Hong Kong Study on Marine Vessels Emission Inventory

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Outline of Presentation

- Background
- Objective and Scope of Study
- Methodology
- Data Collection
- Base Year Emission Inventory 2007
- Historical Emission Inventory 1990-2006
- Projected Emission Inventory 2008-2020
- Discussion and Conclusion

Background (1/4)

- Emission trends
 - Emission of key air pollutants from major sources has recorded gradual reduction since 1990. The marine sector is an exception.

Air Pollutant Emissions in Percentage Change by Major Source, 1990 - 2007

Source	Sulphur Dioxide	Nitrogen Oxides	Particulate Matters
Power Generation	↓49%	↓67%	↓69%
Road Transport	↓95%	↓22%	↓64%
Marine	↑93%	↑84%	↑61%
Civil Aviation	↑155%	↑156%	no change
Other Fuel Combustion	↓65%	↓27%	↓35%
Non-combustion	N/A	N/A	↑19%
Total	↓51%	↓48%	↓55%

Source: HKEPD (1/2009)

Background (2/4)

- Health implications
 - Bunker fuel/marine fuel oil (max. 4.5% sulphur (S)) burnt by ocean-going vessels is thousands of time higher in sulphur content than fuel used by vehicles (o.oo5% S for ULSD; o.oo1% S for Euro V diesel), leading to higher SO₂ and PM₁₀ emissions.
 - Studies* show that port emissions are contributing to poor air quality and higher health risk for people living close to the port area.

* References

- Lau, A. et.al. (2005) "Significant Marine Source for SO₂ Levels in Hong Kong"
- South Coast Air Quality Management District (SCAQMD) (2008) Multiple Air Toxics Exposure Study in the South Coast Air Basin.

Background (3/4)

- International trends in emissions control
 - International Maritime Organization (IMO) adopted MARPOL Convention Annex VI in 2005.
 - Hong Kong ratified MARPOL Annex VI in June 2008.
 - In California, OGVs that operate within 24 nautical miles off the California coastline are mandatorily required to switch from burning high sulphur bunker fuel to low sulphur marine fuel starting from July 2009.
 - Effective from 1 January 2010, all ships are required to use fuel with a sulphur content of 0.1% or less while at berth in all European Community ports and within inland waters.

Background (4/4)

Growing port throughput and marine traffic in the Pearl River Delta region

(TEU throughput in thousands)

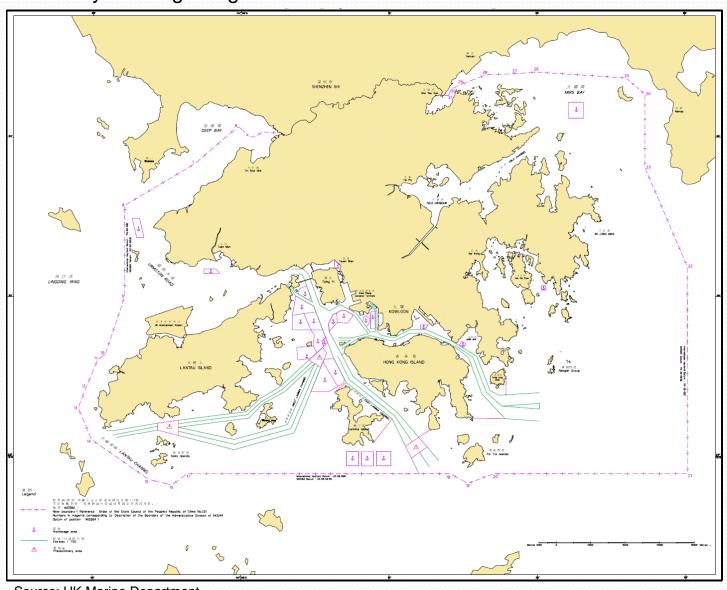
1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009
Singapore	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore
15 100	16 211	18 098	17 826	19 144	20 499	21 984	23 192	24 792	27 936	29 918	25 867
Hong Kong	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Singapore	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai
14 582	15 945	17 087	15 571	16 941	18 411	21 329	22 602	23 539	26 152	28 006	25 002
Kaohsiung	Kaohsiung	Busan	Busan	Busan	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Shanghai	Hong Kong	Hong Kong	Hong Kong
6271	6 985	7 540	8 073	9 453	11 280	14 557	18 084	21 710	23 998	24 494	21 040
Rotterdam	Busan	Kaohsiung	Kaohsiung	Shanghai	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Shenzhen	Shenzhen
6011	6 440	7 426	7 541	8 610	10 650	13 626	16 197	18 469	21 099	21 417	18 250
Busan	Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Shanghai	Kaohsiung	Busan	Busan	Busan	Busan	Busan	Busan	Busan
5946	6 400	6 275	6 340	8 493	10 408	11 442	11 843	12 039	13 261	13 426	11 980
Long Beach	Long Beach	Shanghai	Rotterdam	Shenzhen 7 614	Kaohsiung	Kaohsiung	Kaohsiung	Kaohsiung	Rotterdam	Dubai	Guangzhou
4 098	4 408	5 612	6 096		8 843	9 714	9 471	9 775	10 791	11 827	11 190
Hamburg	Shanghai 4 210	Los Angeles	Los Angeles			Rotterdam 8 281	Rotterdam	Rotterdam	Dubai 10.653	Guangzhou	Dubai 11 120
Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Long Beach	Shenzhen	Los Angeles	Rotterdam	Los Angeles	Hamburg	Hamburg	Kaohsiung	Ningbo- Zhoushan	Ningbo- Zhoushan
3 378	3829	4 601	5 043	6 106	7 107	7 321	8 088	8 862	10 257	10 846	10 503
Antwerp	Hamburg	Hamburg	Hamburg	Hamburg	Hamburg	Hamburg	Dubai	Dubai	Hamburg	Rotterdam	Qingdao
3 266	3 750	4 248	4 689	5 374	6 138	7 003	7 619	8 783	9 890	10 784	10 260
Shanghai	Antwerp	Antwerp	Long Beach	Antwerp	Dubai	Dubai	Los Angeles	Los Angeles	Qingdao	Qingdao	Rotterdam
3 066	3614	4 082	4 463	4 777	5 445	6 429	7 485	8 470	9 466	10 377	9 743
	Singapore 15 100 Hong Kong 14 582 Kaohsiung 6271 Rotterdam 6011 Busan 5946 Long Beach 4 098 Hamburg 3 550 Los Angeles 3 378 Antwerp 3 266 Shanghai	Singapore 15 100 Hong Kong 16 211 Hong Kong 14 582 Kaohsiung 6271 6 985 Rotterdam 6011 6 440 Busan 5946 Cong Beach 4 098 Hamburg 3 550 Los Angeles Antwerp 3 266 Shanghai Heat India Kong 16 211 Hong Kong 16 211 Kaohsiung 6 985 Raohsiung 6 4 400 Long Busan 6 4 400 Long Beach 4 108 Long Beach 4 108 Los Angeles Antwerp 3 378 Antwerp 3 266 Shanghai Antwerp	Singapore 15 100 16 211 18 098 Hong Kong 16 211 18 098 Hong Kong 16 211 18 098 Kaohsiung Kaohsiung Busan 6271 6 985 7 540 Rotterdam Busan Kaohsiung 6011 6 440 7 426 Busan Rotterdam Rotterdam 5946 6 400 6 275 Long Beach Long Beach 4 098 4 408 5 612 Hamburg Shanghai Los Angeles 3 550 4 210 4 879 Los Angeles Los Angeles Long Beach 3 378 3829 4 601 Antwerp Hamburg Hamburg 3 266 3 750 4 248 Shanghai Antwerp Antwerp	Singapore 15 100Hong Kong 16 211Hong Kong 18 098Hong Kong 17 826Hong Kong 14 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Shenzhen 10 650 Shenzhen Busan 5946 Rotterdam 6 400 Rotterdam 6 275 Shanghai 6 340 Kaohsiung 8 493 Busan 10 408 Busan 11 442 Long Beach 4 098 Long Beach 4 408 Shanghai 5 612 Rotterdam 6 096 Shenzhen 7 614 Kaohsiung 8 843 Kaohsiung 9 714 Hamburg Shanghai Los Angeles Rotterdam Los Angeles Rotterdam 3 550 4 210 4 879 5 184 6 506 7 179 8 281 Los Angeles	Singapore 15 100 Hong Kong 16 211 Hong Kong 18 098 Hong Kong 15 100 Hong Kong 16 211 Hong Kong 18 098 Hong Kong 17 826 Hong Kong 19 144 Hong Kong 20 499 Hong Kong 21 984 23 192 Hong Kong 14 582 Singapore 21 5 945 Singapore 31 5 945 17 087 15 571 16 941 18 411 21 329 22 602 Kaohsiung 6271 6 985 7 540 8 073 9 453 11 280 14 557 18 084 Rotterdam 6011 6 440 7 426 7 541 8 610 10 650 13 626 16 197 Busan 7946 6 400 6 275 6 340 8 493 10 408 11 442 11 843 Long Beach 4098 4 408 5 612 6 096 7 614 8 843 9 714 9 471 Hamburg 3550 4 210 4 879 5 184 6 506 7 179 8 281 9 287 Los Angeles Los Angeles 566 100 Beach 566 100 Beach 566 100 Beach 566 7 107 7 321 8 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408 Shang

Objective and Scope of Study (1/4)

- Objectives of the Study:
 - To produce an emission inventory of ocean-going vessels (OGVs) and river vessels (RVs) for 2007, the base year, within Hong Kong waters;
 - To back calculate an emission inventory of OGVs and RVs for the years 1990 to 2006; and
 - To project an emission inventory of OGVs and RVs from 2008 to 2020.

Objective and Scope of Study (2/4)

Boundary of Hong Kong Waters



Source: HK Marine Department

Objective and Scope of Study (3/4)

- OGVs and RVs
 - Classified by specific function of vessels
 - Chemical Carrier/Tanker;
 - Conventional Cargo Vessel;
 - Cruise/Ferry;
 - Dry Bulk Carrier;
 - Fishing/Fish Processing Vessel;
 - Fully Cellular Container Vessel (FCCV);
 - Gas Carrier/Tanker;
 - Lighter/Barge/Cargo Junk;
 - Oil Tanker;
 - Pleasure Vessel;
 - Roll On/Roll Off;
 - Semi-container Vessel;
 - Tug; and
 - Others

Objective and Scope of Study (4/4)

- Air pollutants to be included in the inventory:
 - Sulphur dioxide (SO₂)
 - Nitrogen oxides (NO_x)
 - Particulate Matter (PM₁₀ and PM_{2.5})
 - Volatile Organic Compound (VOC)
 - Carbon Monoxide (CO)
- Emission sources:
 - Main engine (ME)
 - Auxiliary engine (AE)
 - Auxiliary boiler (AB)

Methodology (1/2)

- Activity-based approach
 - Power rating information
 - Main engine, auxiliary engine, auxiliary boiler
 - Time in mode
 - Cruise, fairway cruise, slow cruise, maneuvering, hotelling
 - Engine activity (load factor)
 - Fractional load emission factors in g/kWh

Total Emission (pollutant, ship type) = \sum Emission (pollutant, ship type, mode)

Emission (pollutant, ship type, mode) = $P \times LF \times TIM \times EF$

where P: vessel engine power in kWh

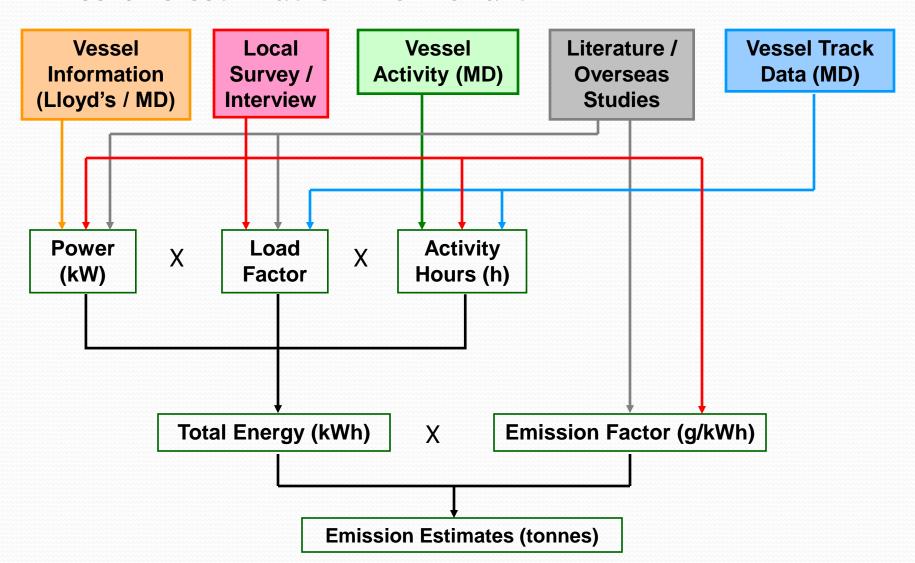
LF: load factor (or fractional load) of engine

TIM: operational time in mode

EF: emission factor based on engine and fuel type in g/kWh

Methodology (2/2)

Emissions estimation flow chart



Data Collection (1/11)

- Vessel arrival data
- Transit vessel data
- Vessel activity data

Published information

First-hand information

- Main/auxiliary engine and boiler particulars
- Engine/boiler activities
- Operation characteristics
- Fuel type and fuel use information
- Vessel information
- Vessel tracking data

Additional information

Data Collection (2/11)

- Lloyd's Data
- MD's published data and data archive
- Local surveys and interviews
- Overseas studies
 - ICF (2009) Current Methodologies in Preparing Mobile Source Port-related Emission Inventories, Final Report, April 2009.
 - Starcrest Consulting Group (2010) Port of Los Angeles (POLA) Inventory of Air Emissions 2009, December 2010.
- MD's vessel track data

Data Collection (3/11)

Local surveys:

- 273 returns from OGVs and RVs
- Other survey forms completed for major Macau ferry routes and river trade services
- Provide useful information on vessel operation and fuel quality

• Interviews:

- Personal interviews with members of the maritime industry
- Supplementary information

Data Collection (4/11)

Survey on Ocean-going / River Vessels Calling at Hong Kong, 1 February - 30 April 2009

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Vessel Information

Vessel Name:			IMO Num	ber:		Ocean-go	oing Vessel 🔲 River Vessel	
Ship Owner:	Operating Agent:							
Vessel Type: □A. Chemical Carrier/Tanker; □B. Conventional Cargo V			el; $\underline{\underline{C}}$. Cruise/Ferry; $\underline{\underline{D}}$.			D . D	Dry Bulk Carrier;	
<u>■E</u> . Fishing/Fish Processing Vessel; <u>■F</u> . Fully Cellular Contain			Vessel; <u>G</u> . Gas Carrier/Tanker;			<u>H</u> . L	<u>H</u> . Lighter/Barge/Cargo Junk;	
☐ <u>I</u> . Oil Tanker; ☐ <u>J</u> . Pleasure Vessel;			<u>K</u> . Roll On/Roll Off;		<u>L</u> . Se	<u>L</u> . Semi-container Vessel;		
<u>M</u> . Tug; <u>□N</u> . Others (please fill in						_		
Maximum Vessel Speed: knot(nm/h) km/h Vessel LOA:		me	eters	DWT:	Metric	tons	Gross Tonnage :	
2 Call Information		1.	-				× (110 a.	

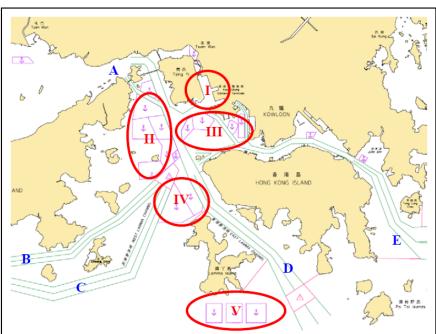
Arrival: / / 2009 (dd/mm/yyyy)						
Departure: / <u>/ 2009 (</u> dd/mm/yyyy)						
Last Port: Next Port:						
Berthing Locations: (you	Berthing Locations: (you may tick more than one)					
☐I ☐II ☐IV ☐V ☐Tuen Mun River Trade Terminal						
PCWA: (please fill in)						
Others: (please fill in)						
Routing:						
You enter Hong Kong waters through: A B C D E						
You depart Hong Kong waters through: A B C D E						

Berthing Site:

- I: Kwai Chung Terminals
- II: Western Anchorage
- III: Western Dangerous Anchorage and Yau Ma Tei Anchorage
- IV: North Lamma Anchorage
- V: South Lamma Anchorage

Shipping Route:

- A: Ma Wan Fairway
- B: Adamasta Chanel
- C: West Lamma Channel
- D: East Lamma Channel
- E: Tathong Channel



Data Collection (5/11)

Survey on Ocean-going / River Vessels Calling at Hong Kong, 1 February - 30 April 2009

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3 Engine Information

3.1 Main (Propulsion) Engine (For diesel-electric/generator-set engine on cruise ships, please list them under "3.2 Auxiliary engine/generator" on Page 3)

Number of Main Engines: Engine Type: Gas turbine			ne Steam turbine 2-Stroke diesel engine 4-Stroke diesel engine				
Total MCR Power:			Engine Speed Type: ☐High ☐Medium ☐Slow				
Fuel Used #1: _HFO _MDO _MGO, S%_		Fuel Used #2: ☐HFO ☐MDO ☐MGO, S%					
Average Fuel Consumption per Hour:							
1) Average outside HK waters (within 100 nautic	al miles from HK coastline):	$\Box_{\mathbf{k}}$	g ∏liter				
2) Average within HK waters kg lit	· -		-6				
Main Engine Operating Hours (from entering to							
1) Underway outside Hong Kong waters (within	100 nautical miles from HK	coastline)	hours;				
2) Underway within Hong Kong waters1	nours; 3) Maneuvering*	hours;	4) Loading/Unloading	g hours; 5) Berthing** hours			
Operating Power and Vessel Speed:							
Power used when underway outside Hong Kong	g waters: kv	V □hp,	Vessel Speed: _	knot knot			
Power used when underway within Hong Kong	waters: kv	V □hp,	Vessel Speed:	knot			
Power used when maneuvering* within Hong K			Vessel Speed:				
Power used when loading/unloading within Hor			Vessel Speed:				
Power used when berthing** within Hong Kong	<u> </u>	_	Vessel Speed:	0 knot			
Do you switch fuel in your main engine(s)?							
Outside Hong Kong Waters: Yes No; If	Yes, please continue	Within F	Hong Kong Waters:	Yes No; If Yes, please continue			
(i) From HFO MDO MGO To	-			□MGO To □HFO □MDO □MGO;			
S% from To	_ _	S% from To					
	ours after leaving HK Waters	<u> </u>					
(ii) Timehours before entering and hours after leaving HK Waters (ii) During Underway Maneuvering* Loading/Unloading Berthin							

^{*} Maneuvering is when vessel moves at very slow speed executing a turn or other maneuver just before/after mooring at buoy/anchorage or berthing.

^{**}Berthing mode does not include loading/unloading.

Data Collection (6/11)

Survey on Ocean-going / River Vessels Calling at Hong Kong, 1 February - 30 April 2009

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3.2 Auxiliary Engine/Generator and all Diesel-Electric Engines (excluding emergency and standby engines)

Engine	Engine #1	Engine #2	Engine #3	Engine #4	Engine #5	Engine #6		
MCR Power			□kW □hp	□kW □hp	□kW □hp	— □kW — □hp		
	☐Gas Turbine	Gas Turbine	Gas Turbine	Gas Turbine	☐Gas Turbine	Gas Turbine		
	Diesel Engine	Diesel Engine	Diesel Engine	Diesel Engine	☐Diesel Engine	☐Diesel Engine		
Engine Type	□2-Stroke	□2-Stroke	□2-Stroke	□2-Stroke	□2-Stroke	□2-Stroke		
	☐4-Stroke	□4-Stroke	☐4-Stroke	□4-Stroke	□4-Stroke	☐4-Stroke		
Fuel Type used within	☐HFO: S%	☐HFO: S%						
Hong Kong Waters	☐MDO: S%	☐MDO: S%						
Trong Kong Waters	☐MGO: S%	☐MGO: S%						
Average Fuel	□kg	□kg	□kg	□kg	□kg	□kg		
Consumption per hour	—— □liter	liter	— □liter	liter	—— □liter	liter		
Auxiliary engine operating hours:								
1) Underway	_	_		_	_	_		
outside HK waters	☐Yeshrs ☐No	☐Yeshrs ☐No	Yes_hrs No	Yes_hrs No	Yes_hrs No	Yes_hrs No		
within HK waters	☐Yeshrs ☐No	Yes_hrs No	Yes_hrs No	Yes_hrs No	Yes_hrs No	Yes_hrs No		
2) Maneuvering*	☐Yeshrs ☐No	☐Yeshrs ☐No	☐Yeshrs ☐No	Yes_hrs No	☐Yeshrs ☐No	Yes_hrs No		
3) Loading/Unloading	Yes_hrs No	☐Yeshrs ☐No	Yes_hrs No	Yes_hrs No	☐Yeshrs ☐No	Yes_hrs No		
4) Berthing**	Yes_hrs No	Yes_hrs No						
Combined power generated from the above auxiliary engine(s) when:								
1) Underway: kW hp; 2) Maneuvering* kW hp; 3) Loading/Unloading kW hp; 4) Berthing** kW hp								
Do you switch fuel in your auxiliary engine(s)?								
Outside Hong Kong Waters: Yes No; If Yes, please continue Within Hong Kong Waters: Yes No; If Yes, please continue								
(i) From HFO MDO	☐MGO To ☐HF	O ☐MDO ☐MGO;	(i) From H	FO MDO MGO	To HFO MDO	☐MGO;		
(ii) Time hours before entering and hours after leaving HK Waters (ii) During Underway Maneuvering* Loading/Unloading Berthing**								

Data Collection (7/11)

Survey on Ocean-going / River Vessels Calling at Hong Kong, 1 February – 30 April 2009

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3.3 Onboard Boiler (excluding standby boilers)

Boiler	Boiler #1	Boiler #2	Boiler #3	Boiler #4			
Capacity	ton Steam/hour	ton Steam/ho	ur ton Steam/hour	ton Steam/hour			
	☐Providing hot water	☐Providing hot water	☐Providing hot water	Providing hot water			
	☐Heating residual oil	☐Heating residual oil	☐Heating residual oil	☐Heating residual oil			
Purpose	☐Producing steam for pumps	Producing steam for pump	s Producing steam for pumps	☐Producing steam for pumps			
	Others:	Others:	Others:	Others:			
	☐HFO: S%	☐HFO: S%	☐HFO: S%	☐HFO: S%			
Fuel Type used within	☐MDO: S%	☐MDO: S%	☐MDO: S%	☐MDO: S%			
Hong Kong Waters	☐MGO: S%	☐MGO: S%	☐MGO: S%	☐MGO: S%			
Average Fuel	☐kg/hour	□kg/hour	□kg/hour	□kg/hour			
Consumption per Hour	liter/hour	liter/hour	liter/hour	liter/hour			
Boiler Operating Hours							
1) Underway outside HK	Duration: hours	Duration: hours	Duration: hours	Duration: hours			
2) Underway within HK	Duration: hours	Duration: hours	Duration: hours	Duration: hours			
3) Maneuvering*	Duration: hours	Duration: hours	Duration: hours	Duration: hours			
4) Loading/Unloading	Duration: hours	Duration: hours	Duration: hours	Duration:hours			
5) Berthing**	Duration: hours	Duration: hours	Duration: hours	Duration: hours			
Do you switch fuel in your boiler(s)							
Outside Hong Kong Waters: Yes No; If Yes, please continue Within Hong Kong Waters: Yes No; If Yes, please continue							
	MGO To □HFO □MDO □		HFO MDO MGO To H	FO □MDO □MGO;			
(ii) Time hours before entering and hours after leaving HK Waters (ii) During Underway Maneuvering* Loading/Unloading Berthing**							
^ Is your vessel a regular visitor to the port of Hong Kong?							
- End of Survey. Thank You -							

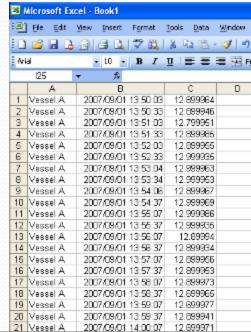
Data Collection (8/11)

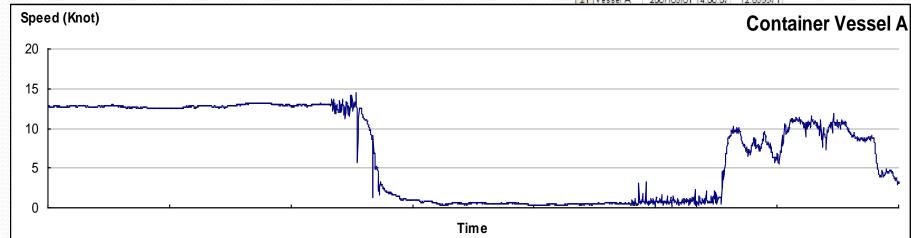
- Vessel Track Data:
 - Two-week vessel track data of 2007 was used to supplement and verify data collected from other sources:
 - Vessel track / position
 - Call duration
 - Vessel speed profile
 - Time in mode (TIM) characterization
 - Main Engine Load factor estimation (by Propeller Law)

 $Load\ Factor = (Actual\ Speed/Maximum\ Speed)^3$

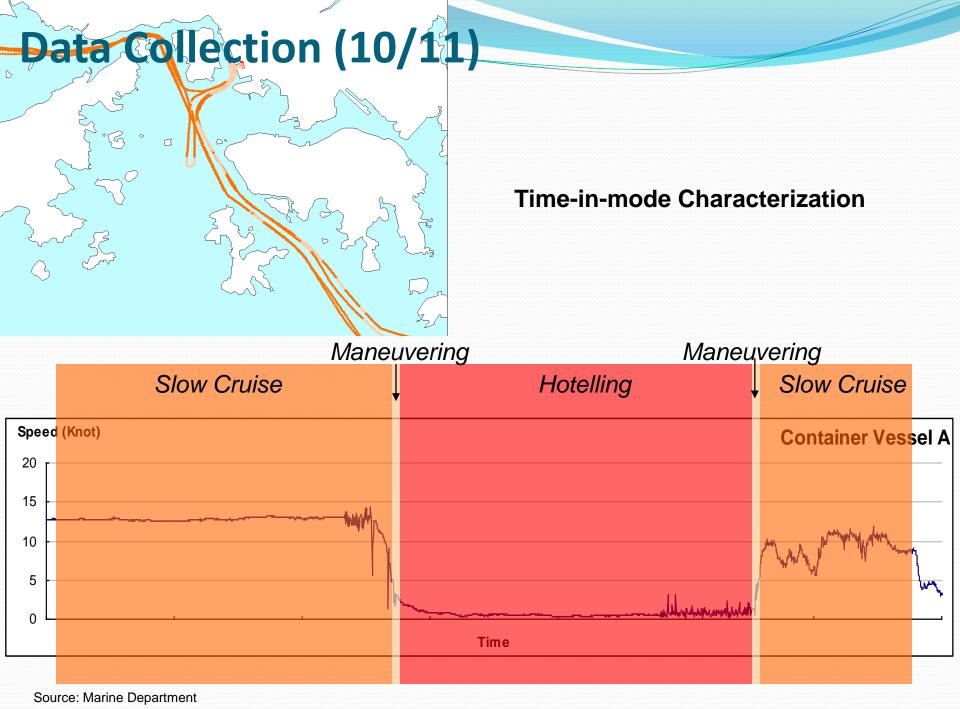
Data Collection (9/11)

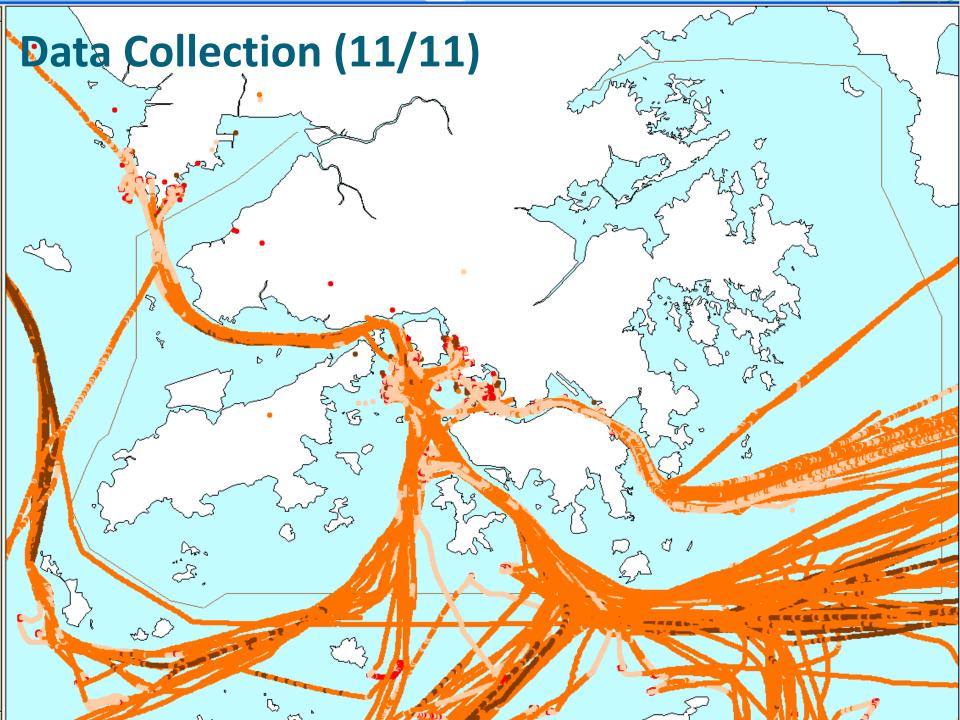
Vessel Track and Speed Profile





Source: HK Marine Department

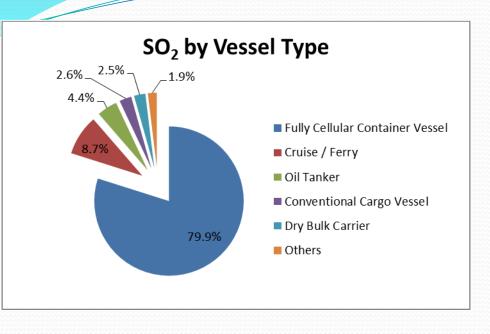


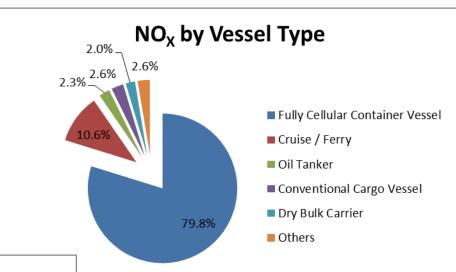


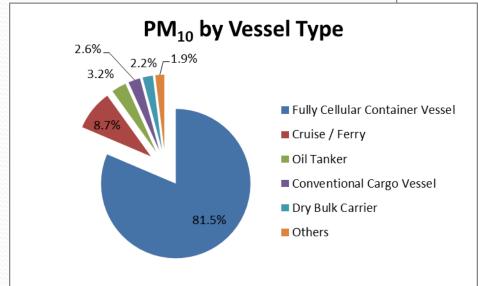
Base Year Emission Inventory 2007 (1/10)

- Key parameters for OGVs:
 - **Fuel type:** OGVs with ME < 1,100 kW use distillate fuel and have no boiler
 - Effective fuel sulphur contents: based on local survey findings
 - HFO (2.83% for ME; 2.64% for AE; 2.77% for AB)
 - Distillate MDO/MGO (0.5%)
 - ME power (kW)
 - AE power (kW)
 - Boiler energy defaults (kW)
 - Time-in-mode
 - Load factors for ME and AE
 - Emission factors

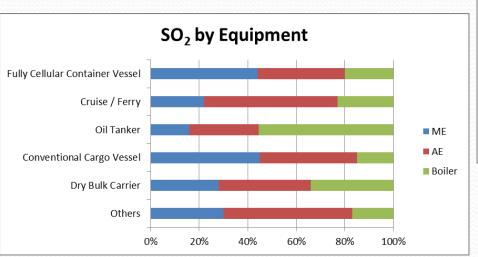
Base Year Emission Inventory 2007 (2/10)

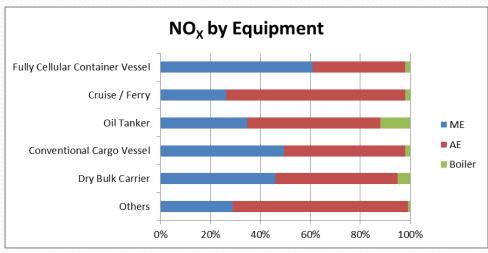


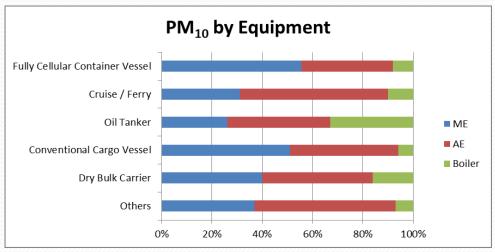




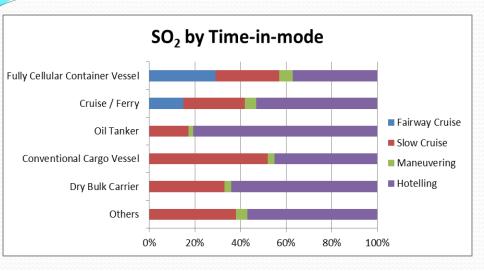
Base Year Emission Inventory 2007 (3/10)

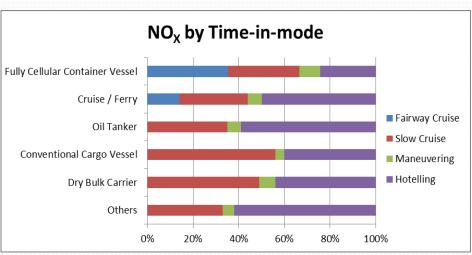


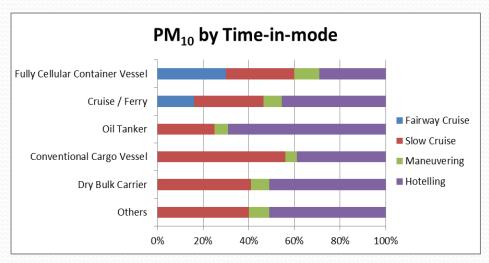




Base Year Emission Inventory 2007 (4/10)



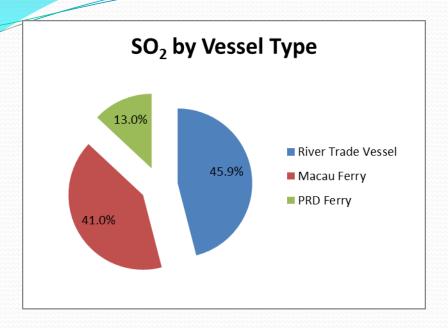


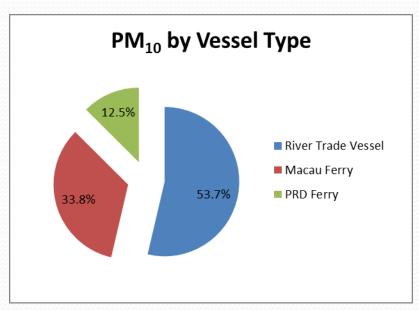


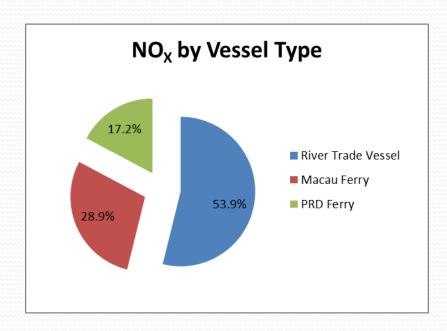
Base Year Emission Inventory 2007 (5/10)

- Key parameters for RVs:
 - Fuel type: RVs use distillate fuel and have no boiler
 - Effective fuel sulphur contents: based on local survey findings
 - Distillate MDO/MGO (o.5%)
 - ME power (kW)
 - AE power (kW)
 - Time-in-mode
 - Load factors for ME and AE
 - Emission factors

Base Year Emission Inventory 2007 (6/10)

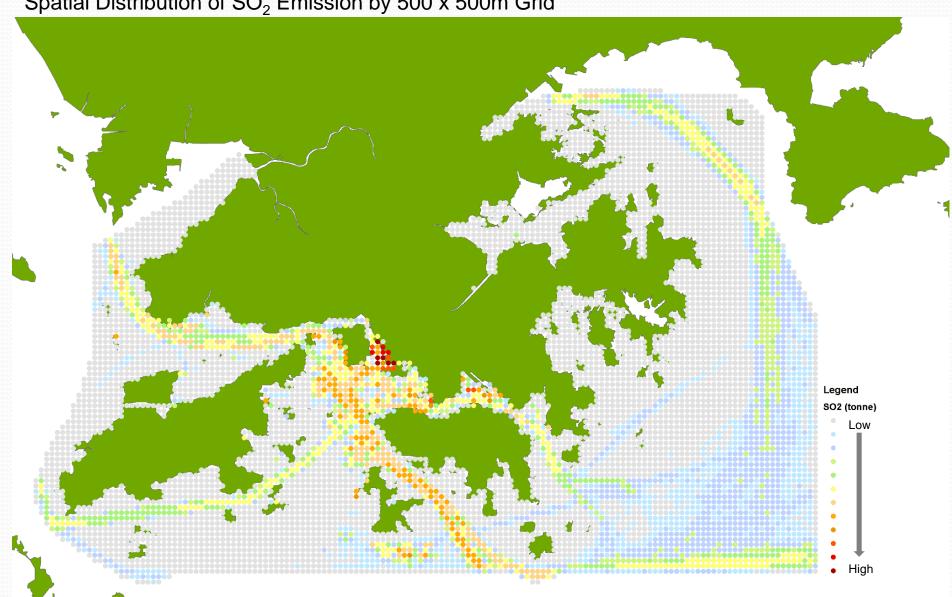






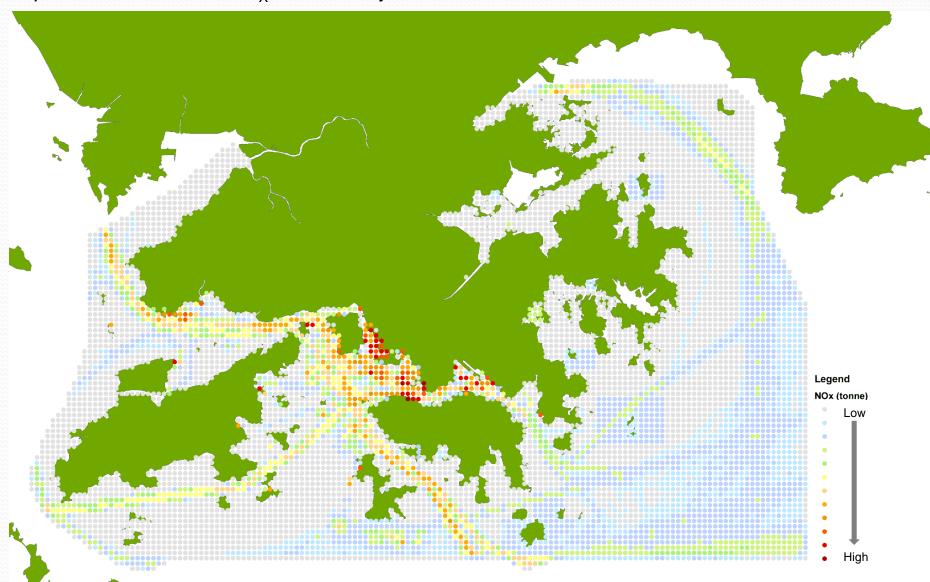
Base Year Emission Inventory 2007 (7/10)

Spatial Distribution of SO₂ Emission by 500 x 500m Grid



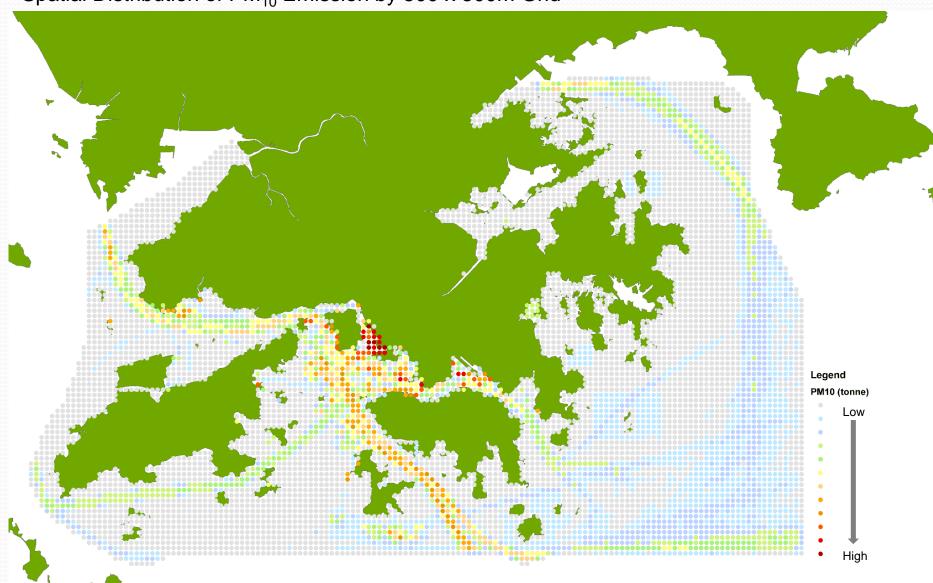
Base Year Emission Inventory 2007 (8/10)

Spatial Distribution of NO_X Emission by 500 x 500m Grid



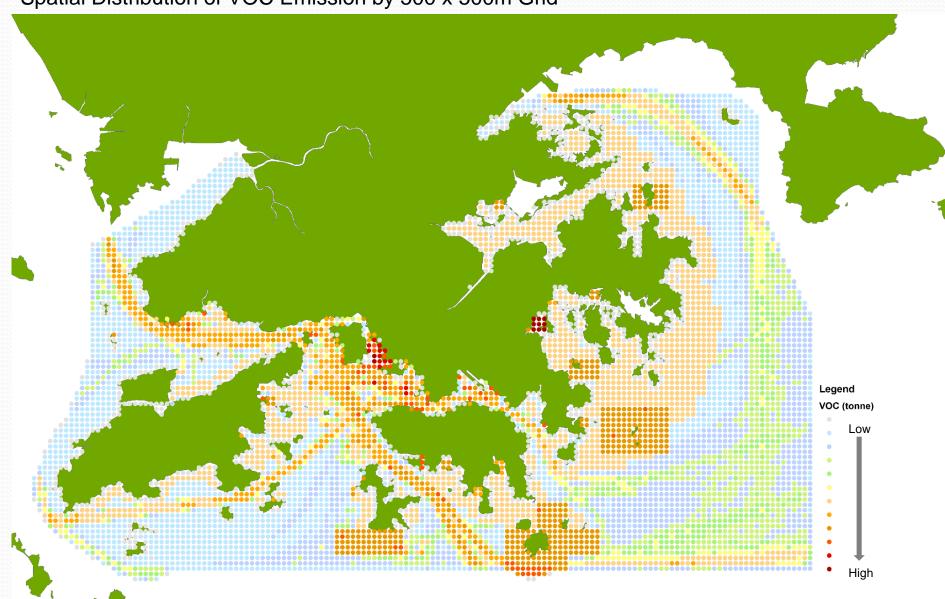
Base Year Emission Inventory 2007 (9/10)

Spatial Distribution of PM₁₀ Emission by 500 x 500m Grid



Base Year Emission Inventory 2007 (10/10)

Spatial Distribution of VOC Emission by 500 x 500m Grid



Historical Emission Inventory 1990-2006 (1/2)

OGVs

- Estimated by vessel type and air pollutant, based on the 2007 inventory
- The following factors were considered:
 - Trends in vessel activity
 - Vessel arrival number by vessel type
 - Time-in-mode by vessel type
 - Trends in vessel size and power ratings
 - GRT, ME and AE power rating, energy default of AB
 - Trends in fuel use
 - Fuel type, fuel sulphur content
 - Load factors
 - Changes in emission factors
 - Due to fuel change, fuel sulphur content change, emission reduction technology under IMO requirements

Historical Emission Inventory 1990-2006 (2/2)

RVs

- Estimated by vessel type and air pollutant, based on the 2007 inventory
- The following factors were considered:
 - Trends in vessel activity
 - Vessel arrival number by vessel type
 - Time-in-mode by vessel type
 - Trends in vessel size and power ratings
 - GRT, ME and AE power rating
- Other factors remained constant

Projected Emission Inventory 2008-2020 (1/2)

OGVs

- Estimated by vessel type and air pollutant, based on the 2007 inventory and 2008-2010 published data
- The following factors were considered to project for 2011-2020:
 - Trends in vessel activity
 - Vessel arrival number by vessel type
 - Time-in-mode by vessel type
 - Trends in vessel size and power ratings
 - Splits of deadweight tonnage or passenger carrying capacity classes
 - Trends in fuel use
 - Fuel sulphur content
 - Development of emission reduction technology

Projected Emission Inventory 2008-2020 (2/2)

RVs

- Estimated by vessel type and air pollutant, based on the 2007 inventory and 2008-2010 published data
- The following factors were considered to project for 2011-2020:
 - Trends in vessel activity
 - Vessel arrival number by vessel type
 - Time-in-mode by vessel type
- Other factors remained constant

Discussion and Conclusion (1/3)

- Improvements to Past Inventories
 - Better understanding of marine fuel used by vessels through local surveys and interviews
 - Boiler emission was included for OGVs in the new estimation
 - Improvement in time-in-mode estimation, by tapping further into Marine Department's database:
 - Vessel Activity Reports (VARs) to determine hotelling time
 - Vessel track data to determine fairway cruise / slow cruise / maneuvering time and main engine load factor
 - Improvement of main engine power data from Lloyd's Data (OGVs) or MD's archive (RVs)
 - Corinair's GRT correlated engine power was used in the past

Discussion and Conclusion (2/3)

- Significance of the Study
 - Add new temporal and spatial dimensions to the marine vessels emission inventory
 - With LVs and transit vessels emission, a full picture of marine vessel emissions in Hong Kong can be provided
 - Provide important information to formulate effective marine emission control measures in the HKSAR

Discussion and Conclusion (3/3)

- Areas for Improvement
 - AE and AB information are still inadequate for OGVs.
 - Only two weeks of vessel track data was used.
 - Detailed berthing location information and thus shifting emissions, though not significant, was not considered.
 - RVs operational and engine activity data were not as comprehensive as those of OGVs.

Conclusion

- A much improved marine vessels emission inventory, with spatial and temporal distribution, for 2007 was compiled based on HKUST study and EPD in-house survey.
- A full time-series from 1990 to 2020 was estimated.
- Air quality modelling and a general policy analysis are in progress to advise policymaker possible ways forward.

End of Presentation

Thank You