HOCHIMINH CITY AIM TEAM – STUDIES ON EMISSION INVENTORY

THE 20th AIM INTERNATIONAL WORKSHOP

녎볞녎븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮븮 줟쉲쉲쉲쉲쉲쉲쉲븮븮븮 Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nguyen Dinh Tuan

Ho Chi Minh City University of Natural Resources and Environment, Vietnam

23-25 Jan, 2015



- 1. Introduction about HO CHI MINH CITY (HCMC) AIM GROUP
- 2. Some recent studies related to GHG emission inventory (EI)
 - GHG EI from air pollution in transport in HCMC
 - GHG EI in HCMC
 - Join with Japan AIM Team to carry out the AIM project in HCMC
 - ...
- 3. Recommendations



INTRODUCTION ABOUT HOME AIM GROUP

Number of members: over 20

- Includes Professors, Doctors and Researchers in the field of Environment (environmental management, environmental engineering), Meteor-Hydrology, Land Administration, Economics of Natural Resources and Environment and informatics.
- Worked at HCMC University of Natural Resources and Environment and some institutes and universities in HCMC.
- Expert in collecting data for emission inventory in HCMC and other provinces





SOME RECENT STUDIES RELATED TO GHG EMISSION INVENTORY USING IPCC FACTOR





Emission of typical air pollutants in some industries in HCMC (Ton/year) - 2002





Emission of some key pollutants such as SO₂, NO₂, CO and PM10 were calculated for different districts in HCMC - 2002



GHG EMISSION INVENTORY IN TRANSPORT IN HEME

Emission from transportation - 2007



Source: Nguyen Dinh Tuan (2002), Air emission inventory, IER, HCMC

IG EMISSION INVENTORY IN TRANSPORT IN HEM

National roads:

- Trucks and cars (more than 7 seats) contributed only 7% of those exhaust emissions are varied between 30 40% of total emissions for NO_x, SO₂ and PM₁₀, respectively
- Motorbikes are the major source for CO, PM₁₀ and NO_x, respectively



SHE EMISSION INVENTORY IN TRANSPORT IN HEME

Province roads:

- Trucks accounted very small percentages (only 2.6 %). However they are major exhaust emitted sources (41 – 58%) for NO_x , SO_2 and PM_{10} , respectively
- Motorbikes are the major source for CO and PM₁₀, respectively



Province road activity and emissions

GHG EMISSION INVENTORY IN HCMC (2011)

1. Energy:

 There are many energy sources used in HCMC, such as electricity, petroleum/ diesel, natural gases, LPG, kerosene and biogases, etc.



The total amounts of GHG emissions from energy consumption in HCMC in 2011 (not include electricity) was 9,280,463 tons CO_{2eq}/yr.

Source: Ho Chi Minh City Energy Conservation Centre, 2011

GHG EMISSION INVENTOBY IN HOMO

* Thermoelectric production:

In HCMC, there are only one thermoelectric power plant which is operating is Thu Duc Thermoelectric Company with total of capacity 592,539 MWh/yr. This plant uses 100% of fossil fuels (DO, FO) for combusting. **The amount of CO_{2eq} emitted in thermoelectric production is 572,510 tons.**

* Industry:

Until 31 Dec, 2011, there were 1214 enterprises in 15 industrial parks with 3,521.37 ha. **1,200,000 tons CO_{2eq}/yr** is emitted in industry sector in HCMC.

* Transport:

There are 6 bus stations with 1,200 buses/day and transport 41,000 passengers/day. The average total amount of CO_{2eq} emitted from transport sector in 2011 was **3,018,189 tons** CO_{2eq}/yr .

Source: Le Thanh Hai, (2012), Study on assessing the current state and forecast GHG emissions in HCMC and proposing mitigation measures, IER,

ICMC

GHG EMISSION INVENTORY IN HEME

2. Industrial processes and product use:

In the field of industrial processes and product use of HCMC, there are sectors: **non-metallic mineral (brick and glass production)** and electrical & electronics engineering (semiconductor electronics, electricity transmission systems and air-conditioning systems).

The amount of CO_{2eq} emitted from no-metallic mineral sector is 17,738.7 tons, with 89,2% of brick production and 10,8% of glass production.

Moreover, CO_{2eq} emission from electrical & electronics engineering is 144,102.5 tons.



GHG EMISSION INVENTORY IN HCMC

3. Agriculture and waste

- GHG emission from agriculture activities is 951,912 tons CO_{2eq}/yr which is mainly emitted from farming, husbandry and aquaculture.
- Through solid waste treatment (burial, burning and composting), water treatment (domestic or industrial treatment systems), the amount of CO_{2eq} emitted is 1,328,415 tons/yr.
- Therefore, the highest percentage of GHG emissions is from energy use, with 79.2%.



The percentage of GHG emissions from four main sectors in HCMC

Source: Le Thanh Hai, (2012), Study on assessing the current state and forecast GHG emissions in HCMC and proposing mitigation me

JOIN WITH JAPAN AIM TEAM IN THE AIM PROJECT IN HCMC

The final energy consumption in industrial sector, in which non - metallic mineral activity is the biggest consumer with 30%, followed by textiles with 15%



JOIN WITH JAPAN AIM TEAM IN THE AIM PROJECT IN HCMC

As the main energy consumers in industrial sub - sectors, nonmetallic mineral and textiles are the main CO₂ emitters with nearly 5 times increase compared to 2011, contributing to 21% and 14% of total emission from industry, respectively.



QUESTIONS???

The main CO₂ emitters in HCMC is non - metallic mineral?

- Wrong in reality
- Main source of CO₂ emission in exploitation of Nonmetallic mineral, such as industrial sand, brick/ clay, industrial stone is energy consumption.
- However, GHG emissions in energy use was calculated in energy.
- Why is the amount of CO₂ emitted in Non-metallic mineral still high???





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THANK YOU FOR YOUR LISTENING

