Geneeskundige Dagen van Antwerpen – 17.09.2021 "Klimaat, Milieu en Gezondheid"

Particulate matter: a borderless problem

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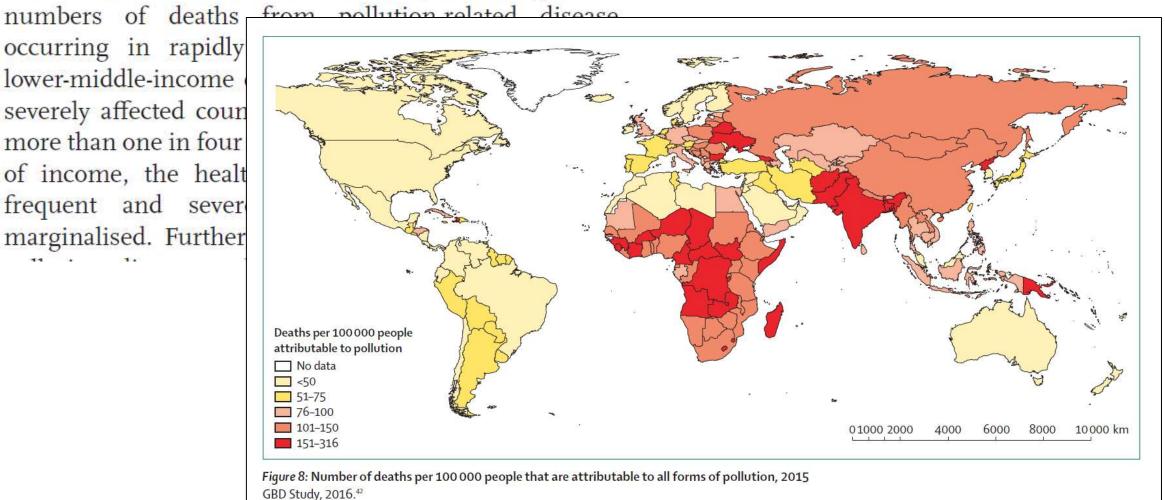


Landrigan et al. The Lancet Commission on pollution and health. Lancet Oct 19, 2017 http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(17)32345-0

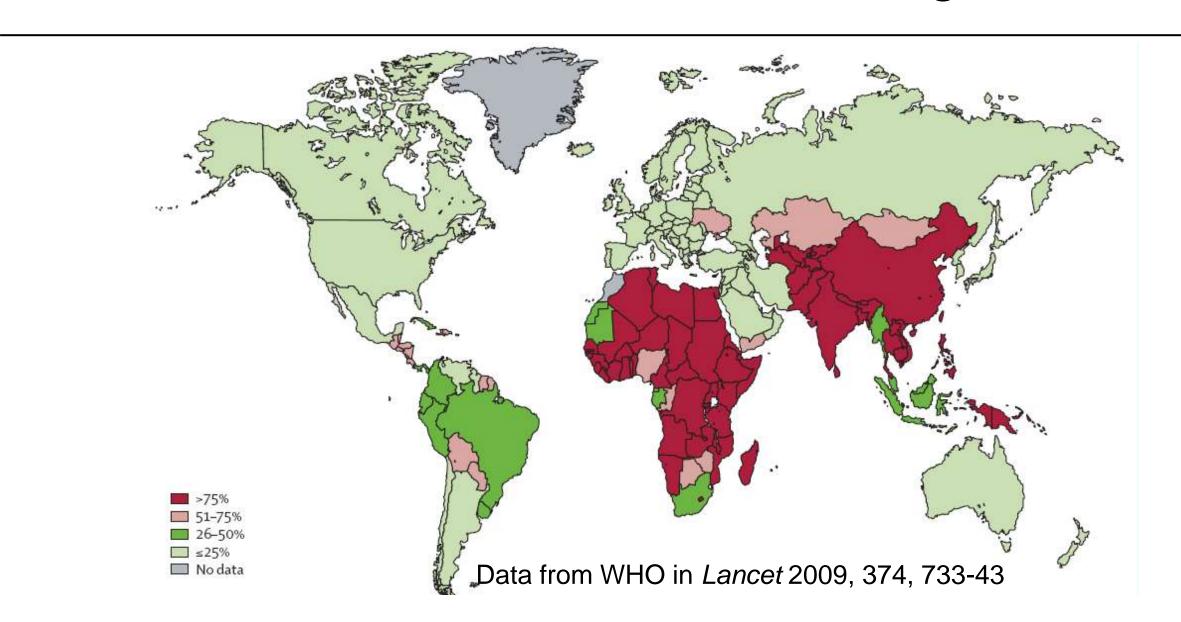
Pollution and poverty

92% of all pollution-related mortality is seen in lowincome and middle-income countries, with the greatest

occurring in rapidly lower-middle-income severely affected coun more than one in four of income, the healt frequent and sever marginalised. Further



Biomass fuel for cooking



Geneeskundige Dagen van Antwerpen – 17.09.2021 "Klimaat, Milieu en Gezondheid"

PM pollution and climate change: electric vehicles a borderless solution?

Benoit NEMERY, MD, PhD

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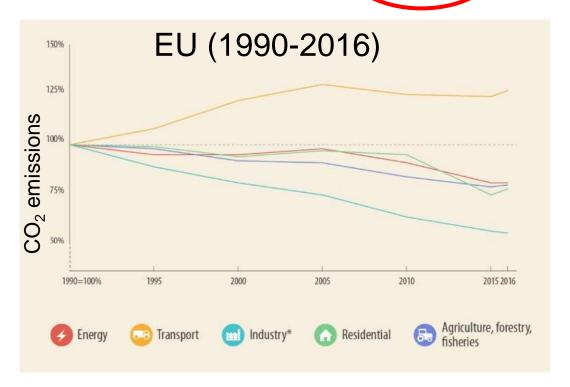
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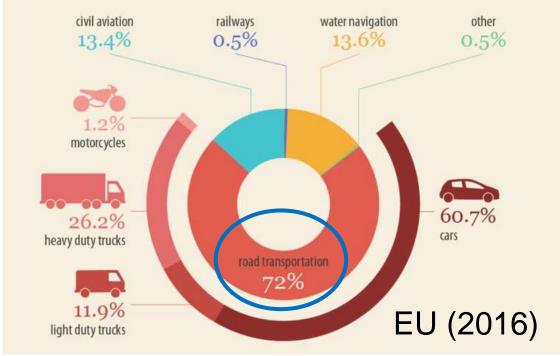
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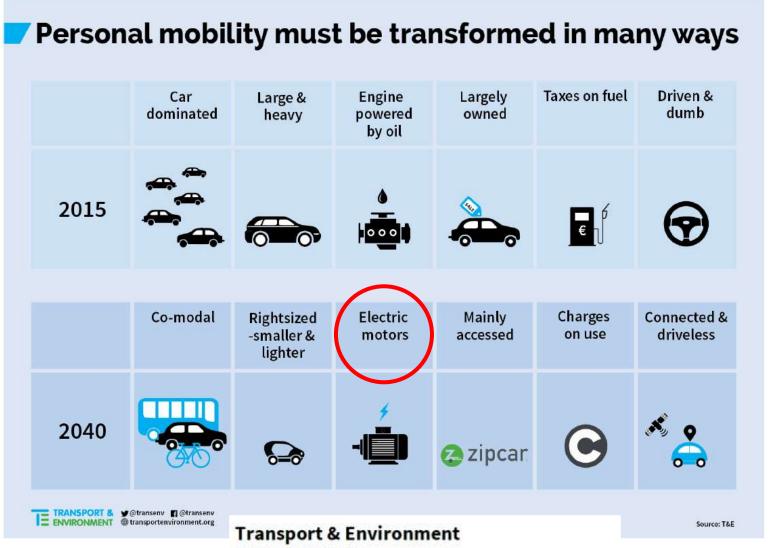
Climate change and transport

• Climate change (global warming) is caused by progressive accumulation of "greenhouse gases" ($CO_2, ...$), emitted mainly from burning fossil fuels by power plants, industry, transport, households and agriculture.





Climate change and road transport



Published: April 2018

Electric vehicles (EVs)



https://www.nytimes.com/2021/03/02/climate/electric-vehicles-environment.html

Forbes Wheels Technology Of The **Decade: Electric Cars**



Updated: Dec 30, 2020

The global auto industry now pretty much accepts that over the next two or three decades, the bulk of the 100 million new vehicles built every year will transition from fossil-fuel engines to electric power.

https://www.forbes.com/wheels/features/forbes-wheelstechnology-of-decade-electric-cars/

De Standaard

20 april 2021





Ondanks corona opvallend minder doden begin dit jaar

Bedrijfswagen blijft aanlokkelijk, als hij maar elektrisch is

MOBILITEIT Met een exclusieve fiscale aftrekbaarheid voor elektrische wagens en een fiscale stimulans om overal laadpalen neer te poten, hoopt minister van Financiën Vincent Van Peteghem dat de elektrische bedrijfswagen vanaf 2026 de norm wordt.

Vincent Van Peteghem (CD&V). In in het bepalen van die waarde. het reveerakkoord luidt de ambitie tegen 2026 broeikasgasvrij zijn. ring een voorstel gedaan om die ambitie waar te maken. Elke werkverknemer een benzine- of dieselwagen mogen aanbieden', zeet hij. De vrije keuze blijft, maar vervuitende bedrijfswagens zullen niet meer kunnen rekenen op een fis-

Als de werkgever na 2026 nog een nieuwe niet-elektrische bedrijfswagen toekent, zal die voor baar zijn en vervalt ook de huidige kostenaftrek bij de werknemer voor het woon-werkverkeer. Eiek-100 procent fiscaal aftrekbaar

elektrische wagens zal volstaan om maken. Aan het voordeel van alle worden, om vanaf 2028 terug te

Het principe van de bedrijfsdat alle nieuwe bedriifswagens wagen als fiscaalyriendelijke looncomponent wordt dus voorlopig goedkoper voor een werkgever om in eash te geven. 'Dat is een ander debat dat zal worden gevoerd bij d grote fiscale hervorming', zegt Van Peteghem. 'De voornaamste b kommernis is dat het wavennark vergroent. Om te maken dat de sec tor zich kan voorbereiden op die omslag, moet die beslissing nu genomen worden.'

neestal toch vier tot vijf jaar. Tk hecht erg veel belang aan voorspel baarbeid en rechtszekerheid. Er de contracten. Bovendien wordt in een overgangsregime voorzien." Zo De minister gaat ervan uit dat de exclusieve aftrekbaarheid voor wagens aangeschaft vanaf 2023. De daarvan de enige valabele optie te auto's zal jaar na jaar afgebouwd

om het wagenpark te vergroenen'. Het is wel zo dat de CO-uitstoot elektrisch moeten zijn, om nog vol- Het succes van de elektrische zegt minister van Financiën vandaagaleen belangrijke factoris ledig aftrekbaar te zijn. In het wagen hangt af van voldoende andere geval zijn ze nog maar voor 50 procept aftrekbaar. We moeten vermilden dat werkeevers deze een laadnaal installeert, een beregel oruzeilen door de bedriifsbeeld een bedrijfsmotorfiets.'

> 'De vrije keuze blijft, maar vervuilende wagens zullen niet meer kunnen rekenen op een fiscaal voordeel Vincent Van Peteghen

lastingvermindering van 45 pro ring. Om de installatie snel een boost te geven, zal de verminde den. De voorwaarde is wel dat die palen gevoed worden met groene energie - van bijvoorbeeld zonnepanelen of een groen contract-en voorzien zijn van slimme soft ware, zodat het laden op het beste moment gebeurt. Bedrijven zullen hun investering in laadinfra structuur voor meer dan 100 procent van de kostprijs fiscaal mogen aftrekken en bovendien versneld mogen afschrijven. Ook voor hen wordt het fiscale voordeel jaar na jaar wat afgebouwd, want die palen zijn nu nodig. De paal moeten wel op een semi-puolieke ruimte worden geplaatst. Denk maar aan de bedrijfsparking, waar de buurt na de kantooruren - tegen betaling - de auto kan onladen.'

Aan het principe van de

laurgang 98, nr. 92 | BE 02,70 | De Standaurd, Kantorsteen 47, 1000 Brussel | Redactic 02/967,22.11 | Kluntendienat 02/790.21,10 / e-luket; atundaurd, be/lidentendiena

eenvoudiging van het weinig succesrijke alternatief - het mobili gens van de weg te halen. Het plan is om de toegang voor zowel werk vevers als werknemers tot het mo iliteitsbudget te ken. Nu geldt bijvoorbeeld nog al tijd de voorwaarde dat de ononderbroken bedrijfswagens moet aanbieden. De werkneme gen hebben of er uit zijn functie aanspraak on maken. Ook is het de bedoeling om met het mobiliteits

> Van Peteghem zal op eierer moeten lopen, Bedrijfswagens lig gen altijd erg gevoelig. De groenen schaft. Een fiscale aftrek voor wie een laadpaal installeert - voor wie kan permitteren - is dan weer geen evidente maatregel voor so

Electric vehicles (EVs)

No tail-pipe emission of CO₂

+ reduced emission of NO₂ and fine particles $\rightarrow \uparrow$ air quality ("co-benefit")

But:

- Electricity generation (fossil fuel / renewable sources)
- Life cycle emissions (vehicle production + use + disposal)
- "taking into account the average energy mix in Europe, electric cars are already proving to be cleaner than vehicles running on petrol. As the share of electricity from renewable sources is set to increase in the future, electric cars will become even less harmful for the environment"

nature sustainability

ARTICLES

https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-020-0488-7



Net emission reductions from electric cars and heat pumps in 59 world regions over time

Florian Knobloch ^{1,2} ^{1,2} Nteef V. Hanssen ^{1,4}, Aileen Lam^{2,3}, Hector Pollitt ^{1,4}, Pablo Salas ^{1,4}, Unnada Chewpreecha⁴, Mark A. J. Huijbregts ^{1,4} and Jean-Francois Mercure ^{1,2,4,6}

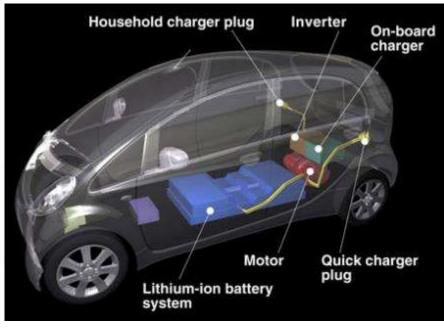
The electrification of passenger road transport and household heating features prominently in current and planned policy frameworks to achieve greenhouse gas emissions reduction targets. However, since electricity generation involves using fossil fuels, it is not established where and when the replacement of fossil-fuel-based technologies by electric cars and heat pumps can effectively reduce overall emissions. Could electrification policies backfire by promoting their diffusion before electricity is decarbonized? Here we analyse current and future emissions trade-offs in 59 world regions with heterogeneous households, by combining forward-looking integrated assessment model simulations with bottom-up life-cycle assessments. We show that

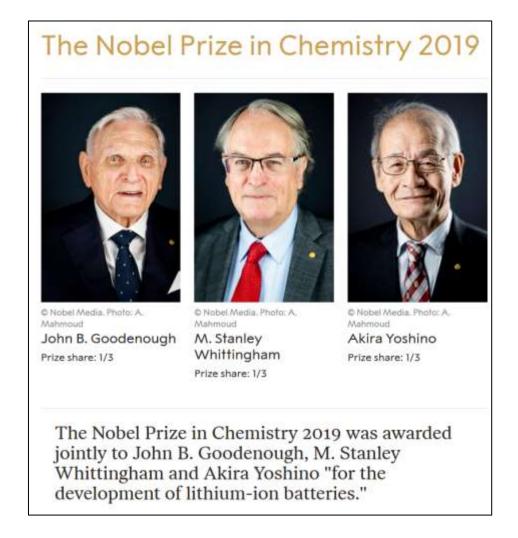
already under cur fossil-fuel-based a end-use electrific world regions.

We show that already under current carbon intensities of electricity generation, electric cars and heat pumps are less emission intensive than fossil-fuel-based alternatives in 53 world regions, representing 95% of the global transport and heating demand. Even if future end-use electrification is not matched by rapid power-sector decarbonization, it will probably reduce emissions in almost all world regions.

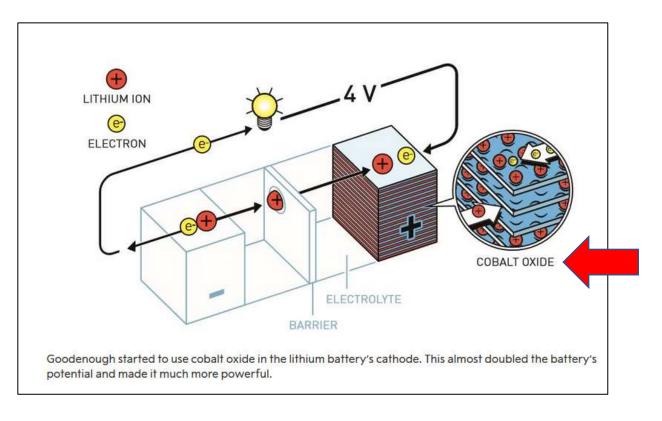
Rechargeable batteries?







Lithium-ion battery



"The battery has enabled the development of cleaner energy technologies and electric vehicles, thus contributing to reduced emissions of greenhouse gases and particulates.

Through their work, John Goodenough, Stanley Whittingham and Akira Yoshino have created the right conditions for a wireless and fossil fuel-free society, and so brought the greatest benefit to humankind."



ENERGY

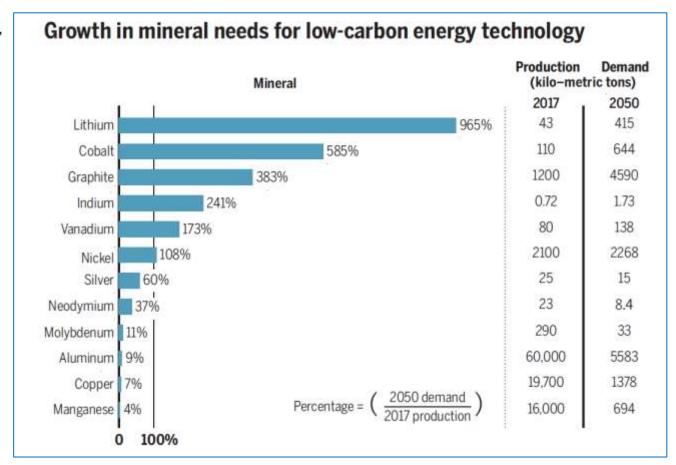
Science 367 (6473), 30-33.

DOI: 10.1126/science.aaz6003

Sustainable minerals and metals for a low-carbon future

Policy coordination is needed for global supply chains

By Benjamin K. Sovacool¹, Saleem H. Ali^{2,3,4}, Morgan Bazilian⁵, Ben Radley⁶, Benoit Nemery⁷, Julia Okatz⁸, Dustin Mulvaney⁹



Cobalt

U.S. Geological Survey. Mineral Commodities Summaries. Jan. 2017

<u>World Mine Production and Reserves</u>: Reserves for Australia, Canada, New Caledonia, the Philipp Africa, the United States, and "Other countries" were revised based on company or Government report

	Mine p	Reserves ⁷	
Linite d Otata	2015 e ₇₆₀	2016 ^e	24.000
United States		690	21,000
Australia	6,000	5,100	⁸ 1,000,000
Canada	6,900	7,300	270,000
China	7.700	7,700	80.000
Congo (Kinshasa)	63,000	66,000	3,400,000
Cuba	4.300	4.200	<u>5</u> 00,000
Madagascar New Caledonia ⁹	~ 10,500 tons (?)	by artisana	l mining 30,000 34,000
Philippines	4,300	3,500	290,000
Russia	6,200	6,200	250,000
South Africa	3,000	3,000	29,000
Zambia	4,600	4,600	270,000
Other countries	11,600	8,300	690,000
World total (rounded)	126,000	123,000	7,000,000



ENERGY

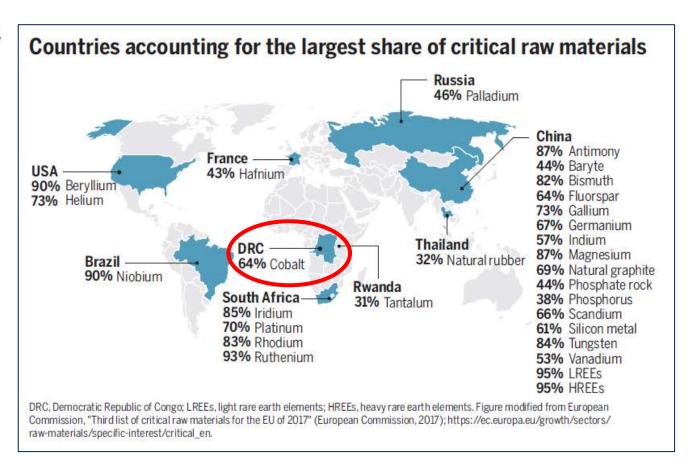
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Sustainable minerals and metals for a low-carbon future

Policy coordination is needed for global supply chains

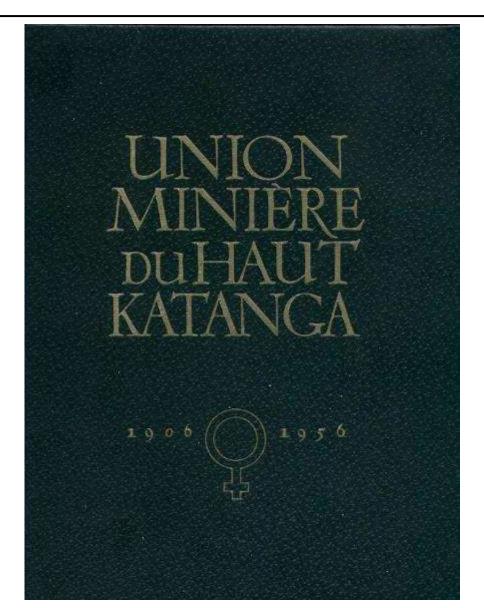
By Benjamin K. Sovacool¹, Saleem H. Ali^{2,3,4}, Morgan Bazilian⁵, Ben Radley⁶, Benoit Nemery⁷, Julia Okatz⁸, Dustin Mulvaney⁹



"African copperbelt" SUDAN 10°0'0"S 2.3 M km² 81 M people Goma Lubumbashi Bukavu Kindu *KINSHASA •Ilebo + 12°0'0"S Kikwit Kananga Mbuji-Mayi Zambia Kolwezi Likasi Lubumbash ANGOLA ZAMBIA 26°0'0"E 28°0'0"E

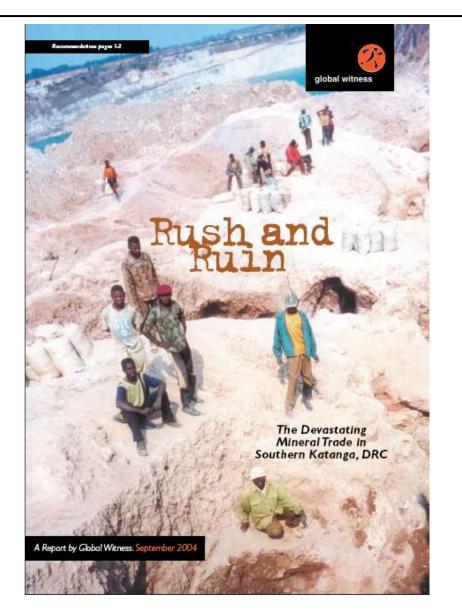
Industrial mining in Katanga

- Belgian Congo (1908-1960)
 - UMHK: mining + local transformation of ores
- ➤ Copper, cobalt, lead, zinc, ...
- ➤ Uranium (→ 1945 A-Bomb)
- Manganese, gold, tin, coltan



Mining in Katanga

- Congo/Zaire/D.R. Congo:
 - Gecamines
 - + since ~ 2000: companies from China, India, USA, Canada, Australia ...
 - industrial large-scale miningtransformation of ores
 - artisanal mining by thousands of "creuseurs"
 - ➤ mainly for COBALT



Cobalt mining in Katanga

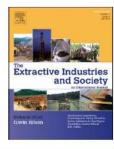
The Extractive Industries and Society 6 (2019) 915-939



Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

The Extractive Industries and Society





Original article

The precarious political economy of cobalt: Balancing prosperity, poverty, and brutality in artisanal and industrial mining in the Democratic Republic of the Congo

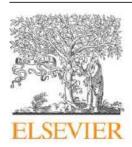


Benjamin K. Sovacool^{a,b,*}

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Contents lists available at ScienceDirect

Environmental Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/envres



High human exposure to cobalt and other metals in Katanga, a mining area of the Democratic Republic of Congo

Célestin Lubaba Nkulu Banza ^a, Tim S. Nawrot ^b, Vincent Haufroid ^c, Sophie Decrée ^{d,e}, Thierry De Putter ^e, Erik Smolders ^f, Benjamin Ilunga Kabyla ^a, Oscar Numbi Luboya ^a, Augustin Ndala Ilunga ^a, Alain Mwanza Mutombo ^a, Benoit Nemery ^{b,*}

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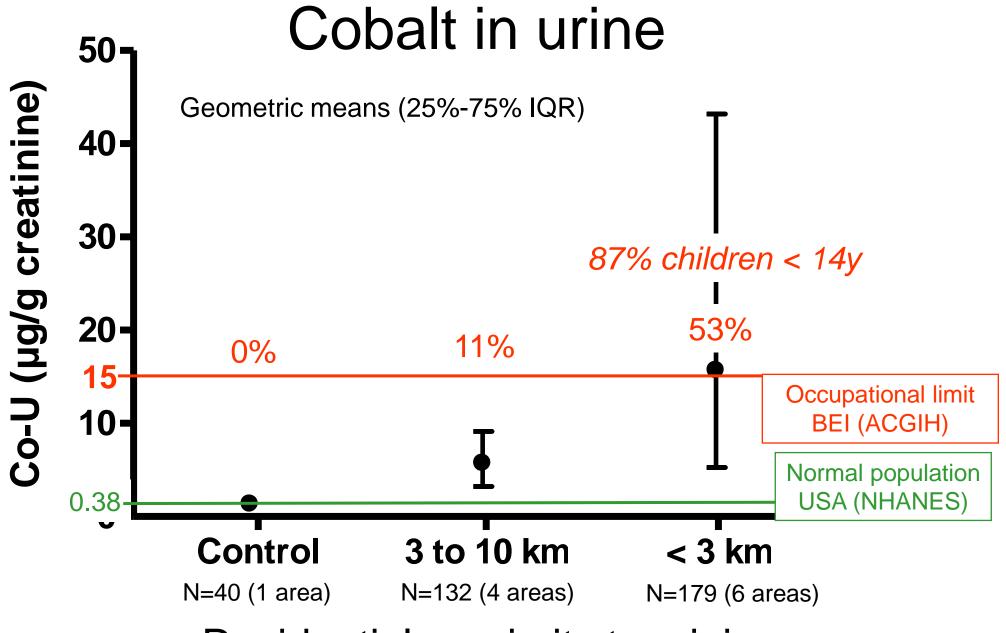
b Occupational & Environmental Medicine, Unit of Lung Toxicology, Katholieke Universiteit Leuven, Herestraat 49 (O&N 706), B-3000 Leuven, Belgium

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f Division of Soil and Water Management, K.U. Leuven, Belgium



Residential proximity to mining

Banza et al. 2009



ANALYSIS

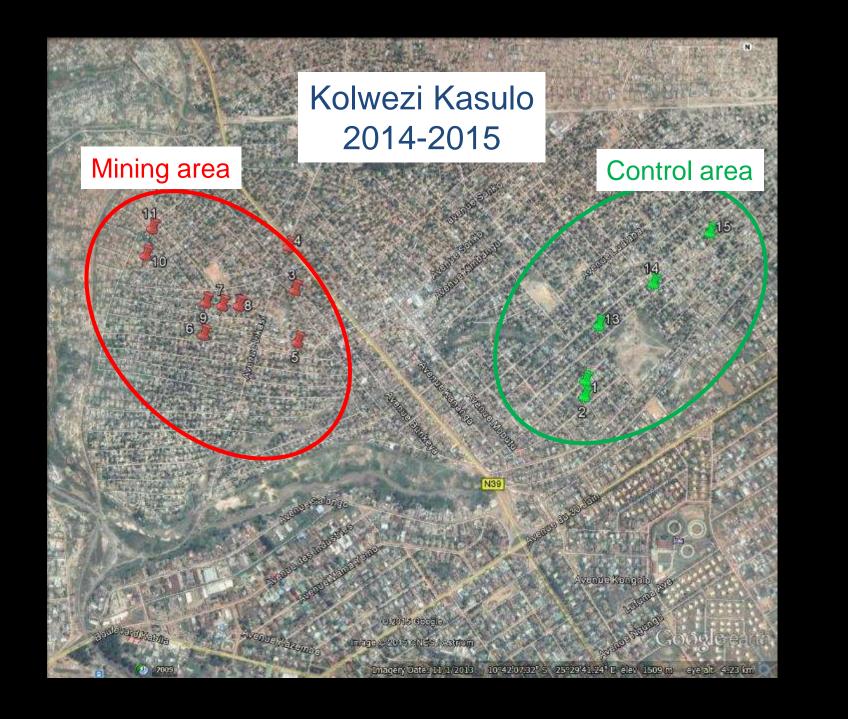
https://doi.org/10.1038/s41893-018-0139-4

NATURE SUSTAINABILITY | VOL 1 | SEPTEMBER 2018 | 495-504 | www.nature.com/natsustain

Sustainability of artisanal mining of cobalt in DR Congo

Célestin Banza Lubaba Nkulu¹, Lidia Casas^{2,3}, Vincent Haufroid^{0,4}, Thierry De Putter⁵, Nelly D. Saenen⁶, Tony Kayembe-Kitenge^{0,1}, Paul Musa Obadia¹, Daniel Kyanika Wa Mukoma¹, Jean-Marie Lunda Ilunga⁷, Tim S. Nawrot^{2,6}, Oscar Luboya Numbi¹, Erik Smolders⁸ and Benoit Nemery ^{0,2}*





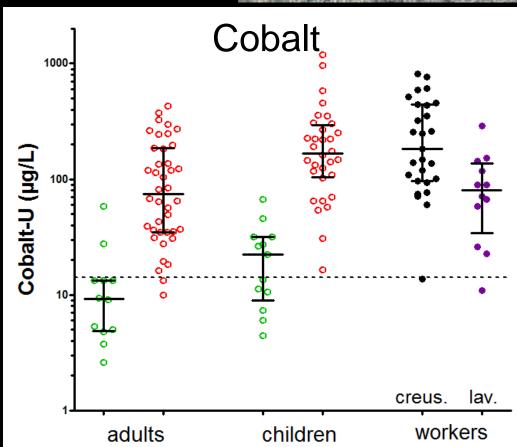


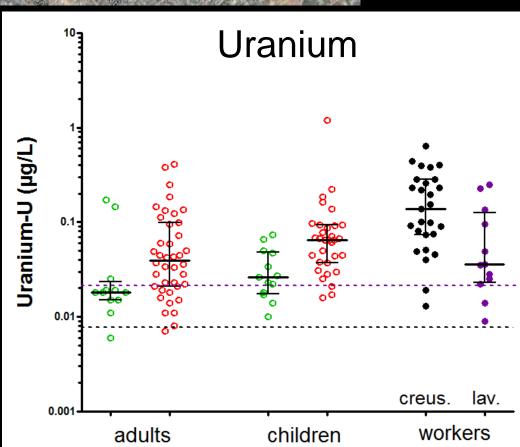




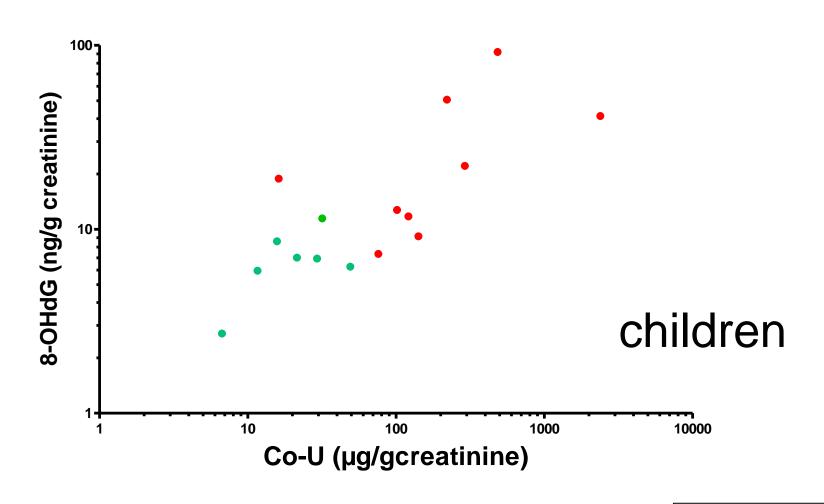
Urine







8-Hydroxydeoxyguanosine (8OHdG) (marker of oxidative DNA damage)



Concerns expressed by doctors, NGOs, authorities, media, ...

"more babies born with severe birth defects, especially among creuseurs"

Case-control study (KMC)

- Cases: infants born with visible birth defects
- Controls: infants without birth defects born from mother of similar age
- > Hypothesis: different exposure to metals

KMC study

- Notification system for <u>all</u> hospitals/maternities in Lubumbashi: each newborn born with visible birth defects (except isolated polydactyly, club foot) to be notified to a central telephone number (+ back-up)
 - 4 MDs (T. Kayembe, L. Kabamba, S. Mbuyi, T. Lubala)
- > MD at hospital within 24h of notification
 - detailed questionnaire
 - diagnosis (photographs)
 - sampling from mother, placenta, child (+ father)
 - + same procedure with healthy control newborn

Holoprosencephaly



Kayembe-Kitenge T et al. Birth Defects Research 2019 DOI: 10 1002/bdr2.1583

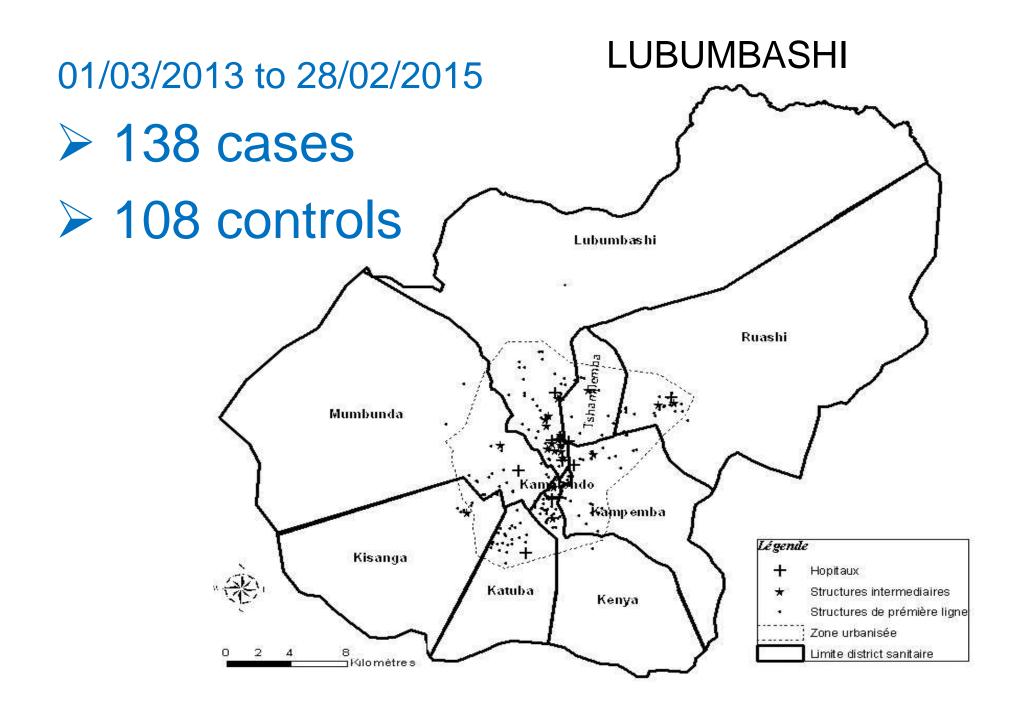
KMC study: methods

- Recruitment [11.11.11]: 01/03/2013 to 28/02/2015
- Final diagnosis of type of birth defect (photos)
 - Prof. K. Devriendt
- Analysis of samples by ICP-MS
 - April 2015: funding received from VLIR (250,000 €; 4 y)
 - Prof. E. Smolders
- Statistical analysis (2017-2018)
 - Dr. Daan Van Brusselen, Dr. Tony Kayembe-Kitenge

Metal mining and birth defects: a case-control study in Lubumbashi, Democratic Republic of the Congo

Daan Van Brusselen*, Tony Kayembe-Kitenge*, Sébastien Mbuyi-Musanzayi, Toni Lubala Kasole, Leon Kabamba Ngombe, Paul Musa Obadia, Daniel Kyanika wa Mukoma, Koen Van Herck, Dirk Avonts, Koen Devriendt, Erik Smolders, Célestin Banza Lubaba Nkulu, Benoit Nemery

Lancet Planetary Health 2020, 4; e158-67



KMC study: results

	CASES (n=138)			CONTROLS (n=108)	
	mean	SD	mean	SD	(t-test)
Age mother	28.5	7.0	26.5	6.8	0.03
Parity	3.7	2.8	3.0	2.6	0.08
Gestational age	38.2	3.4	38.3	3.7	0.84
Birth weight	2816	92	3084	70	0.03
Age father	35.1	8.2	33.7	7.8	0.21
Adults in household	2.9	1.5	2.8	1.5	0.52
Children in household	3.2	2.0	3.2	2.5	0.84

KMC study: results

- Questionnaire data:
 - No significant differences for most factors
 - Vitamins during pregnancy: higher among controls
 - Job of mother: more "paid job" among cases (not mining)
 - Job of father: more "mining-related jobs" among cases (17%) than among controls (8%), p<0.05
- Trace metals:
 - High levels in both cases and controls
 - Generally, no significant differences between cases and controls
 - Mn higher in cord blood and fetal placenta in cases

KMC study: results

Multivariable model

	aOR (95%CI)		
Vitamins during pregnancy	0.3 (0.1 - 0.5), p=0.001		
Mother with paid job	2.5 (1.2 – 6.9), p=0.02		
Father with mining-related job	5.6 (1.2 – 25), p=0.025		
Doubling of Mn in cord blood	1.7 (1.1 – 2.7), p=0.026		

KMC study: discussion

- Unique investigation of association between environmental pollution and birth defects
- Effect appears to be mediated mainly by paternal occupational exposure to mining (epigenetic effect?)
- Exposure to Mn?
- Limitations:
 - Possible overmatching of cases and controls
 - Biomonitoring at delivery (toxicokinetics!)
 - No/limited biomonitoring of fathers

Conclusions

- To reduce CO₂ emissions from traffic, Electric Vehicles represent a solution that must be integrated within a broad transport policy (modal shift, taxation, road pricing, ...)
- Equity issues :
 - Subsidising expensive cars (Mattheus effect)
 - Unsustainable production methods (environment, workers, residents) = "collateral damage"

•

Thank you for your attention

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Prof. Erik SMOLDERS + collaborators

Dept. Earth and Environmental Sciences, Div. Soil and Water Management
KU Leuven

Lidia CASAS, Tim NAWROT, Thierry DE PUTTER, ...

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