

US EPA ARCHIVE DOCUMENT



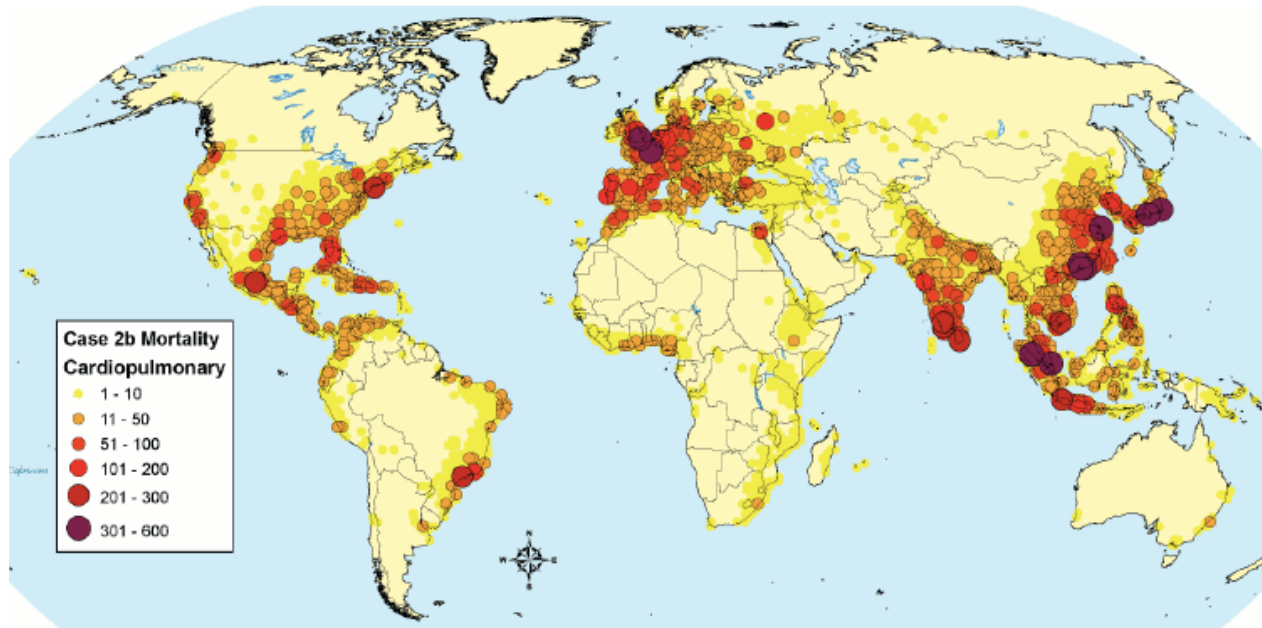
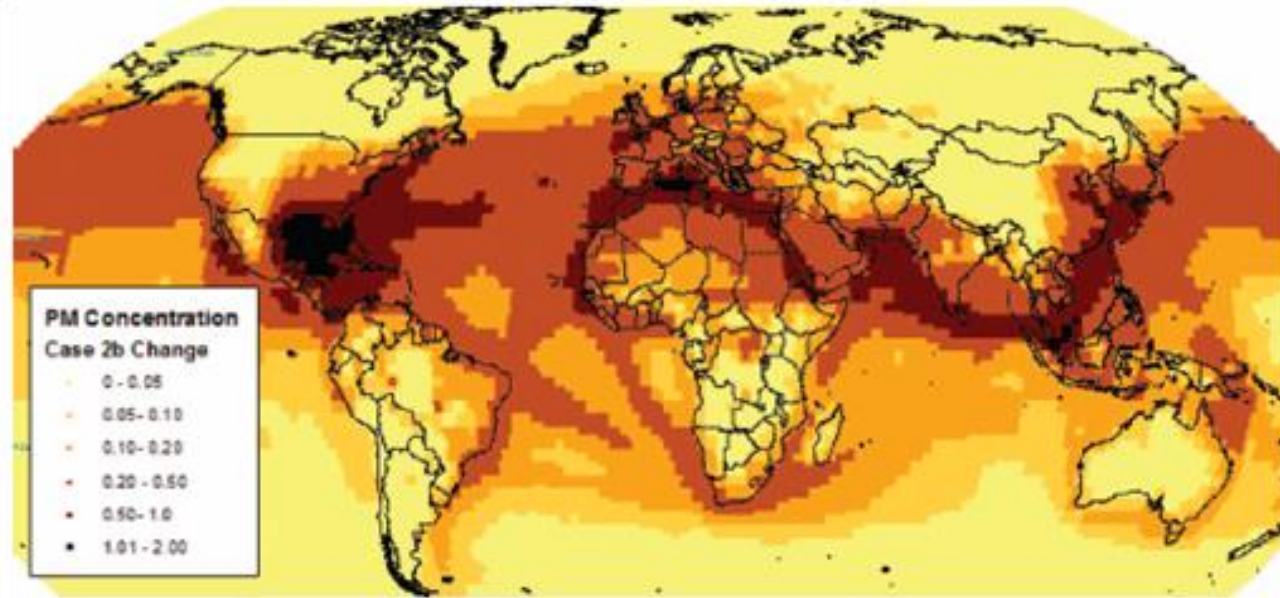
# Public Health Impacts of Ship Emissions

Angela Bandemehr  
U.S. EPA Office of Global Affairs and Policy

*Mexico City, Mexico  
September 26, 2012*

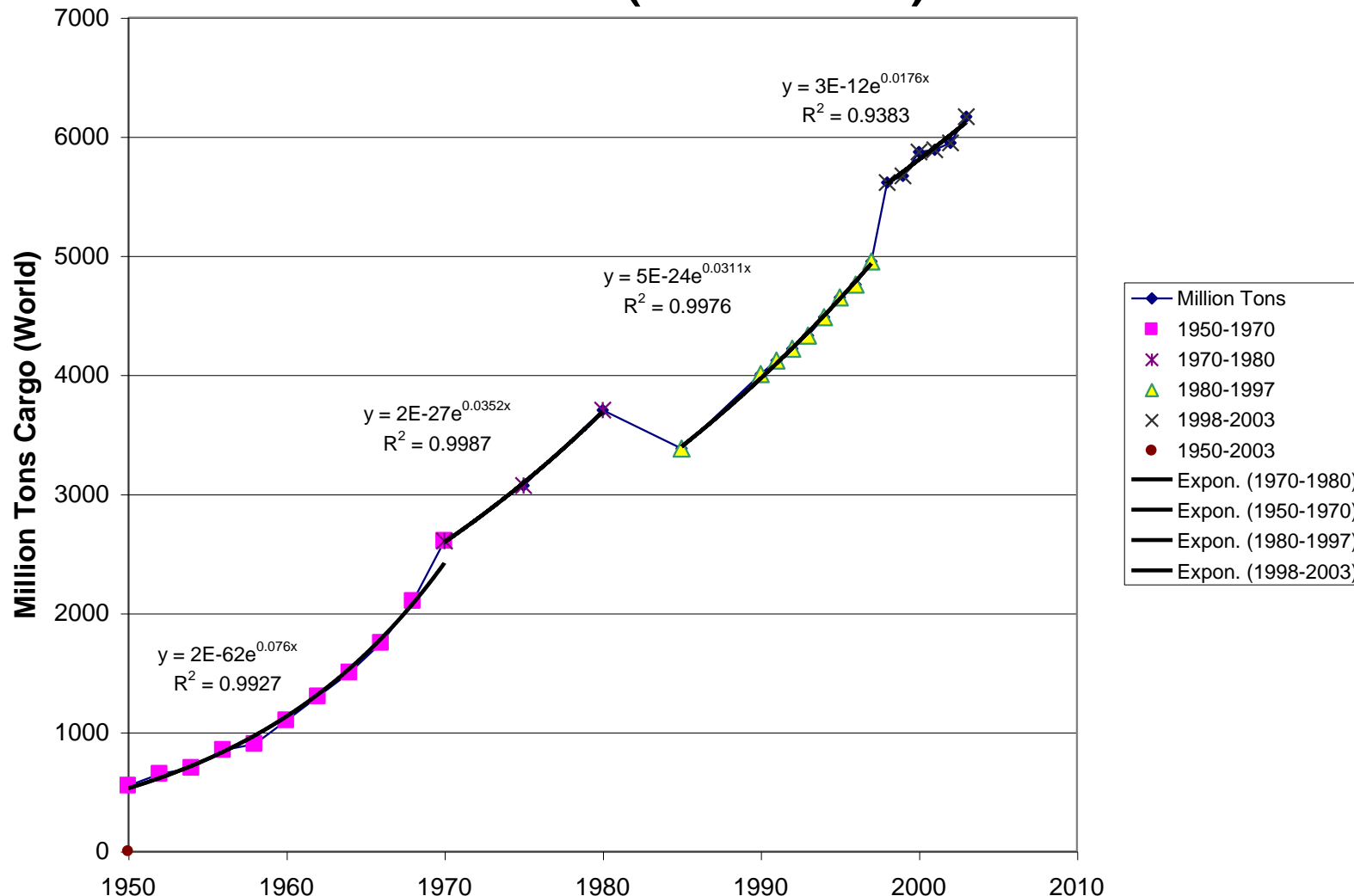
# Impact of Shipping

Contribution of shipping to PM<sub>2.5</sub> concentrations (in  $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ )

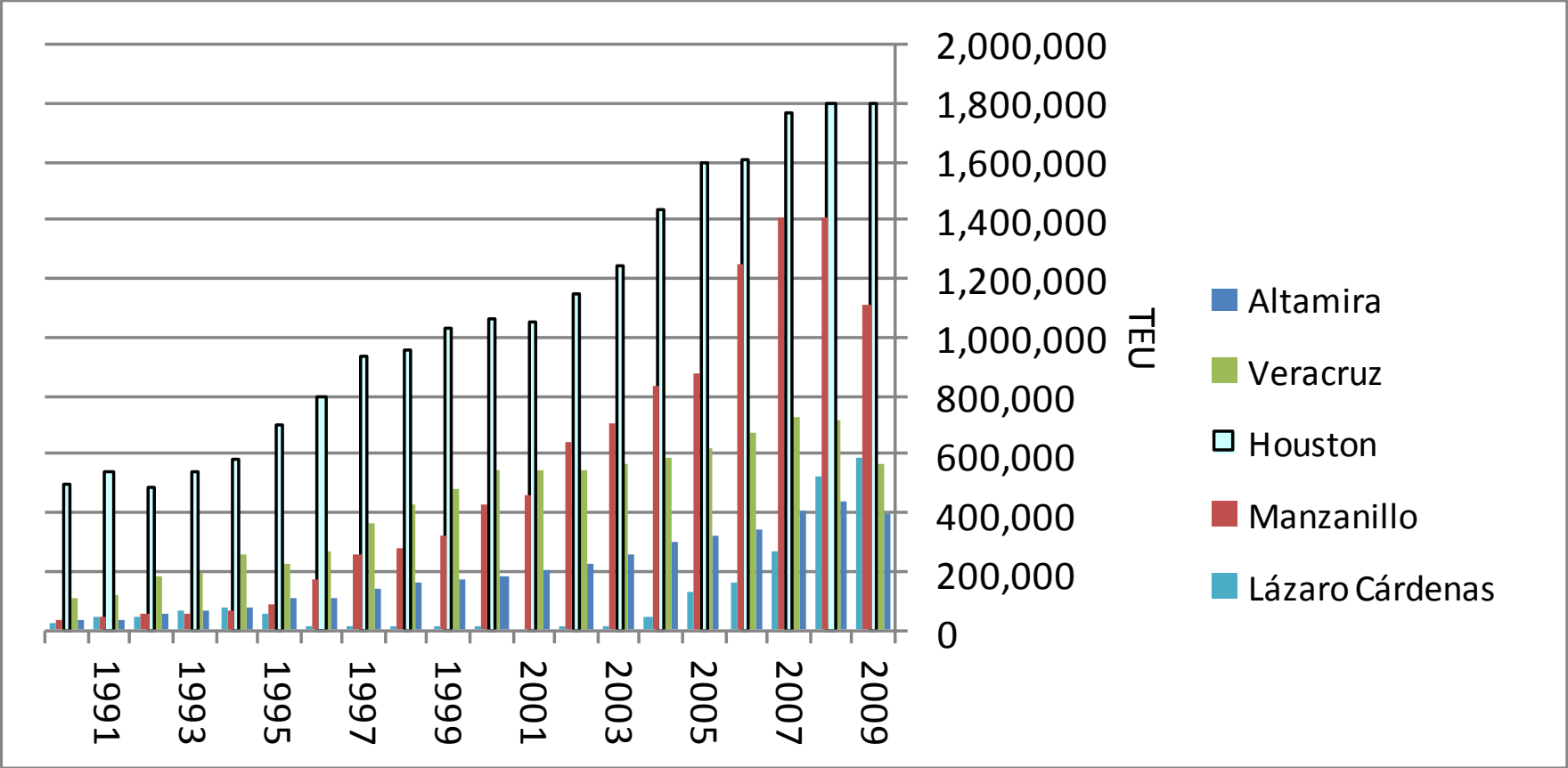


Worldwide Ship  
PM-Related  
Mortality

# Cargo Movement Growth (Global)

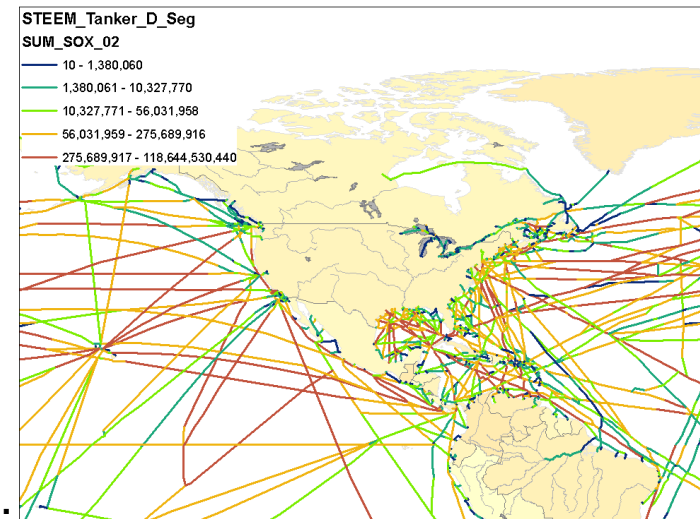
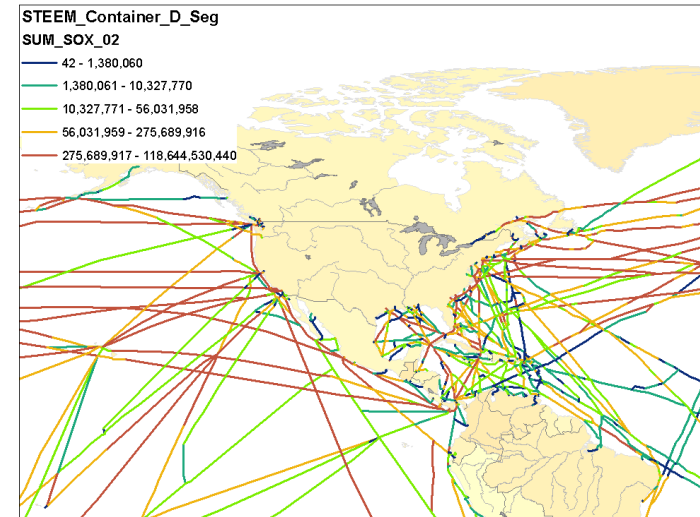
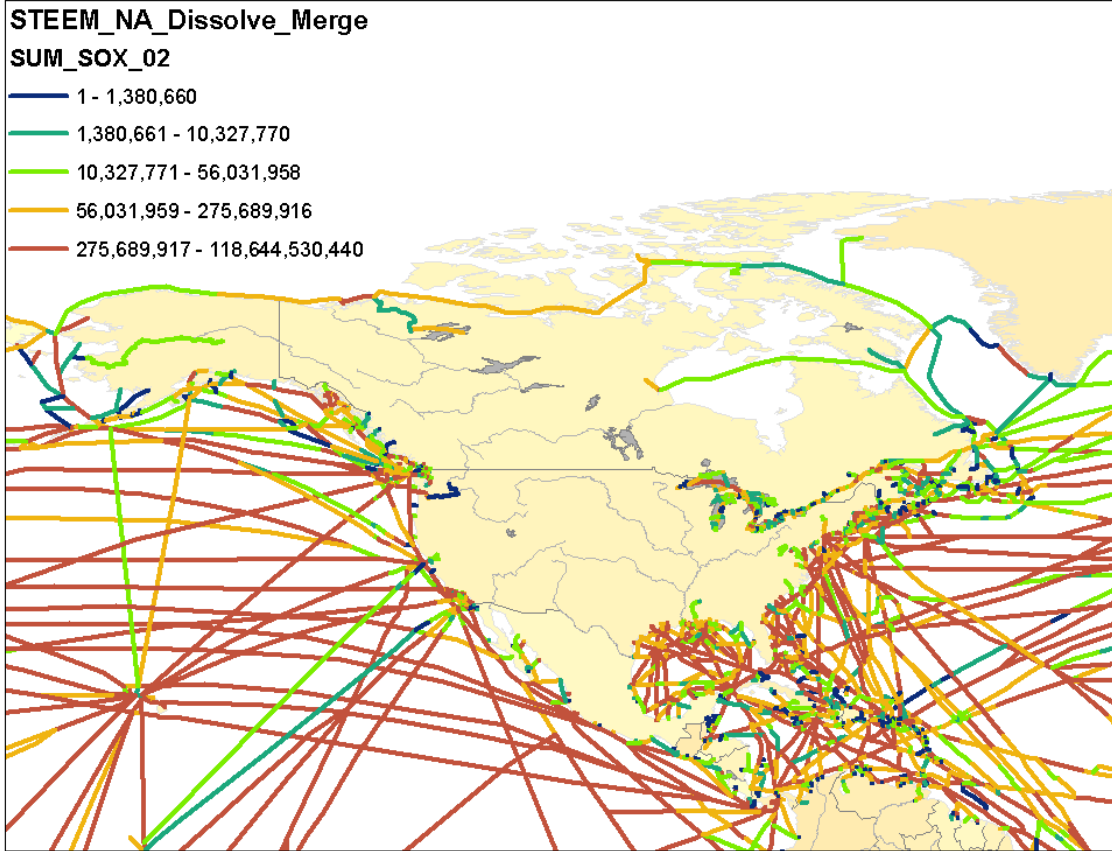


# North American Port Container Traffic (1990 - 2009) by Container



Source: AAPA, North American Port Container Traffic 1990-2009

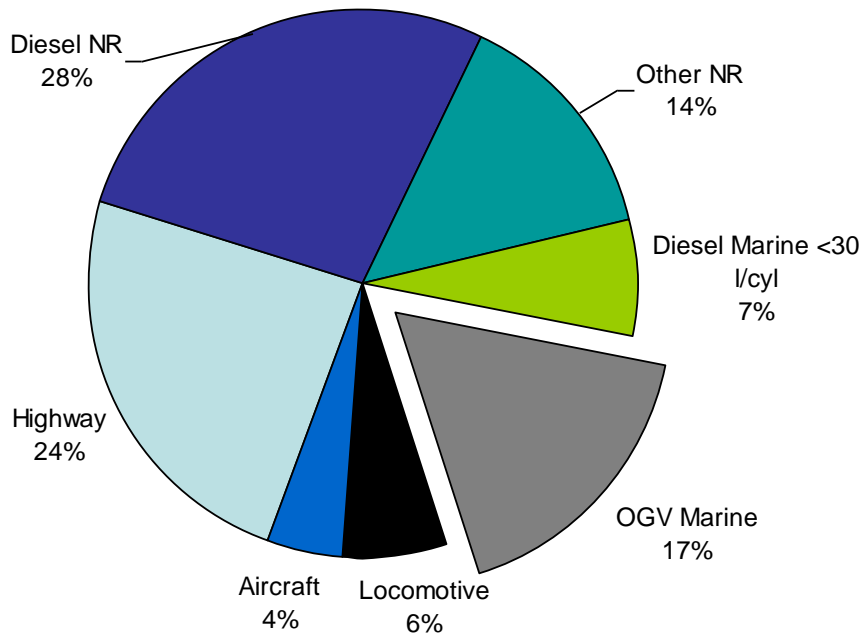
# Ship Emissions by Ship Route



Units: grams/year by segment.

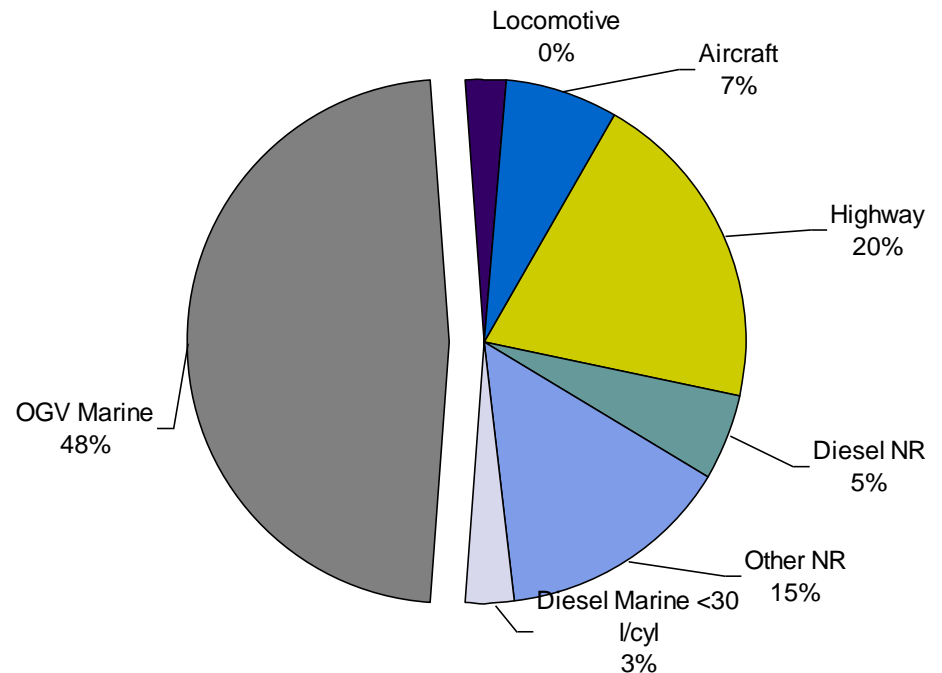
# Ship Emissions in a No Action Scenario

2009 Mobile Source PM2.5 Inventory



Ship Emissions Relative to Other Transport Sources in U.S.

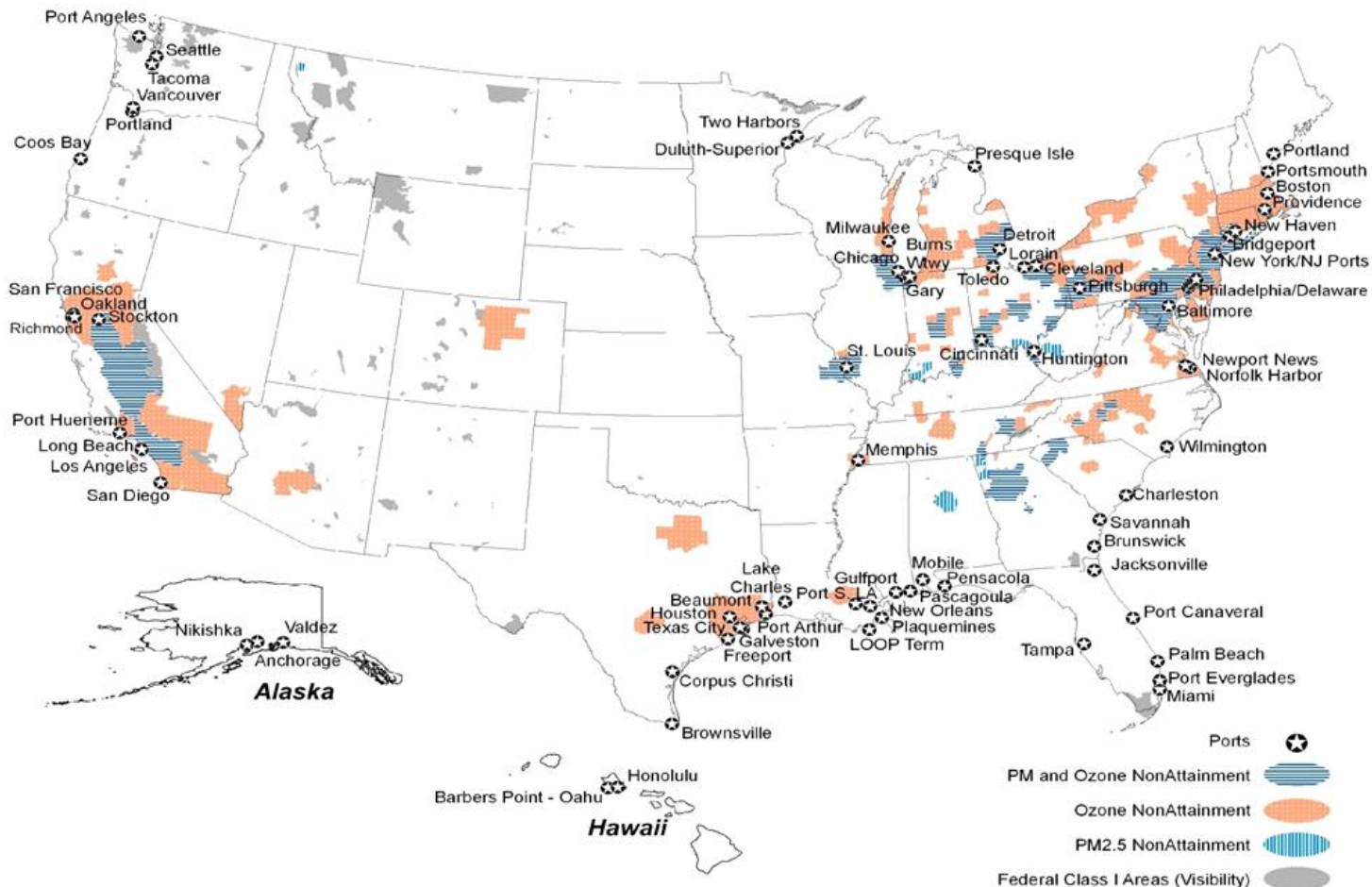
2030 Mobile Source PM2.5 Inventory



Source of inventory estimates: C3 Marine NPRM (July, 2009)  
 Does not reflect IMO MARPOL Annex VI Amendments (October 2008)

# U.S. Ports and Nonattainment Areas

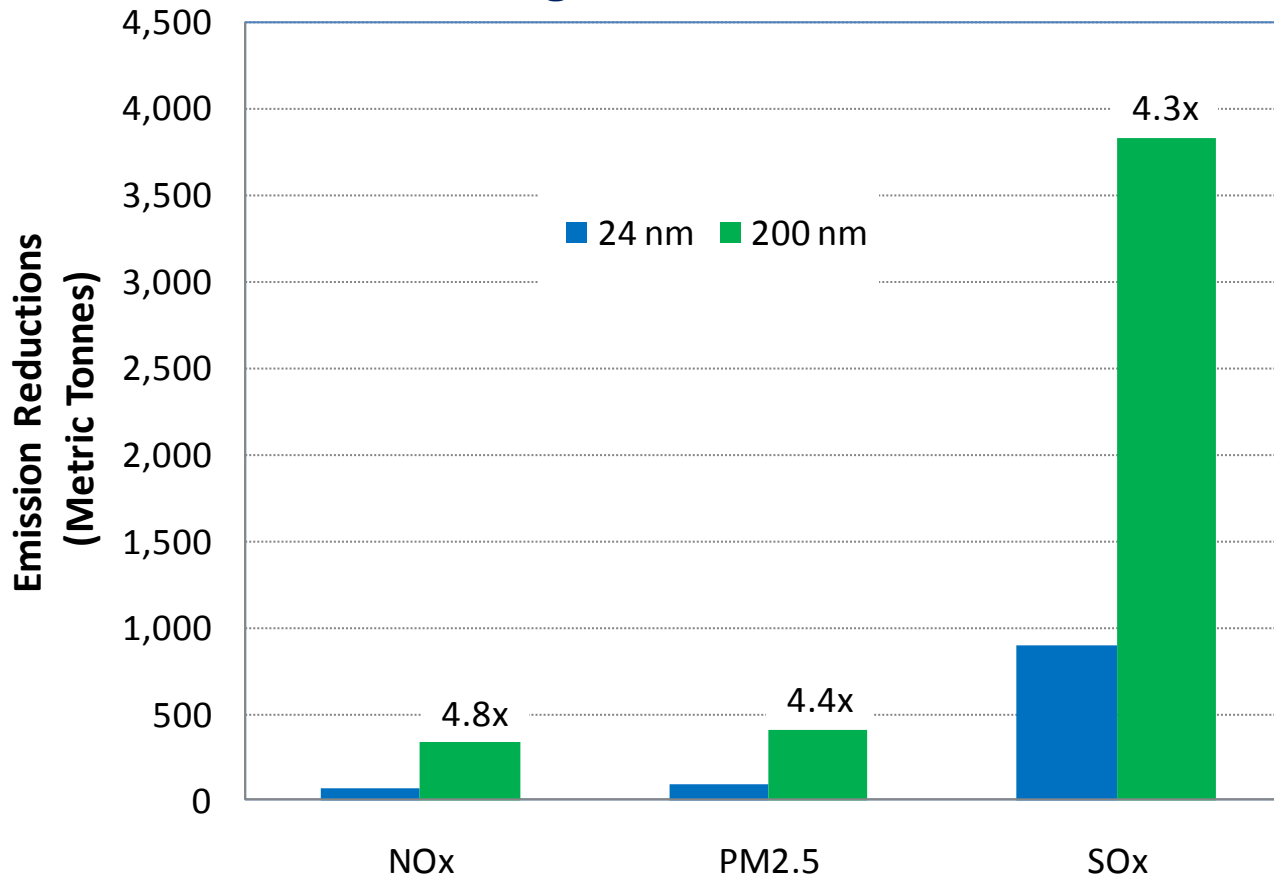
- More than 40 major ports are located in PM<sub>2.5</sub> or ozone nonattainment areas
- About 88 million people live in 39 areas that do not meet the PM<sub>2.5</sub> NAAQS or that contribute to violations in other counties





# 2009/2010 Fuel Switching Demonstrations

**Modeling:** Significant Benefit of 200 nm Fuel Switching Zone Size for Port of Veracruz



**Fuel Switching**



**Documented pollutant reductions**