US ERA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT

Ship Emissions in the Gulf of Mexico and Prospects for Control

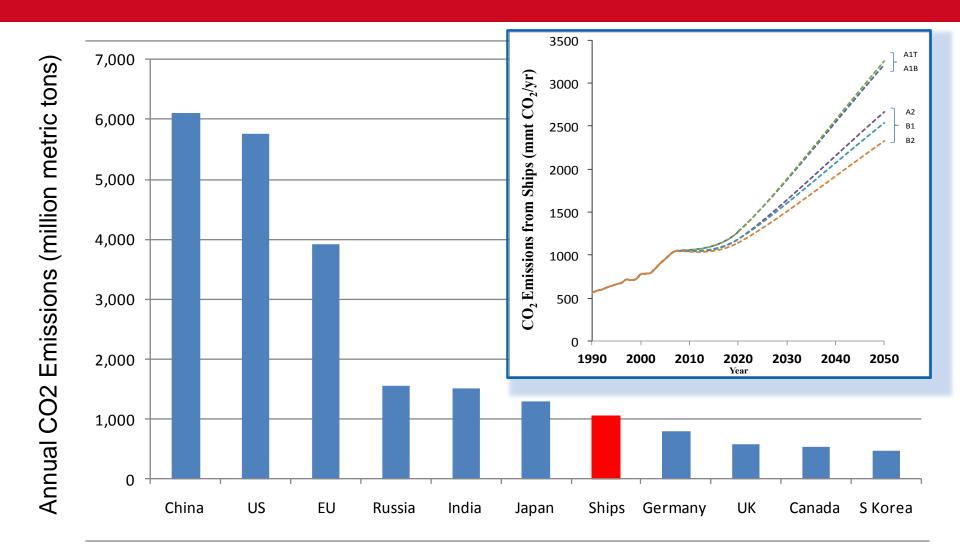
Presentation to the Gulf Ecosystem Restoration Taskforce

27 June, 2011

Galen Hon

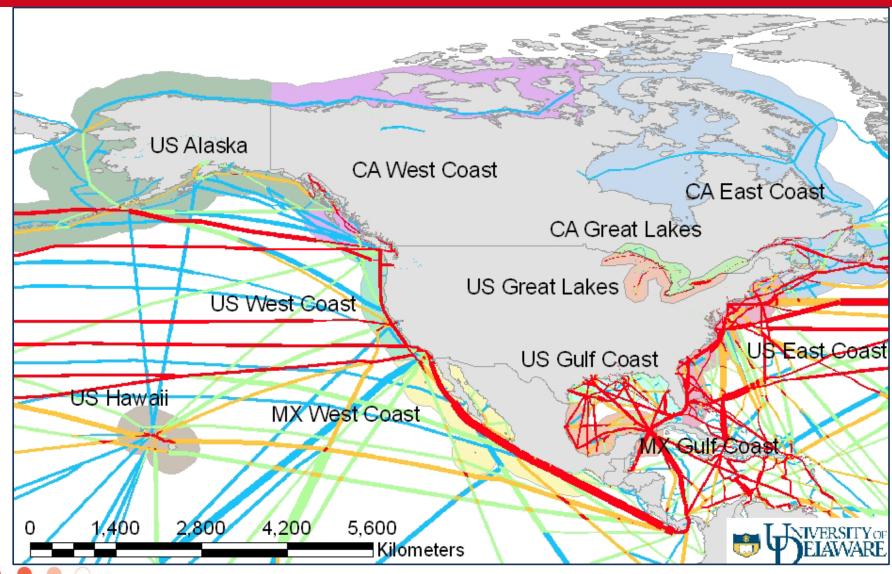
Marine Program Lead





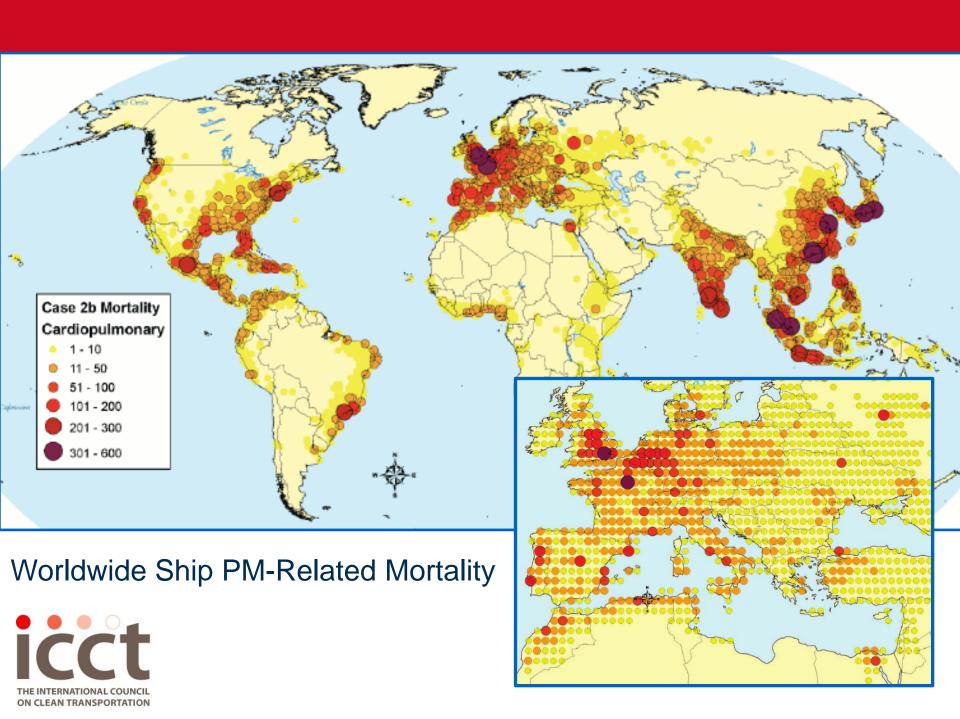


Shipping, with 1,046 MMT of CO₂ emissions, would be the sixth largest emitter if it were a country: Projected to triple by 2050





Ship Routes and SO_X Emission Intensity: Substantial Coastal Transit and Gulf Port Activity

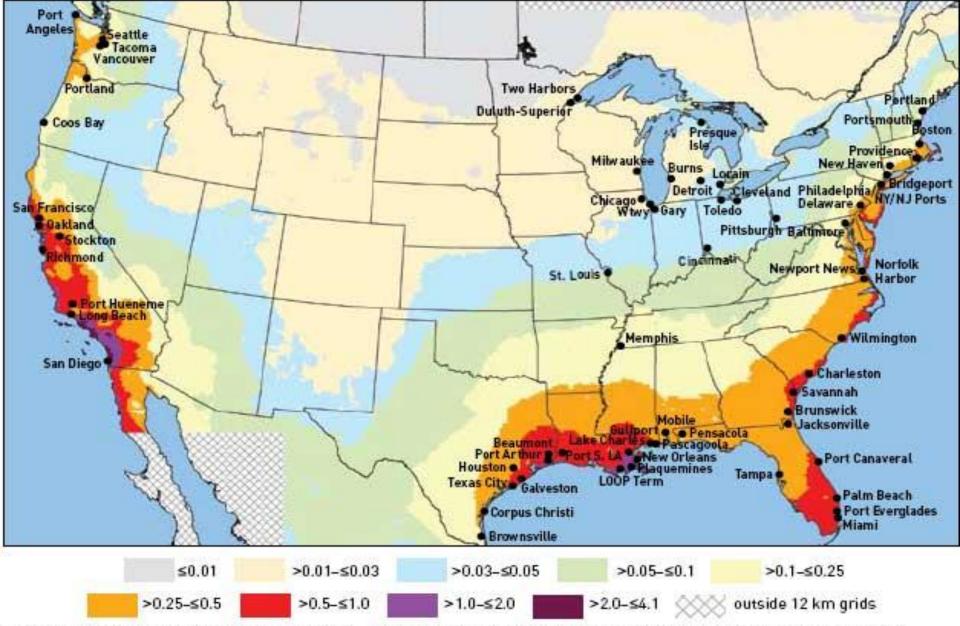


Emission Control Areas (ECA's)

- Air emissions from ships are the last to be regulated by IMO1
- IMO's Convention on Marine Pollution (MARPOL):
 - Revised in 2008 to include more stringent controls on NOx and SOx emissions from ships – to be phased in gradually through 2025
- Includes a special provision to allow member states to apply for special protections "ECA's" if they can demonstrate the need.
- Only US/Canada and Baltic States (Europe) have successfully applied for an ECA so far



Estimated reductions in annual PM concentrations from U.S. ECA in 2020 (ug/m³)



Difference in annual average SMAT PM₂₅ [µg/m³]—2020ce-2020ce—200nm. Source: Power point presentation by Byron Bunker, Center Director of EPA's Office of Transportation and Air Quality given Wednesday, December 17, 2008 at EPA Region 9.

Barriers to Implementing ECA

- National / Political
 - Mexico has not ratified MARPOL Annex 6
 - Need strong internal focus, precedent activities
 - Ability to withstand industry objections
- IMO Application:

ON CLEAN TRANSPORTATION

- Requires Substantial Air Quality Program and Planning
 - 8 Criteria boil down to need to:
 - Prove there is an air quality problem
 - Show that shipping is significant source of the problem
 - Show that ECA is most cost-effective solution
- Cost: Projected \$3.2 Billion for North America ECA
 - Benefits are estimated at \$47-110 Billion
 - 14,000 lives saved annually