





Air pollution shortens lives on greater scale than war, tobacco and AIDS

02.03.2020

Air pollution is responsible for shortening people's lives worldwide on a scale far greater than wars, violence, tobacco and diseases such as HIV and Aids, according to a study published today (March 2) in the journal Cardiovascular Research.

The researchers from the European Society of Cardiology have estimated that globally, air pollution causes an extra 8.8 million premature deaths each year.

In order to estimate these figures, the researchers looked at exposure data from a model that simulates atmospheric chemical processes from natural and human-made sources of pollution.

The researchers then applied this data to a new model of global exposure and death rates, and to data from the Global Burden of Disease. They then estimated the death rates and loss of life expectancy from different causes of air pollution compared to other causes of premature deaths around the world.

The researchers estimated that air pollution reduces average life expectancy for all people worldwide by three years.

In comparison, tobacco shortens life expectancy by 2.2 years, HIV and Aids by 0.7 years and violence and deaths in wars by 0.3 years.



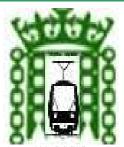


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The researchers also looked at the effect of air pollution on various categories of disease, they found the cardiovascular disease is responsible for the greatest proportion of shortened lives from air pollution, contributing to 43% of the loss in life expectancy worldwide.

The researchers have estimated that if air pollution was reduced by removing fossil fuel emissions, the average life expectancy worldwide would increase by over a year.

Prof Thomas Münzel said: 'Since the impact of air pollution on public health is overall much larger than expected, and is a worldwide phenomenon, we believe our results show there is an air pollution pandemic.

'Both air pollution and smoking are preventable, but over the past decades, much less attention has been paid to air pollution than to smoking, especially among cardiologists.





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Trams, a catalyst for Clean Air, Connectivity, Jobs & Growth

'It is important that policy-makers and the medical community realise that air pollution is an important risk factor for heart and blood vessel disease.

'It should be included as a risk factor, along with smoking, diabetes and high blood pressure and cholesterol.'

Photo Credit – Big Stoc

Invention sucks 60% of particulates from tyres

See video on https://applrguk.co.uk/Videos

02.03.2020

Students at Imperial College London have invented a device that attaches close to the wheels of a car and is claimed to collect up to 60% of airborne tyre particles before they enter the atmosphere.

The students, who call themselves the Tyre Collective, have produced a prototype, consisting of a module attached to the wheel that collects the particles, allowing them to be recycled while stopping them from polluting the air.

The device is positioned close to where the tyre touches the road, taking advantage of various airflows and the 'Magnus effect' of the spinning wheel. The particulates are gathered in a removable storage unit and once collected, these fragments are processed and can be reused, creating a closed-loop system.

The students believe these particles could be reused in other applications such as 3D printing and soundproofing.

They've even made business cards printed on ink that derived from the tyre dust.

Non-exhaust emissions (NEE) are expected to rise from 7.4% today to 10% of all UK PM2.5 emissions by 2030.

Last summer, the Air Quality Expert Group (AQEG) warned that urgent action must be taken to reduce this number, especially with the growth of EVs, which are generally heavier than petrol or diesel cars which produces more emissions from the tyres.





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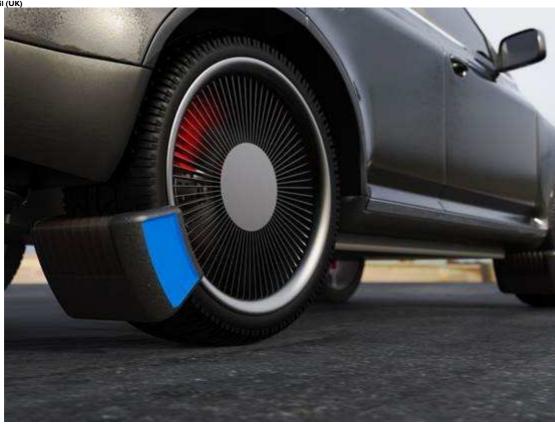




House of Commons London SWIA 0AA Ref: LR Applrg Parliamentary Sponsors 20







The Tyre Collective is led by MSc and MA students; Deepak Mallya, Hanson Cheng, Hugo Richardson, and Siobhan Anderson alongside advisor Professor Robert Shorten in the Innovation Design Engineering programme at Imperial College London and Royal College of Art.

They've received Industrial Design Studentship funding from the Royal Commission for the Exhibition of 1851 to support the project.

A document produced by The Tyre Collective states: 'Tyre wear and tear is the second-largest microplastic pollutant in our environment. As we move towards electric vehicles, tailpipe emissions will reduce but tyre emissions are projected to increase due to the added battery weight.

www.applrguk.co.uk/Videos

This meeting by invitation only, where MPs, Stakeholders etc., within the Light Rail industry and invited members of the Public will have a chance to discuss debate and raise questions concerning Light Rail & Trams.





Secretariat provided by Light Rail (UK), Warrington, Cheshire, England, United Kingdom WA4 6UE

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'The future of vehicle pollution will not come from tailpipe emissions, but from tyres. The Tyre Collective aims to mitigate this invisible form of pollution by capturing them at the source, bringing the issue of tyre wear to the forefront.'

COURTESY: AIR QUALITY NEWS.COM

FUELS, HEALTH, NEWS PIPPA NEILL

Innovation, News Thomas Barrett

https://applrguk.co.uk/Videos

NB.

This is only 60% rubber, 40 % still toxic escapes to mix with the other Non-Emission Exhaust (NEE) materials and the numbers shown is per tyre, the amount produced by a bus is staggering.

At this point we don't have any costs, further details from

Tyre Collective https://www.thetyrecollective.com/contact





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