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TNO-report

R 98/020

**Incremental cost and remaining emission in 2010
of Heavy Metals (HM) resulting from the
implementation of the draft HM Protocol under
the UN/ECE Convention on Long Range
Transboundary Air Pollution**

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Order no.	27658
Keywords	- emission projection - heavy metals - abatement cost
Intended for	Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment EC-DG XI TNO Institute of Environmental Sciences, Energy Research and Process Innovation

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Summary

Within the framework of the UN/ECE Convention on Long-Range Transboundary Air Pollution a protocol is under preparation to reduce air emissions of heavy metals. This project aims at determining the effect of emission reduction and the potential costs of the implementation of the protocol, per country and per emission source category. Furthermore, attention will be converged on the benefits in relation to future emissions after the implementation of the Protocol.

Emission projections, prepared for the year 2010, are based on 'The European Emission Inventory of Heavy Metals and Persistent Organic Pollutants for 1990' [UBA-TNO '97] and the Official Energy Pathway scenario (OEP) of RAINS 7.2 [IIASA '97].

The species involved are cadmium, lead and mercury, the three heavy metals covered by the Protocol. Also, the effect of measures to reduce emission from cadmium, lead and mercury on the future emissions of copper, zinc, chromium, arsenic and nickel has been calculated as well.

Three types of emission projections have been prepared:

1. Applying the OEP Scenario, without any emission reduction activity;
2. Applying the OEP Scenario, assuming a range of autonomous emission reducing activities (i.e. non-protocol related measures, both country and region specific);
3. Applying the OEP Scenario, assuming both the autonomous emission reducing developments (2) and the implementation of the Protocol measures.

The results of the emission projections are presented per region in the figures below:

Figure I: Cadmium, mercury and lead emission in Europe in 1990 and three scenario forecasts for 2010

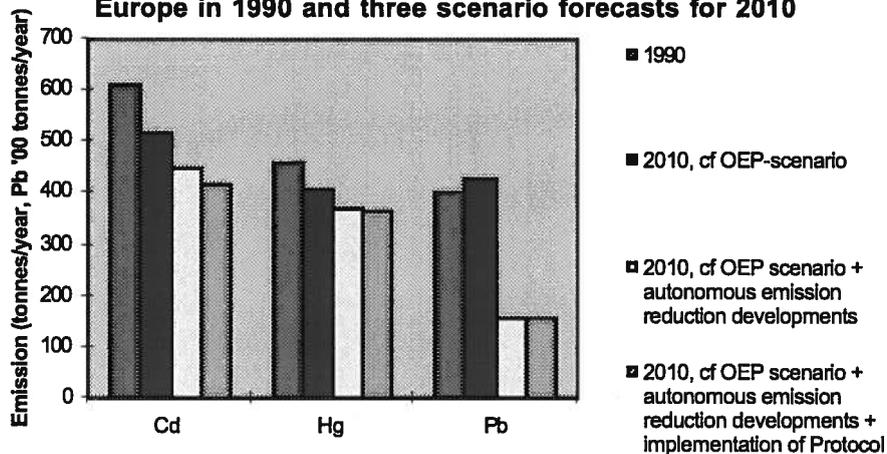


Figure II: Cadmium, mercury and lead emission in Western Europe in 1990 and three scenario forecasts for 2010

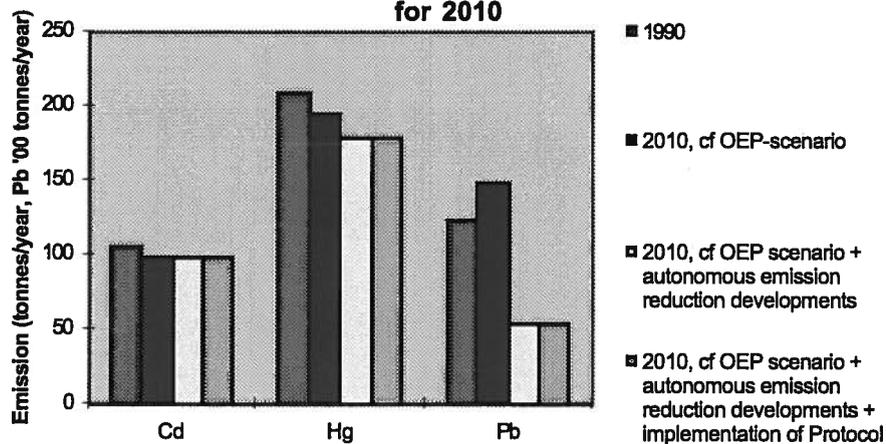


Figure III: Cadmium, mercury and lead emission in Southern Europe and three scenario forecasts for 2010

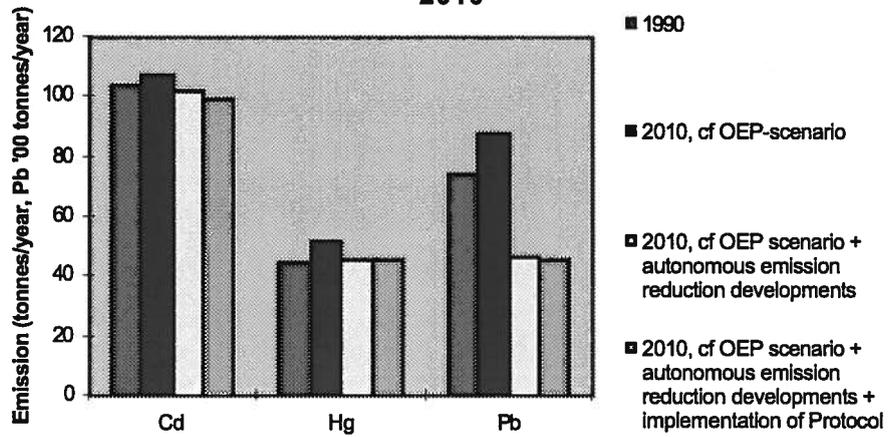


Figure IV: Cadmium, mercury and lead emission in Central and Eastern Europe in 1990 and three scenario forecasts for 2010

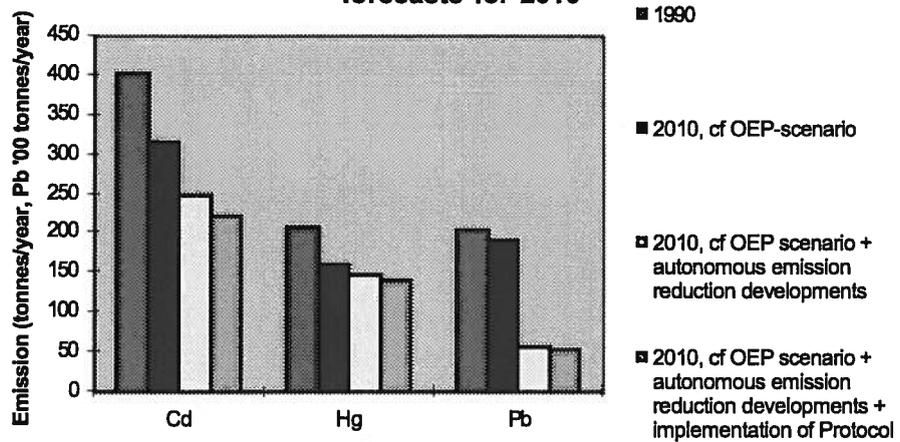
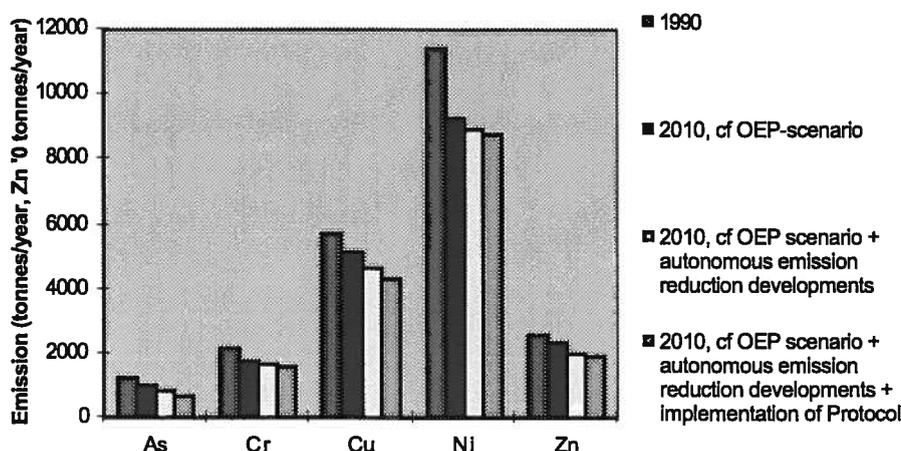


Figure V: Arsenic, chromium, copper, nickel and zinc emission in Europe in 1990 and three scenario forecasts for 2010



As a result of autonomous developments and the HM Protocol besides cadmium, mercury and lead also for 5 other HM emissions will be reduced (see figure 5). The following emission reductions are estimated for Europe:

Table I Emission reduction after the implementation of the HM Protocol in Europe compared to 1990, for cadmium, lead and mercury and 5 other HM.

Substance	Emission level in 1990 (tonnes)	Emission level in 2010 after Protocol (tonnes)	Reduction (%)
Cadmium	610	420	32
Mercury	460	360	21
Lead	40000	15000	62
Arsenic	1200	700	42
Chromium	2200	1600	27
Copper	5700	4300	25
Nickel	11000	9000	23
Zinc	26000	19000	25

For stationary sources the main abatement measures comprised dedusting. Also for PM₁₀ emission is expected to decrease as a result of the protocol. Achieved reduction is expected to lie in the order of 30%. More detailed information will follow this report.

The incremental costs of the implementation of the HM Protocol have been estimated both with and without taking into account autonomous emission reduction measures.

For the following source categories Protocol-related emission control for dust/HM has been capitalised:

Public power stations (hard coal, lignite, oil shale and residual oil fired)
Industrial combustion (hard coal, lignite, and residual oil fired)
Basic oxygen furnaces in the iron and steel industry
Electric arc furnaces in the iron and steel industry
Sinter agglomeration plants in the iron and steel industry
Copper works
Lead works
Zinc works
Cement production plants
Glass production plants
Chloro-alkali industry
Waste incinerators

The total annual costs of implementation of measures listed in the UN/ECE draft HM Protocol are estimated to amount to 440 MECU/year when also the foreseen autonomous emission reducing developments would take place (the contribution would amount to 1300 MECU/year without any autonomous developments). By far the largest contribution comes from emission control at stationary sources, more than 90%. The total investment costs are estimated to be 3,5 billion ECU (11 without any autonomous developments). Protocol-related emission reduction measures concerning restrictions on or elimination of the use of heavy metal containing products are estimated not to significantly influence the total costs of the HM Protocol when expected autonomous developments are counted for. Figure VI indicates the distribution of the annual costs of the HM Protocol implementation over the different source sectors after expected autonomous emission reduction measures have taken place. Costs of the Protocol without any additional autonomous emission reduction activity are presented in figure VII.

Figure VI: Annual cost of HM Protocol (440 MECU/year) after autonomous developments, for Europe, by sector

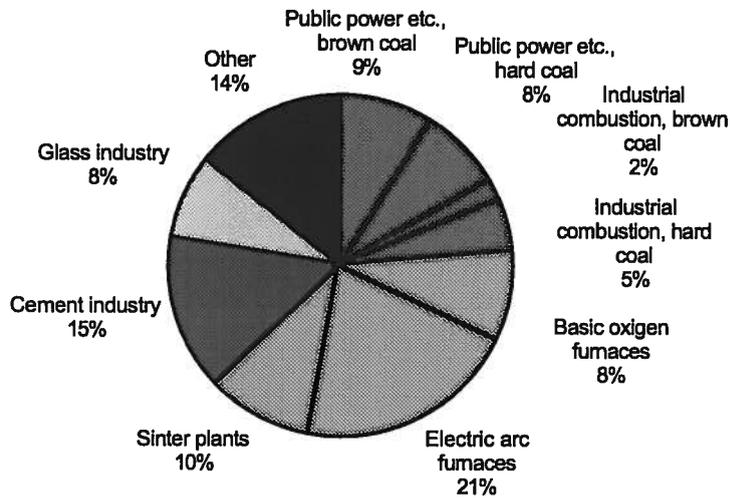
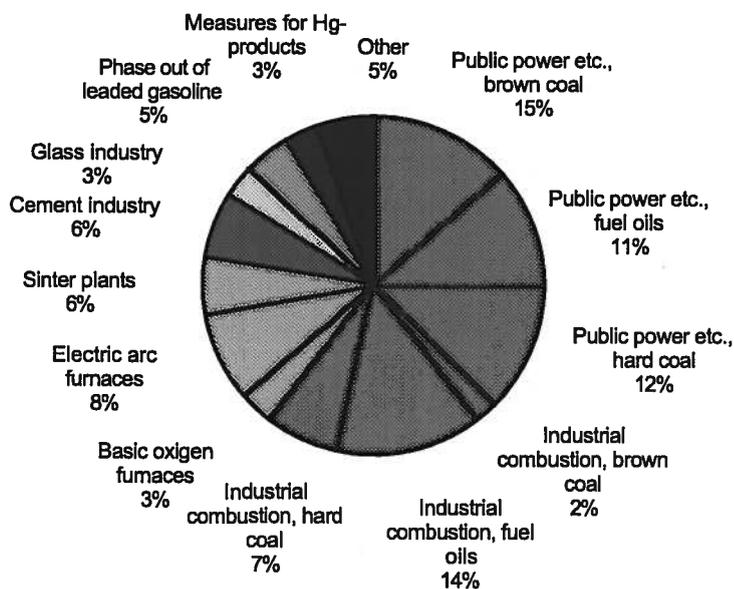


Figure VII: Annual cost of HM Protocol (1,300 MECU/year) without autonomous emission reduction, for Europe, by sector



Annual costs of the HM Protocol are relatively low compared to the costs of emission control of sulphur and nitrogen oxides within the UN/ECE framework [IIASA '97].

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Annex:

- 1 Results of emission projections per substance, per source category and per country
- 2 Detailed overview of the link between sectors from RAINS 7.2 and [UBA-TNO '97]

1. Introduction

1.1 Framework of this study

At the Third International North Sea Conference it has been decided by Ministerial Declaration that emissions of Priority Hazardous Substances were to be reduced by 1995 (or 1999 at the latest) by 50% or 70% (depending on substance) of the emission level of 1985. The Oslo and Paris Commissions (OSPARCOM) have been requested to co-operate with other relevant international organizations to realise an inventory of atmospheric emissions. These organizations are the Helsinki Commission (HELCOM) and the Executive Body (EB) for the United Nations Economic Commission for Europe (UN-ECE) Convention on Long-range Transboundary Air Pollution (LRTAP). Within the framework of OSPARCOM, HELCOM and the UN-ECE a European emission inventory on heavy metals (HM) and persistent organic pollutants (POP) has been carried out [UBA-TNO '97]. This inventory with base year 1990 includes all European countries, except the three Caucasian countries and Turkey and has been based on official country submissions and supplementary default emission estimates by TNO.

The ECE Task Forces on HM and POP have prepared substantiation reports (EB.AIR/WG.6/R21/Add.1 and EB.AIR/WG6/R20/Add.1) and have concluded that protocols should be developed. This started by Ad Hoc Preparatory Working Groups and is being continued by the Working Group on Strategies. The Working Group on strategy has prepared draft protocols for a number of HM and POPs and is in the process of finalising both Protocols. For this process, additional information on the effects of implementation of the protocols in terms of reduced emissions and incremental costs could be beneficial. Therefore, a study has been carried out, which has been based on the emission inventory results and on RAINS 7.2 scenario assumptions for activity data of which the results are presented in this report.

The Dutch Ministry of Housing, Spatial Planning and the Environment, EC-DG XI and TNO act as sponsor to this study

1.2 Aim of this study

The project of which results are presented here aims at determining the potential costs of the implementation of the UN/ECE Heavy Metals Emission Protocol, per country and per emission source category. Furthermore, attention will be converged on the benefits in relation to future emissions of cadmium, mercury and lead and to a range of other heavy metal emissions and PM₁₀, after the described emission reduction measures have been implemented. The results will refer to the year 2010, starting from the 'The European Emission In-

ventory of Heavy Metals and Persistent Organic Pollutants for 1990' [UBA-TNO '97] using the RAINS 7.2 scenario model [IIASA '97].

1.3 Description emission reduction measures to reduce air emission as listed in the HM Protocol

For 3 heavy metals being cadmium, lead and mercury, a draft Protocol is under development. The HM Protocol as has been used in this study can be divided into 2 sections, based on the types of described abatement measures.

1.3.1 *Emission limit values expressed as maximum admissible concentration in stack gases or maximum admissible specific emission from stationary sources:*

General (independent of source type):

- Cd: 0.2 mg/Nm³ (mass flow threshold 1 g Cd/h)
- Hg: 0.2 mg/Nm³ (mass flow threshold 1 g Hg/h)
- Pb: 5 mg/Nm³ (mass flow threshold 25 g Pb/h)
- Dust: 150 mg/Nm³ (for mass flows < 0.5 kg dust/h)
- Dust: 50 mg/Nm³ (for mass flows > 0.5 kg dust/h)

Combustion plants in power generation and industry:

- Dust: 50 mg/Nm³ (thermal output threshold 50 MWth)

Industrial process emissions:

- Dust, Basic oxygen furnaces in the iron and steel industry: 50 mg/Nm³
- Dust, Electric arc furnaces in the iron and steel industry: 20 mg/Nm³
- Dust, Sinter agglomeration plants in the iron and steel industry: 100 mg/Nm³
- Dust, Cupola furnaces in the iron and steel industry: 20 mg/Nm³
- Dust, non-Ferrous metals production plants (excl. Lead works): 20 mg/Nm³
- Dust, Lead works: 10 mg/Nm³
- Dust, Clinker coolers in cement production: 100 mg/Nm³
- Dust, Cement grinding in cement production: 75 mg/Nm³
- Dust, Glass production plants: 50 mg/Nm³
- Hg, Chloro-alkali industry: 1.5 g/Mg Cl₂ production capacity

Waste incinerators:

- Dust, 10 mg/Nm³
- Cd, 0.05 mg/Nm³
- Hg, 0.05 mg/Nm³
- Pb, 0.5 mg/Nm³

1.3.2 Emission reduction measures by setting the following conditions to the use of heavy metal containing products:

- Lead content of marketed petrol intended for on-road vehicles shall not exceed 0.005 g/l (small quantities of leaded petrol permitted)
- Phase out of sale and production of mercury containing electrical components and measuring and control devices (vital uses excepted)
- Limitation of maximum mercury content to 0.025% for batteries and 1% for button cells
- Limitation of the maximum mercury content in linear fluorescent lamps and in compact fluorescent lamps for external ballast to 10 mg/per lamp and in self ballasted compact fluorescent lamps to 6 mg per lamp
- Non-Mandatory limitation of the use of various other products containing Cadmium, Lead and Mercury.

1.4 Scenario's for emission projections

The projections in this report are based on the economic projections as used in the RAINS model [IIASA '97]. The box below describes scenarios available in RAINS 7.2. This project uses the Official Energy Pathway and the Agricultural Pathway scenario as described in the text box. RAINS provides 5 year advancing data on the consumption of various fuels and commodities and on output for certain industrial activities, per country.

The RAINS 7.2 Model of Air Pollution

General Overview (from the RAINS 7.2 manual)

The 'Regional Air Pollution Information and Simulation' (RAINS)-model has been developed by IIASA as a tool for the integrated assessment of alternative strategies to reduce acid deposition in Europe and Asia (Alcamo J., Shaw R., and Hordijk L. (eds), (1990): The RAINS Model of Acidification. Science and Strategies in Europe. Dordrecht, Netherlands: Kluwer Academic Publishers.).

RAINS 7.2 is distributed with the following sets of projections of energy consumption and agricultural activities for all European countries up to the year 2010:

- The 'Official Energy Pathway', i.e., projections of energy consumption as reported by governments to UN/ECE and published in the UN/ECE Energy Data
- Base (UN/ECE, 1995a). Where necessary, missing forecast data have been constructed by IIASA based on a simple energy projection model.
- The 'Conventional Wisdom' energy scenario of DG-XVII of the European Commission (only for the Member States of the European Union).
- The 'Agricultural Pathway' as compiled from national and international sources.

The 'Conventional Wisdom' energy scenario is one of the recent energy scenarios used by DG-XVII of the European Commission. Data are extracted from the 'Energy 2020' Study (DG-XVII, 1996). For Denmark the DG-XVII projections have been replaced by the forecast of the national energy plan recently adopted by the Danish Parliament.

Agricultural forecasts up to the year 2010 have been collected by IIASA, using national information (Marttila, 1995; Nemi, 1995; Pippatti, 1996; Henrikson, 1996; Riseth, 1990; Menzi, 1995), and studies performed for the Commission of the European Communities, DG-VI (EC DG-VI, 1995a-k - including countries of Central and Eastern Europe, Former Yugoslavia and Baltic Republics), and Egmond, 1995; Stolwijk, 1996; Folmer et.al, 1995 for EC-9 countries. Forecasts for Republics of Former Soviet Union were derived on the basis of the OECD study (OECD, 1995). Additional IIASA reports were used for both livestock and fertilizer forecasts Klaassen, 1991; Klaassen, 1995).

The forecast of fertilizer consumption is based on estimates of the International Fertilizer Industry Association (Ginet, 1995). This forecast extends till 1999, the values for 2005 and 2010 are based on trend extrapolation assuming the same quantitative increase (Isherwood, 1995). The forecasts of fertilizer production and use till the year 2000 in Western Europe are in good agreement with results of an overview of world nitrogen supply and demand by B.L. Bump (Bump, 1995).

1.4.1 Projected air emission of HM disregarding autonomous developments

In order to estimate the HM emission for 2010 assuming 'Business as in 1990' the emission estimates from [UBA-TNO '97] have been projected assuming standard economic growth and without any autonomous environmental measure.

The projected emission of HM for the year 2010 assuming standard economic growth has been estimated by applying the OEP scenario to the activity rates, while applying the 1990 emission factors as used for the [UBA-TNO '97] study. In case no scenario data is available in a specific source category, a default scenario, for instance the forecasted evolvement of energy consumption,

has been used. Data have been projected per country and per source category. The projection of the activity data will be discussed in more detail in paragraph 2.2.1.

1.4.2 Projected air emission of HM taking into account autonomous developments

The information available to us on future non-Protocol related HM reduction strategies in Europe of which implementation before the year 2010 is expected has been applied here. These so-called autonomous developments, in contrast with the Protocol guidelines, will result in emission reduction and can either comprise abatement of HM emission from stationary sources or restriction of the use of certain products. In this project the following developments have been defined as autonomous and have been taken into account in the emission projections:

- Closure before 2010 of certain plants, eliminating possible need for environmental upgrading.
- Elimination of the marketing of leaded petrol.
- Mercury emission reduction resulting from the EURO-CHLOR program for the chloro-alkali-industry.
- Phase out of mercury containing products.
- Phase out of open hearth furnaces in the iron and steel industry.
- National air emission regulations for heavy metals.
- European Union Directives for air emission reduction for countries in the EU
- Implementation of the UN/ECE Second Sulphur Protocol.

1.4.3 Projected air emission of HM taking into account autonomous developments and the implementation of the HM Protocol

The projected emission of HM for the year 2010 after implementation of the UN/ECE HM Protocol has been based on standard economical growth according to the OEP-scenario (1.4.1) and environmental results of foreseen autonomous developments. Furthermore, emission factors for stationary sources, when included in the Protocol, have been updated, reflecting the influence of the Pro-

TOCOL. The emissions due to the use of certain products which are scheduled for restrictions have been either set to 0 or adjusted downwards, depending on the Protocol related measures for the specific source category. The effect of the Protocol on activity rates and emission factors will be discussed in more detail in the paragraphs 2.2.1 respectively 2.2.2.

1.4.4 Emission projections for other HM and PM₁₀

Apart from cadmium, mercury lead and mercury, emission projections have also been prepared for 5 other heavy metals, being arsenic, chromium, copper, nickel and zinc. Following this report a short note on fine particulate matter (PM₁₀) will be prepared by TNO in which results of emission projections for this compound will be presented.

1.5 Cost of Protocol related measures

On the basis of [UBA-TNO '97], various other literature sources and national expert communications, the technological effort needed to comply with the protocols has been inventoried per country and per source category, on an installation level when possible. The required measures have subsequently been capitalised using available cost engineering methods.

The cost estimates have been made using two different starting points:

- The cost that have to be made in order to come to the emission levels resulting from the Protocol, without any additional emission reducing activity in Europe.
- The cost to implement the HM Protocol after foreseen autonomous developments and non-protocol-related other environmental legislation have been implemented (2.3.2 and 2.3.3).

2. Methodology

2.1 General

A full emission inventory for Europe for Heavy Metals is available [UBA-TNO '97]. The emissions per country and per activity can be related to economic activities in each country. Projected emissions can then be derived by applying the following formula:

$$E_{\text{pollutant}} = \sum_{\text{activities}} A_{\text{activity}} \times \left(\sum_{\text{technology}} EF_{\text{technology, pollutant}} \times (P_{\text{technology}}) \right)$$

with

$E_{\text{pollutant}}$	Emission of the pollutant under study
A_{activity}	Activity rate for each source category/sector
$EF_{\text{technology, pollutant}}$	Emission factor for the activity and the pollutant
$P_{\text{technology}}$	Penetration of the technology, with
	$\sum_{\text{technologies}} P_{\text{technology}} = 1$

2.1.1 Projections for energy related emissions

In the approach for energy related emissions, the activity can be interpreted as the per sector and per fuel energy for the years considered:

To use this method in a first step thus a combination of:

1. the sectors discerned in the projection table and the technology split available in the inventory and of
2. the fuels as used in the projection and in the inventory should be made.

From the definitions of both activity and fuel splits in the energy balance and in the inventory this can relatively easily be derived.

To compile the projection all activity rates A (fuel uses) should be replaced by the expected values in the projected year.

2.1.2 Projections for non-energy related emissions

In order to be able to project non-energy related emissions basically the same approach can be used as for energy use. Instead of fuel consumption the output levels of for instance certain industrial activities, like for instance cement production, should be used.

2.1.3 *Technological development: emission factors*

It might be expected that in most projections some assumptions on technological development and the introduction of new technologies must be assessed. In the formula mentioned above this means that the emission factors should be modified according to the technological assumptions in the projection. Some general examples might be:

- Decrease of HM content in all or certain fuels: multiply the emission factors by the expected decrease;
- The introduction of un-leaded gasolines: replace all Pb emission factors for road traffic by low Pb content emission factors;
- Introduction of abatement technologies at certain activities and fuels:
BAT: assume $P_{\text{technology}} = 1$ for the technology where the emission factor is lowest for each of the activities and $P_{\text{technology}} = 0$ for all others;

2.1.4 *Policy development: penetration*

The third aspect in the above formula is the policy induced or autonomous penetration of new technologies into the economic system. This is mainly relevant when a projected time series of emissions is to be produced. Such projections can be made on the basis of assumptions on the replacement of existing technologies and plants by newer ones, by deriving time series of expected penetrations $P_{\text{technology}}$. Such time series need to be dependent on economic model outputs like investments.

2.1.5 *The projection*

Projections for energy related emissions in this report have been prepared on the basis of the Official Energy Pathway scenario as defined in RAINS 7.2. Figures 1 and 2 show aggregated results of this scenario. The scenario shows a decrease of energy used between 1990 and 1995 and a steady increase from 1995 onwards. This is caused by the transitions in the Central and Eastern European countries (Figure 3).

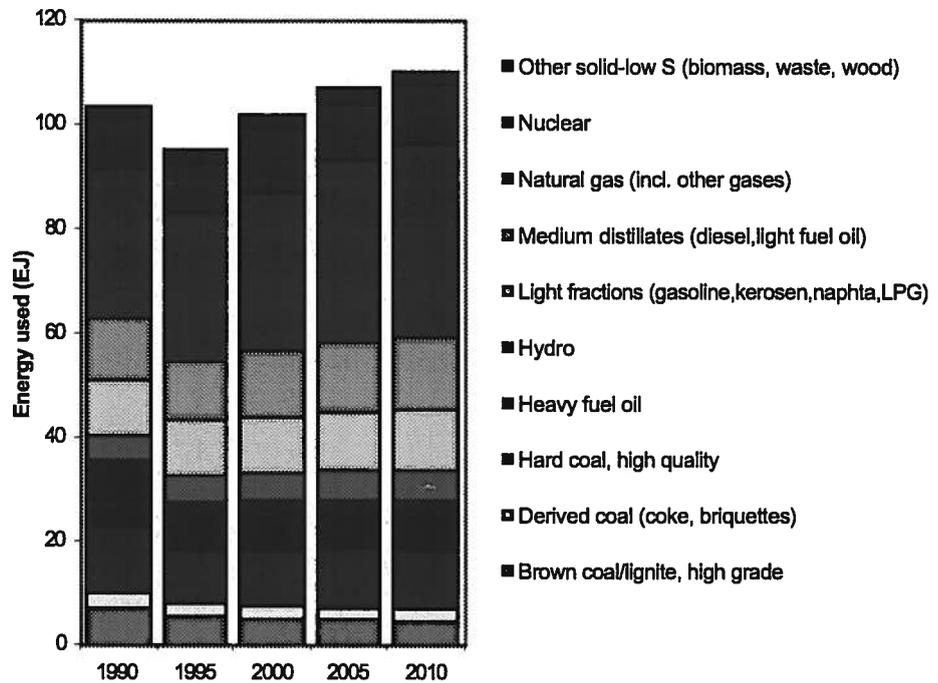


Figure 1 Projected energy use per fuel in Europe (from RAINS 7.2).

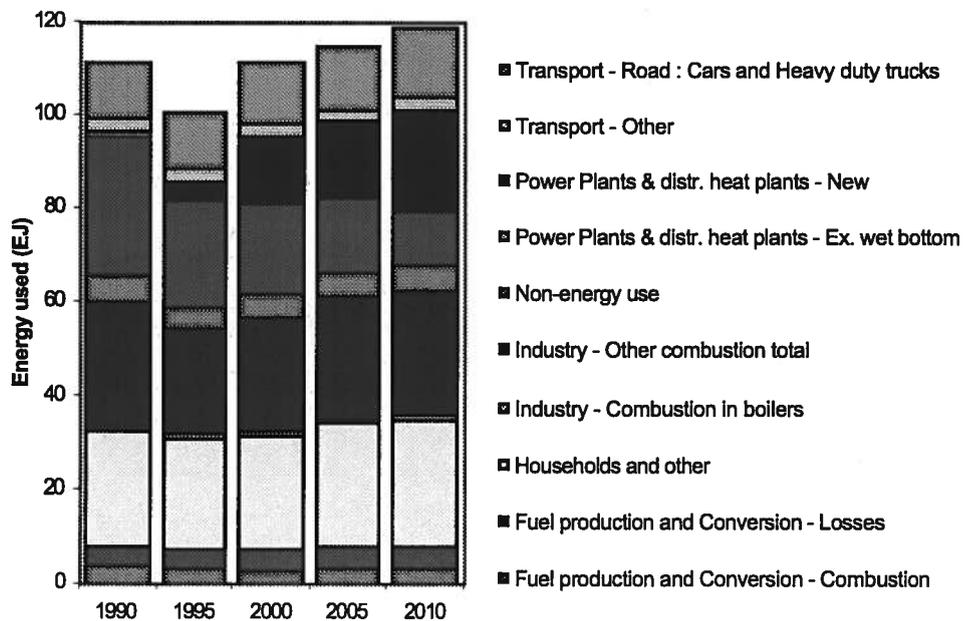


Figure 2 Energy use by sector in Europe according to the OEP scenario of RAINS 7.2.

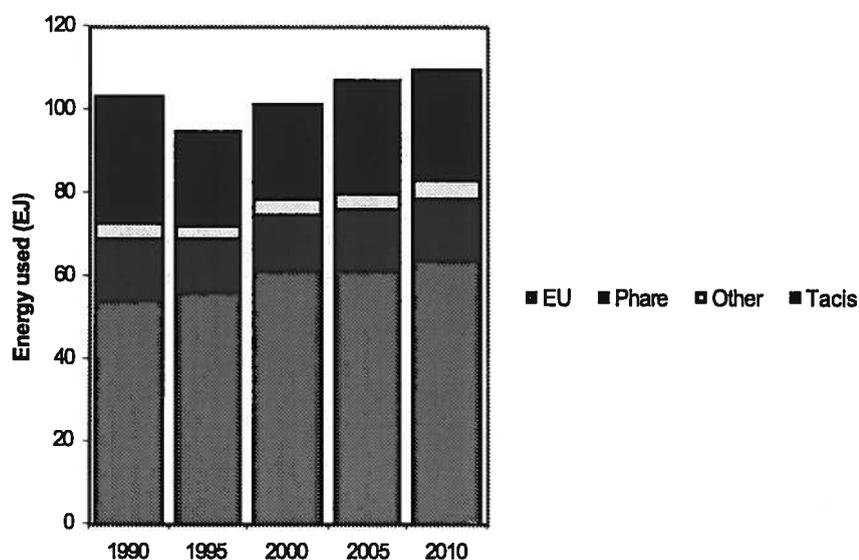


Figure 3 Energy use in different parts of Europe.

2.2 Emission projections for 2010

2.2.1 Projections of activity levels

In order to project activity levels for the year 2010, for most source categories, levels have been projected according to the OEP scenario. For some specific source categories other types of data are more suitable. Use has then been made of either other scenario data like Agricultural Pathway from RAINS 7.2, a default scenario (like total of energy consumption), or the 1990 level has been assumed applicable for 2010. In RAINS 7.2 data are presented per country, per fuel type and per economic sector, the latter more or less harmonizing with the CORINAIR 94 SNAP-codes. In table 2 below, all HM emission source categories as discerned in [UBA-TNO '97] have been listed. Per source category, it is indicated which parameters from RAINS 7.2 have been used to forecast the activity level in 2010. A more detailed table is given in Annex 2, in which all RAINS categories are listed and links with the [UBA-TNO '97] categories have been indicated.

Table 2 Parameters from RAINS 7.2 used for the activity level projection.

Description of source category	Parameter used for activity rate projection
Publ. power, cogen. & district heating	
Brown coal	Brown coal in 'Publ. power etc.' according to OEP
Fuel oils	Fuel oil in 'Publ. power etc.' according to OEP
Hard coal	Hard coal in 'Publ. power etc.' according to OEP
Other fuels	1990 value
Comm. Instit. & resid. Combustion	
Brown coal	Brown coal in 'Comm. etc.' according to OEP
Fuel oils	Fuel oil in 'Comm. etc.' according to OEP
Hard coal	Hard coal in 'Comm. etc.' according to OEP
Other fuels	1990 value
Industrial combustion	
Brown coal	Brown coal in 'Ind. etc.' according to OEP
Fuel oils	Brown coal in 'Ind. etc.' according to OEP
Hard coal	Brown coal in 'Ind. etc.' according to OEP
Other fuels	1990 value
Iron and steel industry	
Coke production	Coke production according to OEP
Blast furnace	Pig iron production according to OEP
Pig iron	Pig iron production according to OEP
Open hearth furnace	Assumed 0 in 2010
Basic oxygen furnace	Sinter production according to OEP
Electric arc furnace	Pig iron production according to OEP
Rolling	Sinter production according to OEP
Sinter plants	Sinter production according to OEP
Foundries	Pig iron production according to OEP
Iron and steel, non-specified	Pig iron production according to OEP
Non-ferrous metals production	
Al industry	Non-ferrous metals production according to OEP
Cu industry	Non-ferrous metals production according to OEP
Non-specified non ferrous	Non-ferrous metals production according to OEP
Other non-ferrous metals	Non-ferrous metals production according to OEP
Pb industry	Non-ferrous metals production according to OEP
Zn industry	Non-ferrous metals production according to OEP
Other production processes	
Chloro-alkali industry	Total energy consumption according to OEP
Halogenated HC production	Total energy consumption according to OEP
Paper pulp (Kraft process)	Paper and pulp production according to OEP
Paper and pulp industry	Paper and pulp production according to OEP
Road paving with asphalt	Total energy consumption according to OEP
Cement industry	Cement & lime production according to OEP
Glass industry	Total energy consumption according to OEP
Non-spec. production processes	1990 value
Solvent use	
Paint use	Tot. Energy cons. acc. to OEP for C. & E. Eur., 1990 value for W. Eur.
Wood preservation	Tot. Energy cons. acc. to OEP for C. & E. Eur., 1990 value for W. Eur.
Solvent use, non specified	1990 value
Road transport	
combustion	Total energy cons. in sector road transport acc. To OEP
non-combustion	Total energy cons. in sector road transport acc. To OEP
Road transport, non-specified	Total energy cons. in sector road transport acc. To OEP
Other mobile sources and machinery	
combustion	Total energy cons. in sector other transport acc. To OEP
non-combustion	Total energy cons. in sector other transport acc. To OEP
Waste treatment and disposal	
Waste incineration	Total energy consumption according to OEP
Landfill	Total energy consumption according to OEP
Cremation	1990 value
Agriculture	
Pesticide use	Cons. of fertilizer according to Agricultural Pathway Scenario of RAINS
Nature	1990 value
Electrical equipment	Electricity production according to OEP
Not specified	1990 value

2.2.2 Projections of emission factors

Emission factor projections for the heavy metal emission source categories in [UBA-TNO '97] have been made for the three scenario types:

1. assuming '*Business as in 1990*' (without any emission reduction activity).
2. assuming a range of *autonomous emission reducing activities* (i.e. non-protocol related measures, both country and region specific) that are not related to the Protocol;
3. assuming both autonomous emission reducing developments and implementation of the *Protocol measures*.

In the following sections of the report the effect of autonomous developments on emission factors will be discussed, followed by the further influence of Protocol-related measures. Emission control at stationary sources (A) and conditions to the use of HM containing products (B) are discussed separately.

1. *Business as in 1990*.
Emission factors for 1990 have been used in this case.

2. *Autonomous emission reducing activities*.

There are a number of autonomous developments and other non-Protocol related measures foreseen in Europe that will reduce heavy metals emissions. These measures are, according to our information, planned for the period until the year 2010 and will influence the emission factors:

- **Elimination of leaded gasoline**

It is assumed that for all countries in Europe by the year 2010 the use of leaded gasoline will be phased out. Marketed amounts have declined significantly in most Western European countries during recent years and leaded gasoline is no longer used in for instance Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Slovak Republic, Sweden. Other countries in Europe are expected to follow, all the more since modern automotive engines no longer require leaded fuel for operation.

The elimination of the use of leaded gasoline reduce lead emission in Europe drastically.

- **EURO-CHLOR program for the chloro-alkali-industry**

The organisation of chlorine producers EURO CHLOR has developed a concept of voluntary measures that imply that by the year 2010 the specific emission of mercury will be 1.5 g Hg/t Chlorine producing capacity. Conformation to

this emission limit value is foreseen Western Europe and will result in a decrease of mercury release for this source compared to the emission estimates from [UBA-TNO '97].

- **National emission regulations**

For several countries in Europe information on target values for heavy metal emission and future mandatory emission legislation is available on a national basis. The estimated effect of national regulations before 2010 on emission factors is indicated per country and per source category in table 3. The percentages in the third column represent the fraction of the total emission reduction due to implementation of the HM Protocol, that will be achieved by currently foreseen national policies. These percentages are estimated based on a comparison of currently reported flue gas dust concentrations and particulate removal efficiencies, dust concentrations or removal efficiencies prescribed by national legislation and the emission limit values of the HM Protocol. In case national legislation leads to full compliance with the Protocol this has also been indicated. Emission factors after implementation of the Protocol are discussed in the section 'Protocol measures; HM emitting stationary sources'.

Table 3 Influence of foreseen autonomous developments by national initiative on emission factors.

Country	Source category	% of reduction due to Protocol as a result of national legislation
Poland	Power gen. & large industrial comb. plants, coal-fired	50 for Cd and Pb, 0 for Hg
Czech Republic	Power gen. & large industrial comb. plants, coal-fired	80 for Cd and Pb, 0 for Hg
Slovak Republic	Power gen. & large ind. Comb. plants, coal and oil-fired	50 for Cd and Pb, 0 for Hg
Slovenia	Power gen. & large industrial comb. plants, coal-fired	Complies (= 100%)
Southern Europe	Large industrial combustion plants	Complies (= 100%)
Slovak Republic	Sinter production	Complies (= 100%)
Italy	Non-ferrous metals production	Complies (= 100%)
Slovak republic	Non-ferrous metals production	50 for Cd and Pb, 0 for Hg
Italy	Cement production	Complies (= 100%)
Slovak Republic	Cement production	Complies (= 100%)
Italy	Glass production	Complies (= 100%)
Slovak Republic	Chloro alkali industry	Complies (= 100%)

Note that this table does not intend represent an overview of future European emission regulations, instead only in case a significant effect on the 1990 emission factors from [UBA-TNO '97] in this respect is expected, the estimated effect is given.

- **European Union Directives for countries in the EU**

The European Union has set target emission limit values for several emission source categories. The limit values included in this study are:

- 1 10 mg dust/Nm³ for the incineration of hazardous waste, which brings about that waste incineration plants in all countries within the EU will already, or at least in due course, obey the Protocol;
- 2 50 mg/Nm³ for combustion plants > 500 MWth and 100 mg/Nm³ for combustion plants between 50 and 500 MWth; this will imply that the majority of the utility plants and the large industrial combustion plants in the EU will comply to the emission limit values of the Protocol before the year 2010.

Implementation of the Second Sulphur Protocol

In case the Second Sulphur Protocol will be implemented in Europe the flue gas desulphurisation (FGD) equipment that will be installed as a result will also affect heavy metal emission [e.g. Karl et al. '96]. The magnitude of this effect will be dependant on the FGD technology (dry, semi dry or wet) that will be used:

For wet FGD processes to operate well, removal of particulates to about 100 mg/Nm³ before FGD is required for technical reasons [Middelkamp '97] and a further reduction by FGD equipment itself to about 50 mg/Nm³ is expected [Karl et al.]. Besides, in case the produced gypsum is intended to be marketed as for instance a building product, there usually are limits to the heavy metal content, also necessitating thorough dedustment. For dry and semi-dry FGD processes extensive dust removal to 50-100 mg/Nm³ is not demanded in order for the FGD to operate without problems [Middelkamp '97]. Also stringent limits to heavy metal contents might not always apply since smaller quantities of waste gypsum can for instance be dumped in a nearby mining site instead of being marketed, moreover because the future supply of gypsum is expected to overcome demand. In case dry or semi-dry FGD is used, the installation will not automatically also comply to the HM Protocol. As an engineering judgement, depending on the dust content of the raw gas, an emission reduction of particle bound HM of about 50% is estimated as a result of the application of dry or semi-dry FGD. This estimate is based on the characteristics of dry and semi-dry FGD and [Berdowski et al. '95, Rijpkema '93]. This percentage represents the fraction of the total emission reduction due to implementation of the HM Protocol that will be achieved by dry or semi-dry FGD.

For large installations wet FGD technology is generally preferred. Based on literature [e.g. Rentz et al. '96] as an average for Europe, it has been assumed that 85% of the coal-fired power generating capacity will be equipped with wet desulphurisation processes by 2010 as a result of the Second Sulphur Protocol. This will lead to compliance with the Protocol

for 85% of the coal-fired capacity due to the necessary dedustment before the wet FGD process and the effect of the FGD process itself. For the remaining 15% of the utility plants dry and semi-dry FGD processes have been assumed expecting to lead to approximately 50% emission reduction (percentage represents the fraction of the total emission reduction due to implementation of the HM Protocol that will be achieved by FGD) for particle bound HM.

Industrial combustion plants are usually somewhat lower in capacity compared to utility plants. For smaller plants the application of wet FGD is economically less attractive. Therefore only 70% of the large industrial combustion plants is assumed to be equipped with wet FGD [Rentz et al. '96]. The remaining 30% is assumed to be equipped with dry or semi dry FGD processes. Plants that will be equipped with wet FGD are assumed to comply with the heavy metals Protocol whereas for plants equipped with dry or semi dry processes only some emission reduction is expected.

3A. *Protocol measures; HM emitting stationary sources*

In this section the choice of emission factors used to project the emission after implementation of the Protocol is discussed. First, it will be explained, in general terms for which countries and source categories a Protocol-related emission reduction is expected, followed by emission factors after the Protocol.

Based on [UBA-TNO '97], [Berdowski et al. '95], national expert communications, currently applied national emission standards [UNECE '96, Rentz et al '96] and various other literature sources [e.g. Klimont '93, TNO-KEMA '94] it has been estimated per country which stationary sources did, in general, not yet comply with the draft HM Protocol for the base year of [UBA-TNO '97], being mostly 1990.

It has been necessary to restrict the outcome of this analysis to a sector and country level or, to be more exact, to the format for which HM emission factors are available, namely the sector definitions used in [UBA-TNO '97]. There is for certain sectors more detailed information available for the large HM emitting installations in the form of reported flue gas dust concentrations per plant. Based on these flue gas data a detailed estimate could be made of the achieved particulate matter emission reduction in case a sector does not comply to the Protocol. However, in order to estimate HM emission reduction from particulate matter emission data, further information on specific HM contents of the used fuels and on particle-bound HM enrichment would be required. There is no easily quantifiable relation between dust and HM emission. Therefore detailed data on an installation level have only been used in the cost estimates to determine which plants need Protocol-related upgrading. This will be discussed in more detail in paragraph 2.3.2.

In table 4 the country-source combinations for which it is estimated that the Protocol emission limit values where generally exceeded in 1990 have been

listed. For the country-source combinations listed in table 4, Protocol-related reduction of 1990 emission factors is expected. Presenting an overview like in table 4 will inevitably result in rather rough and approximate statements which might be incorrect in specific cases and for specific installations. However, exact and detailed information on HM emission factors and on whether or not a sector complies is, although strictly speaking essential in this respect, unfortunately not always sufficiently available on a sector and country basis.

Table 4 Source-country combinations that are estimated, in general, not to comply with the HM Protocol for the base year 1990⁴⁾

Region	CORINAIR sectors that do not yet comply with the Protocol
Central and Eastern Europe ¹⁾	'01-power generation' ³⁾ , '03-industrial combustion' ³⁾ , all processes in '04 industrial processes' mentioned in the Protocols, '0902 waste incineration plants'
Southern Europe ²⁾	'03-industrial combustion' ³⁾ , all processes in '04 industrial processes' mentioned in the Protocols

¹⁾ includes the following countries (ISO3-a codes): ALB, BGR, BIH, BLR, CZE, EST, HRV, HUN, LTU, LVA, MDA, MKD, POL, ROM, RUS, SVK, SVN, UKR and YUG

²⁾ includes the following countries: ESP, GRC, ITA and PRT

³⁾ includes hard coal-firing, brown coal firing, shale oil-firing and residual oil firing

⁴⁾ the following countries do, in general, comply (ISO3-a): AUT, BEL, CHE, DEU, DNK, FIN, FRA, GBR, IRL, NLD, NOR and SWE

Within the framework of [UBA-TNO '97] specific emission factors for heavy metals have been developed for three regions in Europe, based on among others the PARCOM-ATMOS emission factor manual '93 [v.d. Most et al '93] and the Atmospheric Emission Inventory Guidebook [McInnes '95], yielding an emission factor database used for [UBA-TNO '97]. In order to be able to evaluate the emission decrease after implementation of the protocol, an additional emission estimate has been made for the source categories-region combinations mentioned in table 4, based on emission factors currently applying for Western Europe since prescribed emission standards in this region are, in general, in the same order as in the Protocol [UNECE '96]. The emission factors for Western Europe are the lowest factors in the emission factor database and are considered a reasonable approximation of heavy metal emission factors applicable after implementation of the protocol.

3B. Protocol measures; HM containing products scheduled for elimination or restrictions on use

The HM protocol also reserves a section for the use of heavy metal containing products:

- Lead content of marketed petrol intended for on-road vehicles shall not exceed 0.005 g/l (small quantities of leaded petrol permitted); In this study we assumed this to be an autonomous measure

- Phase out of sale and production of mercury containing electrical components and measuring and control devices (vital uses excepted)
- Limitation of maximum mercury content to 0.025% for batteries and 1% for button cells
- Limitation of the maximum mercury content in linear fluorescent lamps and in compact fluorescent lamps for external ballast to 10 mg/per lamp and in self ballasted compact fluorescent lamps to 6 mg per lamp
- The collection and recycling or disposal in an environmentally sound manner of the above mentioned products must be promoted.
- non-Mandatory limitation of the use of various other products containing Cadmium, Lead and Mercury.

The use of batteries, mercury containing electrical components and measuring and control devices, fluorescent lamps and other HM containing products can lead to air emission of HM, mainly during disposal of waste. Elimination will reduce the HM load on the gas cleaning section of waste incinerators (also comprising carbon filters in order to remove mercury). In this study no further influence on emission factors for this source is presumed since sufficient particle-bound and gaseous HM removal is assumed in the study to result from the emission limit values of the Protocol.

Air emission due to breakage of fluorescent lamps and mercury thermometers during use leads also to some minor air emission according to [UBA-TNO '97]. In the emission projections emission from these sources have been assumed 0 after implementation of the Protocol, assuming the Protocol-related measures to be effective for disposal of products and neglecting the remaining emissions due to breakage of fluorescent lamps.

2.3 Type of measures and their cost for stationary HM emission sources and the use of HM containing products

2.3.1 General

In this paragraph the emission reduction measures resulting from implementation of the Protocol are discussed, per source category, in terms of type and cost. A distinction is made between emission control at stationary sources (subdivided in power generation, industrial combustion and process emissions) and the use of certain HM containing products. The influence of autonomous developments is discussed separately at the end of each section.

For stationary sources Protocol related measures bring about a modification to an existing installation in order to meet the new emission limit value. A non-recurring investment has to be made in that case.

In this study both investment costs and resulting annual costs have been estimated. Firstly, the total capital investment (TCI) of the measure has been estimated based on literature data which will be further discussed in the paragraphs 2.3.2 and 2.3.3. The annuity (annual capital costs) is subsequently calculated by using [Kok '97]:

$$\text{Annuity} = \frac{i(i+1)^n}{(1+i)^n - 1}$$

with i = Interest rate (-)

n = Amortisation period (years)

Based on the technical life expectancy of the emission control units, an amortisation period of 20 years is chosen. The calculations are furthermore based on an interest rate of 4%. This results in an annuity of 7.4%.

The annuity of the TCI is increased by the operational costs in order to come to the total annual costs. The operational costs, comprising fixed operational costs (maintenance, labour, other overhead costs, insurance etc.) and variable operational costs (energy, raw materials) are estimated by taking a percentage of the TCI. Strictly speaking running costs are dependant on the emission control technique that is used, for instance fabric filters have a somewhat higher operational cost due to frequent replacement of the filter cloth. These differences are however neglected due to the overall uncertainty of the cost estimates and a fixed percentage, being 5%, (4% for the fixed operational costs and 1% for the variable operational costs [TNO-MPT '97]), has been used in order to estimate the total operational costs.

For product use, when significant, costs are calculated as investment costs or non-recurring 'disposal'-costs depending to the type of the measures.

The cost estimates have been made according to two different starting points:

- The cost that have to be made to come to the emission levels resulting from implementation of the HM Protocol, based on without any additional emission reducing activity in Europe (see table 4).
- The cost to implement the HM Protocol after foreseen autonomous developments and non-Protocol-related other environmental legislation has been implemented (2.3.2 and 2.3.3)

Total annual costs have been calculated based on the estimated investment costs and presented in chapter 3 and not further discussed in chapter 2.

2.3.2 Protocol related emission control at stationary sources

The technological measures that will, according to our data, be necessary to upgrade a plant to comply with the Protocol are mentioned below per source category. The general procedure has been to estimate the specific waste gas production for a certain process or process step and subsequently sizing and capitalising the needed deduster based on point source information, after the most suitable abatement technology has been inventoried. Further motivation of the proposed measures will be given per source category below.

Power generation - control measures

In order to assess the consequences of the Protocol for Power generation in Europe, some closer attention will be given to the emission limit values. The sector Power generation is in the first place to be covered by the emission limit of 50 mg dust/Nm³ for combustion plants larger than 50 MWth. However, strictly speaking a general emission limit might also apply, depending on which (dust or heavy metal limit value) is the most stringent:

- mass flows > 1 g Cd/h 0.2 mg Cd/m³ STP
- mass flows > 1 g Hg/h 0.2 mg Hg/m³ STP
- mass flows > 25 g Pb/h 5 mg Pb/m³ STP

For coal-fired plants the heavy metal contents in the emitted fly ash is usually in the order of 0 to 50 ppm for lead and 0 to 5 ppm for cadmium [v.d. Most '93]. These values agree with trace element analysis's from several national expert communications. Moreover, according to [Smith '97] there are no coal types in use in Europe known to have exceptionally high cadmium, lead or mercury contents (mercury contents are usually in the range of 0 to 1 ppm. This would imply that in general the maximum admissible cadmium and lead concentrations in off-gasses will probably not be exceeded and that the dust concentration limit of 50 mg/m³ STP is the most stringent value for coal-firing. Special attention must be given to mercury since this compound would require separate equipment in addition to dust collectors and desulphurisation units in order to be removed from an flue gas stream. Separate mercury removal is however not commonly practised in electricity generation in Europe [KEMA '97]. Trace element analysis of raw coals suggest a concentration an order of magnitude lower than cadmium [e.g. v.d. Most '93] but reliable emission data are still somewhat scarce. In this stage it is assumed that the mercury concentrations in off-gasses are such that additional removal is not necessary to comply with the protocol. When regarding dust concentrations, combustion plants firing residual oil usually attain values of around 150 mg/m³ [e.g. CONCAWE '80, '84, Dutch Emission Registration '97] and lower values in more optimised boilers. The concentration is dependant on the fuel specifications and burner characteristics and the emission limit value of 50 dust mg/m³ is usually exceeded

for heavy fuel oil-fired plants. Metal contents in the emitted solid particles can sometimes be higher than is the case for coal fly ash [e.g. v.d. Most '93], especially for cadmium. Therefore, in extreme cases when a cadmium-rich oil is used combined with a high soot emission (e.g. above 500 mg/m³ STP), the cadmium concentration in the flue gas can amount to about 0.5 mg/m³, hereby exceeding the general emission limit value for Cadmium. This is however not considered a representative situation in Europe and it is assumed that the dust concentration limit of 50 mg/m³ STP is the only value to be taken into consideration for oil-firing.

Coal-fired and heavy fuel oil-fired plants comprise the bulk of the SNAP 01-installations that will have to be upgraded to meet the emission criteria for stationary combustion.

In order to estimate the costs of the Protocol for Power generation in Europe, input data on which installations need upgrading are essential. It has been inventoried which power stations in Europe do not yet comply to the Protocol. In this analysis the reference year is not 1990, instead it has been attempted to gain the most recent information. There are several overviews available in order to determine the number of present installations and their specifications like capacity and emission. Data have been inventoried predominantly based on information available from [Veldt '92], CORINAIR90, [Klimont '93], [UBA-TNO '97] and [Clarke '96]. It has also been attempted to inventory the already present dust collectors. Data indicate that nearly all large coal fired combustion plants are fitted with ESP. Flue gas particulate matter concentrations are for the larger part relatively well known per installation for years around 1990 and often around 1995. This information has been collected from various sources, the most important sources being TNO, [Klimont '92], [TNO-KEMA '94], [UBA-TNO '97], [Jones '96] and several national reportings and expert communications. Below, in table 5 a short summary of the findings per country is presented. The information listed in table 5 serves as the basis for the national inventories of the required emission reduction measures for Power generation, disregarding future autonomous developments.

Table 5 Power stations that are currently not yet complying to the HM Protocol in Europe and some of their characteristics.

Country	Number of HC-fired plants	Range of dust load (mg/Nm ³)	Number of BC-fired plants	Range of dust load (mg/Nm ³)	Number of RO-fired plants	Range of dust load (mg/Nm ³)	Total number of plants to be upgraded
Belarus	1	500			19	150	20
Bosnia-Herzegovina			3	500-1000			3
Bulgaria	2	400	8	200-3000 (500)	2	150	12
Croatia					5	150	5
Czech Republic	8	300-7000 (500)	27	300-7000 (500)	4	30-200	39
Estonia	5, shale oil-fired	1000-20000 (1500)			2	150	7
Hungary			13	160-5600 (300)	5	160	18
Latvia					1	150	1
Lithuania					5	150	5
Macedonia			2	500	1	150	3
Moldova	1	500			2	150	3
Poland	58	300-8000 (1000)	4	100-1600	1	150	63
Romania			13	150-2500 (400)	5	150	18
Russian Federation	50	1000	5	1000	98	150	153
Serbia-Montenegro			11	500	3	150	14
Slovak Republic	3	300-4000 (400)	5	600-3500	3	70-200	11
Slovenia			3	500-1000	2	150	5
Ukraine	22	1000			12	150	35

Power stations located in countries that are not listed in table 5, like the countries in Southern Europe and Western Europe, are estimated to already comply with Protocol. From table 5 it is concluded that the majority of the coal- and residual oil-fired plants in Central and Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation need upgrading although almost all plants are fitted with ESP. Reported particulate collection efficiencies are relatively low (90-98 %, limit values of protocol require >99.5%) which can be caused by lower design efficiencies, the use of a lower grade coal than foreseen in the design, a higher gas flow rate than foreseen or frequent system upsets. It might otherwise be interesting to mention that the high particulate matter emissions often reported for these regions usually contain on average only 10-30% PM₁₀ [e.g. KEMA-TNO '94, Taithy '96].

In Estonia shale oil is used in several combustion plants. The use of this fuel leads to a significant particulate matter emission [UBA-TNO '97] and these plants will be included in the cost calculations. Especially in some states of former Soviet Union and also in other countries natural gas fired plants make

up for a large part of the electricity generating capacity. Cadmium and lead emission from natural gas-firing is not significant according [UBA-TNO '97]. Limited information is available on mercury emissions but in this stage no definitive conclusions can be drawn, although data indicate some emission. Mercury in raw natural gas is usually removed at gas processing plants before combustion.

For emission control at large combustion plants several abatement technologies like electrostatic techniques, fabric filters and scrubbers are at disposal. In general, the most cost-effective emission reduction measure for the Eastern European power and heat generation is in general the electrostatic precipitator. This conclusion is confirmed by detailed reportings [Jones '96, '94] on upgrade programs for power plants in Eastern Europe. In many cases high sulphur coal is used, resulting in a favourable ash resistivity, thus making electrostatic techniques economically attractive. Moreover, properly operated precipitators are effective in removing smaller size particulate and there is ample experience with the application of electrostatic precipitators for coal fired plants. Electrostatic techniques are also applicable for oil-firing, contrary to fabric filters, although collection efficiencies are in that case not as high. However the emission limit value of 50 mg/m^3 STP can in most cases be easily met.

Power generation - costs

The Starting point of the cost calculation will be retrofitting new ESP on all plants that do not comply with the Protocol. In practice this comprises the majority of the coal-fired, shale oil-fired and residual oil-fired plants >50 MWth in Central and Eastern Europe and the Russian Federation and only industrial combustion plants in Southern Europe.

The costs for upgrading combustion plants with environmental controls are primarily determined by the produced waste gas flow, the number of installations and the required collection efficiency. The actual dust emission as a cost parameter is only important in order to determine whether a plants needs upgrading. Investment costs of ESP are dependant on the waste gas flow rate because this determines the dimensions of the equipment. Costs mainly comprise the costs of:

- the required plate area which are approximately linear to the waste gas flow given the required collection efficiency;
- the containment which is approximately linear to the square root of the waste gas flow;
- control equipment, carriage, erection and commissioning which is only to some extent dependant on waste gas flow.

As a result costs show a complex investment progression, because depending on the gas flow rate, different of the above mentioned cost accounts are cost de-

termining. For gas flow rates from 10,000 to about 200,000 - 300,000 Nm³/h specific investment costs (ECU/Nm³ waste gas flow) decrease to the power of 0.60-0.65 with increasing flow rate [e.g. Kok '97, Rijpkema '93, Rentz '96] since cost of containment, structure (carriage, piping) and control equipment are dominating. For the average power station waste gas flow rates are far higher, up to 2,000,000 Nm³/h is no exception. In the range from about 200,000 to 3,000,000 Nm³/h costs are determined by the plate area resulting in a rather low investment progression (costs are almost linear to waste gas flow) [e.g. UN/ECE '97].

Investment costs are for several reasons highly site specific, for instance:

- space conditions are highly variable;
- choice of material which is dependant on waste gas characteristics, is variable;
- fuel characteristics vary;
- there might be different requirements to the availability of the filter;
- required collection efficiency is dependant on the raw gas dust load and the emission limits.

In order to determine a reliable relation between investment costs and gas flow rate, results from various literature, preferably referring to a standard configuration (comprising a 3 field cross linked ESP with 99.7% collection efficiency for a coal fired plant), have been compared:

- [Rijpkema '93] presents flow rate dependant investment costs for the range 50,000 - 300,000 Nm³/h which have been supplied by a large process engineering firm. When corrected for slightly different material costs specific investments for waste gas flows around 300,000 m³/h range from 7 - 15 ECU/Nm³.
- [Van den Vlierd '97] presents investment costs for a standard coal fired power station (99.5% collection efficiency) based on offers from three manufacturers. After data processing 5 - 10 ECU/Nm³ is found for large flow rates.
- [Rentz et al '95] presents a relation between waste gas flow rate and specific investments for flows up to 200,000 Nm³/h. For higher flow rates a constant value of about 6 ECU/Nm³ is suggested.
- [UN/ECE '97] presents non-referenced specific investment costs of ESP, being about 5 - 10 ECU/Nm³.
- [Turner '91] gives a methodology for estimating investment costs. For high flow rates results seem rather high, about 15 - 20 ECU/Nm³ although [Schaerer '93] presumably reports in the same range for a German coal-fired plant.

[Turner '91] also mentions a 20-40% cost increase for retrofit and 30% cost increase has been used in this study.

Based on an evaluation of the mentioned literature followed by expert judgement from [Van den Vlierd '97] the following cost relation has been con-

structed (figure 4). Presented costs comprise total investment costs for the complete unit from flange to flange including an estimated additional cost increase of 30% as a result of retro-fit.

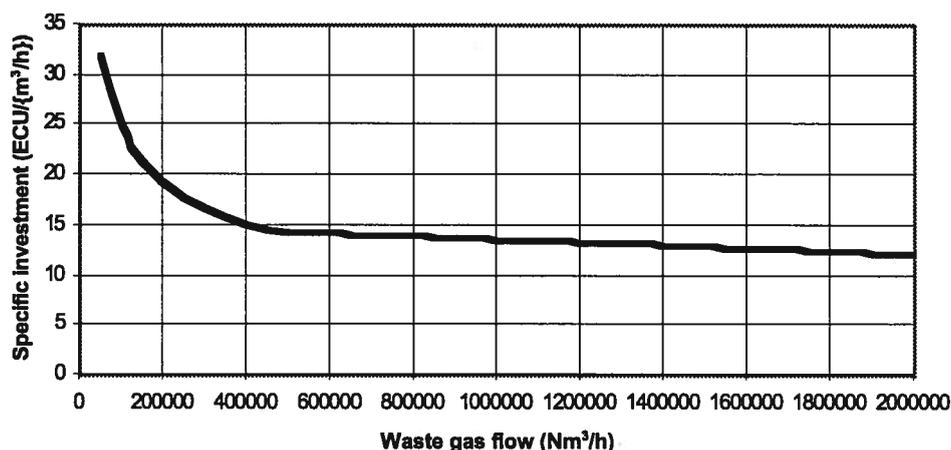


Figure 4 Flow rate dependency of specific investment costs for ESP retro-fit as used in this study.

We realise that these results have their limitations. In case a power station needs upgrading as a result of obligatory emission limits that have to be met, it is often economically more attractive to incorporate replacement or retro-fit of an ESP in a complete upgrade program, involving for instance also flue gas desulphurisation (see under autonomous developments), modernisation or replacement of the boilers and burners or the installation of DENOX units, or even complete reconstruction. There are other aspects which increase the uncertainty of the cost calculation such as the possibilities that the old installations offer for upgrading. Strictly speaking there is no single solution for all Eastern European power plants. However, all relevant aspects are impossible to inventory in this scope. It is assumed that fuel-characteristics like ash-content will remain the same in the future despite the improvements that can be achieved when for instance using a fuel with a lower ash content. Besides, many older installations will be decommissioned by national initiative instead of upgraded and new and more environmentally friendly installations can be build as replacement.

Industrial combustion - control measures

This sector covers many large combustion plants, generally somewhat lower in capacity than power stations, although many plants above 500 MWth are in use. Information on large industrial combustion plants is available on a less comprehensive level than for power stations. It is estimated that all coal-, residual oil- and shale oil-fired industrial combustion plants > 50 MWth in Southern [UN/ECE '96], Central and Eastern Europe [e.g. Klimont '93, CSOP '91]

and in the Russian Federation [USSR-SC, '90] will be touched by the Protocol. Information (number of plants and capacities) is only for eight countries available in the form of point source data submitted within the framework of CORINAIR 90. For these countries a more detailed cost analysis is possible using the same approach as for power generation. The output of this analysis is among others a general and fairly consistent relation between abatement costs for industrial combustion and fuel consumptions in various industrial sectors. This relation has been determined by comparing investment costs with fuel consumptions, assuming all plants > 50 MWth need upgrading. For the countries for which no point source information was available, costs have thus been estimated based on the fuel consumptions in the industrial sectors in which mainly plants above 50 MWth are used, according to [IEA '95].

Industrial combustion - costs

For industrial combustion roughly the same cost relations as valid for the sector Power generation etc. are applied. Although furnace capacities are usually lower, ESP is generally considered the most cost efficient abatement technology for this source.

Process emissions - control measures

In this section Protocol-related emission reduction measures are discussed. The emission limit values listed in the Protocol generally refer to maximum admissible dust concentrations in the stack gasses, for various processes. Again, emission abatement costs are primarily determined by the produced waste gas flow rate. However, the emission limit values are highly process specific, as are the type of the most suitable control technologies and waste gas characteristics. This leads to highly variable specific investment costs for the different processes. The general procedure for estimating investment costs for production processes has been to:

1. assess, per country, the total number of present installations of a certain production process; Plant information comprising process type and capacity is available for all processes covered by the protocols on an installation level, except for cupola furnaces, glass production plants and municipal waste incinerators (latter for countries outside the EU). Plant information is also partly lacking for the chloro-alkali industry. Most point source data have been collected within the framework of [UBA-TNO '97].
2. estimate which plants do not yet comply with the Protocol; In this stage emission data, serving as basis for the selection of plants that will need upgrading, have been estimated mainly with the aid of generalised emission factors. The emission data are based primarily information from TNO, [UBA-TNO '97], [Rentz et al. '96], [Klimont '93], [TFHME '94], the Dutch emission registration and various national expert communications.

3. estimate the production-dependant waste gas release of the waste gas flow to be cleaned; Most data are taken from the Dutch emission Registration, [Rentz et al. '96] and [TFHME '94].
4. inventory the most suitable emission control technology given a certain process and emission requirements; Most data are taken from the Dutch emission Registration, [Rentz et al. '96] and [TFHME '94]. When possible, fabric filters are applied but for various processes other control technologies are more suitable.
5. capitalising the required emission measure depending on the flow to be cleaned and the technology; This can be difficult since process-specific cost information is not always available to the same level of detail. Most information is taken from [Rentz et al. '96].

For the following categories emission limit values are mentioned:

- Iron ore sinter production plants
- Iron ore pellet production plants
- Electric arc furnaces in the secondary iron and steel industry
- Basic oxygen furnaces in steel making
- Cupola furnaces at iron foundries
- non-Ferrous metal production including primary aluminium, primary and secondary copper, primary and secondary lead, primary zinc and primary nickel
- Waste incineration plants
- Clinker coolers in cement production industries
- Cement grinding in the cement production industries
- Glass production
- Chloro-alkali industry

Process emissions - costs

Per production process, the findings referring to investment costs will be briefly discussed in the following:

Iron ore sinter production plants

It is estimated that plants located in Southern, Central and Eastern Europe do not yet comply with the Protocol. Point source information comprising production capacities is available for these regions. The emission limit value for this category is expected to be met by retrofit of a 3-field ESP to the sinter oven. The costs have been calculated with the aid the cost relation similar to the relation as used for ESP at power plants.

Iron ore pellet production plants

It is estimated that plants located in Southern, Central and Eastern Europe do not yet comply with the Protocol for this source category. Needed emission reduction measures comprise a high efficiency scrubber for which investment costs applicable to this sector per unit of production capacity are given in [Rentz et al]. No point source information is available and the abatement costs have been estimated based on production figures.

Basic oxygen furnaces in the primary iron and steel industries

Plants located in Southern, Central and Eastern Europe are estimated not yet to comply to the Protocol for this source category. Point source information is available for these regions and has been used in the cost estimates. Needed emission reduction measures comprise the addition of new ESP to the furnace outlet. The same cost formula as has been used for ESP at large combustion plants is used to estimate the costs.

Electric arc furnaces in the secondary iron and steel industry

Our estimation is that plants located in Southern, Central and Eastern Europe do not yet comply with the Protocol for this source category. Point source information is available for these regions and has been used in the cost estimates. Needed emission reduction measures in order to comply with the Protocol include process encapsulation by a dog house construction and a fabric filter. Cost estimates are based on [Rentz et al.] and non-referenced information in the Technical Annexes to the Protocol [UN/ECE '97].

Cupola furnaces at iron foundries

There is hardly any information available for this source category. Point source data are not available for cold blast cupola furnaces. Production figures are available from [CAEF '92]. Although no quantitative data can be given at this stage the potential emission abatement cost are not expected to dominate the total investment costs in the iron and steel sector.

non-Ferrous metal production, primary copper production

It is estimated that plants within the region Southern, Central and Eastern Europe do not yet comply with the protocol. Measures are needed for sintering/roasting of the copper concentrates, the smelters and the converters. Point source information is available for this category and has been used in the cost estimates. For sintering/roasting a non-referenced abatement cost relation from [UNECE '97] has been used. The measures comprise the application of ESP and scrubbers and a fabric filter. For the smelting process (conventional blast furnace operation is assumed) and the converting step fabric filters have been capitalised according to [Rentz et al.].

non-Ferrous metal production, secondary copper production

It is estimated that plants within the region Southern, Central and Eastern Europe do not yet comply with the protocol. Capitalised measures comprise a fabric filter. The cost relation is according to [Rentz et al.]. Cost estimates are based on point source information.

non-Ferrous metal production, primary lead production

Plants within the regions Southern, Central and Eastern Europe are estimated not to comply with the Protocol yet. The cost determining measure for all process types is, according to our information, a fabric filter for the rotary furnace. Costs of this measure are given in [Rentz et al.]. Cost estimates are based on point source information.

non-Ferrous metal production, secondary lead production

It is estimated that plants within the region Southern, Central and Eastern Europe do not yet comply with the protocol. Capitalised measures comprise a fabric filter for the smelting furnace. The cost of this measure is calculated is according to [Rentz et al.]. Cost estimates are based on point source information.

non-Ferrous metal production, primary zinc production

It is estimated that plants within the region Southern, Central and Eastern Europe do not yet comply with the protocol. Measures needed for all process types include an ESP for the roasting and sintering step. In addition for process types other than electrical a second ESP for the smelter and a fabric filter for the refining step has been capitalised. Point source information (including process types) is available for this category and has been used in the cost estimates. The cost of ESP has been capitalised analogous to large combustion plants. Fabric filters have been capitalised according to [Rentz et al.].

Clinker coolers and cement grinding in cement production industry

According to our information plants in the region Central and Eastern Europe do not yet comply with the Protocol. ESP appears to be the most suitable abatement measure for the rotary kiln and the clinker cooler. Investment costs are estimated analogous to large combustion plants. Apart from the rotary kiln and clinker cooler measures are also needed for the crusher, mill and dryer for cement production plants. For these emission sources a fabric filter is considered most suitable. The costs are estimated according [Rentz et al.].

Glass manufacture

According to presently available information glass production plants in Southern, Central and Eastern Europe do not yet comply to the emission Protocol. Point source information is scarce and abatement costs have been calculated based on production statistics. Cost information for heavy metal emission reduction from glass production plants is given in [Rentz et al.]. After further

processing this information can be expressed per unit of production. The primary abatement measure that is assumed most suitable for large plants comprises ESP for tank and pot furnaces.

Chloro-alkali industry

Information is somewhat scarce for this category. It is not fully known which plants in which regions already comply with the Protocol for this sector. It is also unclear which autonomous developments have already been implemented. In this stage it is estimated that at least all mercury based plants in Central and Eastern Europe need further mercury emission abatement. The only cost information available (from the German VCI [VCI '97]) concerns the complete conversion to a membrane-based process. Cost may be overestimated here since a complete conversion might not be necessary in order to meet the Protocol. No further point source information is available for this industry and it is therefore assumed that 2/3 of the total chlorine producing capacity is mercury based. Costs have been estimated based on production statistics.

Waste incineration plants

It is not fully clear which autonomous developments have already been implemented in Western Europe for this sector, therefore it is difficult to estimate which plants do not comply with the Protocol. Data indicate that most plants are fitted with ESP. For Central and Eastern European plants it is estimated that most plants need new ESP. Point source information is however not available for this region and costs of ESP have been calculated based on estimated amounts of burned waste and the characteristics of an assumed 'standard' incinerator based on [Rijpkema '93]. The presented cost estimates are therefore uncertain. Waste incinerators in Europe will possibly also be upgraded with other types of emission abatement technologies as a result of emission limit values for other compounds. These measures will further reduce the emission of heavy metals.

Influence of autonomous developments of investment costs for stationary sources

In paragraph 2.2.2 of this report, the autonomous developments and non-Protocol related other environmental legislation that has been reckoned in this project has been listed and briefly discussed. Most of these autonomous developments result in decreased costs of the Protocol:

- **Closure of certain plants before the year 2010 in several countries**

It is expected that in the period until 2010 throughout Europe some older heavy metal emitting installations will be closed and will subsequently not be under consideration for Protocol related measures. This will naturally also influence the outcome of the cost estimates. However information on which plants will be shut down is for a large part lacking on a country basis. In order to estimate the number of installations of a certain type that will be shut down before 2010 the scenario data have been used. In case there is a decrease in output forecasted for a certain activity, the percentage of the plants that will be closed for that activity has been estimated by taking the percentage decline of the output. Newly constructed installations are assumed to comply with the UN/ECE emission limit values.

- **Compliance with the Protocol as a result of the EURO CHLOR program in Western. and Southern European countries**

It is assumed as autonomous development for Western and Southern Europe that the chloro-alkali industry will comply with the Protocol by the year 2010 as a result of voluntarily emission reduction to 1.5 gHg/ton Cl₂ production capacity. The chloro alkali industry will in that case conform to the Protocol in these regions and no further investments need to be made.

- **Compliance as a result of European Union emission regulations for countries in the EU**

It is expected that all countries in Southern Europe will comply with the emission limit value that are set for waste incineration plants and large combustion plants, hence no further Protocol-related investments need to be made in these sectors.

- **-(Partial) compliance as a result of future national emission regulations for some countries**

As has been indicated in paragraph 2.2.2 some source categories in certain countries are estimated to comply with the Protocol by the year 2010 as a result of autonomous developments. These have been listed in the referring sec-

tion. For other categories and countries an emission reduction is forecasted while a further reduction of the emissions will be necessary to comply with the Protocol. It has been attempted to quantify this further reduction in terms of cost, thus quantifying the incremental costs of the HM Protocol. In [AWMA '93] specific investment costs are given for ESP and fabric filters as a function of the collection efficiency. In case an emission reduction is foreseen it is estimated which further increase in particulate collection efficiency of the dust collector is needed to comply with the Protocol. This increase in collection efficiency is capitalised according to the relative increase in investment costs starting from the lower collection efficiency (foreseen by autonomous development) to the higher required collection efficiency (required by the Protocol) according to [AWMA '93]. This cost increase has been taken as implementation cost of the Protocol after autonomous developments.

- **(Partial) compliance as a result of the implementation of the second Sulphur Protocol for countries in Europe**

Besides the above mentioned autonomous developments a further reduction in costs is expected as a result of the second Sulphur Protocol. As has been mentioned in paragraph 2.2.2 the Sulphur Protocol will bring about a decrease of dust emissions for certain source categories and hence a reduction of abatement costs (see referring section). It is estimated that the application of wet FGD processes will lead to reduction in particulate matter emission to such extent that no further measures are needed to comply to the Protocol. In case wet or semi dry FGD is used no cost reduction is foreseen.

2.3.3 Costs of the Protocol-related measures referring to the use of certain products

The HM protocol reserves a section devoted the use of heavy metal containing products. Several measures are mentioned which will subsequently be discussed in terms of cost in the following:

Phase out of leaded gasoline

Throughout recent years, in most European countries, a decrease of the use of leaded in favour of unleaded gasoline is observed. In several countries (Austria, Denmark, Finland, Germany, Netherlands, Norway, Slovak Republic, Sweden) lead in automotive fuels has been completely banned. In order to determine the amount of leaded gasoline used in Europe data referring for 1995 are available for EU-members while for other countries no more recent data as for 1990 are available from [UBA-TNO '97]. According to information from a large petrochemical company, the replacement of lead in gasoline leads to an additional investment in refining equipment of ECU 0.01/liter gasoline. The cost estimate

for replacement of leaded gasoline is derived from ECU 0.01/l and the most recent data on national consumptions of leaded gasoline in Europe.

Phase out of sale and production of mercury containing electrical components and measuring and control devices

Mercury containing electrical components comprise mainly relays, thermostats and various switches. Mercury has also been used in measuring and control devices such as thermometers, manometers, barometers, pressure gauges, pressure switches and pressure transmitters. According to [DHV '94] for almost all mercury containing components, mercury-free alternatives have been demonstrated to be equally effective and have been used for many years now. The application of mercury in electrical components and control devices is generally considered to be obsolete although significant amounts of mercury containing components are still in use in Europe. In many countries (future) legislation will prohibit the production and sale of mercury containing components [OECD '96]. Switching to mercury-free alternatives is estimated to be cost neutral. Environmentally friendly collection and recycling or disposal can, however, not be considered cost neutral (see referring section).

Limitation of maximum mercury content to 0.025% for batteries, 1% for button cells, 10 mg per lamp for linear fluorescent lamps with external ballast and 6 mg per lamp for self ballasted fluorescent lamps

In the Netherlands currently marketed batteries and fluorescent lamps already comply with these limit values (button cells excluded) and (future) legislation leading to adaptation of the limit values is foreseen for almost all other countries in Europe [OECD '96]. In Europe, lamps and batteries complying to these mercury limit values are extensively marketed. It is expected that the implementation of the limits to mercury contents for these products will be cost neutral.

Promotion of collection and recycling or disposal in an environmentally sound manner of mercury containing products

In the Netherlands it is estimated that about 50 tonnes of mercury is present in the form of products that are in use (dental amalgams excluded) [DHV '96]. For mercury containing products which carry on average 1% mercury, a potential collection efficiency of 10-20% is foreseen in the Netherlands. Notably electrical components are expected to be difficult to collect. The costs of promotional activities, handling and disposal or recycling are estimated to be in the range of 100-1000 ECU/kg Hg [DHV '96], leading to ECU 5,000,000-50,000,000,- for the Netherlands, having 15,000,000 inhabitants. When neglecting socio-economic differences between countries, a rough estimate of the costs for countries in Europe is made, based on population. According to [DHV

'96] costs might decrease significantly as a result of an increasing volume of mercury containing products to be collected and disposed of. Based on [OECD '96] it is assumed that environmentally safe collection and recycling or disposal will be future autonomous policy in Europe and is assumed to be autonomous policy.

For other (non-mandatory) limitation of the use of various other products containing Cadmium, Lead and Mercury costs are not expected to significantly influence the costs of the HM Protocol are not further capitalised. Some costs may arise from the collection and disposal or recycling of batteries.

3. Results

3.1 Emission projections per source group

Emission projections have been prepared for the following substances: cadmium, lead, mercury, arsenic, chromium, copper, nickel and zinc. The emission projections are processed per source category according to [UBA-TNO '97]. As has been discussed in chapter 2, three emission projections have been made, being:

1. Projected emission of HM in 2010, disregarding autonomous developments
2. Projected emission of HM in 2010 taking into account autonomous emission reduction measures
3. Projected emission of HM in 2010 taking into account autonomous emission reduction measures and the implementation of the HM Protocol

Results of emission projection are listed per heavy metal and per source category for three regions in Europe in the tables 6 to 8. The emission in 1990 according to [UBA-TNO '97] has also been given. A graphic representation of the emission totals is per region and per heavy metal presented in the figures 5 to 9. It should be noted that the emission estimates for HM are relatively uncertain and hence conclusions should be drawn with care. The emission projections in this study are based on [UBA-TNO '97]. The uncertainty that the emission estimates from [UBA-TNO '97] might have, will inevitably return in our results. In case emissions for 1990 are underestimated in [UBA-TNO '97] the emission reduction due to the Protocol might seem lower than expected. Results for cadmium, mercury and lead are presented per country in Annex 1.

Table 8a: Projected emission of Cd, Hg and Pb for the year 1990 (A), 2010 assuming respectively 'Business as in 1990' (B), 2010 taking into account autonomous emission reduction measures (C) and 2010 after autonomous developments and implementation of the Protocol (D), for Central and Eastern Europe

Description	Cd, A	Cd, B	Cd, C	Cd, D	Hg, A	Hg, B	Hg, C	Hg, D	Pb, A	Pb, B	Pb, C	Pb, D
Total	400	310	250	220	210	160	150	140	20000	19000	5600	5500
Total Public power etc.	80	51	17	14	72	55	53	53	1100	730	720	700
Public power etc. brown coal	31	21	2.6	1.4	24	19	18	17	64	43	43	43
Public power etc. fuel oils	30	15	12	12	0.057	0.0046	0.0046	0.0046	100	49	49	49
Public power etc. hard coal	19	14	1.3	0.33	47	36	35	35	610	600	600	600
Public power etc. other fuels	0.63	0.63	0.63	0.19	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	31	31	31	4.7
Total Commercial etc.	87	86	86	86	32	21	21	21	650	560	560	560
Commercial etc. brown coal	1.8	0.57	0.57	0.57	3.2	1.3	1.3	1.3	13	5	5	5
Commercial etc. fuel oils	11	19	19	19	0.003	0.0063	0.0063	0.0063	31	43	43	43
Commercial etc. hard coal	73	64	64	64	28	19	19	19	600	500	500	500
Commercial etc. other fuels	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.86	0.86	0.86	0.86	5.3	5.3	5.3	5.3
Total Industrial combustion	55	44	11	8.9	34	23	17	16	510	360	160	150
Industrial combustion brown coal	1.6	0.9	0.17	0.077	1.1	0.82	0.78	0.78	5.5	14	2.2	1.2
Industrial combustion fuel oils	20	20	8.5	8.5	0.17	0.11	0.11	0.11	55	42	29	29
Industrial combustion hard coal	33	23	2.3	0.15	32	22	16	15	450	310	130	120
Industrial combustion other fuels	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.097	0.33	0.33	0.33	0.33
Total Production processes	130	84	83	63	60	50	46	41	3300	1900	1800	1700
Coke production	5	4.3	4.3	4.3	3	2.6	2.6	2.2	19	19	19	19
Blast furnace	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	2.1	1.7	1.7	1.7	570	460	460	460
Pig iron	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.47	0.47	0.47	0.47	38	38	38	38
Open hearth furnace	23								690			
Basic oxygen furnace	1.7	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.22	0.19	0.19	0.18	89	74	74	74
Electric arc furnace	15	12	12	12	3.6	3	3	3	270	220	220	210
Rolling	0.006	0.006	0.006	0.006					0.23	0.23	0.23	0.23
Sinter plants	15	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	4.7	1.4	1.4	950	430	420	420
Foundries	0.9	0.89	0.89	0.89					46	46	46	46
Iron and steel, non-specified	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16					8	8	8	8
Al industry	0.35	0.32	0.32	0.32	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.14				
Cu industry	24	22	22	2.3	4.4	4.4	4.4	0.058	160	150	140	74
Ni industry												
Other non-ferrous metals					0.002	0.002	0.002	0.002	0.13	0.13	0.13	0.13
Pb industry	1.2	0.95	0.95	0.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	100	83	83	65
Zn industry	34	23	23	23	3.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	83	57	57	57
NPK fertilisers	0.46	0.52	0.52	0.52								
Chloro-alkali industry					1.5	1.7	1.5	0.83				
Pesticide production	0.002	0.0033	0.0033	0.0033								
Cement industry	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.1	32	27	26	26	19	17	11	11
Glass industry	7.4	7.3	7.3	7.3	0.16	0.16	0.16	0.16	270	240	240	240
Battery manufacturing									0.2	0.24	0.24	0.24
Synthetic grid blasting					0.001	0.0011	0.0011	0.0011	0.052	0.056	0.056	0.056
Non-spec. production processes	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	15	15	15	15
Extraction and distr. of fossil fuels					0.68	0.75	0.75	0.75				
Road transport	37	40	40	40					14000	15000	1900	1900
Road transport combustion	37	40	40	40					14000	15000	1900	1900
Road transport non-combustion	0.55	0.6	0.6	0.6								
non-Road transport	9.3	8.6	8.6	8.6	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.11	520	470	470	470
Other transport combustion	9.3	8.6	8.6	8.6	0.13	0.11	0.11	0.11	520	470	470	470
Other transport non-combustion												
Waste treatment and disposal	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	9.5	9.4	9.4	7.4	35	35	35	29
Waste incineration	1.6	1.6	1.6	1.2	8.2	8.2	8.2	6.1	35	35	35	29
Cremation					1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3				

Figure 5: Cadmium, mercury and lead emission in Europe in 1990 and three scenario forecasts for 2010

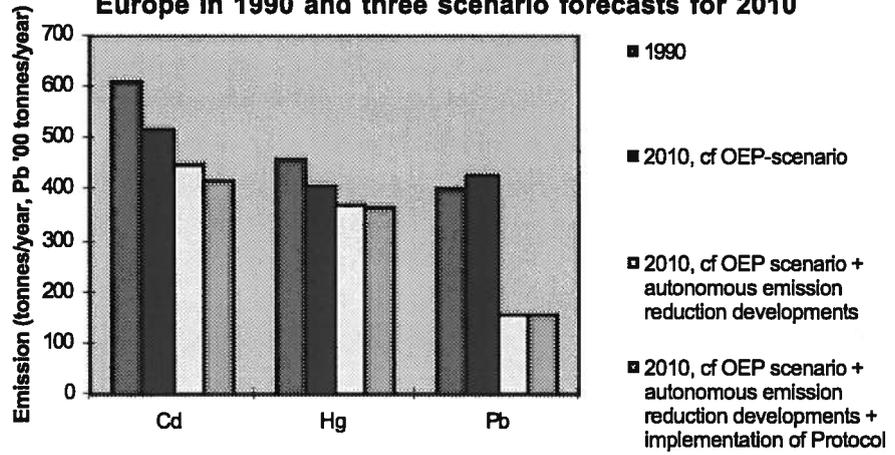


Figure 6: Cadmium, mercury and lead emission in Western Europe in 1990 and three scenario forecasts for 2010

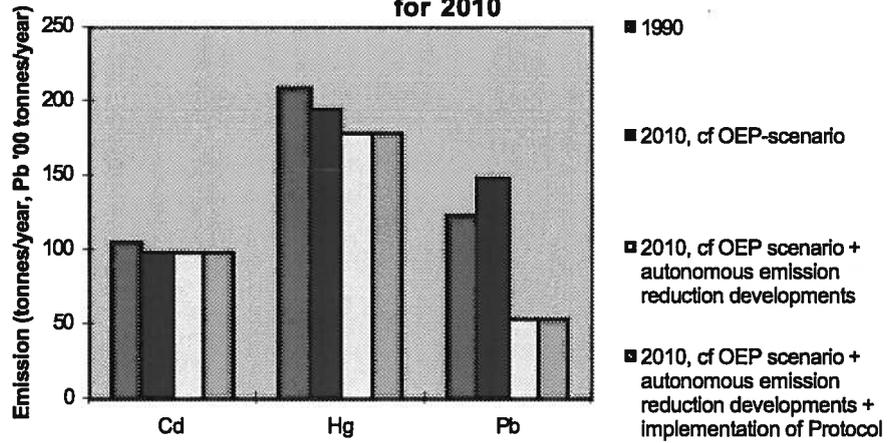


Figure 7: Cadmium, mercury and lead emission in Southern Europe and three scenario forecasts for 2010

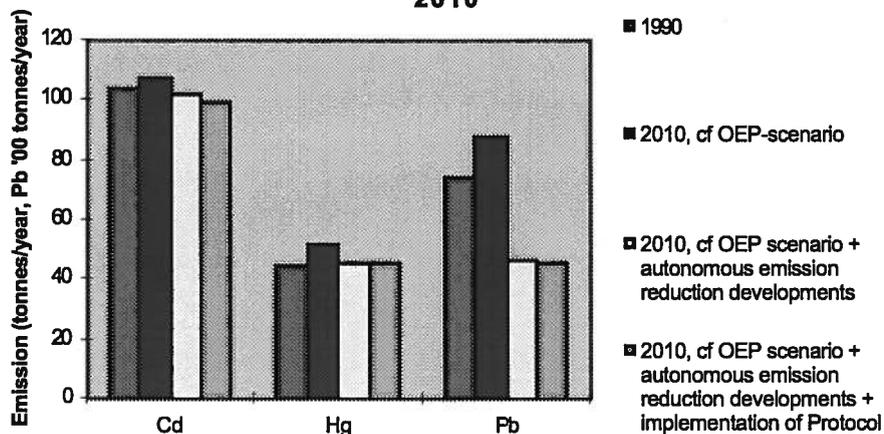


Figure 8: Cadmium, mercury and lead emission in Central and Eastern Europe in 1990 and three scenario forecasts for 2010

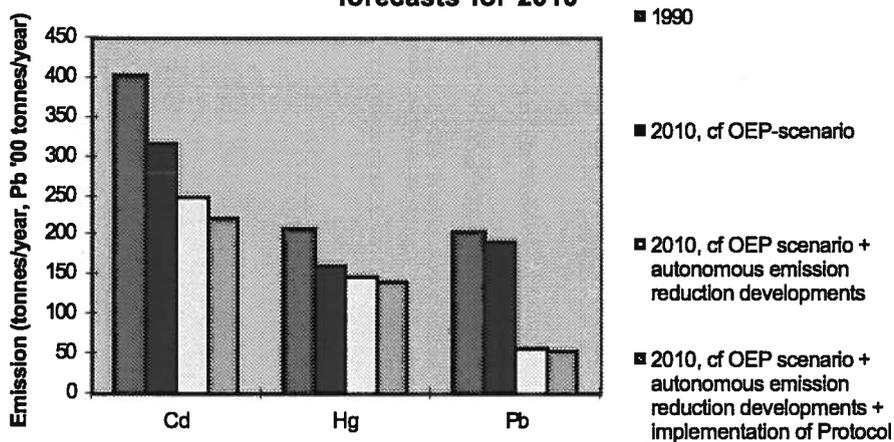
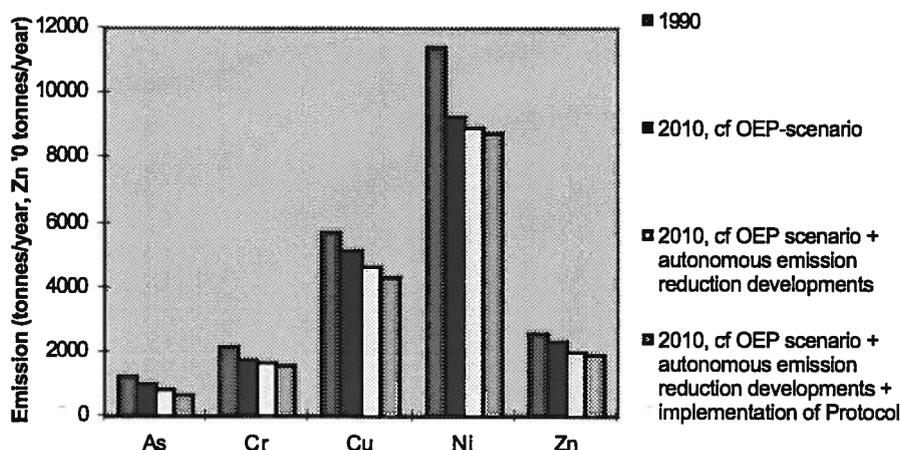


Figure 9: Arsenic, chromium, copper, nickel and zinc emission in Europe in 1990 and three scenario forecasts for 2010



3.2 Emission reduction to be expected

The HM emission decrease after implementation of foreseen autonomous emission reduction and the HM Protocol, compared to the 1990 levels as inventoried in [UBA-TNO '97] has been listed per substance in table 9a and 9b:

Table 9a Emission reduction due to implementation of HM Protocol in Europe compared to 1990, for cadmium, lead and mercury

Substance	Emission level in 1990 (tonnes)	Emission level in 2010 after Protocol (tonnes)	Reduction (%)
Cadmium	610	420	32
Mercury	460	360	21
Lead	40000	15000	62

Remaining large sources after implementation of the Protocol are according to this study:

- for cadmium: residential combustion in Central and Eastern Europe, road transport and the zinc production industry (although the contribution of the zinc industry is rather uncertain)
- for mercury: coal firing in general and the cement production industry (mercury removal from large waste gas flows from these sources is difficult)
- for lead: remaining emission from the use of gasoline (still containing some lead)

Table 9b Emission reduction due to implementation of HM Protocol in Europe compared to 1990, for arsenic, chromium, copper, nickel and zinc

Substance	Emission level in 1990 (tonnes)	Emission level in 2010 after Protocol (tonnes)	Reduction (%)
Arsenic	1200	700	42
Chromium	2200	1600	27
Copper	5700	4300	25
Nickel	11000	9000	23
Zinc	26000	19000	25

In relation to the 1990 levels achieved emission reduction is approximately 40% for arsenic (among others due to a large emission reduction at copper smelters), 60% for lead (mainly due to the elimination of leaded gasoline) and 20-30% for the other metals. For PM₁₀ an emission reduction is also expected. A first order estimate will be around 30%, more attention will be given to PM₁₀ in a coming short note on this matter.

3.3 Cost estimates of implementation of HM Protocol

The estimated investment costs and other non-recurring costs of the draft HM Protocol (total 3,500 MECU) taking into account foreseen autonomous emission reduction developments are presented in table 10a, per source category and per country. Non-recurring costs (including running costs) have subsequently been processed to annual costs as explained in paragraph 2.3.1. The annual costs of the draft HM Protocol are given in table 10b, again per country and source category. In figure 10 the total annual costs of the Protocol (total 440 MECU/year) are graphically represented per source category for Europe as a whole. The distribution of the investment costs yields a similar picture, since for most source categories the cost estimates are based on the same annuity.

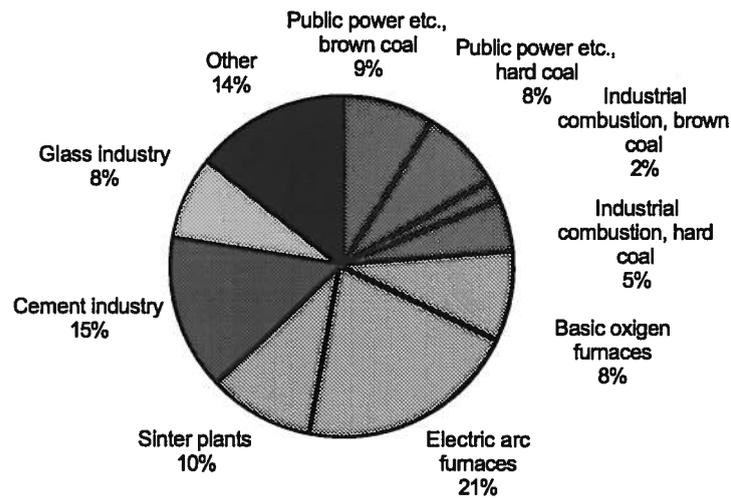
Table 9a: Total capital investments and other non-recurring costs, per country and source category, resulting from the implementation of the HM Protocol, in case no autonomous emission reduction would take place

Country	National total	Public power etc., brown coal	Public power etc., fuel oils	Public power etc., hard coal	Public power etc., other fuels	Industrial combustion, brown coal	Industrial combustion, fuel oils	Industrial combustion, hard coal	Basic oxygen furnaces	Electric arc furnaces	Sinter plants	Cu Industry	Pb Industry	Zn Industry	Chloro-alkali Industry	Cement Industry	Glass Industry	Waste Incineration	Phase out of leaded gasoline	Measures for Hg-products
Albania	21																			
Austria	5																			
Belarus	310		220	3.4			31			17										
Belgium	15																			
Bosnia Herzegovina	93	68																		
Bulgaria	310	120	10	34			24	18	2.5	1.4	5.5									
Croatia	87	5.8	39				6.4	1.9	5.4	20	7.1	4.2	4.2	1.2	18	22	4.1	1	7	3
Czech Republic	680	280	4.7	33	3.2	100	43	57	15	2.1	1.7	0.86	0.86		32	24	2.2	8	7	3
Denmark	3																			
Estonia	220	8.8			170	14	7.5	1.7							4.9	0.21	0.32	3	1	3
Finland	3																			
France	120																			
Germany	70																			
Greece	110		30							20										
Hungary	260	97							6.8	5.7	9	0.75			20	4	5.3			
Ireland	6																			
Italy	1000									270	53	2	20	4						
Latvia	21								47	270										
Lithuania	160		7.5	0.68																
Luxembourg	1.3		74						0.44											
Macedonia	63		7.4																	
Moldova	53		8.2	28					0.56											
Netherlands	10																			
Norway	13																			
Poland	1800	420	2.7	570																
Portugal	210									50	41	13								
Romania	590	160	40		24					8.8	2.5									
Russian Federation	2200	5.7	840	270						140	200	1.8	1.8	2.3	49	110	3.7			
Serbia Montenegro	320	230	4.2						8.4	7.7	5.5	4.7	8.3	1.3	17	15	11			
Slovak Republic	270	30	7	24					17	14	1.3	0.82	1.4	2.8	39	20	2.7	1.1	4	3
Slovenia	90	43	7.1							13	1.3									
Spain	620								24	140	27	7	8.4	2.8						
Sweden	6																			
Switzerland	25																			
Ukraine	1100		61	320					75	79	180									
United Kingdom	120																			
Total Europe	11000	1500	1200	1300	200	250	1600	720	350	860	610	61	64	24	180	630	330	44	800	500

Table 9b: Total annual costs, per country and source category, resulting from the implementation of the HM Protocol, in case no autonomous emission reduction would take place

Country	National total	Public power etc., brown coal	Public power etc., fuel oils	Public power etc., hard coal	Public power etc., other fuels	Industrial combustion, brown coal	Industrial combustion, fuel oils	Industrial combustion, hard coal	Basic oxygen furnaces	Electric arc furnaces	Sinter plants	Cu Industry	Pb Industry	Zn Industry	Chloro-alkali Industry	Cement Industry	Glass Industry	Waste Incineration	Phase out of leaded gasoline	Measures for Hg-products
	8.7	0.48	0.54	0.43	0.82															
Albania	10																			
Austria	14																			
Belarus	120	9.3																		
Belgium	17	4.4																		
Bosnia Herzegovina	18	0.35																		
Bulgaria	280	69	8.4	3.2	36	1.5	5.3	5.4	20	7.1	4.2	4.2	4.2	1.2	17	22	4	1.9		
Croatia	280	69	8.4	3.2	36	1.5	0.44	20	15	40	31	0.27	0.86		14	2.5	2.1			
Czech Republic	180																			
Denmark	180																			
Estonia																				
Finland																				
France																				
Germany	1.1																			
Greece	66	14																		
Hungary																				
Ireland																				
Italy	350																			
Latvia	5.7																			
Lithuania	12																			
Luxembourg																				
Macedonia	7.1	2.7																		
Moldova	4.2																			
Netherlands																				
Norway																				
Poland	820	150																		
Portugal	19																			
Romania	320	22																		
Russian Federation	480	0.43																		
Serbia Montenegro	61	29																		
Slovak Republic	63	7.5																		
Slovenia	4																			
Spain	210																			
Sweden																				
Switzerland																				
Ukraine	460																			
United Kingdom																				
Total Europe	3500	320	280	200	66	180	300	730	340	150	540	280	41	3.2	63	80	3.2	41		

Figure 10: Annual cost of HM Protocol (440 MECU/year) after autonomous developments, for Europe, by sector



Costs of implementation of the HM Protocol have also been estimated in reference to the current situation in Europe, in other words, in case no autonomous emission reduction would take place in Europe before the year 2010. The results are presented in the tables 11a and 11b. Table 11a represents the investment costs and other non-recurring costs (total 11,000 MECU) and table 11b the costs processed to annual costs (including running costs, total 1,300 MECU/year). A graphic representation of the annual costs is given in figure 11.

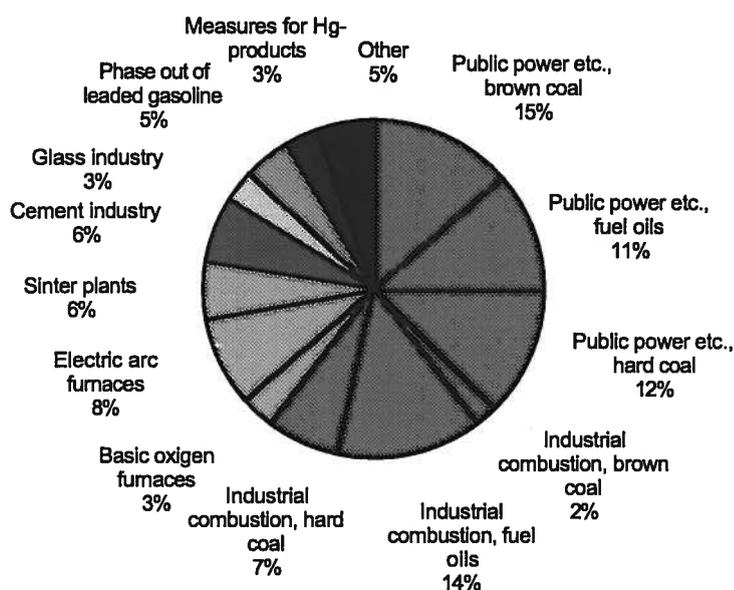
Table 10a: Total capital investments and other non-recurring costs, per country and source category, resulting from the implementation of the HM Protocol, when all foreseen autonomous emission reduction is counted for

Country	National total	Public power etc., brown coal	Public power etc., fuel oils	Public power etc., hard coal	Public power etc., other fuels	Industrial combustion, brown coal	Industrial combustion, fuel oils	Industrial combustion, hard coal	Basic oxygen furnaces	Electric arc furnaces	Sliter plants	Cu Industry	Pb Industry	Zn Industry	Chloro-alkali Industry	Cement Industry	Glass Industry	Waste incineration	Phase out of leaded gasoline	Measures for Hg-products
	2.3	0.4	0.52	0.4	0.4	0.52	0.4	0.4	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054	0.054
Albania																				
Austria	35	27	0.42				3.8			2.1						1.1	0.24	0.13	1	0.4
Belarus																				
Belgium	10	8.5							0.31	0.17	0.69					0.53	0.13	0.13	0.5	0.6
Bosnia Herzegovina	37	15	4.3				3	2.2	0.67	2.4	0.88	0.53	0.52	0.15	2.2	2.8	0.51	0.25	0.9	0.3
Bulgaria	9.5	0.71	4.8				0.79	0.24	0.26	0.21	0.21		0.038		1.9	1.9	0.31	0.13	0.5	0.5
Croatia	83	34	0.59	4.2	0.4	13	5.4	7	1.9	5	3.8		0.11		4	4	3	0.27	0.6	0.8
Czech Republic																				
Denmark	26	1.1			22	1.7	0.93	0.21								0.61	0.026	0.039	0.2	0.09
Estonia																				
Finland																				
France																				
Germany	10	12	3.7				3.4	3.4		2.5										
Greece	29					0.64	5.3	0.22	0.85	0.71	1.1	0.093				2.5	0.5	0.65	1	0.6
Hungary																				
Ireland																				
Italy	110					0.68	47	6.7	5.8	34	6.6	0.24	2.4	0.5		0.54	0.098	0.055	0.2	0.1
Latvia	2						0.24	0.055								1.4		0.067	0.3	0.2
Lithuania	18						6.9	0.089												
Luxembourg																				
Moldova	6.5	2.7	0.92			0.17	1	0.24					0.47	0.41		0.48		0.077	0.5	0.3
Moldova	5.5		3.6				0.089	0.089								0.62		0.077	0.4	0.2
Netherlands																				
Norway																				
Poland	220	52	0.34	70		0.27	6.5	42	3.8	6.2	5	1.6	0.75	0.38	16	8.7	1.1	0.72	0.9	0.2
Portugal	24					0.73	16	4.1	0.25	1.1	0.31		0.036				1	1	2	2
Romania	68	20	4.9		3	0.18	4.9	0.32	2.8	5.6	3.9	0.22	0.53	0.29	6.1	6.1	14	0.45	0.9	0.5
Russian Federation	240	0.7	80	34		1.6	27	3.1	11	17	25	3.2	0.56	0.66	32	32	1.9	1.3	10	1
Serbia Montenegro	39	29	0.52			0.48	2.1		1	0.95	0.88	0.59	1	0.17	2.2	2.2	0.27	0.5	0.5	8
Slovak Republic	33	3.7	0.86	3		7.3	3.1	3.1	2.1	2.1	1.7	0.1	0.18		4.8	2.5	0.34	0.14	0.3	0.3
Slovenia	11	5.3	0.88			0.89	1.3		1.6	1.6	0.17				0.25	0.25	0.012	0.077	0.2	0.1
Spain	65					0.62	30	6.8	3	17	3.3	0.86	1	0.32			1.7		4	2
Sweden																				
Switzerland																				
Ukraine	130	7.8	39			0.17	11	9.7	9.3	9.8	22		0.19	0.089	9.7	9.7	12	0.47	1	0.4
United Kingdom																				
Total Europe	1300	180	150	160	25	31	180	90	43	110	75	7.5	7.9	3	23	79	41	5.4	60	40

Table 10b: Total annual costs, per country and source category, resulting from the implementation of the HM Protocol, when all foreseen autonomous emission reduction is counted for

Country	National total	Public power etc., brown coal	Public power etc., fuel oils	Public power etc., hard coal	Public power etc., other fuels	Industrial combustion, brown coal	Industrial combustion, fuel oils	Industrial combustion, hard coal	Basic oxygen furnaces	Electric arc furnaces	Sinter plants	Cu Industry	Pb Industry	Zn Industry	Chloro-alkali Industry	Cement Industry	Glass Industry	Waste Incineration	Phase out of leaded gasoline	Measures for Hg-products
	1.1	0.06	0.067	0.054	0.8	0.1	0.054	0.1	0.8	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1	0.1
Albania	1.1																			
Austria	1.2			0.053																
Belarus	1.8	1.2																		
Belgium	14	2.2		0.55																
Bosnia Herzegovina	2.2	0.043		1																
Bulgaria	35	8.6		0.4																
Croatia	23			22																
Czech Republic																				
Denmark																				
Estonia																				
Finland																				
France																				
Germany	0.14																			
Greece	8.2	1.7																		
Hungary																				
Ireland																				
Italy	44																			
Latvia	0.71																			
Lithuania	1.5			0.013																
Luxembourg																				
Macedonia	0.87	0.33																		
Moldova	0.52			0.44																
Netherlands																				
Norway																				
Poland	100	18		25																
Portugal	2.3																			
Romania	40	2.8		3																
Russian Federation	59	0.053		3.4																
Serbia Montenegro	7.5	3.6		0.75																
Slovak Republic	7.8	0.92		0.75																
Slovenia	0.5																			
Spain	27																			
Sweden																				
Switzerland																				
Ukraine	57			3.5																
United Kingdom																				
Total Europe	440	39	8.1	34	25	8.1	22	37	91	42	6.8	4.5	1.8	18	66	35	5.1	0.4	5.1	0.4

Figure 11: Annual cost of HM Protocol (1,300 MECU/year) without autonomous emission reduction, for Europe, by sector



3.4 Investment cost for emission control at stationary sources

The costs of implementation of the draft HM Protocol are dominated by the investment costs for emission control at stationary sources. In case all foreseen non-Protocol-related emission reduction measures have been implemented in Europe the highest costs have to be made in the iron and steel industry according to figure 10, notably the secondary iron and steel sector. Also the costs of emission control for stationary combustion still make a relevant contribution in spite of the implementation of the second Sulphur Protocol. The cost of Protocol-related emission control for the cement industry adds considerably to the total costs as well.

In case foreseen non-Protocol-related emission reduction measures would not take place in Europe before the year 2010 the picture is different. The share of the costs for environmental upgrade of stationary combustion would in that case by far make the largest contribution to the total costs of the Protocol. The implementation of the second Sulphur Protocol will eliminate these costs for the highest part.

3.5 Annual costs resulting from the elimination of certain products

In addition to the investment costs for emission control for stationary sources there are potential costs resulting from the emission reduction measures referring to HM containing products. In this study, as explained in paragraph 2.3.3, the prescribed elimination and collection, recycling or disposal of mercury containing products and the phase out of leaded gasoline is assumed to be an autonomous measure in Europe. However costs of the HM Protocol are also estimated in case no autonomous emission reduction measures take place. In that case the elimination of leaded gasoline would make the largest contribution, followed by the collection and disposal of mercury containing products (see figure 11).

4. Conclusions

The total annual costs of the implementation of the draft HM Protocol is estimated to amount to 440 MECU/year for Europe as a whole, when autonomous developments as foreseen are counted for (1,300 with no autonomous emission reduction).

Annual costs of the HM Protocol are low compared to the costs of emission control of sulphur and nitrogen oxides within the UN/ECE framework.

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6. Authentication

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Names and establishments to which part of the research was put out to contract:

-

Date upon which, or period in which, the research took place:

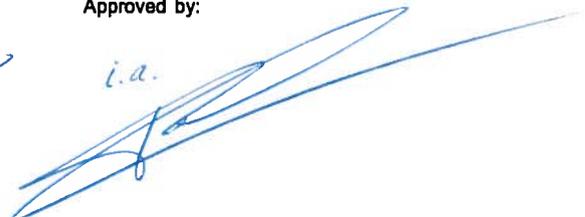
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Annex 1 Results of emission projections per substance, per source category and per country

Projected emission of Cd, Hg and Pb per country (ISO-a3) in 1990, in 2010 without autonomous emission reduction, in 2010 after autonomous developments (no additional influence of Protocol assumed)

ISO3	SNAP	description	Cd		Hg		Pb	
			1990	2010	1990	2010	1990	2010
		Total	2.1	2.1	6.9	8.5	180	170
DNK	01bc	Public power etc. brown coal	0.062	0.13			0.21	0.45
DNK	01fo	Public power etc. fuel oils	0.019	0.029	2.1	3.1	1.9	2.8
DNK	01fc	Public power etc. hard coal	0.013	0.013	0.16	0.16	0.026	0.026
DNK	01of	Public power etc. other fuels					0.001	
DNK	02bc	Commercial etc. brown coal	0.11	0.059			0.43	0.23
DNK	02fo	Commercial etc. fuel oils	0.028	0.04	0.041	0.059	0.46	0.67
DNK	02fc	Commercial etc. hard coal	0.049	0.049	0.073	0.073	0.29	0.29
DNK	02of	Commercial etc. other fuels						
DNK	03bc	Industrial combustion brown coal	0.17	0.17			0.59	0.59
DNK	03fo	Industrial combustion fuel oils	0.001	0.0012	0.13	0.15	0.11	0.14
DNK	03fc	Industrial combustion hard coal	0.002	0.002	0.027	0.027	0.005	0.005
DNK	03of	Industrial combustion other fuels						
DNK	040100	Petroleum industries						
DNK	040201	Coke production						
DNK	040202	Blast furnace						
DNK	040203	Pig iron						
DNK	040205	Open hearth furnace						
DNK	040206	Basic oxygen furnace						
DNK	040207	Electric arc furnace						
DNK	040208	Rolling						
DNK	040209	Sinter plants						
DNK	0402xx	Foundries						
DNK	040301	Al industry						
DNK	0403xx	Cu industry						
DNK	0403n1	Ni industry						
DNK	0403n1	Other non-ferrous metals						
DNK	0403n1	Pb industry						
DNK	0403n1	Zn industry						
DNK	0403n2	NPK fertilisers						
DNK	040407	Chloro-alkali industry			0.025	0.029		
DNK	040413	Halogenated HC production						
DNK	040524	Pesticide production						
DNK	040525	Paper pulp (Kraft process)						
DNK	040602	Paper and pulp industry						
DNK	04060x	Road paving with asphalt						
DNK	040611	Cement industry	0.017	0.017	0.41	0.41	0.17	0.17
DNK	040612	Glass industry						
DNK	040613	Battery manufacturing						
DNK	040615	Synthetic grid blasting						
DNK	0406xx	Extraction and distr. of fossil fuels						
DNK	050000	Paint use						
DNK	060100	Industrial degreasing						
DNK	060202	Dry cleaning						
DNK	060384	Other solvent use						
DNK	060406	Wood preservation						
DNK	0701-5	Road transport combustion	1.3	1.2			150	140
DNK	0706/7	Road transport non-combustion	0.017	0.016				42
DNK	0801co	Other transport non-combustion	0.06	0.068			11	12
DNK	0801nc	Other transport non-combustion						
DNK	090200	Waste incineration	0.25	0.29	3.8	4.3	13	14
DNK	090400	Landfill						
DNK	090900	Cremation			0.25	0.25		
DNK	100600	Pesticide use						
DNK	110000	Nature						
DNK	eel	Electrical equipment						

Projected emission of Cd, Hg and Pb per country (ISO-a3) in 1990, in 2010 without autonomous emission reduction, in 2010 after autonomous developments (no additional Influence of Protocol assumed)

iso3	SNAP	description	Cd 1990	Cd 2010	Cd + autonom. dev.	Hg 1990	Hg 2010	Hg + autonom. dev.	Pb 1990	Pb 2010	Pb + autonom. dev.
		Total	2.4	2.3	2.3	3	2.3	2.3	270	260	100
NLD	010000	Public power etc., non-specified	0.18	0.12	0.12	0.3	0.19	0.19	5.6	3.6	3.6
NLD	020000	Commercial etc., non-specified	0.0068	0.0045	0.0045	0.0034	0.0023	0.0023	0.16	0.11	0.11
NLD	030000	Industrial combustion, non-specified	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.19	0.19	0.19	11	11	11
NLD	040100	Petroleum industries							0.011	0.013	0.013
NLD	040200	Iron and steel, non-specified	0.69	0.65	0.65	0.38	0.36	0.36	54	52	52
NLD	040300	Non-ferrous metals industries, non-specified	0.15	0.15	0.15				0.042	0.04	0.04
NLD	04060x	Paper and pulp industry	0.14	0.14	0.14	0.39	0.39	0.39	2.7	2.7	2.7
NLD	050000	Extraction and distr. of fossil fuels							0.01	0.011	0.011
NLD	060100	Paint use	0.000026	0.000026	0.000026	0.000015	0.000015	0.000015	0.0046	0.0046	0.0046
NLD	0603&4	Other solvent use	0.029	0.029	0.029	0.058	0.058	0.058	1.8	1.8	1.8
NLD	0701-5	Road transport combustion	0.051	0.05	0.05				180	180	20
NLD	0706/7	Road transport non-combustion	0.45	0.44	0.44				1.2	1.2	1.2
NLD	080100	Other transport combustion	0.019	0.021	0.021	0.011	0.012	0.012	0.79	0.86	0.86
NLD	090200	Waste incineration	0.53	0.58	0.58	0.97	1.1	1.1	10	11	11
NLD	090900	Cremation				0.057	0.057	0.057			

Annex 2 Detailed overview of the link between sectors from RAINS 7.2 and [UBA-TNO '97]

Link_ID	RIANS Activity_ID	RAINS Fuel_ID	[UBA-TNO '97] Activity_ID
1	Cement and lime	No Fuel use	Cement production
2	Coke plants	No Fuel use	Coke production
3	Dairy cows	No Fuel use	
4	Fertilizer consumption	No Fuel use	Agriculture
5	Fertilizer production	No Fuel use	NPK fertilizer production
6	Fur animals	No Fuel use	
7	Horses	No Fuel use	
8	Laying hens	No Fuel use	
9	Non ferrous metals smelters	No Fuel use	Non-ferrous metal industry
10	Nitric acid plants	No Fuel use	
11	Other cattle	No Fuel use	
12	Other industry	No Fuel use	
13	Other poultry	No Fuel use	
14	Other anthropogenic sources	No Fuel use	
15	Pigs	No Fuel use	
16	Pig iron, blast furnaces	No Fuel use	Blast furnaces
17	Pulp and paper	No Fuel use	Paper and pulp industry
18	Oil refineries	No Fuel use	Petroleum refining
19	Sheep	No Fuel use	
20	Sinter - agglomerate	No Fuel use	Sinter plants, basic oxygen furn.
21	Sulphuric acid plants	No Fuel use	Sulphuric acid production
22	Waste	No Fuel use	
23	Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Brown coal/lignite, high grade	Industry brown coal
24	Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Brown coal/lignite, high grade	Industry brown coal
25	Households and other	Brown coal/lignite, high grade	Small comb. sources brown coal
26	Industry - Combustion in boilers	Brown coal/lignite, high grade	Industry brown coal
27	Industry - Other combustion total	Brown coal/lignite, high grade	Industry brown coal
28	Non-energy use	Brown coal/lignite, high grade	
29	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Brown coal/lignite, high grade	Transformation brown coal
30	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Brown coal/lignite, high grade	Transformation brown coal
31	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Brown coal/lignite, high grade	Transformation brown coal
32	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Brown coal/lignite, high grade	
33	Transport - Other	Brown coal/lignite, high grade	Other transport combustion
34	Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Brown coal/lignite, high grade	Road transport combustion
35	Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Brown coal/lignite, low grade	Industry brown coal
36	Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Brown coal/lignite, low grade	Industry brown coal
37	Households and other	Brown coal/lignite, low grade	Small comb. sources brown coal
38	Industry - Combustion in boilers	Brown coal/lignite, low grade	Industry brown coal
39	Industry - Other combustion total	Brown coal/lignite, low grade	Industry brown coal
40	Non-energy use	Brown coal/lignite, low grade	
41	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Brown coal/lignite, low grade	Transformation brown coal
42	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Brown coal/lignite, low grade	Transformation brown coal
43	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Brown coal/lignite, low grade	Transformation brown coal
44	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Brown coal/lignite, low grade	

45	Transport - Other	Brown coal/lignite, low grade	Other transport combustion
46	Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Brown coal/lignite, low grade	Road transport combustion
47	Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Derived coal (coke, briquettes)	Industry hard coal
48	Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Derived coal (coke, briquettes)	Industry hard coal
49	Households and other	Derived coal (coke, briquettes)	Small comb. sources hard coal
50	Industry - Combustion in boilers	Derived coal (coke, briquettes)	Industry hard coal
51	Industry - Other combustion total	Derived coal (coke, briquettes)	Industry hard coal
52	Non-energy use	Derived coal (coke, briquettes)	
53	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Derived coal (coke, briquettes)	Transformation hard coal
54	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Derived coal (coke, briquettes)	Transformation hard coal
55	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Derived coal (coke, briquettes)	Transformation hard coal
56	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Derived coal (coke, briquettes)	
57	Transport - Other	Derived coal (coke, briquettes)	Other transport combustion
58	Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Derived coal (coke, briquettes)	Road transport combustion
59	Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Electricity	
60	Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Electricity	
61	Households and other	Electricity	
62	Industry - Combustion in boilers	Electricity	
63	Industry - Other combustion total	Electricity	
64	Non-energy use	Electricity	
65	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Electricity	
66	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Electricity	
67	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Electricity	
68	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Electricity	
69	Transport - Other	Electricity	
70	Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Electricity	
71	Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Natural gas (incl. other gases)	
72	Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Natural gas (incl. other gases)	
73	Households and other	Natural gas (incl. other gases)	
74	Industry - Combustion in boilers	Natural gas (incl. other gases)	
75	Industry - Other combustion total	Natural gas (incl. other gases)	
76	Non-energy use	Natural gas (incl. other gases)	
77	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Natural gas (incl. other gases)	
78	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Natural gas (incl. other gases)	
79	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Natural gas (incl. other gases)	
80	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Natural gas (incl. other gases)	
81	Transport - Other	Natural gas (incl. other gases)	Other transport combustion
82	Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Natural gas (incl. other gases)	Road transport combustion
83	Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Hard coal, high quality	Industry hard coal
84	Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Hard coal, high quality	Industry hard coal
85	Households and other	Hard coal, high quality	Small comb. sources hard coal
86	Industry - Combustion in boilers	Hard coal, high quality	Industry hard coal
87	Industry - Other combustion total	Hard coal, high quality	Industry hard coal
88	Non-energy use	Hard coal, high quality	
89	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Hard coal, high quality	Transformation hard coal
90	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Hard coal, high quality	Transformation hard coal
91	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Hard coal, high quality	Transformation hard coal
92	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Hard coal, high quality	
93	Transport - Other	Hard coal, high quality	Other transport combustion

94 Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Hard coal, high quality	Road transport combustion
95 Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Hard coal, medium quality	Industry hard coal
96 Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Hard coal, medium quality	Industry hard coal
97 Households and other	Hard coal, medium quality	Small comb. sources hard coal
98 Industry - Combustion in boilers	Hard coal, medium quality	Industry hard coal
99 Industry - Other combustion total	Hard coal, medium quality	Industry hard coal
100 Non-energy use	Hard coal, medium quality	
101 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Hard coal, medium quality	Transformation hard coal
102 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Hard coal, medium quality	Transformation hard coal
103 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Hard coal, medium quality	Transformation hard coal
104 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Hard coal, medium quality	
105 Transport - Other	Hard coal, medium quality	Other transport combustion
106 Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Hard coal, medium quality	Road transport combustion
107 Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Hard coal, low quality	Industry hard coal
108 Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Hard coal, low quality	Industry hard coal
109 Households and other	Hard coal, low quality	Small comb. sources hard coal
110 Industry - Combustion in boilers	Hard coal, low quality	Industry hard coal
111 Industry - Other combustion total	Hard coal, low quality	Industry hard coal
112 Non-energy use	Hard coal, low quality	
113 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Hard coal, low quality	Transformation hard coal
114 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Hard coal, low quality	Transformation hard coal
115 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Hard coal, low quality	Transformation hard coal
116 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Hard coal, low quality	
117 Transport - Other	Hard coal, low quality	Other transport combustion
118 Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Hard coal, low quality	Road transport combustion
119 Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Heavy fuel oil	Industry fuel oils
120 Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Heavy fuel oil	Industry fuel oils
121 Households and other	Heavy fuel oil	Small comb. sources fuel oils
122 Industry - Combustion in boilers	Heavy fuel oil	Industry fuel oils
123 Industry - Other combustion total	Heavy fuel oil	Industry fuel oils
124 Non-energy use	Heavy fuel oil	
125 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Heavy fuel oil	Transformation fuel oils
126 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Heavy fuel oil	Transformation fuel oils
127 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Heavy fuel oil	Transformation fuel oils
128 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Heavy fuel oil	
129 Transport - Other	Heavy fuel oil	Other transport combustion
130 Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Heavy fuel oil	Road transport combustion
131 Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Heat (steam, hot water)	
132 Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Heat (steam, hot water)	
133 Households and other	Heat (steam, hot water)	
134 Industry - Combustion in boilers	Heat (steam, hot water)	
135 Industry - Other combustion total	Heat (steam, hot water)	
136 Non-energy use	Heat (steam, hot water)	
137 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Heat (steam, hot water)	
138 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Heat (steam, hot water)	
139 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Heat (steam, hot water)	
140 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Heat (steam, hot water)	
141 Transport - Other	Heat (steam, hot water)	
142 Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Heat (steam, hot water)	

143	Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Hydro	
144	Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Hydro	
145	Households and other	Hydro	
146	Industry - Combustion in boilers	Hydro	
147	Industry - Other combustion total	Hydro	
148	Non-energy use	Hydro	
149	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Hydro	
150	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Hydro	
151	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Hydro	
152	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Hydro	
153	Transport - Other	Hydro	
154	Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Hydro	
155	Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Light fractions (gasoline,kerosen,naphta,LPG)	Industry fuel oils
156	Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Light fractions (gasoline,kerosen,naphta,LPG)	Industry fuel oils
157	Households and other	Light fractions (gasoline,kerosen,naphta,LPG)	Small comb. sources fuel oils
158	Industry - Combustion in boilers	Light fractions (gasoline,kerosen,naphta,LPG)	Industry fuel oils
159	Industry - Other combustion total	Light fractions (gasoline,kerosen,naphta,LPG)	Industry fuel oils
160	Non-energy use	Light fractions (gasoline,kerosen,naphta,LPG)	
161	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Light fractions (gasoline,kerosen,naphta,LPG)	Transformation fuel oils
162	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Light fractions (gasoline,kerosen,naphta,LPG)	Transformation fuel oils
163	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Light fractions (gasoline,kerosen,naphta,LPG)	Transformation fuel oils
164	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Light fractions (gasoline,kerosen,naphta,LPG)	
165	Transport - Other	Light fractions (gasoline,kerosen,naphta,LPG)	Other transport combustion
166	Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Light fractions (gasoline,kerosen,naphta,LPG)	Road transport combustion
167	Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Medium distillates (diesel,light fuel oil)	Industry fuel oils
168	Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Medium distillates (diesel,light fuel oil)	Industry fuel oils
169	Households and other	Medium distillates (diesel,light fuel oil)	Small comb. sources fuel oils
170	Industry - Combustion in boilers	Medium distillates (diesel,light fuel oil)	Industry fuel oils
171	Industry - Other combustion total	Medium distillates (diesel,light fuel oil)	Industry fuel oils
172	Non-energy use	Medium distillates (diesel,light fuel oil)	
173	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Medium distillates (diesel,light fuel oil)	Transformation fuel oils
174	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Medium distillates (diesel,light fuel oil)	Transformation fuel oils
175	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Medium distillates (diesel,light fuel oil)	Transformation fuel oils
176	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Medium distillates (diesel,light fuel oil)	
177	Transport - Other	Medium distillates (diesel,light fuel oil)	Other transport combustion
178	Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Medium distillates (diesel,light fuel oil)	Road transport combustion
179	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Nuclear	
180	Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Nuclear	
181	Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Other solid-low S (biomass, waste, wood)	

182 Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Other solid-low S (biomass, waste, wood)	
183 Households and other	Other solid-low S (biomass, waste, wood)	
184 Industry - Combustion in boilers	Other solid-low S (biomass, waste, wood)	
185 Industry - Other combustion total	Other solid-low S (biomass, waste, wood)	
186 Non-energy use	Other solid-low S (biomass, waste, wood)	
187 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Other solid-low S (biomass, waste, wood)	
188 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Other solid-low S (biomass, waste, wood)	
189 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Other solid-low S (biomass, waste, wood)	
190 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Other solid-low S (biomass, waste, wood)	
191 Transport - Other	Other solid-low S (biomass, waste, wood)	Other transport combustion
192 Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Other solid-low S (biomass, waste, wood)	Road transport combustion
193 Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Other solid-high S (incl. high S waste)	Industry hard coal
194 Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Other solid-high S (incl. high S waste)	Industry hard coal
195 Households and other	Other solid-high S (incl. high S waste)	Small comb. sources hard coal
196 Industry - Combustion in boilers	Other solid-high S (incl. high S waste)	Industry hard coal
197 Industry - Other combustion total	Other solid-high S (incl. high S waste)	Industry hard coal
198 Non-energy use	Other solid-high S (incl. high S waste)	
199 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Other solid-high S (incl. high S waste)	Transformation hard coal
200 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Other solid-high S (incl. high S waste)	Transformation hard coal
201 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Other solid-high S (incl. high S waste)	Transformation hard coal
202 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Other solid-high S (incl. high S waste)	
203 Transport - Other	Other solid-high S (incl. high S waste)	Other transport combustion
204 Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Other solid-high S (incl. high S waste)	Road transport combustion
205 Fuel production and Conversion - Combustion	Renewable (solar, wind, small hydro)	
206 Fuel production and Conversion - Losses	Renewable (solar, wind, small hydro)	
207 Households and other	Renewable (solar, wind, small hydro)	
208 Industry - Combustion in boilers	Renewable (solar, wind, small hydro)	
209 Industry - Other combustion total	Renewable (solar, wind, small hydro)	
210 Non-energy use	Renewable (solar, wind, small hydro)	
211 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. other	Renewable (solar, wind, small hydro)	
212 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - Ex. wet bottom	Renewable (solar, wind, small hydro)	
213 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - New	Renewable (solar, wind, small hydro)	
214 Power Plants & distr. heat plants - total (calc)	Renewable (solar, wind, small hydro)	
215 Transport - Other	Renewable (solar, wind, small hydro)	
216 Transport - Road : Cars and Heavy duty trucks	Renewable (solar, wind, small hydro)	