



Health impacts of
energy production through
biomass combustion

EU project | INTERREG IV

01.01.2013 - 31.05.2015

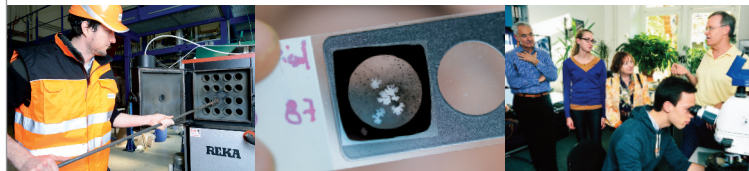


THE EU PROJECT BIOCOMBUST

BIOCOMBUST is an interdisciplinary European research project, which is funded through the INTERREG IV program and involves partners from France, Switzerland and Germany.

The researchers examine both the particulate emissions and the residual ashes generated during biomass combustion. The focus is on selected types of solid biomass combustibles, including wood chips, pellets, wood logs and miscanthus.

The main emphasis of the project is on the impact of biomass combustion on air quality in the Upper Rhine region and the associated effects on human health. Furthermore, it evaluates the produced ashes as a potential CO₂-neutral clinker substitute for the cement industry.



SCIENCE AT FIRST HAND

In order to raise awareness and communicate knowledge about the relationships between biomass combustion, air quality and health the BIOCOMBUST project organizes outreach events for a general audience under the slogan »Science at First Hand«.

Look behind the scenes of scientific discovery and visit us on Facebook, too!



RESEARCH TOPICS

- 1 Under the microscope**
Characterization of particulate matter emitted into the atmosphere during biomass combustion
- 2 For human health**
Investigation of the biological effects of particulate emissions from biomass combustion
- 3 For the sake of the environment**
Evaluation of the reuse potential of the fly ashes accumulating during biomass combustion



Von der Europäischen Union kofinanziert
Europäischer Fonds für regionale Entwicklung (EFRE)

Cofinancé par l'Union Européenne
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BACKGROUND AND MOTIVATION

Even though great efforts have already been made in reducing air pollution, particulate matter emitted into the atmosphere still poses a significant threat to human health in many areas of the world. Especially during winter months the use of wood as a renewable alternative to fossil fuels has led to increased air pollution in both urban and remote areas. Emissions from biomass combustion contain numerous solid chemical compounds, such as quartz, cristobalite, and various carbonates, halides, and sulfates, but only little is known about the health effects of these particles.

SAVE THE DATE

CLOSING CONFERENCE || APRIL 23, 2015
Maison de le Région Alsace, Strasbourg



Der Oberrhein wächst zusammen, mit jedem Projekt
Dépasser les frontières : projet après projet



FURTHER INFORMATION

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