
SUSTAINABILITY ASSESSMENT APPLIED TO THE CONTAINER TERMINAL OPERATIONS: THE CASE STUDY OF THE PORT OF VIGO, SPAIN (PORTFORWARD PROJECT)

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Introduction

Framework of the study

PORTFORWARD PROJECT → [see the video!](#)

Towards a Green and Sustainable ecosystem for the EU Port of the Future

1. Smart Port Solutions

Employing ICT solutions to improve information flows between ports and port communities.

2. Green Port Solutions

Adopting green technologies to reduce the environmental impacts of port operations and save resources.

3. Interconnected Port Solutions

Combining different modes of transport and integrating different technologies to better monitor and control freight flows.

Introduction

Objectives of the sustainability assessment

1. To evaluate the **environmental, economic and social impacts** of the **Container Terminal operations** (baseline scenario – current practices)
2. To evaluate the **environmental, economic and social benefits** of the implementation of the **innovative PortForward DSS – Green Yard Scheduler (GYS)** in the Container Terminal operations
3. To feed the virtual platform and the GYS with **environmental and socio-economic indicators**.

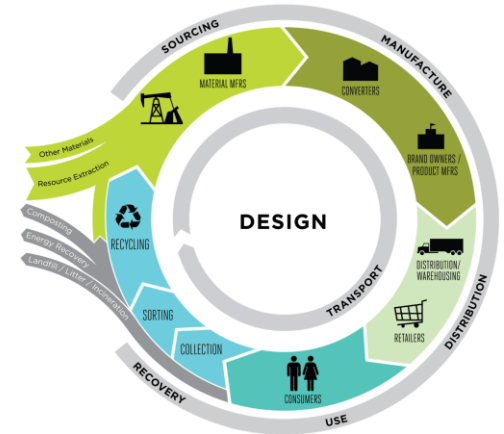
Methodology

Life Cycle Assessment (LCA) methodology

Definition:

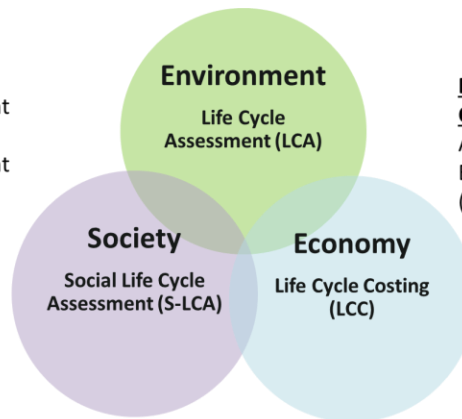
“A process to evaluate the environmental burdens associated with a product, process, or activity by identifying and quantifying energy and materials used and wastes released to the environment; to assess the impact of those energy and materials used and releases to the environment; and to identify and evaluate opportunities to affect environmental improvements. The assessment includes the entire life cycle of the product, process or activity, encompassing, extracting and processing raw materials; manufacturing, transportation and distribution; use, re-use, maintenance; recycling, and final disposal”

Source: Society of Environmental Toxicology and Chemistry (SETAC)



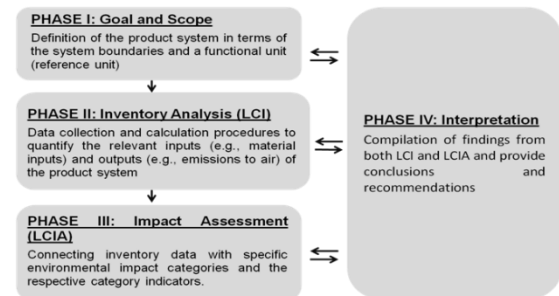
Environmental LCA:

Standardized methodology by:
 ISO 14040:2006: Environmental management
 – LCA – Principles and framework
 ISO 14044:2006: Environmental management
 – LCA – Requirements and guidelines



Environmental Life Cycle Costing (LCC)

According to Thomas E. Swarr et al. (SETAC)



Social Life Cycle Assessment (S-LCA):

According to the Methodological Sheets for Sub-categories in social LCA (UNEP/SETAC) and to other methodologies of interest for the project

Data analysis

Life Cycle Inventory analysis

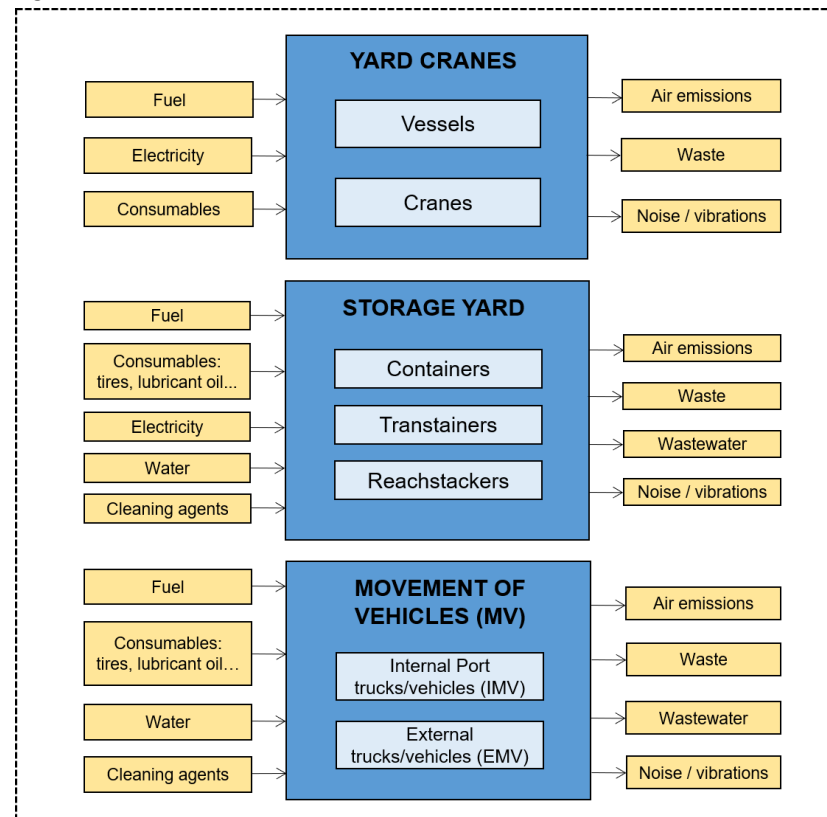
Case study: Port of Vigo (Spain)

Functional unit: 1 TEU handled in a Container Terminal.

Goals – Baseline Scenario:

1. To calculate the average fuel/energy consumption and the potential CO₂ emissions generated by the different Container Terminal operations considered.
2. To evaluate the environmental impacts of the Container Terminal operations and the main environmental impact contributors.

System boundaries



Data analysis

Life Cycle Inventory analysis

Case study: Port of Vigo (Spain)

- 2 visit to Vigo Port on: 25th-26th September 2018 and 17th June 2019
- Familiarization with Container Terminal operations end equipment.
- New considerations for the environmental assessment.
- Collection of inventory data: dataset from 2010 to 2021.
- The inventory data used in this study is from 2018.



Data analysis

Life Cycle Inventory analysis

GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE CONTAINER TERMINAL:

Area of the Container Terminal: 180,000 m²

Berthing line: 750 m

Draught: 17 m

Reefer connections: 1,270

Operability: 365 days – 24h

Connections: road (motorway) + rail

Near to the city of Vigo

(nearly 300,000 inhabitants)



EQUIPMENT:

9 Reachstackers + 7 Transtainers

6 cranes

20 Mafis

Life Cycle Inventory analysis

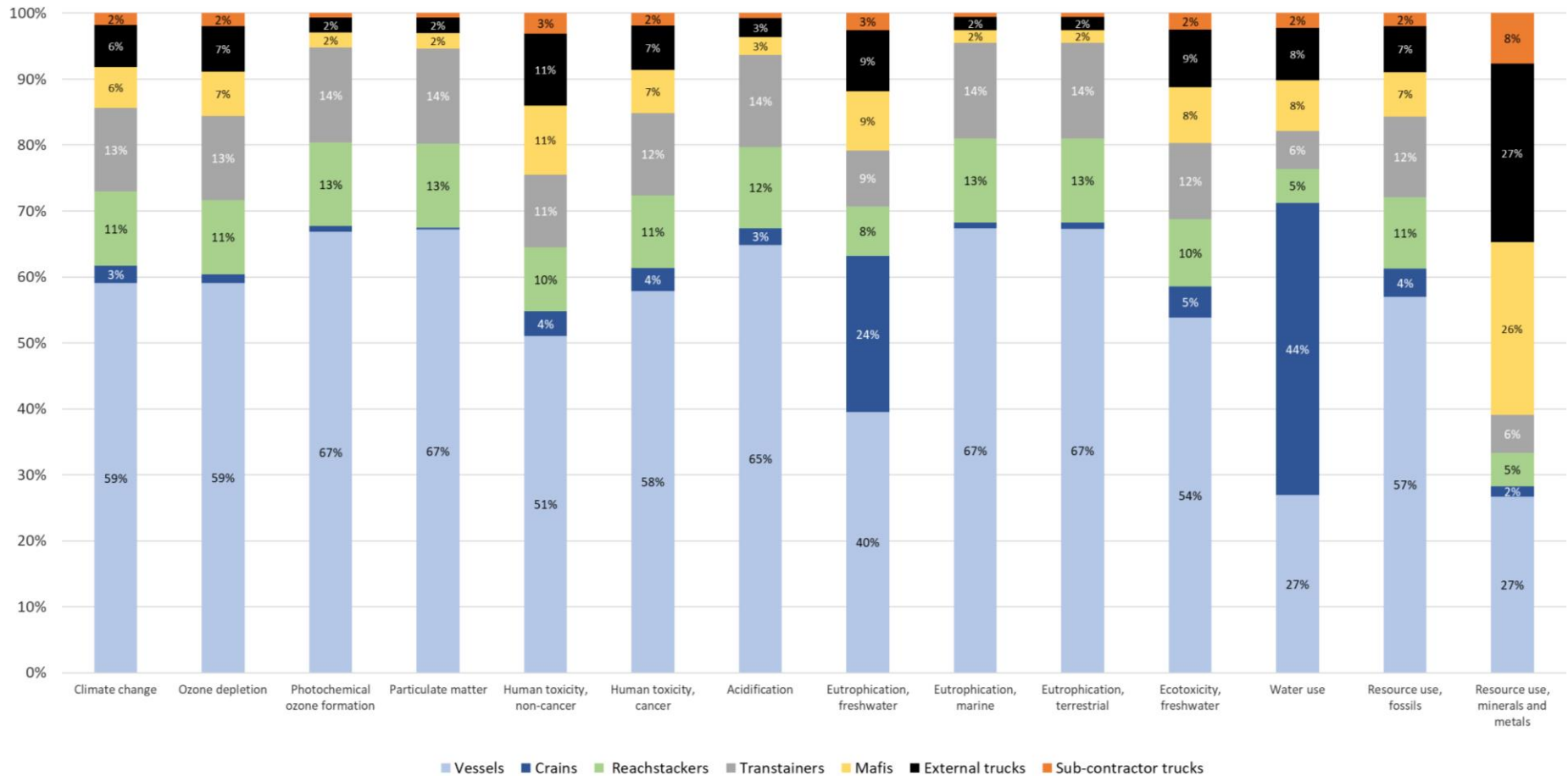
GENERAL INFORMATION ABOUT THE EQUIPMENT OF THE CONTAINER TERMINAL:

Equipment	Inventory data collected
VESSELS	Tonnage (GT) Total berth time (minutes) Estimation of the total quantity of diesel consumed (m ³)
CRAINS (x 3)	<u>Option 1</u> : Electricity consumption (kWh/crane/month) → DONE <u>Option 2</u> : Number of working hours/crain and electricity consumption per hour → PENDING
TRANSTAINERS (x 4.5)	Average number of working hours/transtainer Average diesel consumption/transtainer
REACHSTACKERS (x 4)	Average number of working hours/reachstacker Average diesel consumption/reachstacker
MAFIS	Hours of use of MAFIS/year Estimated diesel consumption MAFI/hour
EXTERNAL TRUCKS	Km done in the Container Terminal (gate in/gate out) Estimated diesel consumption of EXTERNAL TRUCKS/km

Sustainability Assessment: Environmental analysis

Phase 3: Preliminary Results (environmental impact)

By using the inventory data collected from the Container Terminal, it has been calculated the potential environmental impacts of the most important Container Terminal operations.



Sustainability Assessment: Environmental analysis

Phase 3: Preliminary Results (environmental impact)



1



34.373 kg CO₂ eq. / TEU



470.046 MJ / TEU



2



7.394 kg CO₂ eq. / TEU



101.113 MJ / TEU



3



6.530 kg CO₂ eq. / TEU



89.293 MJ / TEU



4



3.711 kg CO₂ eq. / TEU



57.385 MJ / TEU



5



3.589 kg CO₂ eq. / TEU



55.489 MJ / TEU



6



1.546 kg CO₂ eq. / TEU



35.284 MJ / TEU

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Sustainability Assessment: Environmental analysis

Conclusions

1. The **potential environmental impact** associated the **Container Terminal Operations** has been **calculated**, by using **real data** (inventory data) provided by Port Authority and TERMAVI.
2. The **main environmental impact contributors** are the **vessels berthing operations**, followed by **transtainers** and **reachstackers**. To remark the high environmental impacts associated to the internal and external trucks.
3. This has allowed to stablish the **BASELINE SCENARIO**.
4. During the next months, the **Green Yard Scheduler** will be **tested** in the Container Terminal of the Port of Vigo. By using this DSS, the **efficiency of the Container Terminal operations will be increase** and it is **expected** that the **environmental impacts** associated to these operations **will be reduced**.
5. Once **inventory data after the application of the GYS** in the Container Terminal of the Port of Vigo will be obtained, the environmental impact assessment of the improved scenario will be performed, in order to **calculate the benefits of the application of the GYS**.

Future work to improve the environmental assessment

Inventory analysis – Pending information

1. VESSELS:

1. To acquire data about nominal power of vessels engines and efficiency of vessels engines.
2. Fuel consumption of vessels during anchorage stage → a non common situation → could be avoided from the analysis.

2. **CRANES:** energy consumption → per hour, or information about power and efficiency of cranes engines.

3. **REEFER CONTAINERS:** energy consumed (average data) by a reefer container or data sets of energy consumption of reefer containers.

4. **CLEANING OPERATIONS:** number of containers cleaned per year.

5. To perform and **update** the corresponding assessments.

6. To perform different **SENSITIVITY ANALYSIS:**

1. Maritime transport vs. road transport
2. Vessels consuming diesel vs. vessels consuming electricity during berthing

Future work economic and social assessment

Inventory analysis

- First indicators regarding economic and social aspects have been prospected:
 - € spent in energy consumption / TEU
 - € spent in water consumption / TEU
 - Noise exposure: noise generated by each port operation / TEU → the longer it takes each operation, more noise will be produced per TEU
 - Employment: new job opportunities thanks to the project development
 - Gender distribution of workers per Container Terminal Operations
 - Community engagement in Container Terminal / Port activities
- Inventory data regarding economic and social aspects will be requested to partners (TERMAVI and Port of Vigo) in the coming months.

Any question?

Thank you!

Contact Details

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