



The Sulphur Story and Air Quality

A look back at the last 30 years and a look forward to some future challenges

Les White

10th CONCAWE Symposium
25-26th February 2013

The 'journey so far':

- SO₂ Emission Trends from Refinery operations
- SO₂ Emission Trends from Products for combustion
- Contributions to reduction in acidification in Europe
- Contribution to improvements in statistical life expectancy from reduced exposure to fine particulates

The some challenges for the 'journey ahead'

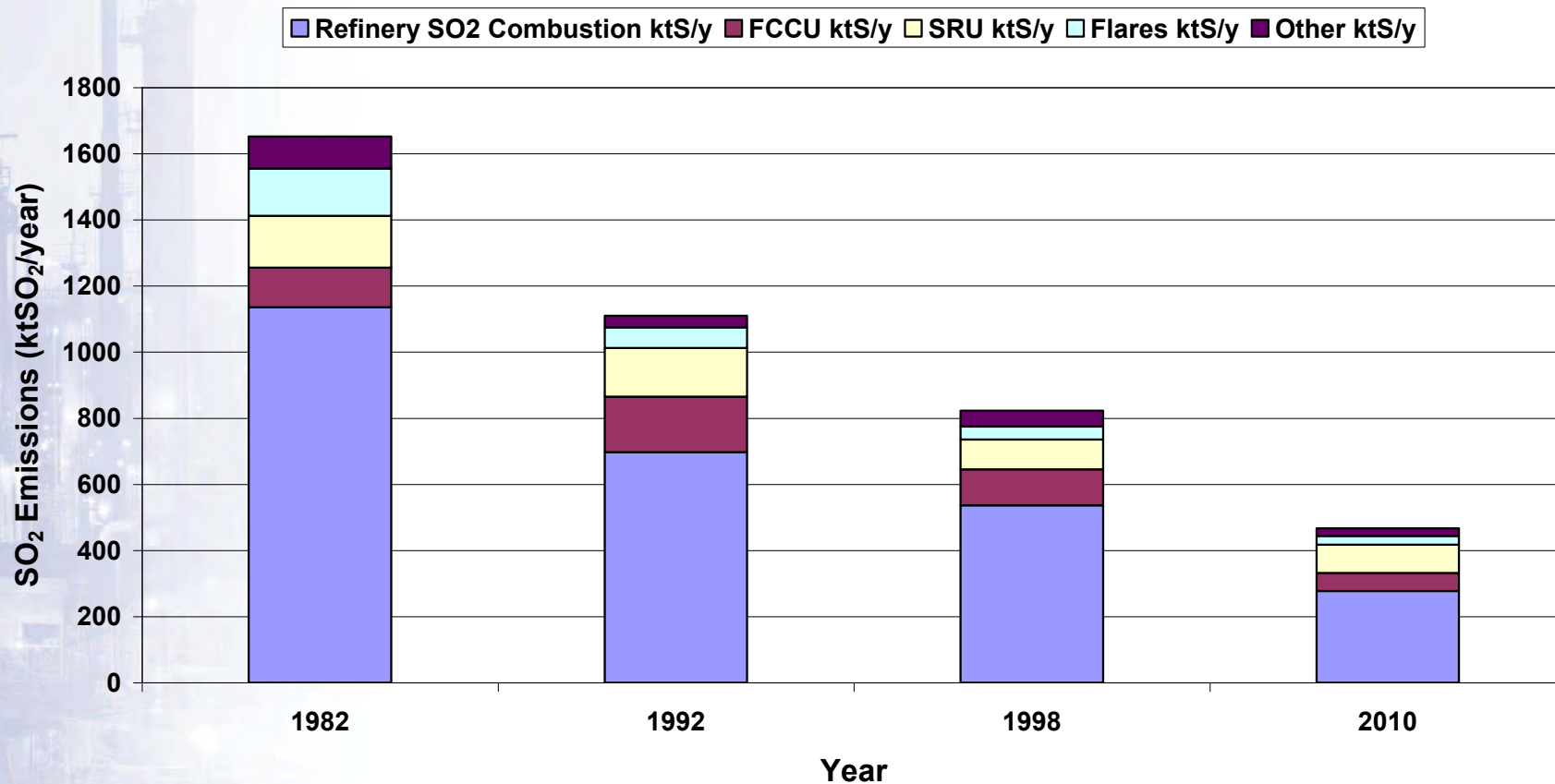
- Sustaining cost-effective response strategies for residual issues
- Accounting for the climate influence of sulphur in developing future air quality policy

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SO₂ Emissions to Air From European Refineries

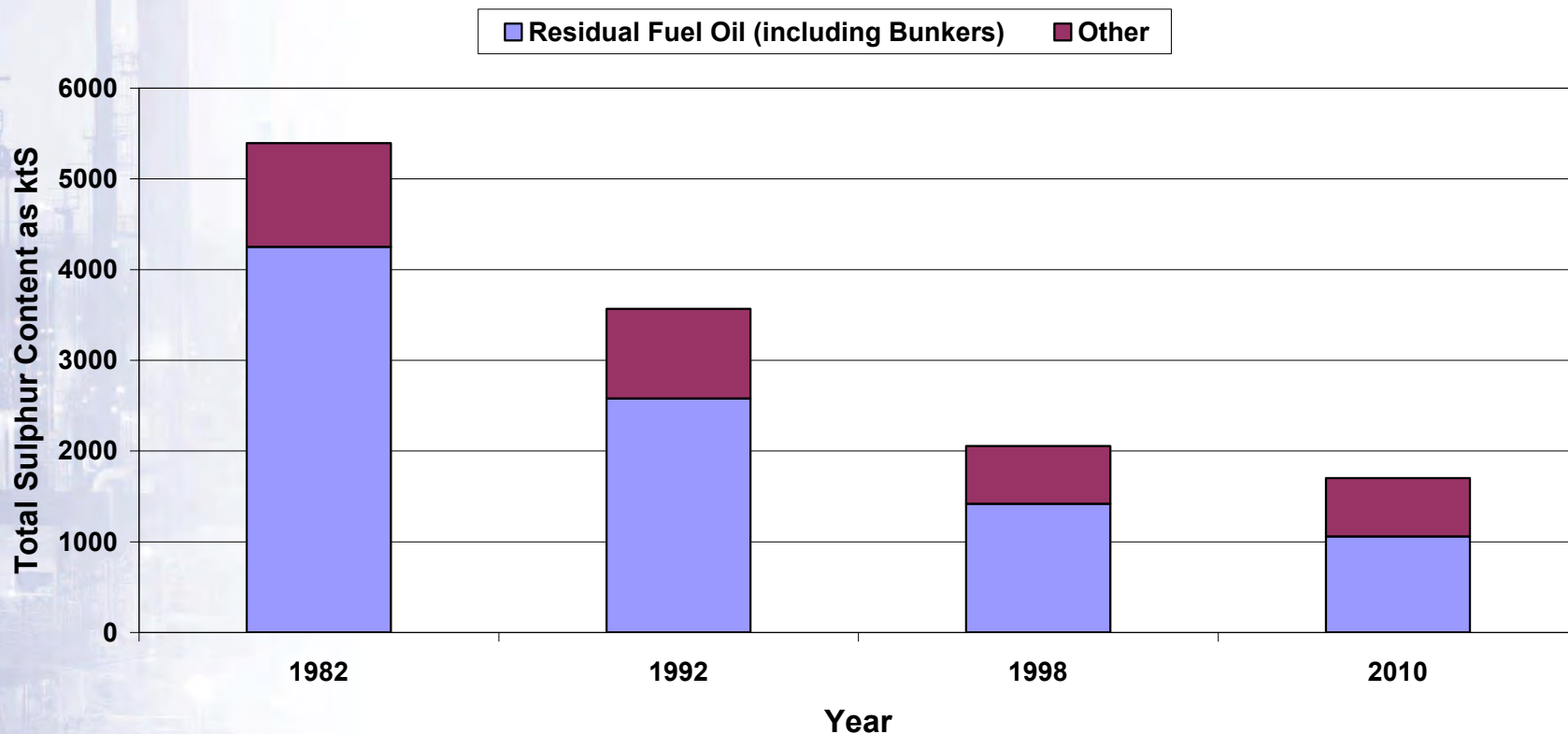
(Source Concaawe Sulphur Survey 1982-2010)



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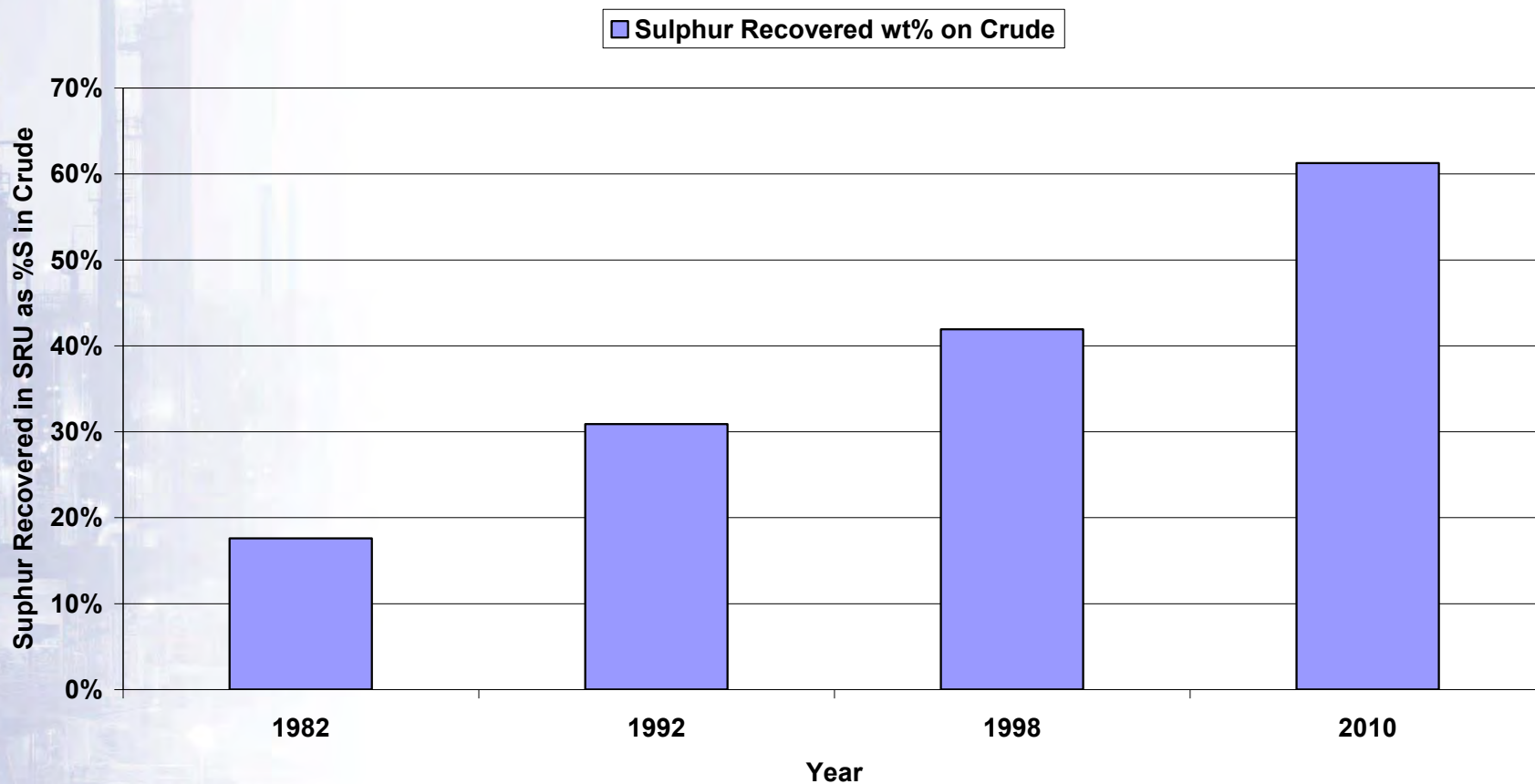
Sulphur Contained in Products for Combustion From European Refineries (Source Concaawe Sulphur Survey 1982-2010)



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Average Refinery Sulphur Plant Recovery Rate Trend In Europe (Source: Concaawe Sulphur Survey Reports 1982-2010)



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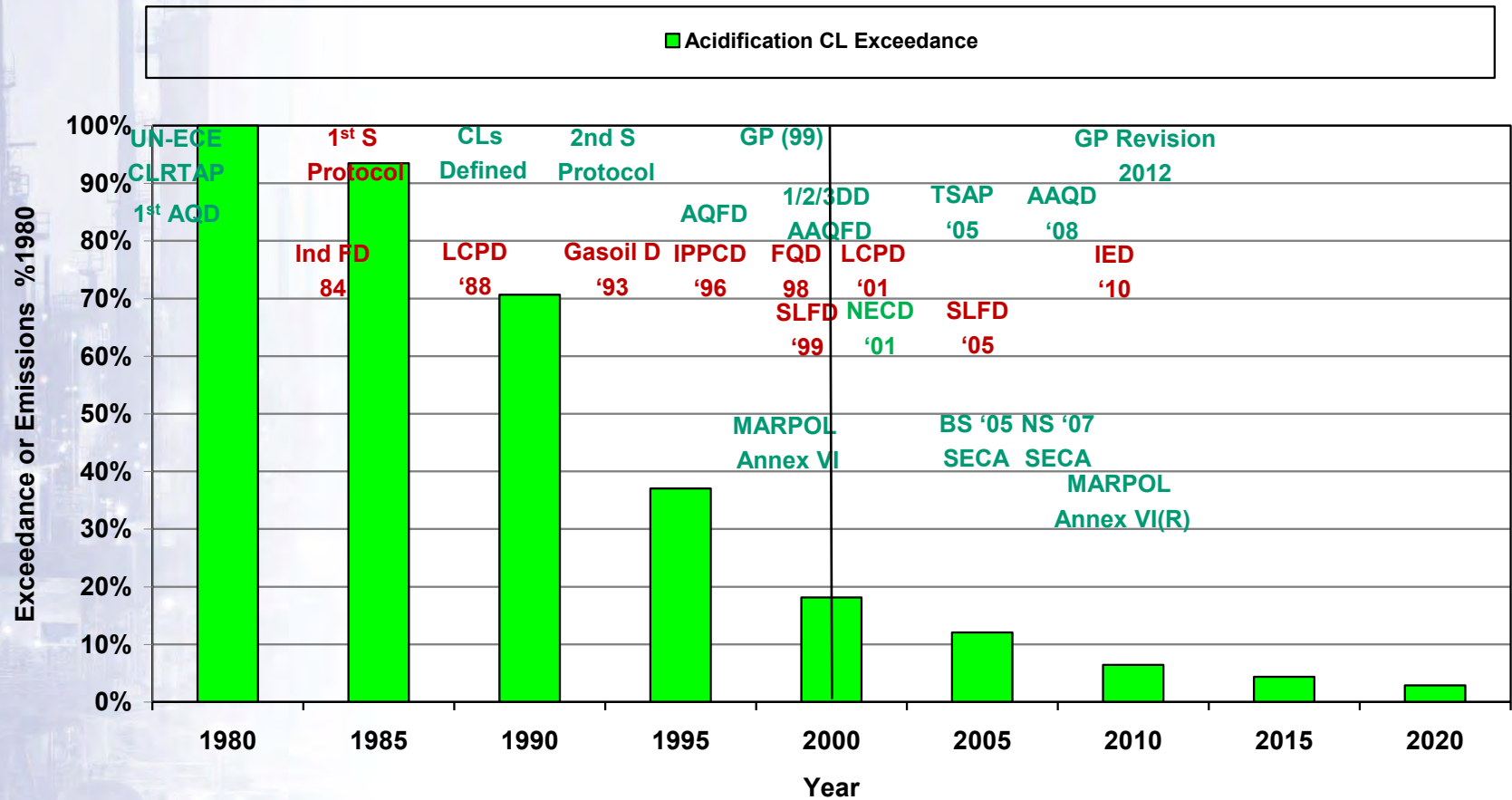


Acidification trend since 1980

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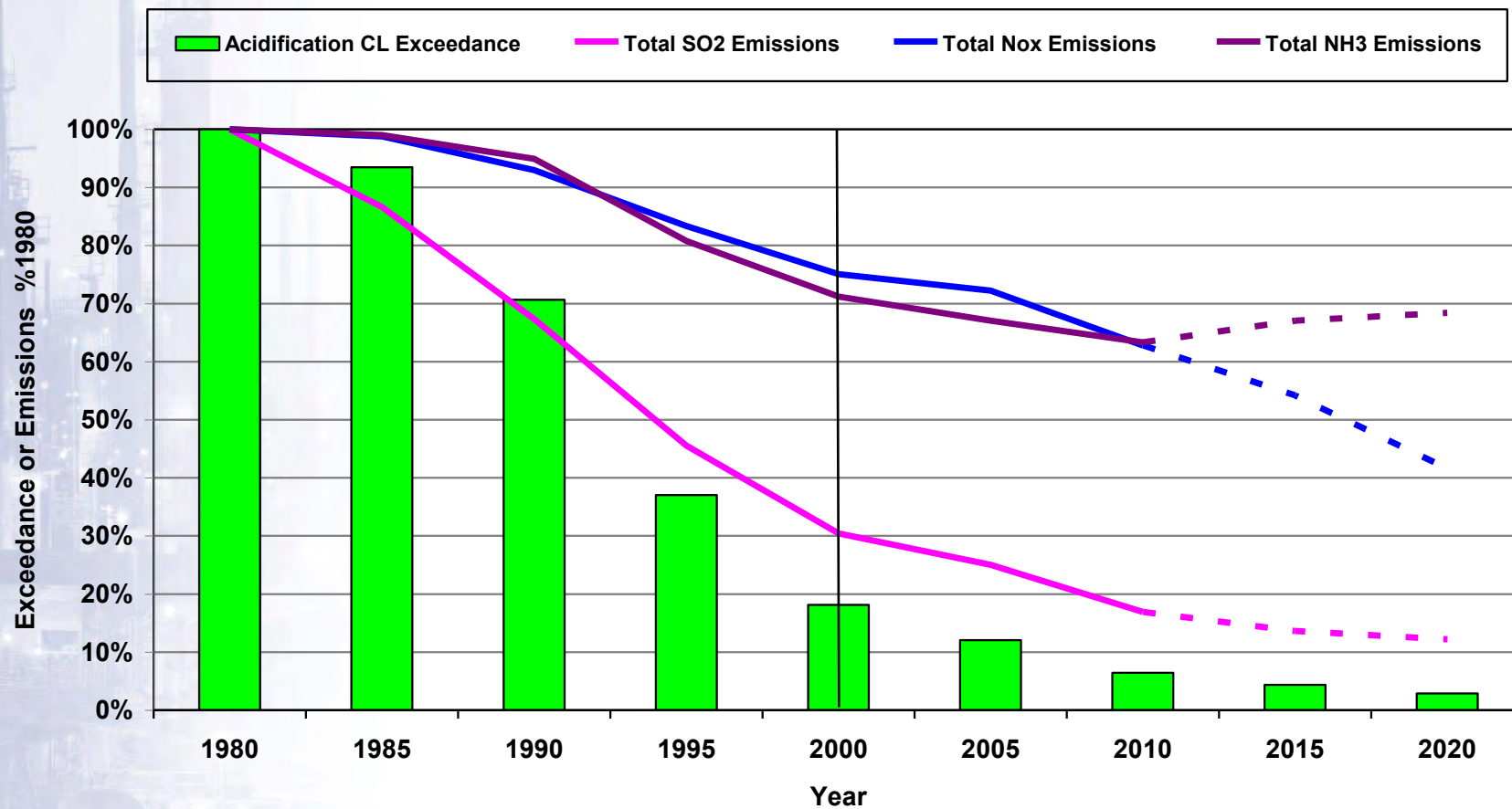
EU-27 Reduction in Acidification Critical Load Exceedances 1980-2020



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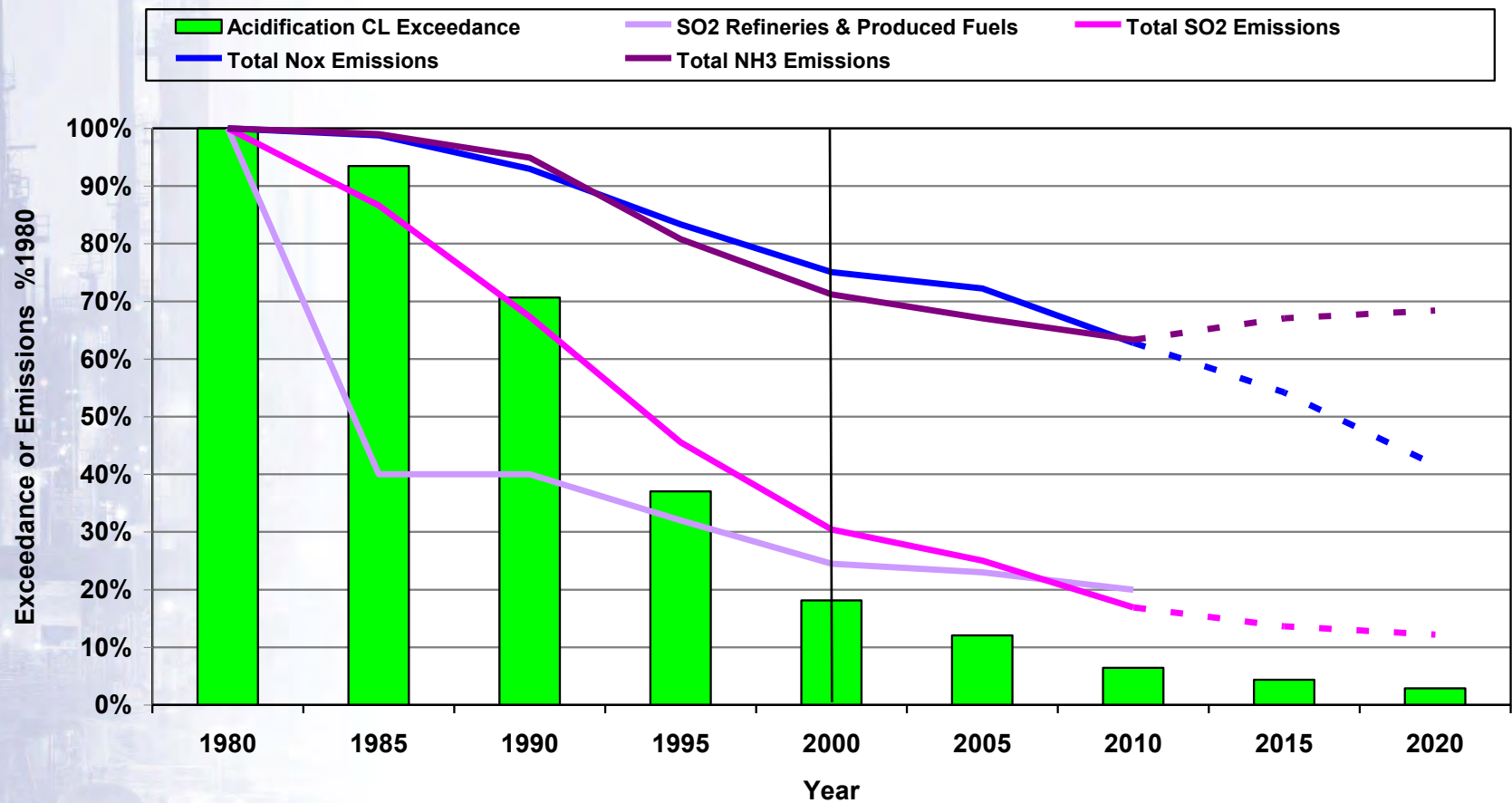
EU-27 Reduction in Acidification Critical Load Exceedances 1980-2020



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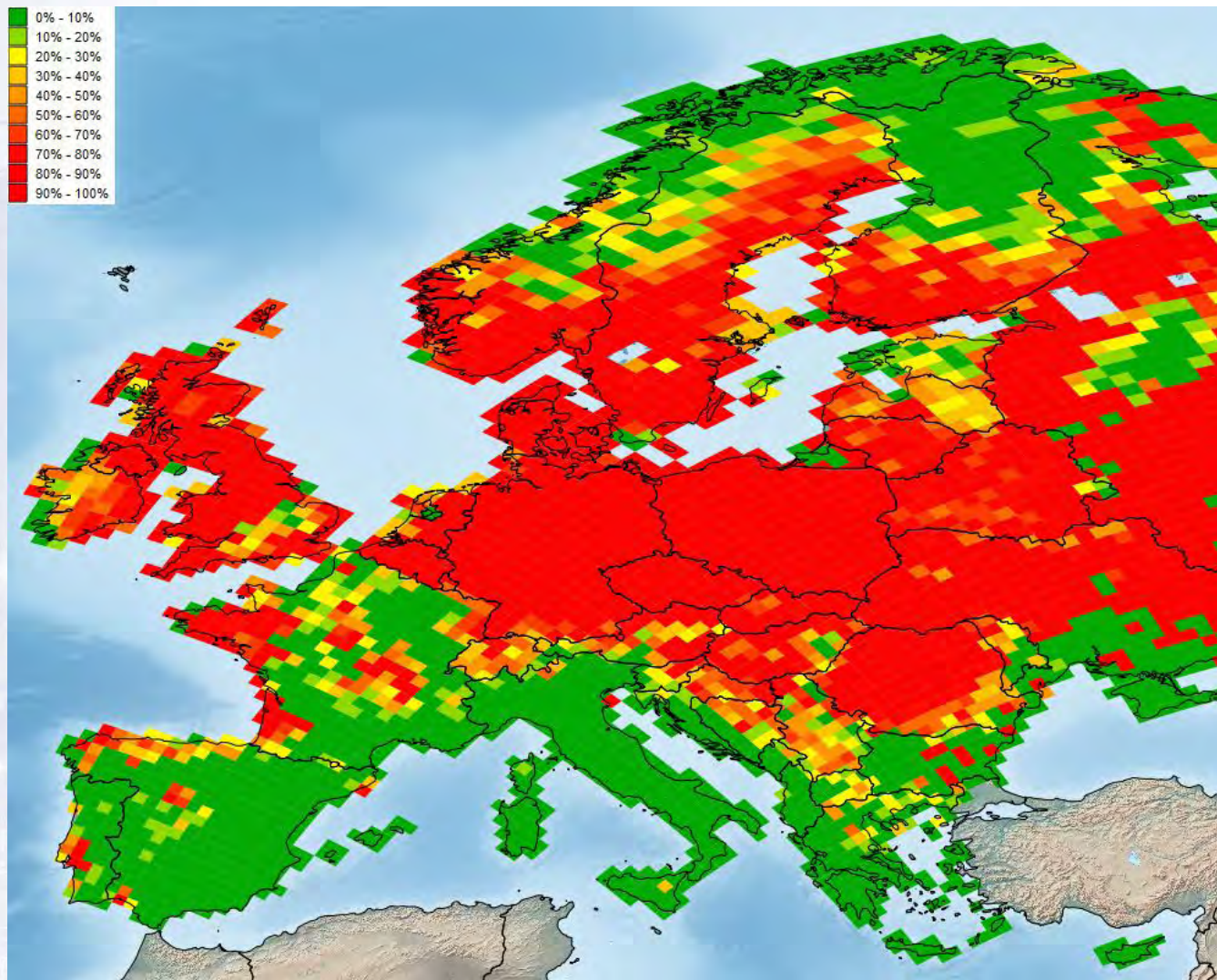
EU-27 Reduction in Acidification Critical Load Exceedances 1980-2020



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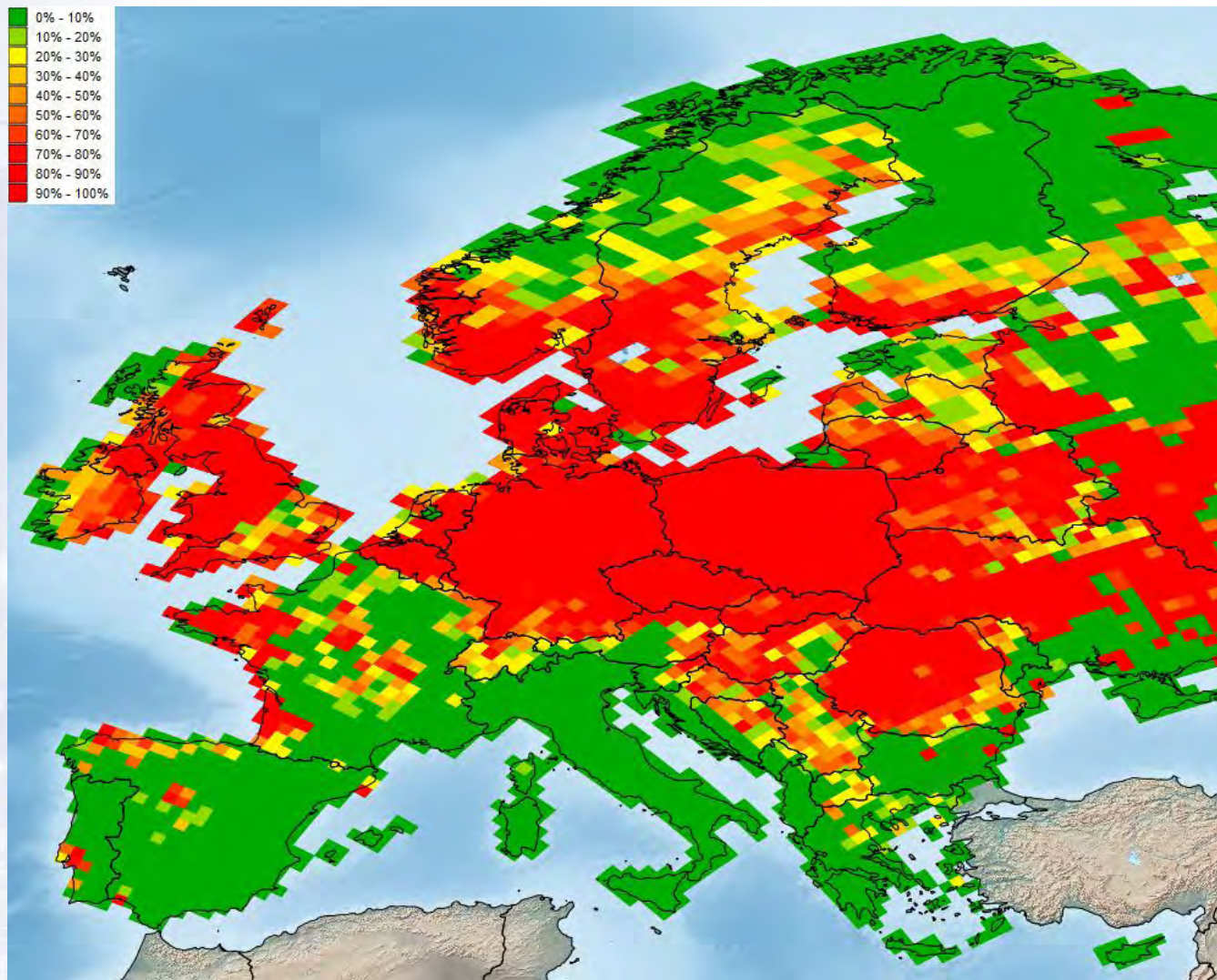


Forest Areas Exceeding Acidification Critical Loads (%): 1980

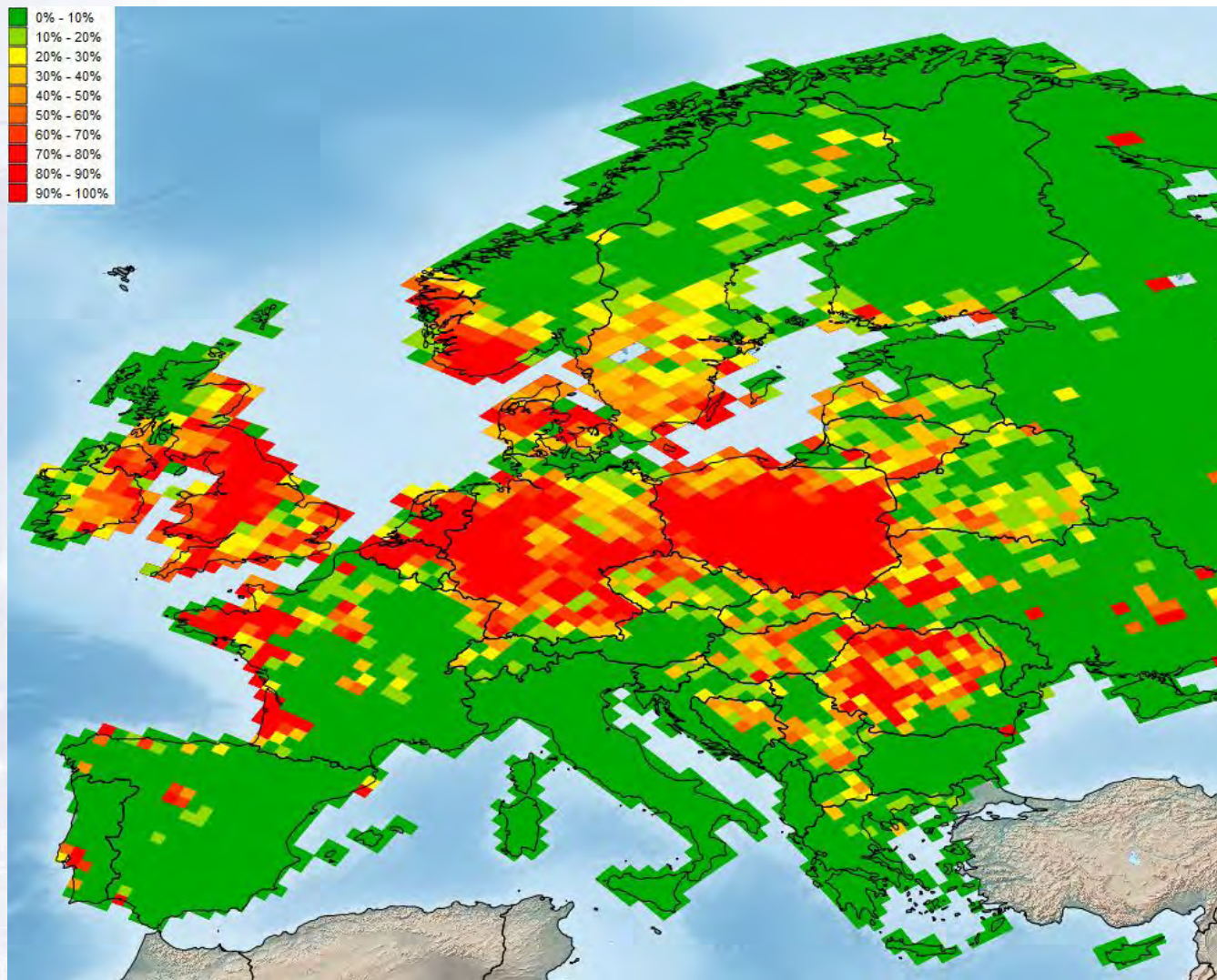


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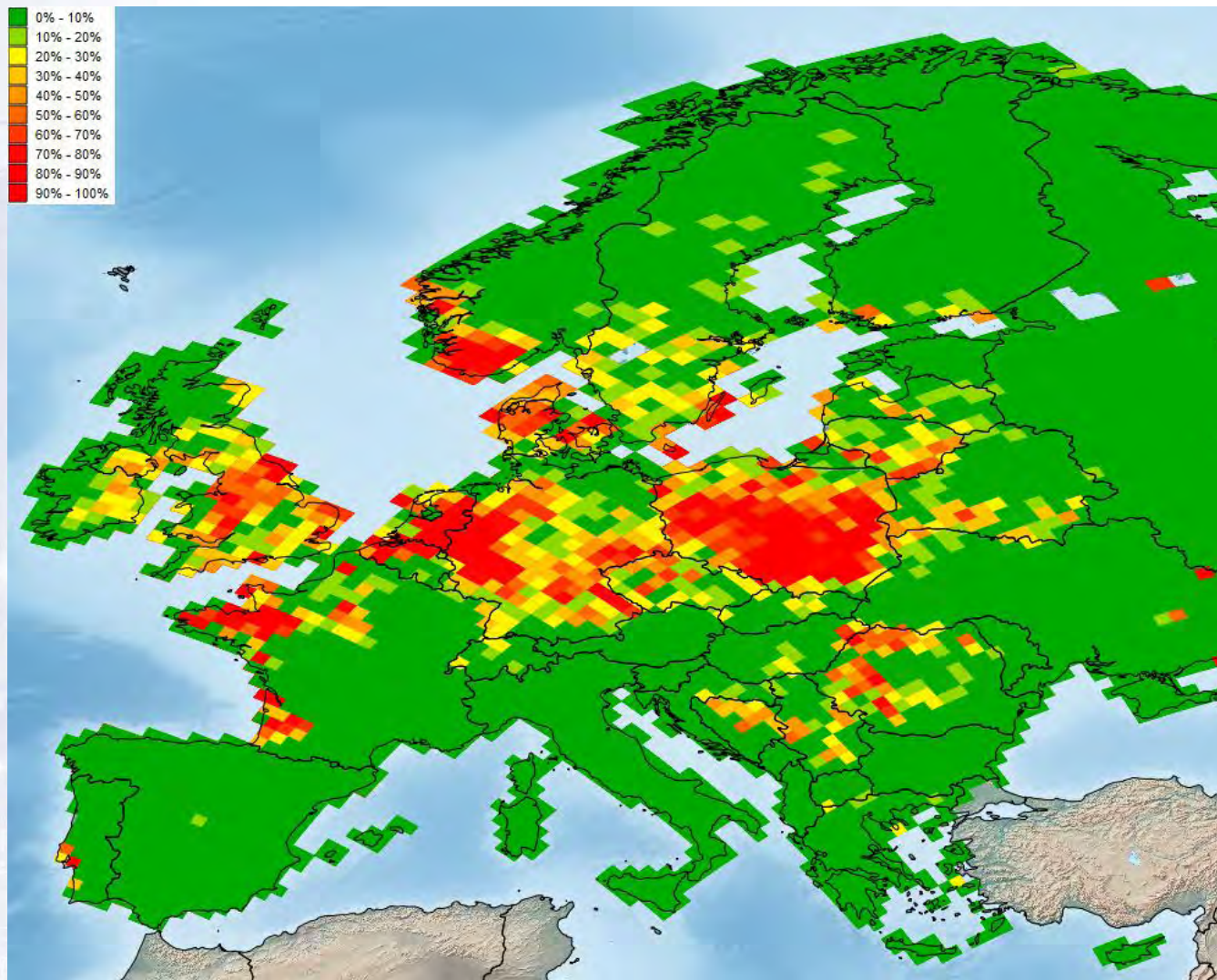
Forest Areas Exceeding Acidification Critical Loads (%): 1990



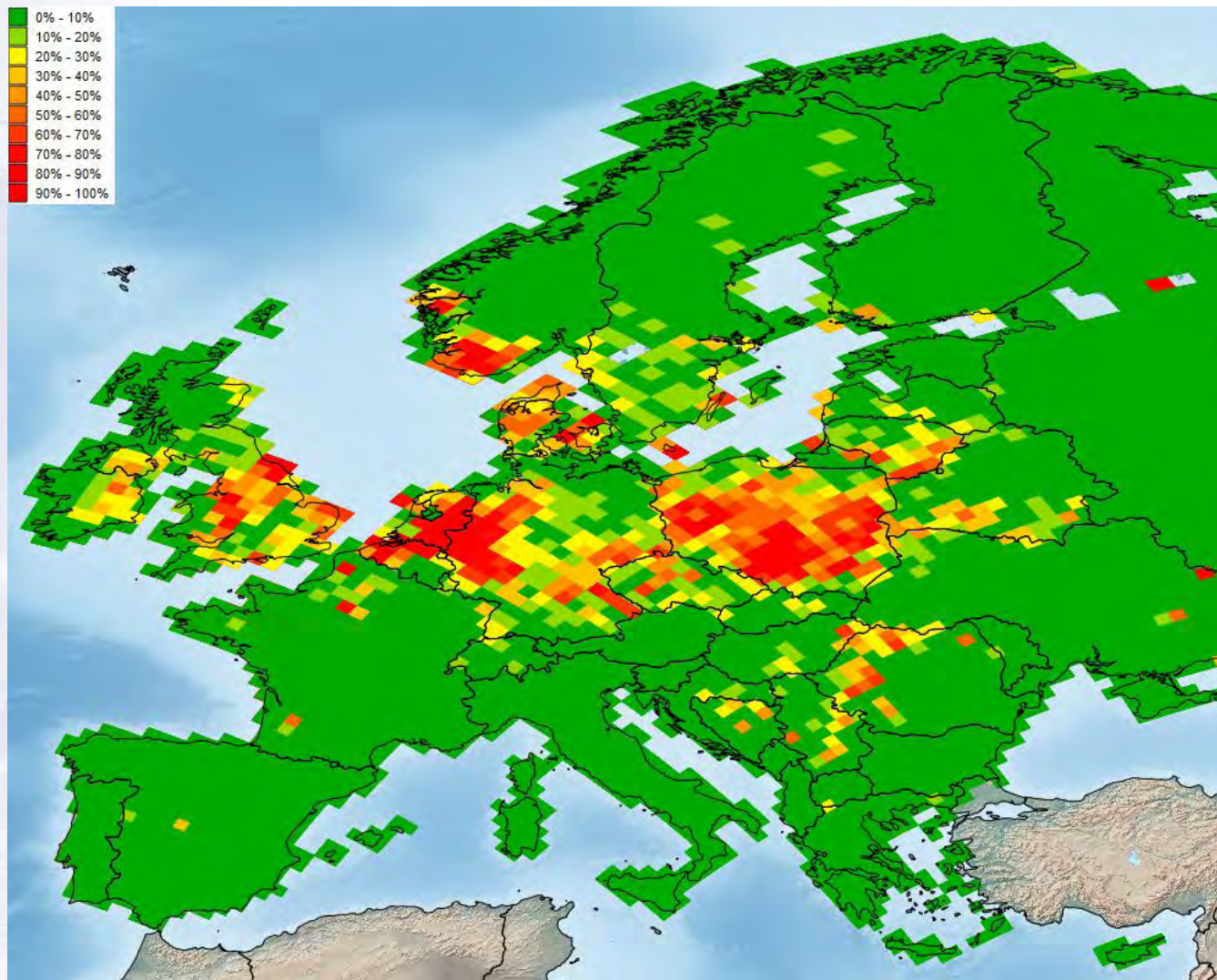
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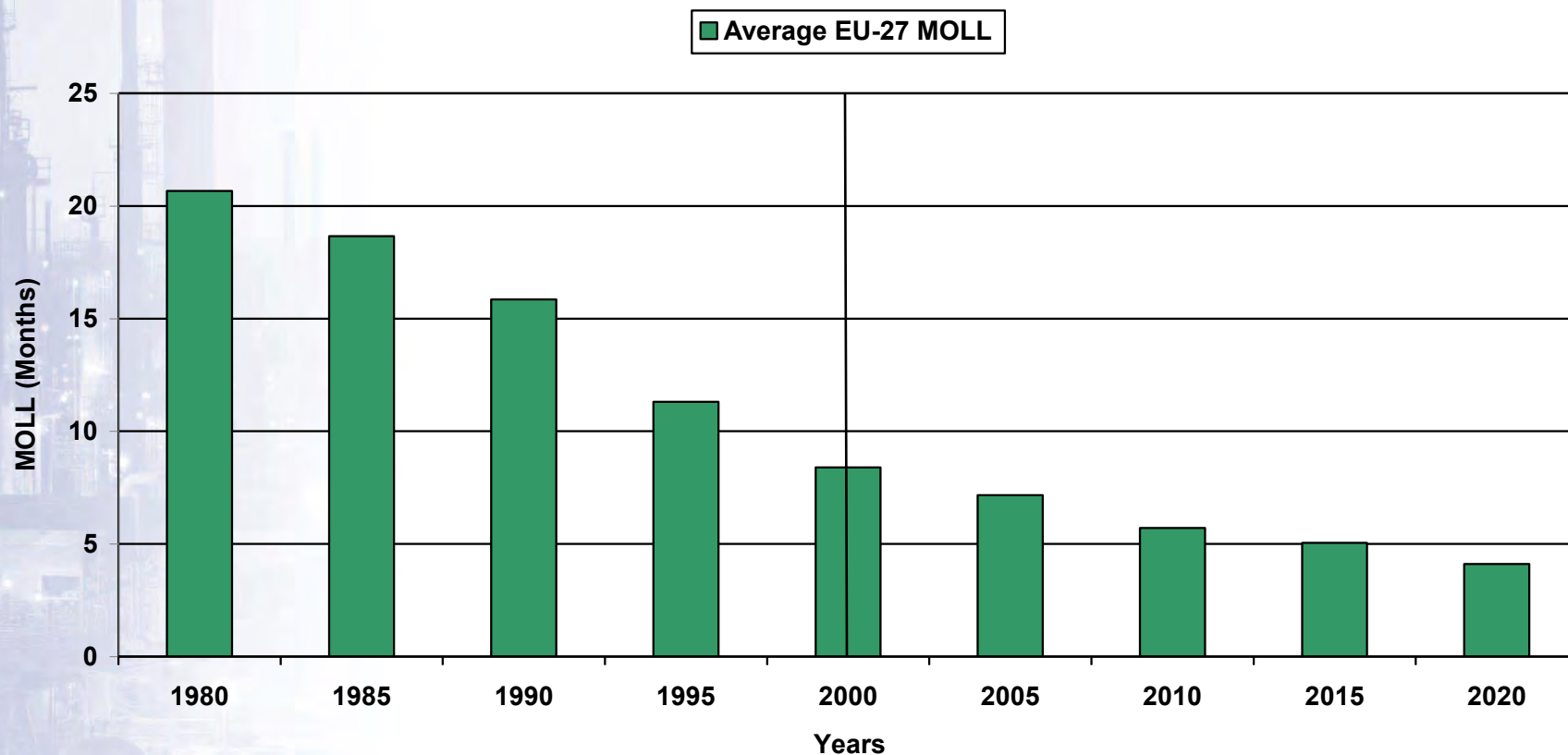
Long Term Health Impact of Fine Particulates Reductions Since 1980

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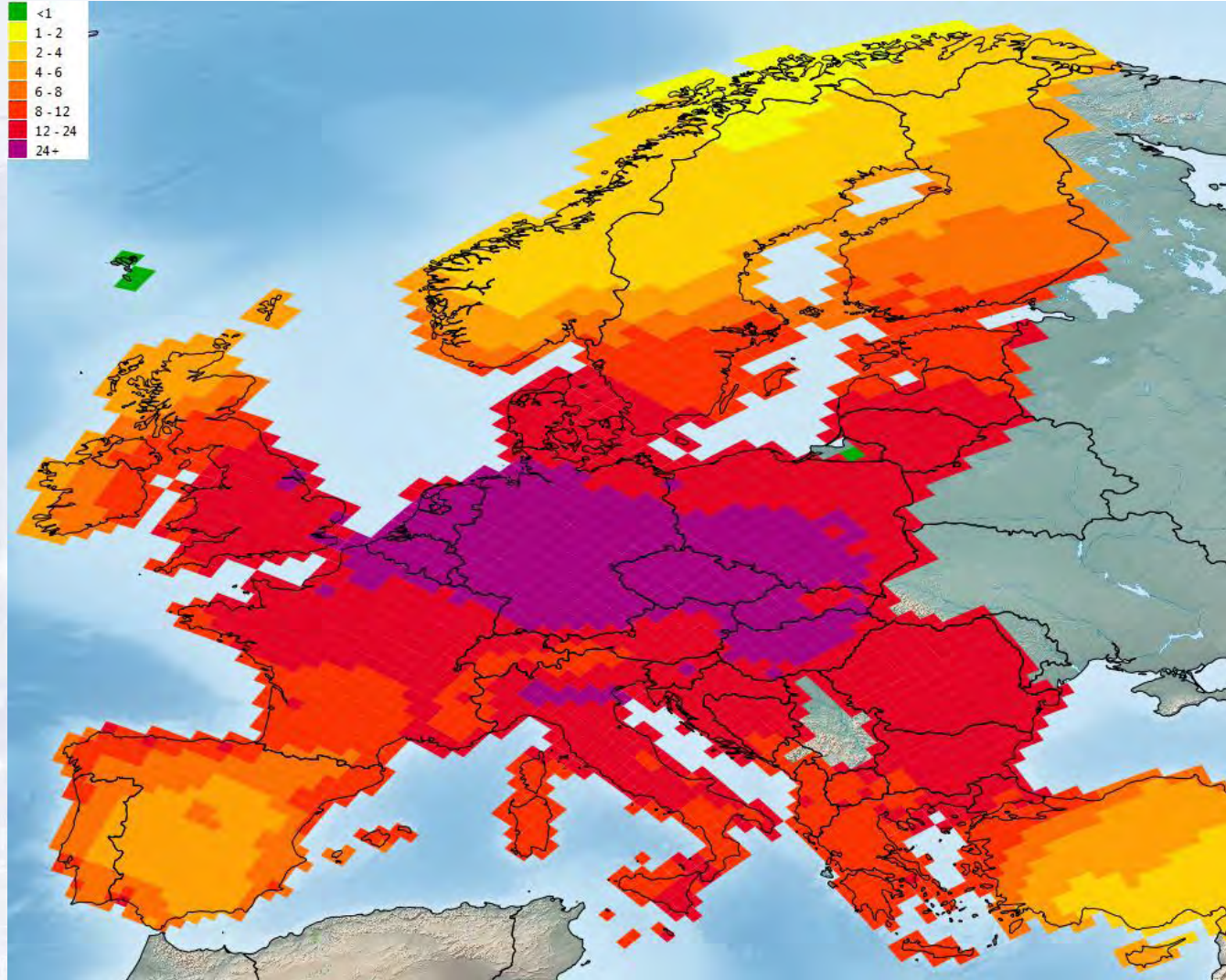
Trend in statistical life expectancy loss (MOLL) in EU-27 due to exposure to fine particulates

(Source:Concauwe's IAM)



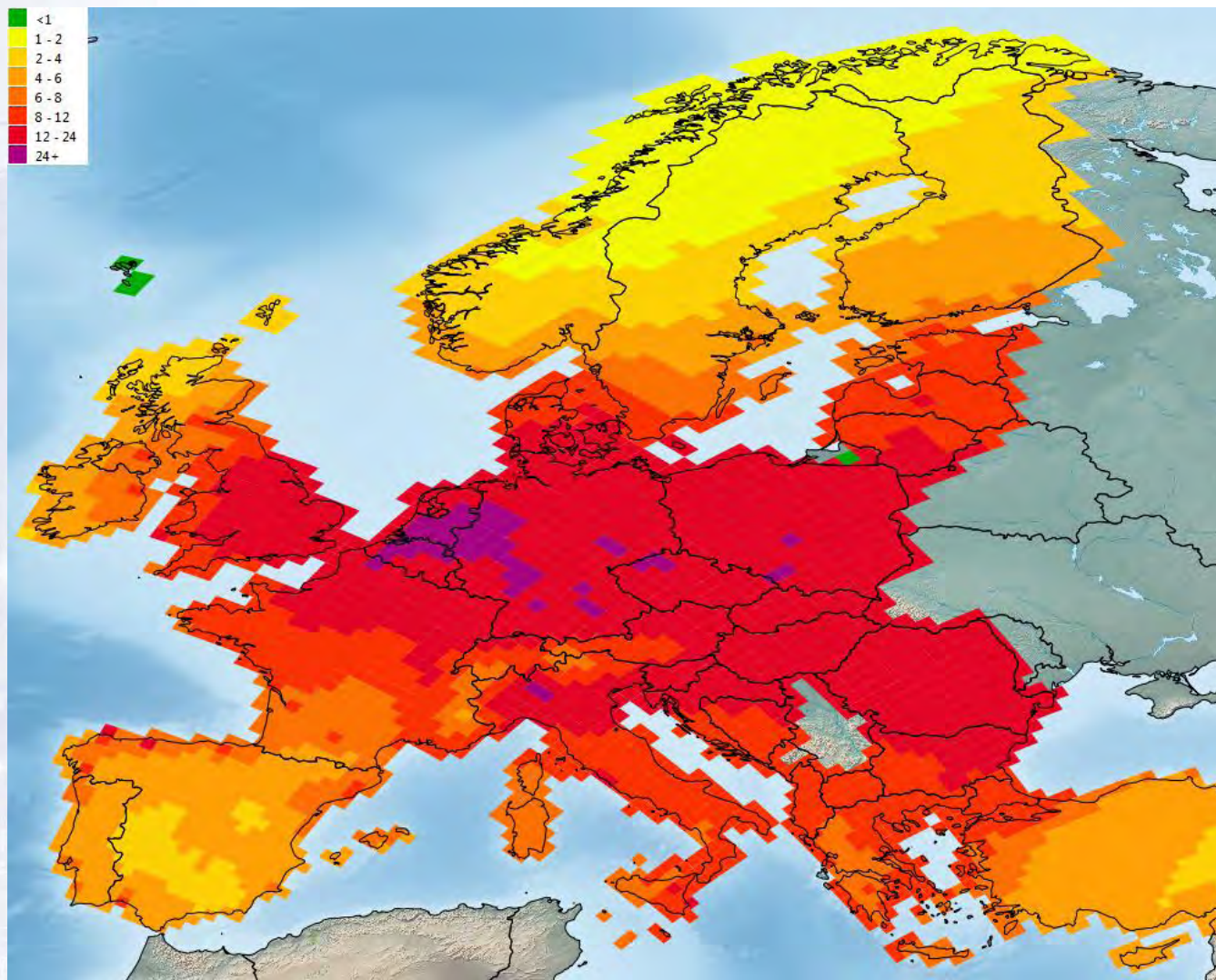
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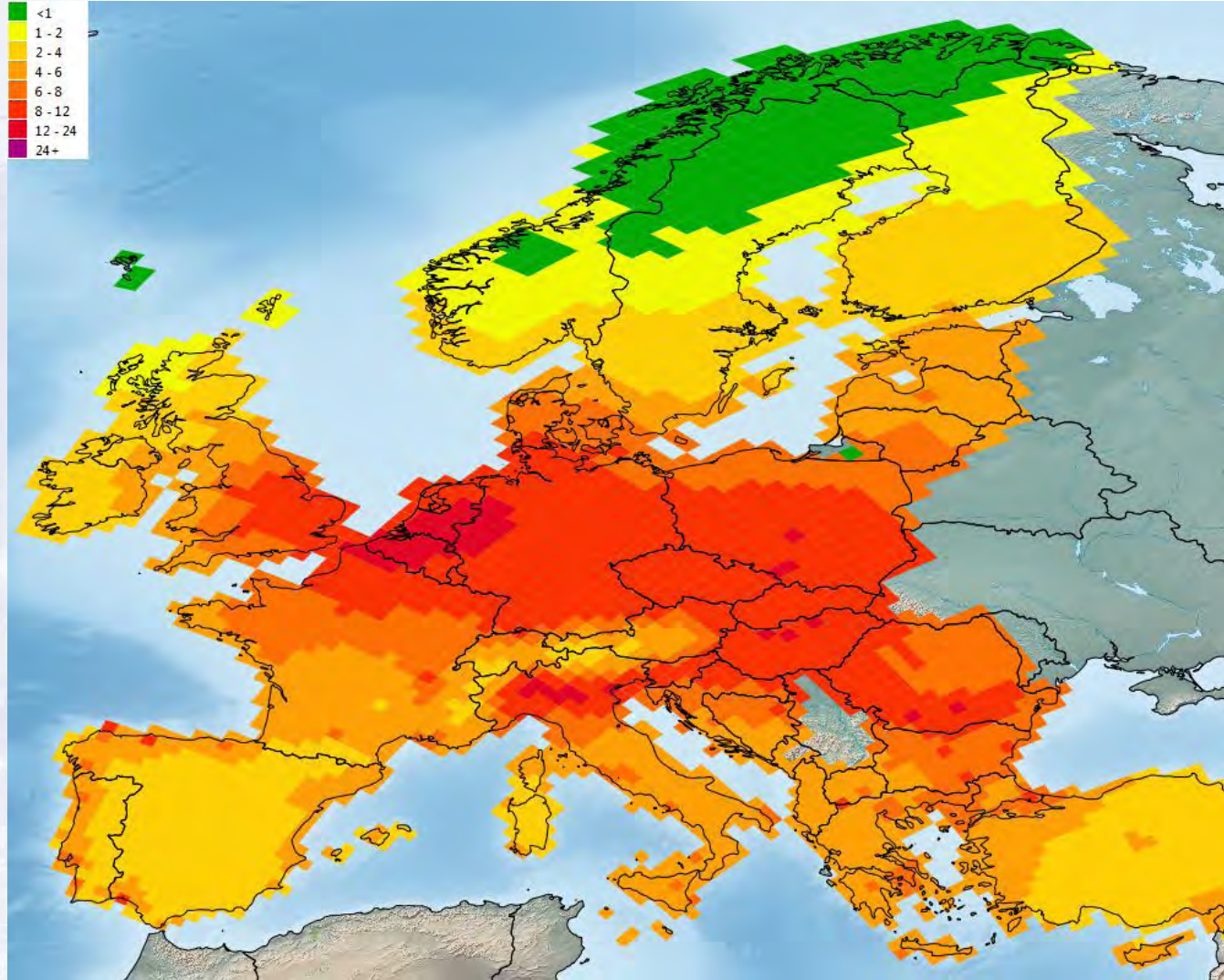
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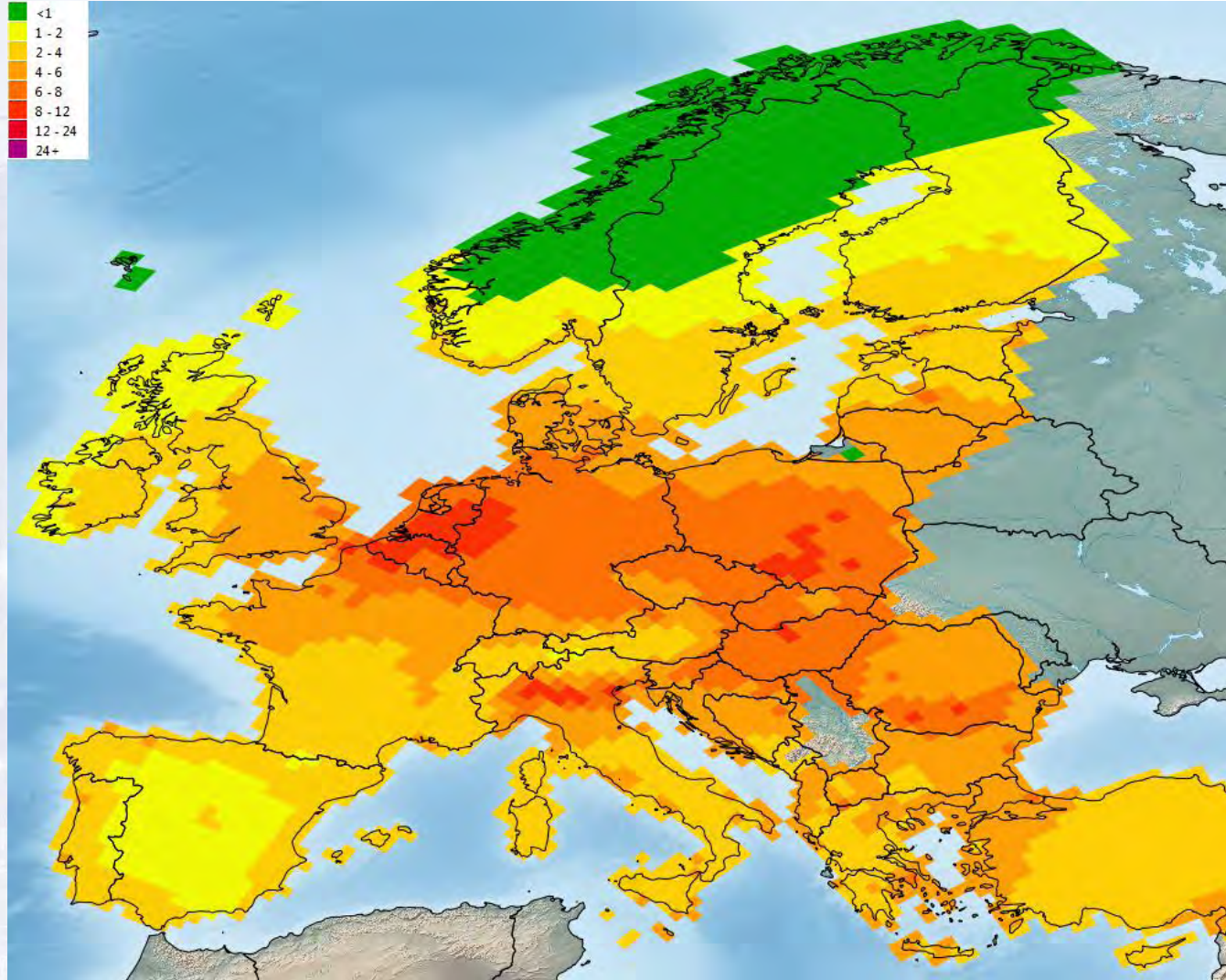
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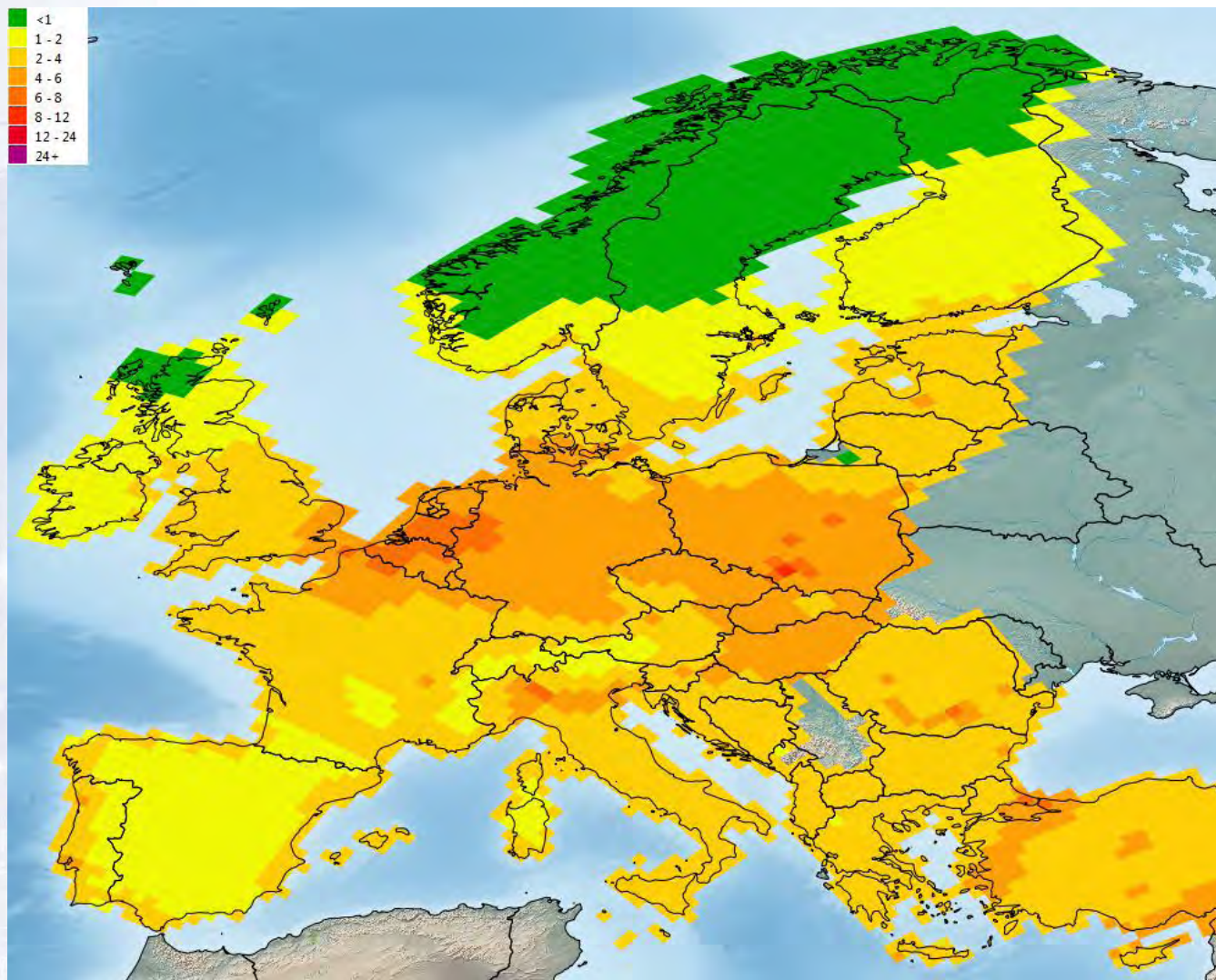
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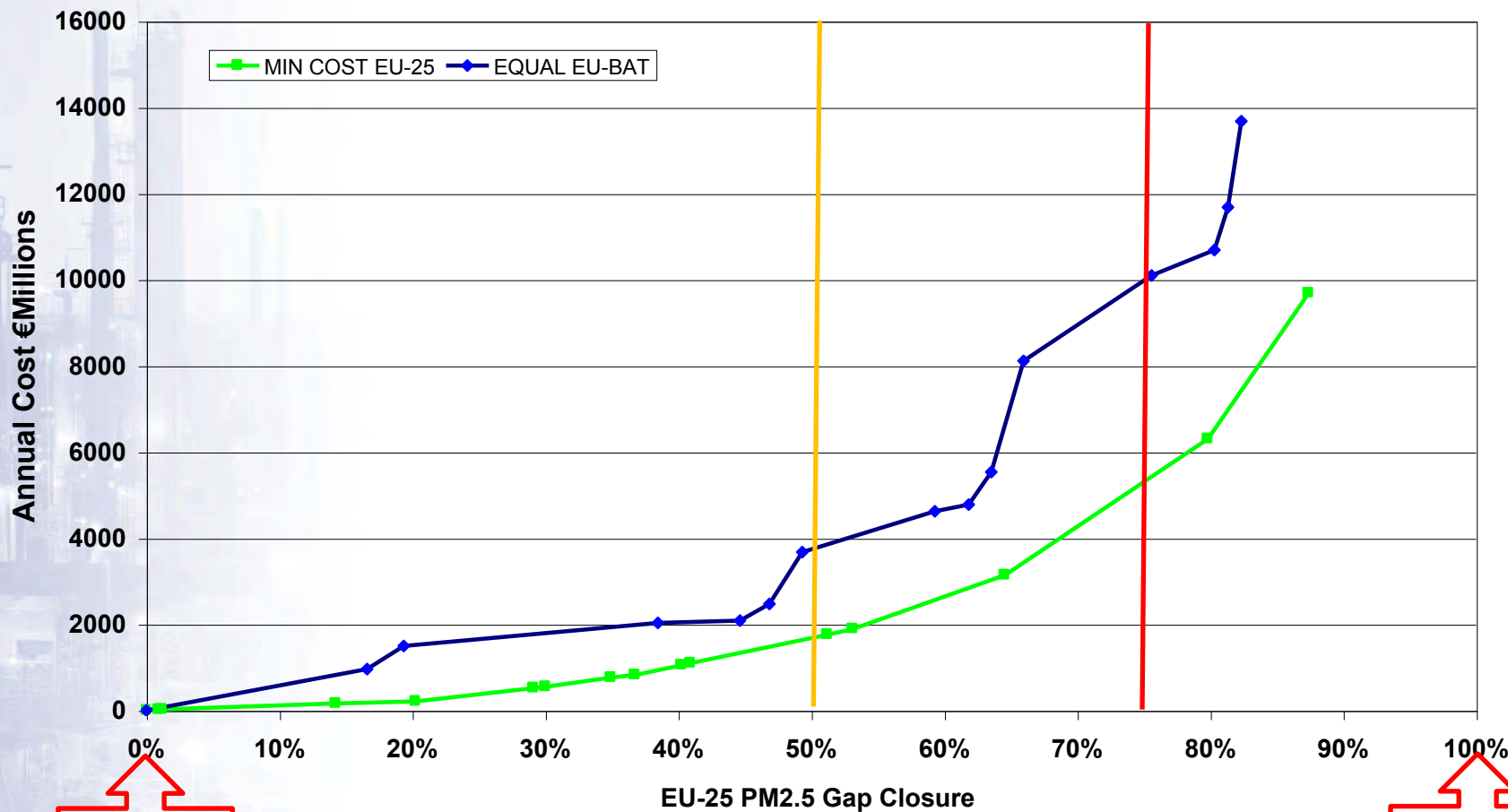


The challenge of sustaining cost-effective response strategies in dealing with residual issues

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Costs vs PM2.5 Gap Closure For "Application of Equal EU-25 BAT" Compared to "Minimum Cost to EU-25 Approach" EU-25



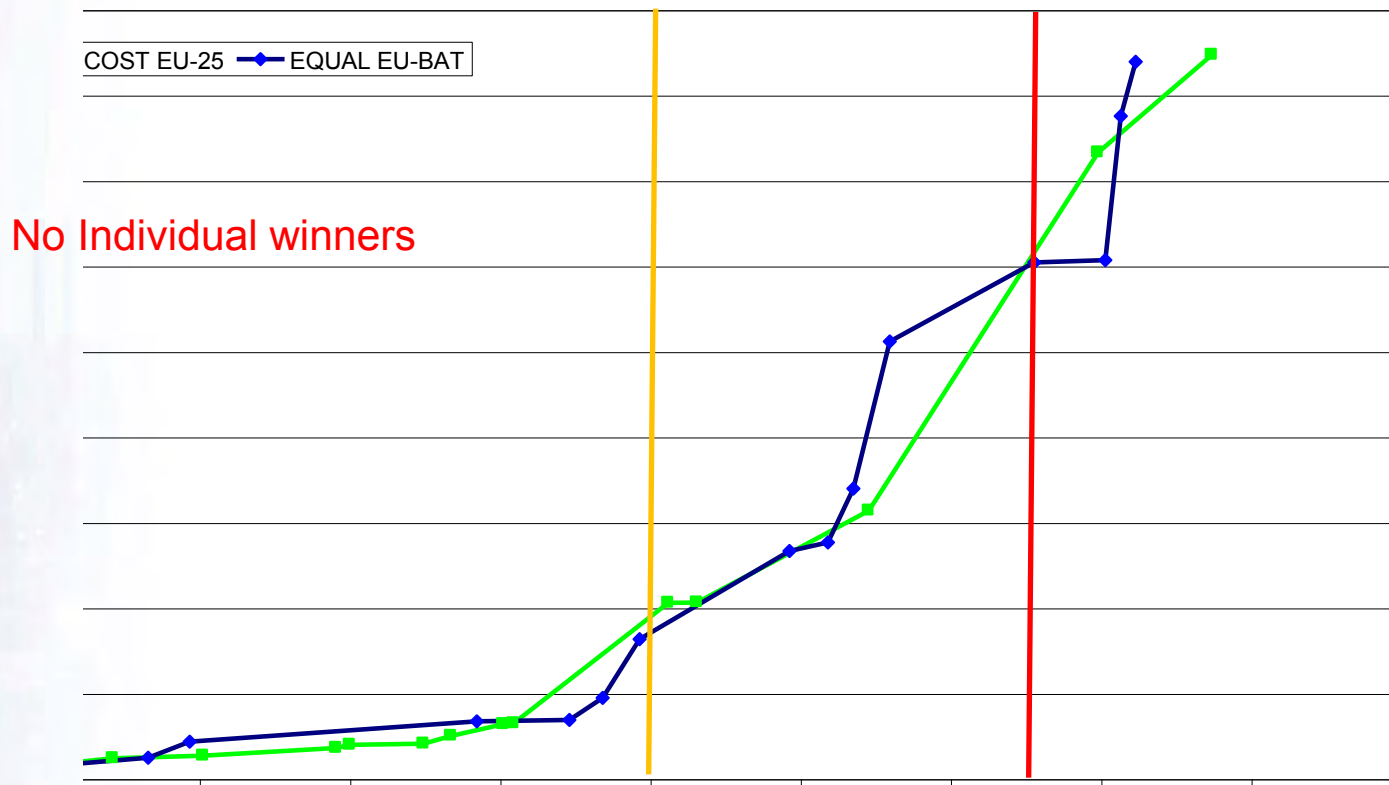
**Baseline
2020**

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2020**

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s vs PM2.5 Gap Closure For "Application of Equal EU-25 BAT" Compared to "Minimum Cost to EU-25 Approach" Germany



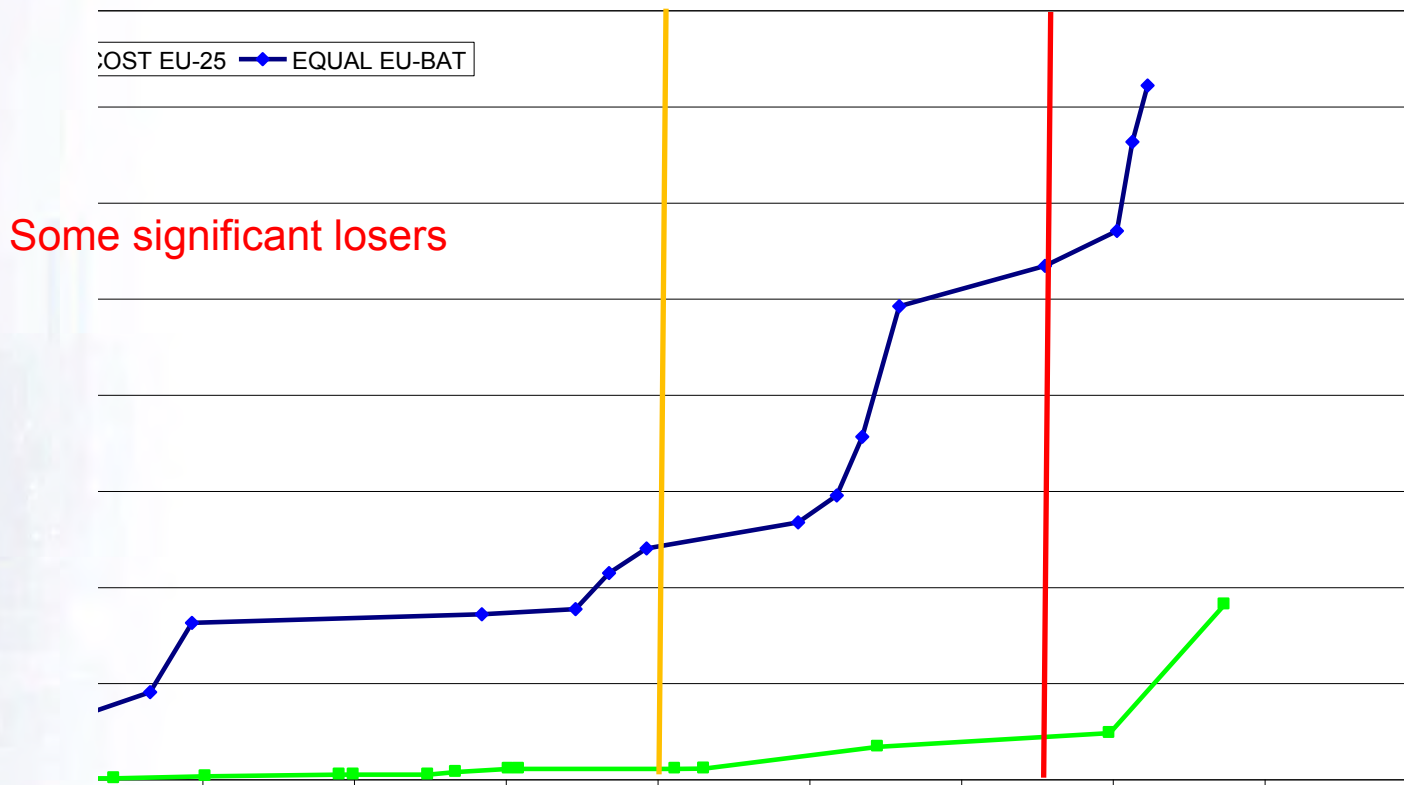
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s vs PM2.5 Gap Closure For "Application of Equal EU-25 BAT" Compared to "Minimum Cost to EU-25 Approach" Greece



Baseline
2020

MTR
2020

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Accounting for climate influence of sulphur in developing future air quality policy

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Global Warming Potentials relative to CO₂ (GWP CO₂ = 1)

Source IIASA

	20 year GWP	100 year GWP
SO ₂	-140	-40
BC	2200	680
OC	-240	-75

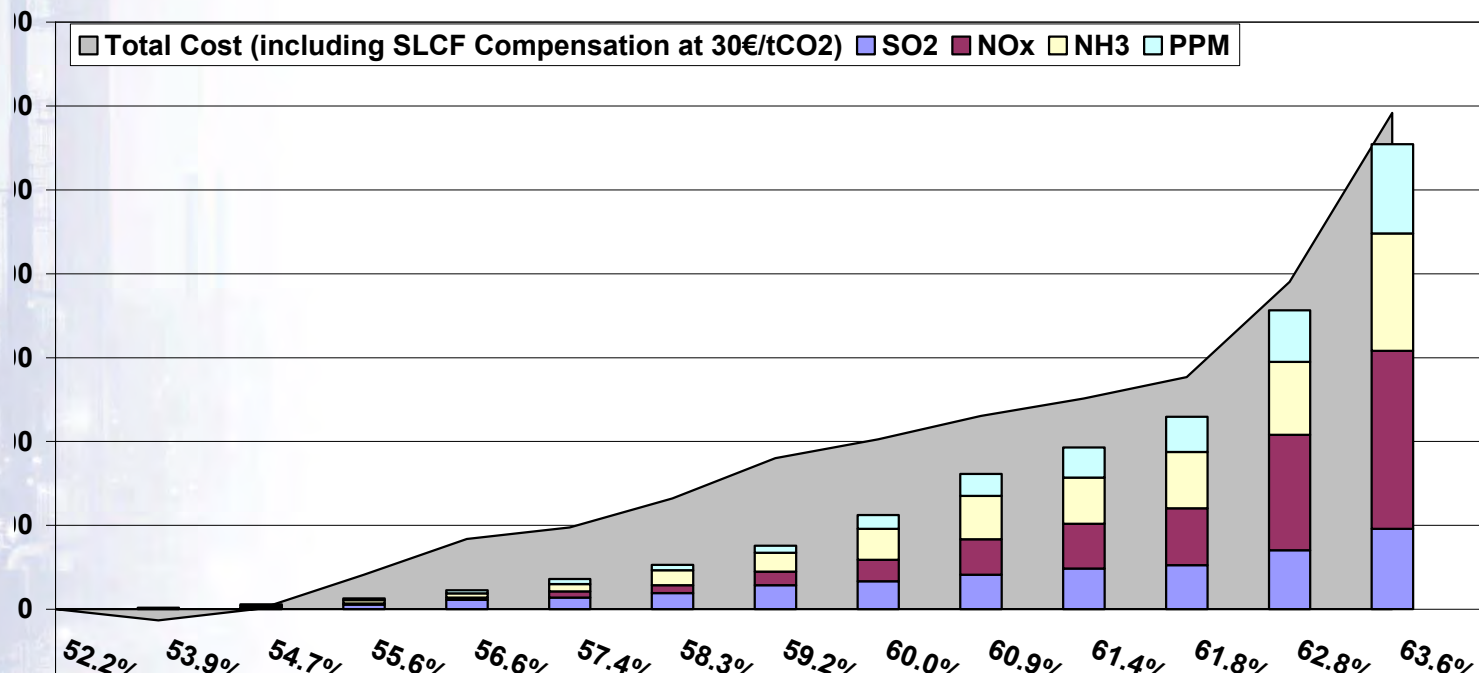
Implications for CO₂ 'compensation costs' at 30€/tCO₂:

To stay 'Climate neutral' with a 20 year horizon: Additional cost per ktSO₂ reduced is €5,200

Over the same horizon CO₂ mitigation savings for BC rich PM reduction is some €66,000/tBC



Annual Abatement Costs for EU-27 by Pollutant For Stationary Sources (Including Agriculture)
Above the 2020 Baseline versus PM Impact Reduction Including Carbon Compensation Cost for SLCFs
Case 1: 30 €/tCO₂ and SLCFs Compensation Costs not in Optimisation
Source: Concawe IAM



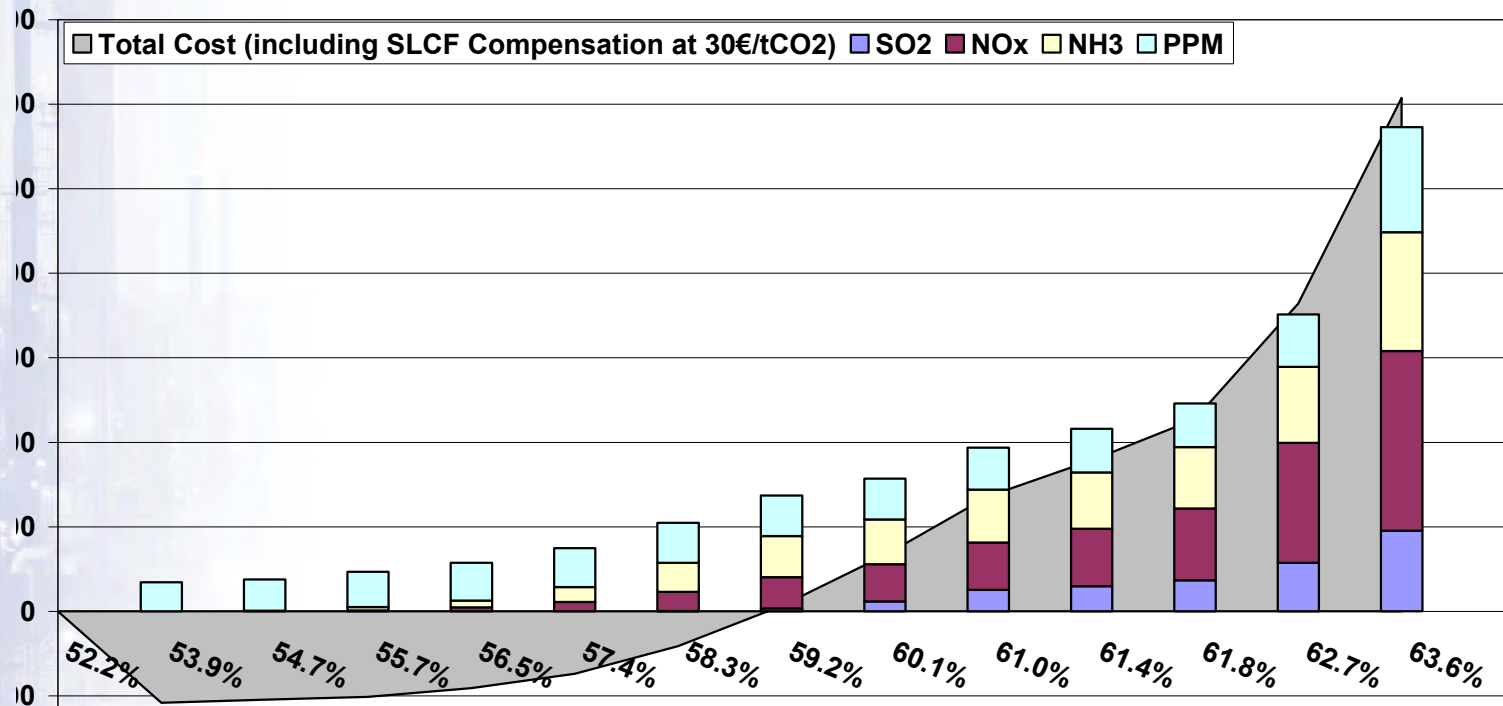
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Annual Abatement Costs for EU-27 by Pollutant For Stationary Sources (Including Agriculture)
Above the 2020 Baseline versus PM Impact Reduction Including Carbon Compensation Cost for SLCFs
Case 2: 30 €/tCO₂ and SLCFs With Compensation Costs in Optimisation Strategy
Source: Concaawe IAM



**Baseline
2020**

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Looking Back:

- The refining sector 'sulphur story' is a very positive one:
 - ▶ SO₂ from refinery in 2010 at 25% of levels in 1980
 - ▶ Sulphur recovery by 2010 at >60% of crude intake v some 15% in 1980
 - ▶ SO₂ from products for combustion in 2010 down to <30% of levels in 1980
 - ▶ Direct and Indirect benefits
- This has contributed to the significant reduction in acidification and the long term impacts of PM on human health
 - ▶ Acidification exceedances in 2010 reduced to only 7% of 1980 levels
 - ▶ Long term impacts from exposure to fine particulates reduced by some 2/3 between 1980-2000 and is set to half again between 2000-2020

Looking forward:

- While recognising the EU has more to do on air quality issues: Retaining a commitment to cost-effective AQ policy design, including accounting for the **'CO₂ compensation cost' implications of further sulphur reductions**, must be good for the both the environment and the EU Economy

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