

Ship-borne measurements show EU policies have improved air quality in harbors

August 14 2012

Sulphur dioxide emissions from shipping have sharply decreased in EU ports thanks to an EU policy which limits sulphur content in fuels for ships at berth or at anchor in ports. Scientists at the European Commission's Joint Research Centre measured key air quality parameters in Mediterranean harbours before and after the entry into force of the low-sulphur requirements in January 2010. In European harbours they found an average decrease of 66% in concentrations of sulphur dioxide, a chemical compound that poses risks to health and the environment. Measurements taken in a non-EU port showed that levels of this noxious substance remained the same.

The [air quality](#) measurements were carried out using an automated monitoring station on the [cruise ship](#) Costa Pacifica which followed a fixed weekly route in the Western Mediterranean during 2009 and 2010.

The concentrations of sulphur dioxide were found to decrease significantly in three out of the four Mediterranean EU harbours that were investigated: Civitavecchia, Savona and Palma de Mallorca; the daily mean concentrations in all of the harbours decreased on average by 66%. JRC measurements in the harbour of Barcelona were inconclusive because of large day-to-day concentration variations. However, independent measurements from monitoring stations in the harbour of Barcelona and in the vicinity of the harbour of Palma de Mallorca confirm a strong decrease in sulphur dioxide concentrations from 2009 to 2010.

In contrast, no decrease in sulphur dioxide was observed in the Mediterranean harbour of Tunis, and there was no reduction in any of the other air pollutants that were measured in all four harbours (Civitavecchia, Savona, Palma de Mallorca and Tunis). This shows that the decreases in sulphur dioxide are a direct consequence of the application of the EU requirements. The study also confirms a correlation between sulphur dioxide and [chemical elements](#) typically emitted from ship stacks which demonstrates that ships were the main source of sulphur dioxide in the harbours.

The logistics for the automated ship-borne monitoring station for [air pollutants](#) used in this work were provided by Costa Crociere and the measurements were performed in collaboration with scientists from the Universities of Genoa and Florence, the INFN-LABEC Laboratory in Florence as well as from the Institute of Environmental Assessment and Water Research in Barcelona.

Background

Sulphur dioxide is one of the main chemicals responsible for formation of acid rain and particulate air pollution - a major risk factor for cardiovascular and respiratory diseases.

The 2005 amendment of Directive 1999/32/EC required that, as of January 2010, all ships at berth or at anchor in European harbours use fuels with a sulphur content of less than 0.1% by weight, while previously, outside of Sulphur Emission Control Areas, a sulphur content of up to 4.5% was allowed.

Ships traditionally use heavy fuel oil which, from 2012, can have a sulphur content of up to 3.5% for cargo vessels (before 2012 this limit was 4.5%). The average sulphur content of heavy fuel oil is about 2.4%. By comparison, the sulphur content of fuels used in road vehicles must

not exceed 0.001%.

In line with the broader environmental protection objectives of the EU and strengthening a parallel agreement reached by the International Maritime Organisation, the European Parliament and the Council have come to an agreement to be submitted to formal vote after the summer on an amendment to the 1999/32/EC directive to further reduce sulphur content of fuels used outside of harbours. The maximum allowed sulphur content of ship fuels will go down from 3.5% to 0.5% in 2020, and in the Sulphur Emission Control Areas (the Baltic Sea, the North Sea and the English Channel) the current limit of 1,5% sulphur content for ship fuels will be reduced to 0.1% in 2015.

More information: C. Schembari, F. Cavalli, E. Cuccia, J. Hjorth, G. Calzolari., N. Pérez, J. Pey, P. Prati, F. Raes: Impact of a European directive on ship emissions on air quality in Mediterranean harbours, *Atmospheric Environment* (2012), [doi: 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2012.06.047](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.atmosenv.2012.06.047)

Provided by European Commission Joint Research Centre

Citation: Ship-borne measurements show EU policies have improved air quality in harbors (2012, August 14) retrieved 2 May 2024 from <https://phys.org/news/2012-08-ship-borne-eu-policies-air-quality.html>

<p>This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is provided for information purposes only.</p>
--