

Mitigating the effects of Port Operations on Climate Change

Bob Kennedy RR Houston & Port of Rotterdam Authority November 12th, 2008











- Health and quality of life
- Urban development
- Port development and expansion





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EU norm PM10 to date: Average per annum: 40 µg/m3 Max. 35 days average: 50 µg/m3

PM 2,5 norm (2015): 25 μg/m3

EU norm per 2010 Average per annum: 40 µg/m3



Sources NOx + PM10 (2003)







NOx-Contribution shipping (illustration)

45000

NOx-emissies industrie, wegverkeer en scheepvaart









Air quality and climate change program

Targets:

- Compliance with air quality regulations
- Create further room for sustainable growth
- Drastically reduce CO₂-emissions

PoRA participates in:

- Rotterdam Action Program Airquality (RAL/RAP)
- Rotterdam Climate Change program (RCI)



Means (PoR approach)



- Improve air quality information
- Lobby for stricter emission criteria (reduction at the sources)
- Projects to:
 - Reduce emissions
 - Serve as an example
 - Stimulate R&D
- Offset emissions from port expansion (PMV2)



Scope and influence









Port of Rotterdam Authority

Port and industrial complex

Supply chain

Influence: ++ Effect: - - Influence: + Effect: +

Influence: +/-

Effect: ++



Port of Rotterdam Authority: Some projects 2006-2008

- All our vessels on clean truck diesel fuel (EN590)
- New vessels equipped with sooth filters and postcombustion (SCR) treatment
- Use of shore side power own vessels
- Reducing fuel consumption ("saving while sailing")
- Clean" cars + incentives for clean leasing
- Carbon footprint calculation







Projects – Port area



- All nautical service providers on clean truck fuel
- Shore power for inland vessels (now 25%, rest in 2008 and following years),
- Shore power feasibility studies for seagoing vessels
- Clean inland vessel program (CCR 2)
- Co-siting to minimise energy consumption
- Sustainability in tenders and lease contracts
- Carbon footprint monitoring and management
- Carbon Capture and storage (CCS)
- Development container transferium (inland container terminal)
- Partners in Dutch Ship Emissions Platform (www.scheepsemissies.nl)





Projects in the supply chain



- Modal shift from truck to barge and train (in lease contracts)
- Barge replacement program
- Barge speed reduction program (if needed)
- Environmental zoning for trucks (in discussion)
- Environmental indexing for seagoing vessels (in discussion)





World Ports Climate Conference, July 2008



World ports agree on actions to reduce GHG-emissions Some Topics:

- Support development of clean shipping
- Promote shore side power
- Promote CO2-reduction on terminals
- Use efficient and innovative logistics





Pilot SCP Maashaven (inland barges)

- Feasibility study and engineering 2006/ 2007
- Using an innovative and user-friendly concept
 - old and new ships (low / high power demand)
- Consulting major stakeholders
- Designed to serve as an (inter)national standard
- Airquality calculations (by DCMR EPA)
- Investments (1,8 M€) and finance
- Signing the contract with Eneco Energy
- Construction and opening the pilot in november 2007







Pilot characteristics



- Duration pilot: 2 years (april 2007-april 2009)
- Responsibility PoRA and Eneco energy
- 22 units with 132 connections (400V, 63A, 50 Hz)
- Registration by mobile phone or via internet
- Unique internetsite (4 languages) available (www.walstroom.nl)
- Low costs (25 c€/kWh) for ship
- Injunction for generator use





Environmental indexing ships

Why indexing a clean ship?

- •Promote clean shipping
- •Corporate responsibility
- International adopted index
- •Discussion with stakeholders







Air quality and climate change

Thank you for your kind attention

