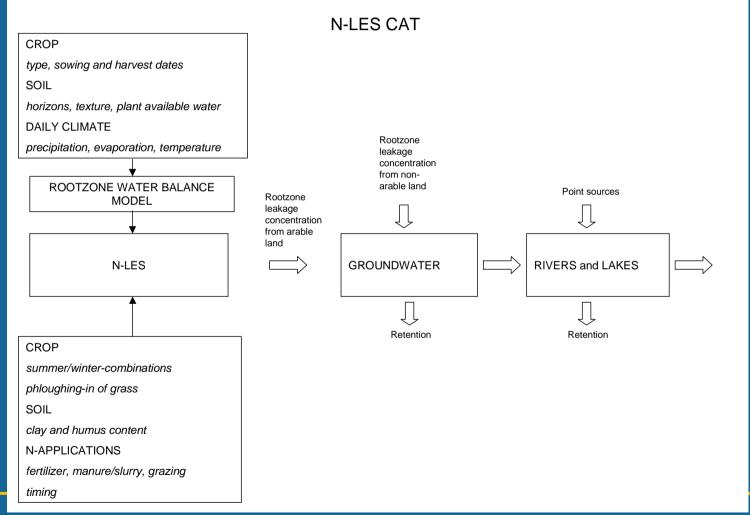


EUROHARP catchments & water supply

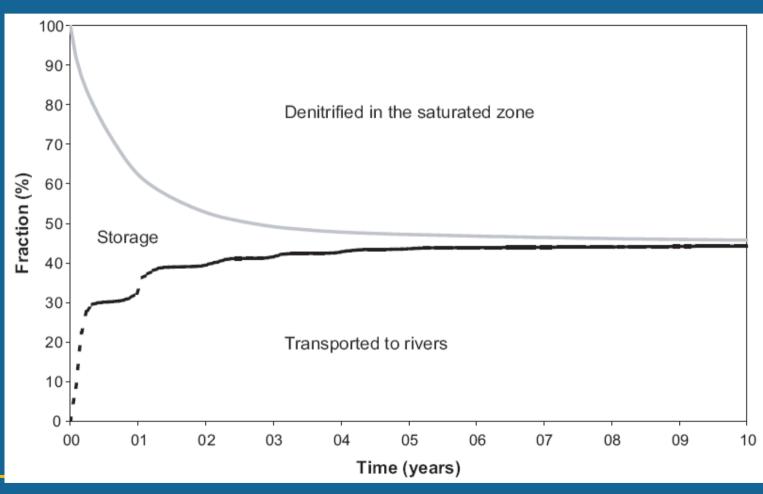
- Surface water
 - Vansjø-Hobøl, Norway
 - Ouse, UK
 - · Zelivka, Czech republic
- Ground water
 - Odense, Denmark
 - Attert, Luxembourg.
 - Enza, Italy



Dispersion and transport of N: model



Step 2: N-pulse in groundwater





POL

- mortality and morbidity

- State of the art on Nitrate
 - may inhibit nitrosamines (NOC) that cause increased frequency of cancer in all animal species tested
 - biologically plausible mechanisms to suggest bladder cancer
 - 2/3 of consumed N is detected in bladder within 24 hours
 - according to IARC: 'probably' carcinogenic impact (group IIa)
- Risk quantification on basis of epidemiological literature
 - Iowa health study; large cohorte (Weyer, 2001)
 - Slovakian nitrate study (Gulis, 2002)
 - Bladder cancer incidence (>55 years)
 - Colorectal cancer inc. (>55 years)
 - Non-Hodgkins leukemia (>55 years)
 - Ovarian cancer (Females >55 years)

0.106 / mgNO₃/l

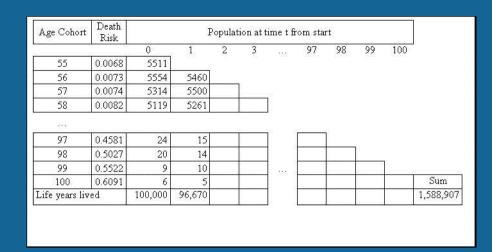
 $0.01 - 0.02 / mgNO_3/I$

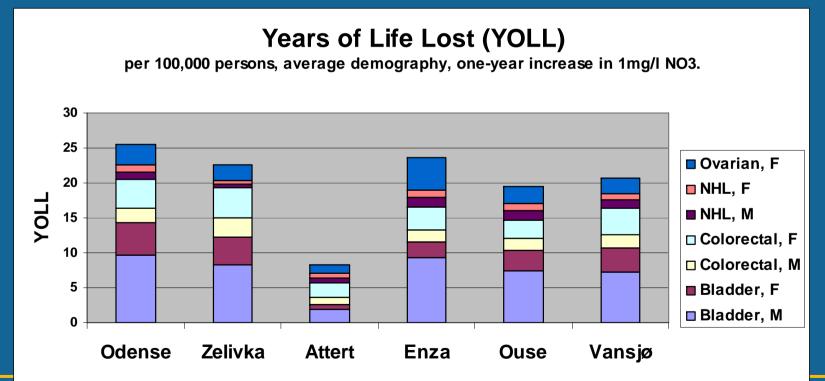
 $0.03 / mgNO_3/I$

0.035 / mgNO₃/l



Lifetime table: years of lost life







Monetary valuation approach

- Mortality
 - Chronic deaths: 40,000 € per life year
 - Similar approach as in EU's CAFE assessment
- Morbidity
 - Health end-points valued
 - Updated unit values based on cost-of-illness approach





Table 9. External health risk costs per unit of nitrogen applied to and emitted from arable land in six European catchments.

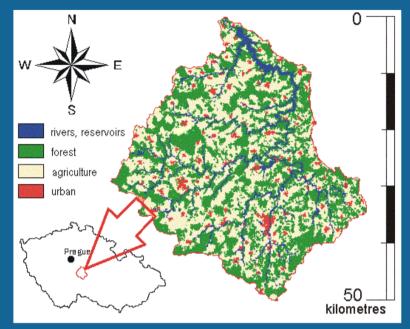
Nitrogen applied and emitted	Health risk costs (euro/mgNO ₃ /l per capita per year) cf. Figure 3	Dose-response (mgNO ₃ /l per tTN) cf. Table 5	External cost per capita per tTN (cents ₂₀₀₀)	Water consumers (number)	External cost per tonTN (>25 mg NO_3/l) ^b (euro ₂₀₀₀)
Mineral fertiliser-N applied	l to arable land				
Attert (LUX)	3.99	1.90E-3	0.76	12,600	96 ^b 0.1 €/kgN
Enza (IT)	11.10	1.10E-3	1.22	293,300	3586 ^b 3.6 €/kgN
Odense (DK)	11.47	1.30E-4	0.15	60,000	(89)
Ouse Yorkshire (UK) ^a	8.93	0.43E-3	0.38	200,000	762 ^b 0.7 €/kgN
Vansjø (NO) ^a	9.40	1.92E-3	1.81	60,000	(1085)
Zelivka (CR) ^a	10.06	3.46E-3	3.49	909,000	31,682 ^b 31.7 €/kgN
Organic fertiliser-N applied	d to arable land				
Attert (LUX)	3.99	1.57E-3	0.63	12,600	79
Enza (IT)	11.10	0.74E-3	0.82	293,300	$2402^{\rm b}$
Odense (DK)	11.47	2.35E-4	0.27	60,000	(162)
Ouse Yorkshire (UK) ^a	8.93	0.55E-3	0.49	200,000	988 ^b
Vansjø (NO) ^a	9.40	1.46E-3	1.37	60,000	(825)
Zelivka (CR) ^a	10.06	3.98E-3	4.00	909,000	$36,376^{b}$
Emission (loss) of nitrogen	from arable land (N-	LES CAT)			
Attert (LUX)	3.99	5.42E-3	2.16	12,600	$273^{\rm b}$
Enza (IT)	11.10	2.94E-3	3.27	293,300	$9579^{ m b}$
Odense (DK)	11.47	4.46E-4	0.51	60,000	(307)
Ouse Yorkshire (UK) ^a	8.93	1.47E-3	1.31	200,000	2619^{6}
Vansjø (NO) ^a	9.40	4.37E-3	4.11	60,000	(2467)
Zelivka (CR) ^a	10.06	2.58E-2	25.95	909,000	$235,926^{\mathrm{b}}$

 $^{^{\}rm a} Surface$ water. $^{\rm b} Exceedance$ of $25\, {\rm mgNO_3/l}$ threshold in catchment.

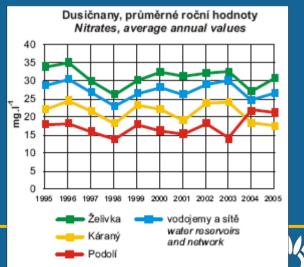
Hot spot: Zelivka catchment



- Agricultural practice
 - 114 kg N/ha
 - Leaching to water reservoir
 - 75% of Pragues water supply



- External cost
 - 32-36 € per kg N applied
 - (3-4 eurocent per inh. per kgN)
 - population density is pivotal





EU27 unit costs of N (illustrative)

Table 13. Illustrative figures for average external costs (in 2000-prices) per kgN applied (mineral and organic fertiliser) related to potable water nitrate health risk costs in EU-27.

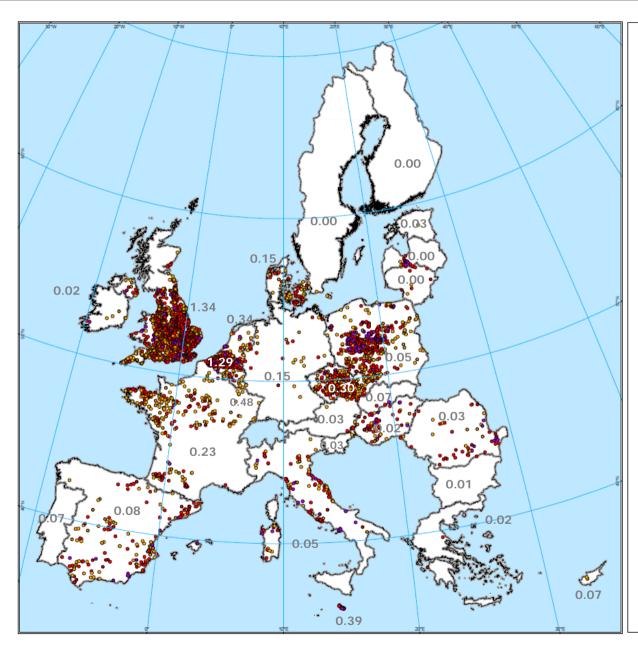
	kgN/ha (utilized arable land)	Potable water from surface (%)	Surface water above 25 mgNO ₃ /1 (%)	If health threshold $25\mathrm{mgNO_3/1}$ $(\mathfrak{C}_{2000}/\mathrm{kgN-applied})$	If health threshold 10 mgNO ₃ /1 (€2000/ kgN-applied)
AT	67	72	1	0.03	0.27
BE	215	35	30	1.29	2.48
BG	43	66	0	0.01	0.03
CY	96	42	8	0.07	0.53
CZ	78	53	18	0.30	1.25
DE	139	26	4	0.15	1.22
DK	139	0	12	0.15	0.22
EE	23	53	8	0.03	0.29
ES	57	85	4	0.08	0.32
$_{\mathrm{FI}}$	82	39	1	0.00	0.00
FR	105	40	19	0.23	0.74
GR	91	59	1	0.02	0.12
HU	51	5	5	0.02	0.05
IE	130	84	2	0.02	0.25
IT	77	13	2	0.05	0.16
LT	32	0	2	0.00	0.00
LU	172	25	40	0.48	1.17
LV	18	43	1	0.00	0.02
MT	171	0	86	0.39	0.39
NL	331	39	7	0.34	1.46
PL	57	38	4	0.05	0.32
PT	69	60	1	0.07	0.16
RO	45	60	2	0.03	0.11
SE	70	51	0	0.00	0.00
SI	79	19	1	0.03	0.07
SK	49	19	0	0.07	0.25
UK	113	65	34	1.34	2.48
EU27	85			0.29	0.85



Figure 1. Maximum nitrate concentrations in surface water in EU-27 (European Commission, 2010).

best estimate for EU nitrogen unit cost ~ 0.29 €/kgN

Source: EXIOPOL.



NITRATES DIRECTIVE EU-27

NITRATE VULNERABLE ZONES SURFACE WATER

Surface water maximum nitrate concentration max NO3 mg/l

- 50-100



with illustrative health-related external costs

€/kgN_{applied}

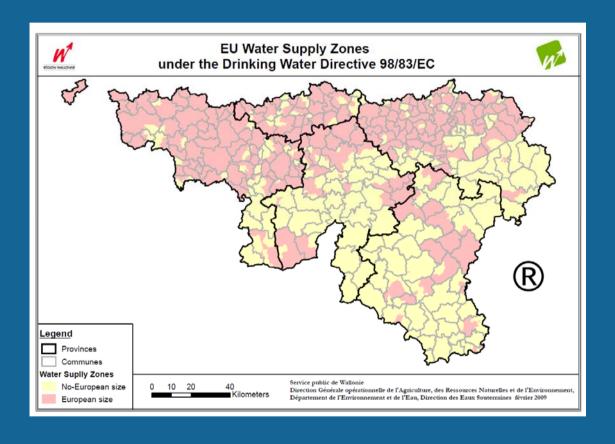
(NUTS1)



Sources : DG ENV, Member States reports on Nitrates Directive Implementation Coordinate Reference Dystem : ETROSO Lamber A standal figual Area
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Ethicated from ELISTA (European Land Information System for Agriculture and Environment)



Future effort: water supply zones and site-specific external costs of N





References

Andersen, MS et. al. (2011): Monetary valuation with impact pathway analysis: Benefits of reducing nitrate leaching in European catchments. International Review of Environmental and Resource Economics 5: 199-244.

Gulis, G et. al. (2002): An ecologic study of nitrate in municipal drinking water and cancer incidence in Trnava district Slovakia, **Environmental Research**, 88: 182-187.

Weyer, PJ et. al. (2001): Municipal drinking water nitrate level and cancer risk in older women: The Iowa women's health study, **Epidemiology**, 12:3, 327-338.

