

# The Need to Reduce Marine Shipping Emissions: A Santa Barbara County Case Study

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Air Pollution Control District  
September 2005



# Ships in the SB Channel

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# Overview

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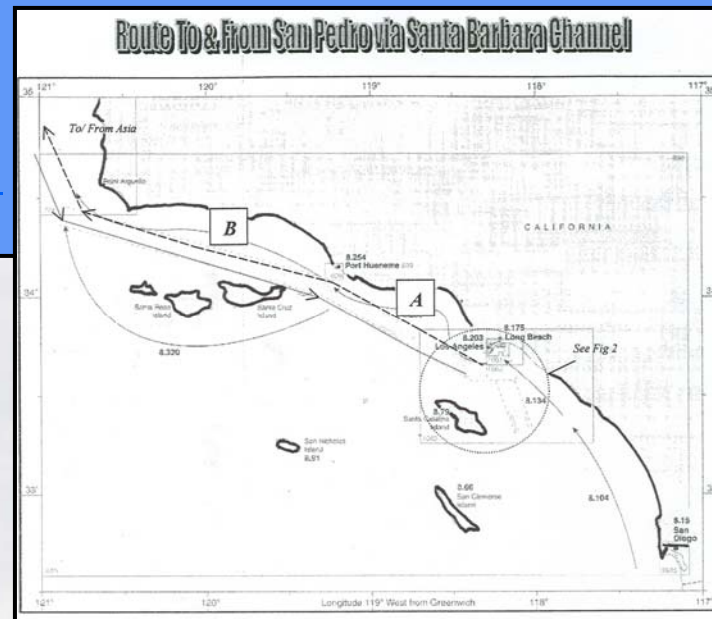
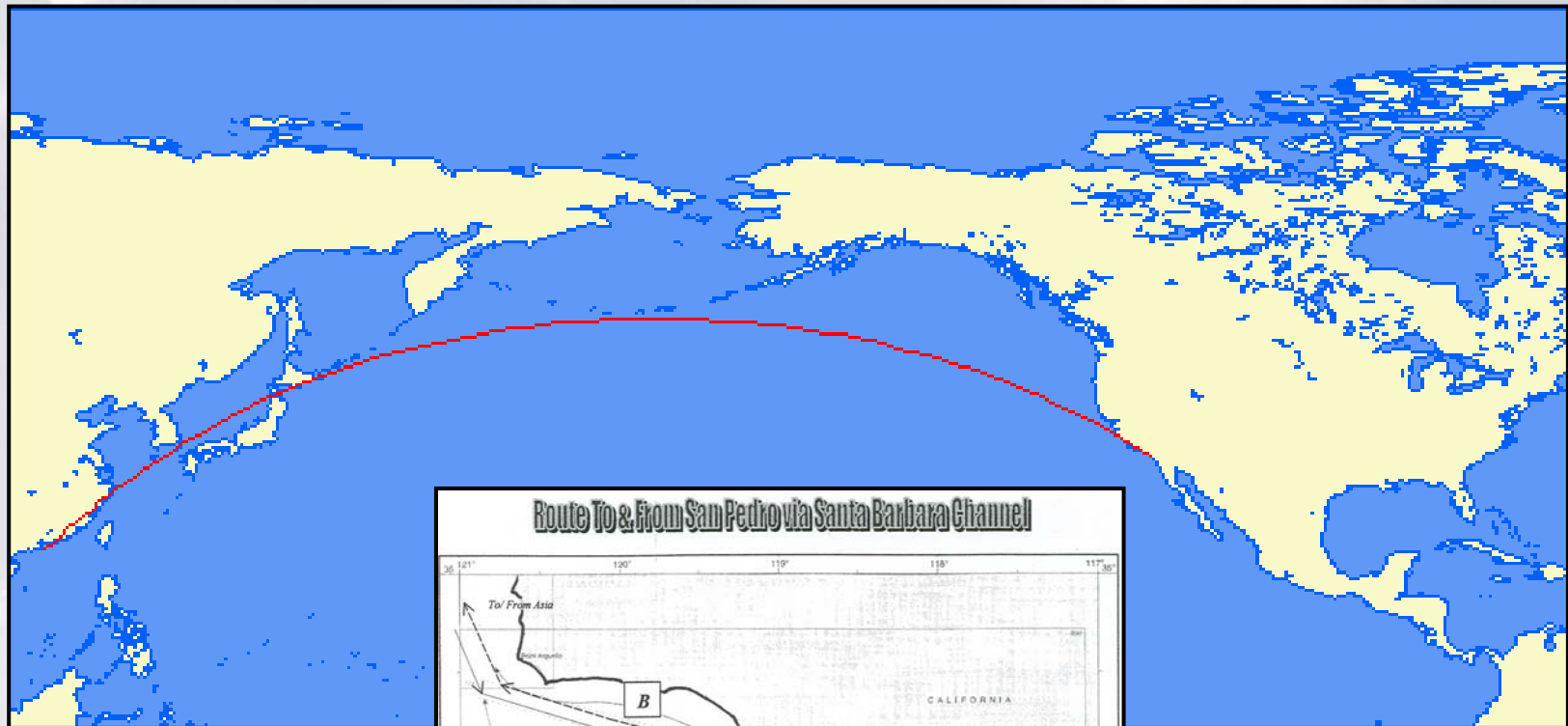
- The problem
- Clean air planning process
- 2004 Marine shipping inventory
- Regulatory efforts
- Technologies and challenges
- Partnerships and incentives
- Demonstration project
- Conclusions

# The Problem

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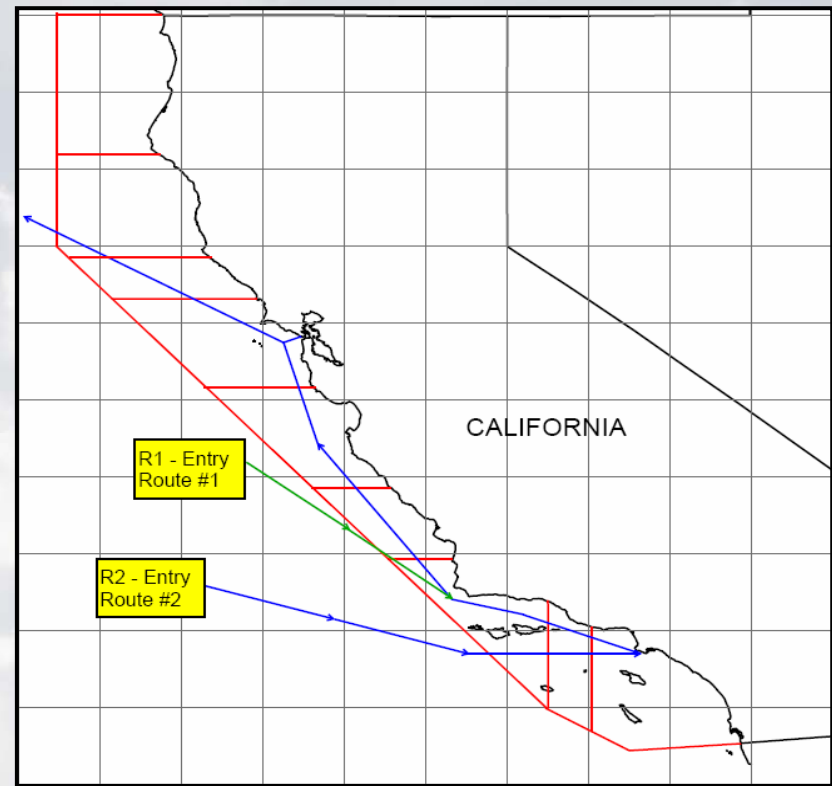
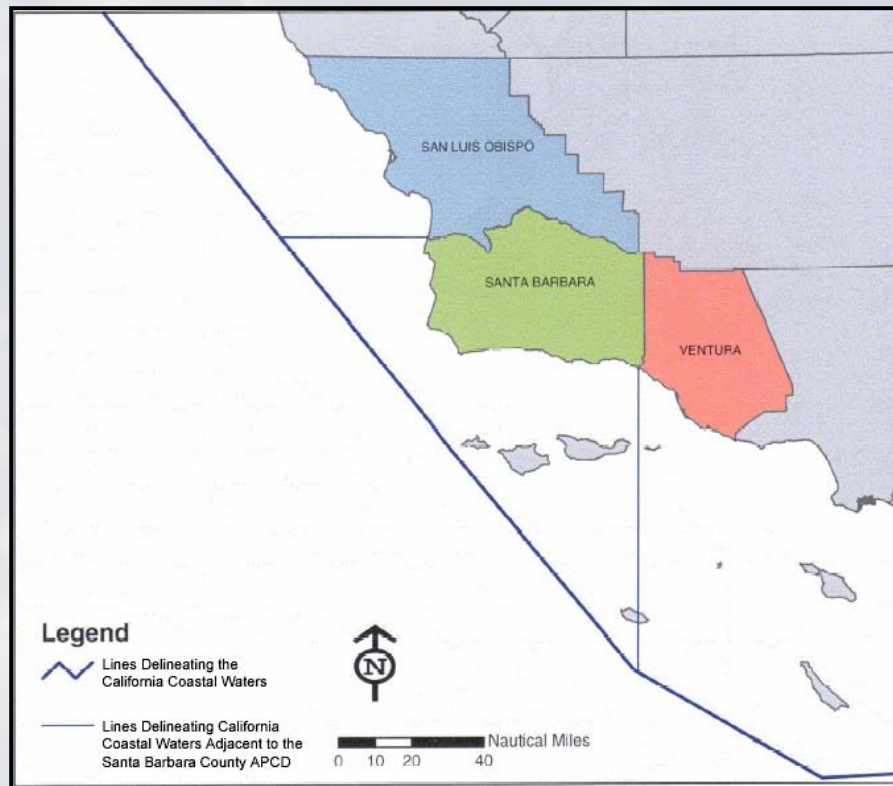
- Over 7,200 annual traverses
- 130 miles of coastline
- Large 2-stroke engines
- Slow turnover rates
- Vessels burning heavy bunker fuels
- Majority of the vessels are foreign flagged
- Trade volumes expected to continue increasing

# Typical Great Circle Route





# California Coastal Waters



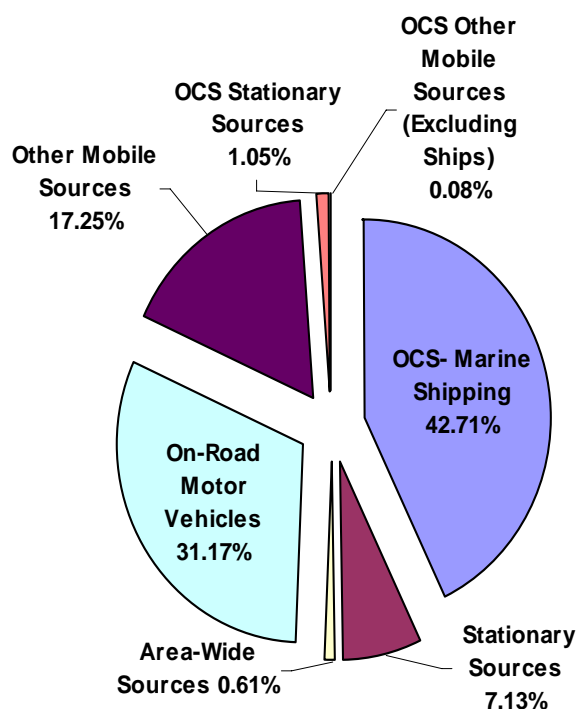
# Clean Air Planning Process

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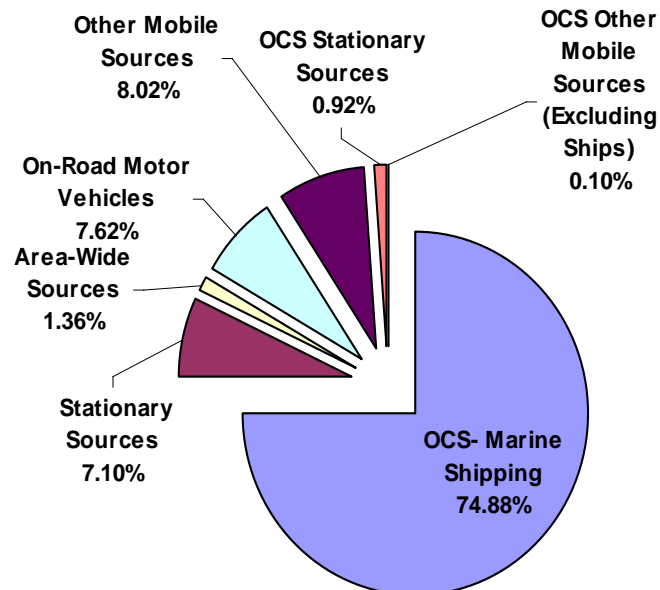
- Attainment state and federal standards
- Develop emission inventories
- Evaluate emission control measures
- Forecast emissions
- Marine shipping contribution: Large and growing
- June 2007 – Next Clean Air Plan

# Santa Barbara County NO<sub>x</sub> \* Emissions Comparison

2000 Santa Barbara County NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions



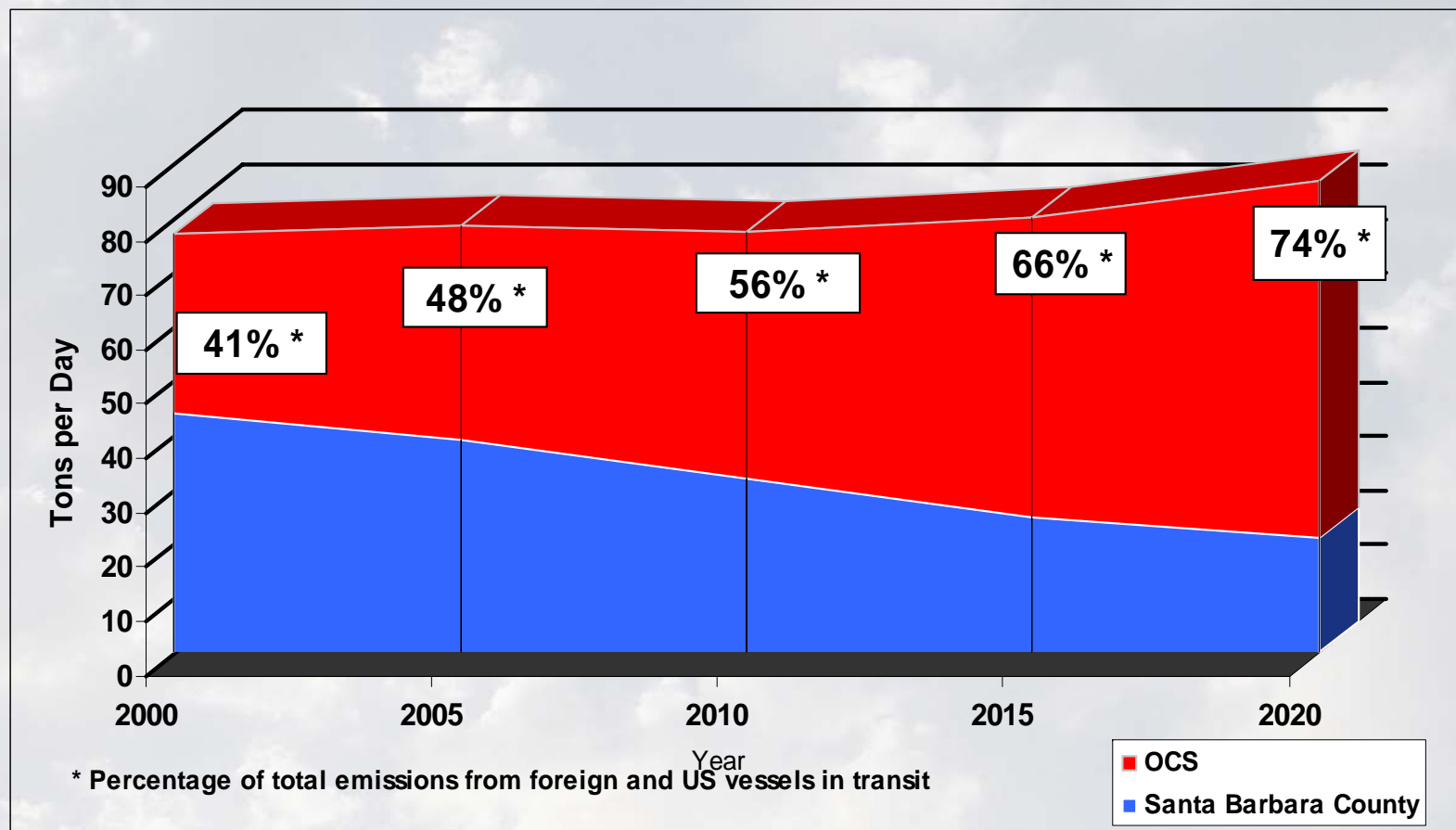
2020 Santa Barbara County NO<sub>x</sub> Emissions



\* NO<sub>x</sub> = Onshore + OCS



# Santa Barbara County NOx \* Emission Forecast

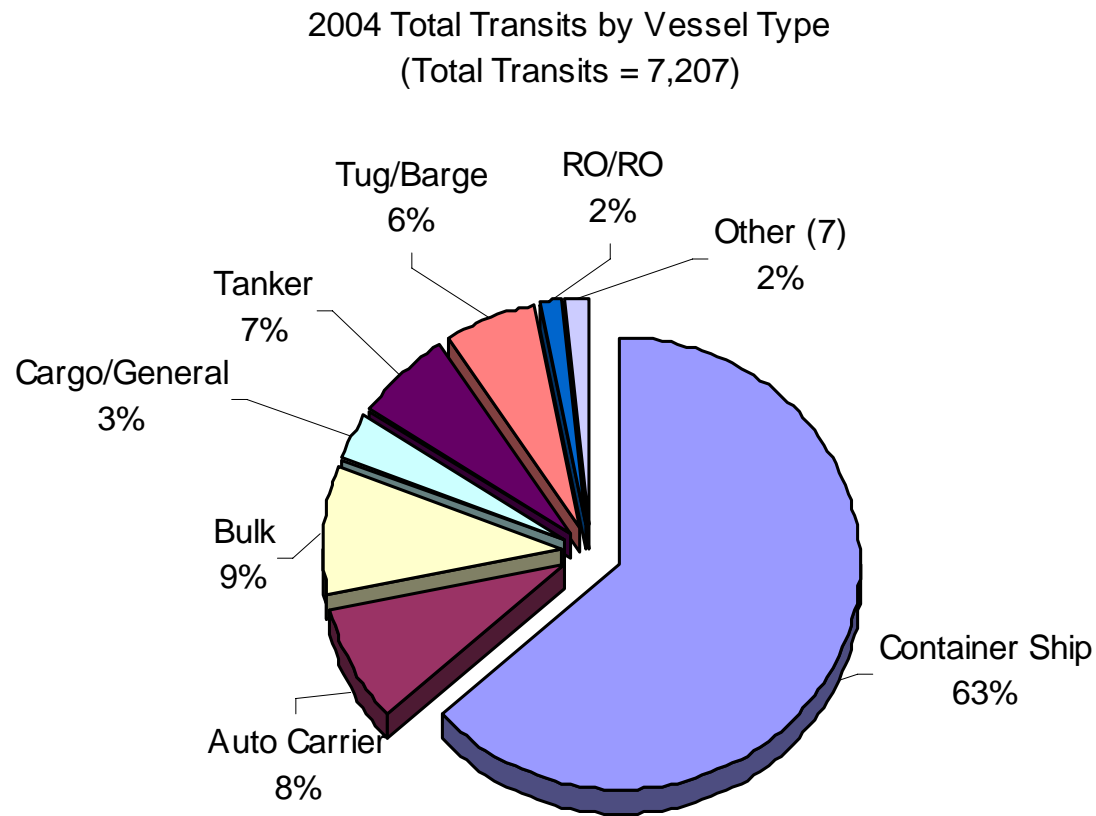


# 2004 Marine Shipping Inventory

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- Over 7,200 traverses
- 9% of vessels = 50% NOx emissions
- 59 vessels over 50 tons of NOx in 2004
- 92% of NOx from foreign flagged vessels
- About 19 transits per day
- About 40 tons of NOx and 3 tons of PM emitted daily

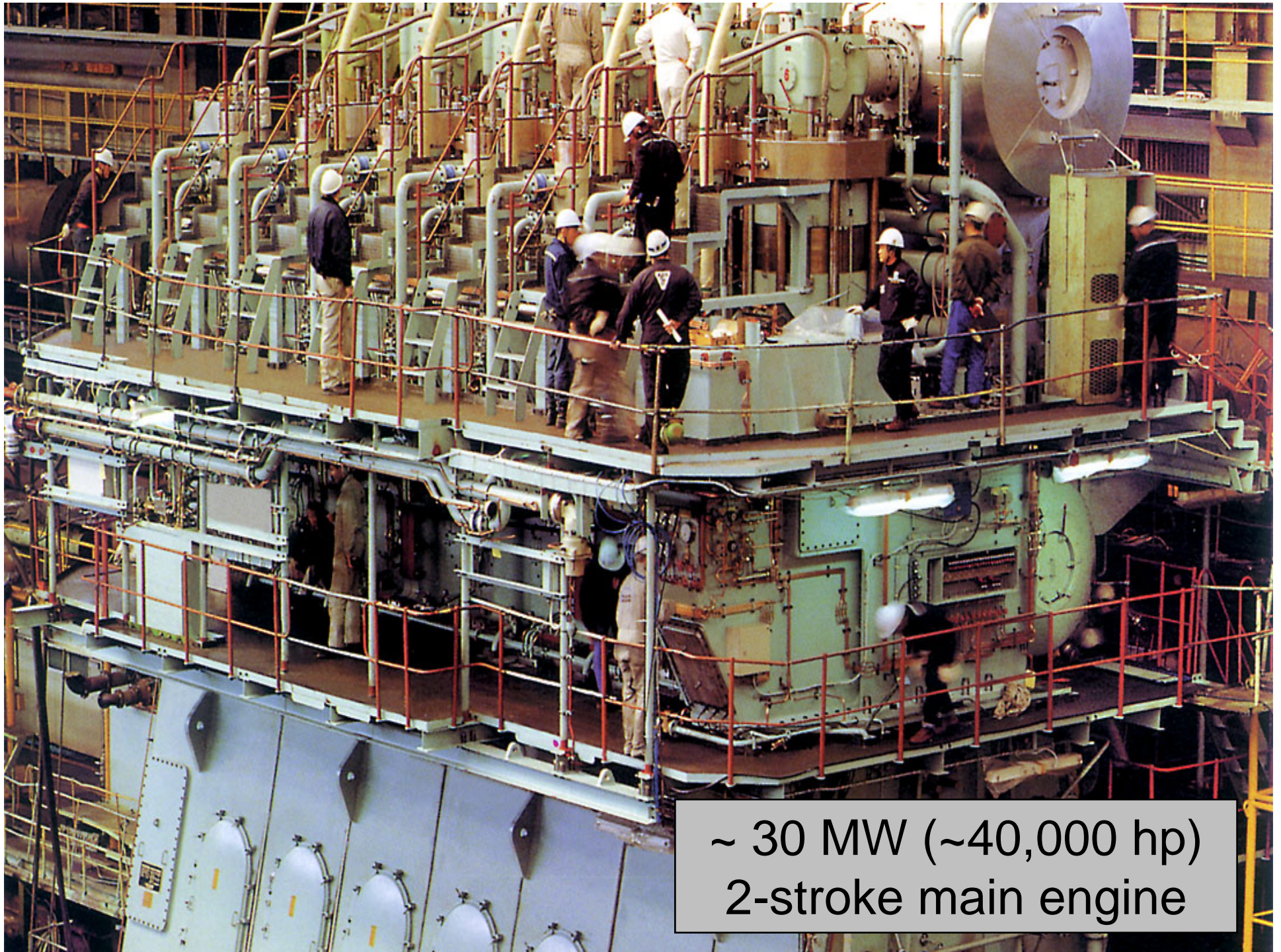
# Vessel Transits by Ship Type



# Container ship







~ 30 MW (~40,000 hp)  
2-stroke main engine



# Regulatory Efforts

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## IMO

- ♦ MARPOL Annex VI
  - Entered into force on May 19, 2005
  - Sets limits for SOx and NOx from vessels built or modified after 1/1/2000
  - Currently 27 countries have ratified
  - US, Canada & Mexico have NOT ratified treaty yet
  - By 2007 revisions that will be considered include:
    - PM, VOC, GHG limits & tougher NOx & SOx limits
    - In-use engine applicability

## US EPA

- ♦ Category 3 Engine Rulemaking
  - Tier 1 standards = IMO standards
  - Tier 2 standards expected 2007
- ♦ SECA application development (2007 submittal)

# Regulatory Efforts

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## California Air Resources Board (ARB)

### ♦ Air Toxic Control Measures (ATCM)

- Developing aux. engine ATCM (Dec. 2005)
- Cargo handling equipment ATCM (Dec. 2005)
- Cruise ship on-board Incineration ATCM (Nov. 2005)
- Frequent flyer vessel ATCM (2006)

### ♦ Research

- CA ocean-going vessel emission inventory (Fall 2005)
- Modeling & Health / Ecological impact (Spring 2006)
- SECA development collaboration with EPA

# Potential Control Technologies

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- Water based controls
  - ◆ Emulsified fuels
  - ◆ Water injection
  - ◆ Humidification
- Slide valves
- Exhaust gas recirculation
- Selective catalytic reduction
- Cleaner fuels, oxidation catalysts

# Technology Challenges

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- Quick installation
- Reliability
- Low maintenance
- Safety
- Pollutant trade-offs
- Fuel consumption
- Industry buy-in

# Partnerships and Incentives

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- CARB Maritime Working Group
- West Coast Collaborative
- Potential incentives
  - ◆ Credits
  - ◆ Fees
  - ◆ Cost-sharing
  - ◆ Awards



# Demonstration Project

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## Objectives

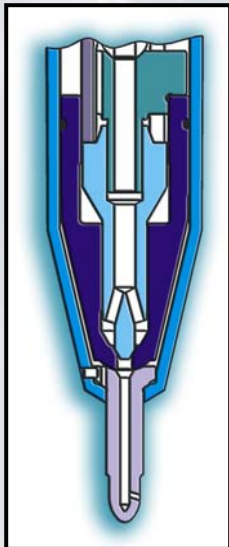
- Demonstrate emission controls
- Develop support for potential economic incentive programs
- Develop in-use testing protocol

## Participants

- U.S. EPA, MARAD
- ARB, Ports, CA Air districts
- Ship operator
- Engine manufacturer

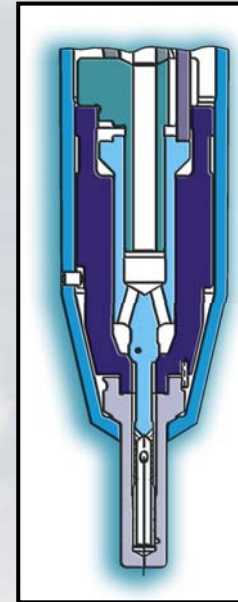


# Technology: Slide Valves



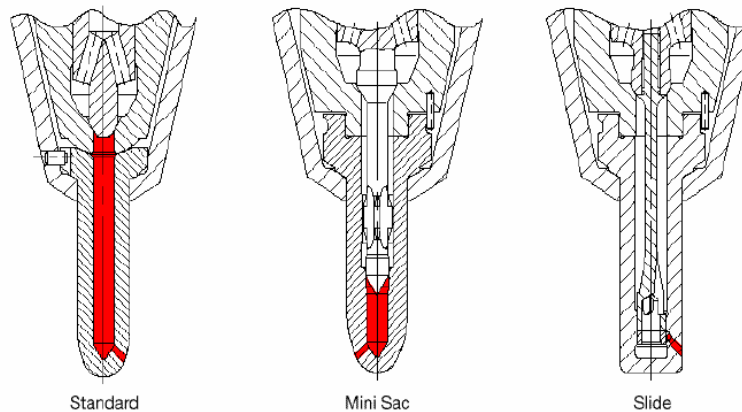
**Old valve**

- Already in use
- Reduce PM by 30 - 50%
- Fuel efficient design
- Cost-effective
- Easy to install
- \$96,000 for 22 valves



**New slide valve**

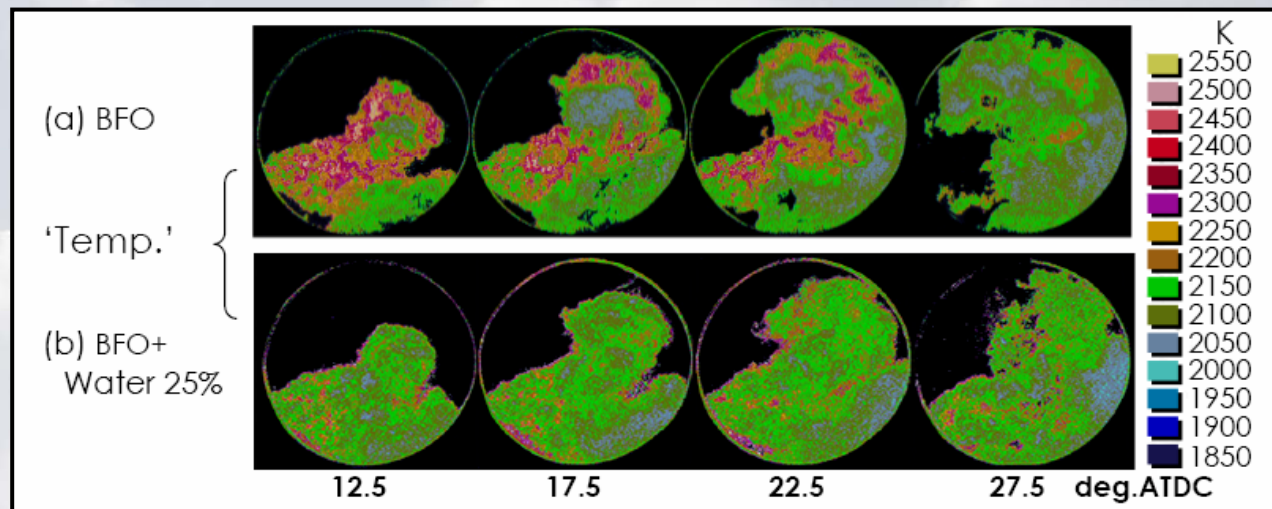
**Cross sections of fuel-valve nozzle tips**



# Technology: Water Emulsion System

- Reduce NO<sub>x</sub> up to 30%
- Being considered for Main engine
- Designed by engine manufacturer
- Small loss in power possible
- Approx. \$555,000 for the system
- Cost-effective

**In-cylinder temp. distribution\***



# Challenges

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- Ship owner participation
- Funding sponsors & cooperative agreements
- Project scope & priorities
- Limited emission test data available
- Vessel down time and schedule delays
- Vessel route stability
- Project life



# Conclusions

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- Marine shipping emissions are significant & growing
- Regulatory efforts largely ineffective to date
- Cost effective control technologies available
- Significant capital expenditure
- Technology & implementation challenges
- Pursuing a partnership approach
- Once proven, additional partnerships and incentives programs needed



# Questions ?