



PORT of
vancouver

Vancouver Fraser
Port Authority

Container Drayage Program and the Rolling Truck Age Program

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The Northwest Ports Clean Air Strategy

The Vancouver Fraser Port Authority has several initiatives focused on fulfilling the strategy's vision of phasing out all port-related emissions by 2050:



Rolling truck age program

Implementing a rolling maximum truck engine age through the Truck Licensing System



EcoAction

Incentivizing the use of lower emission fuels and technologies by ships



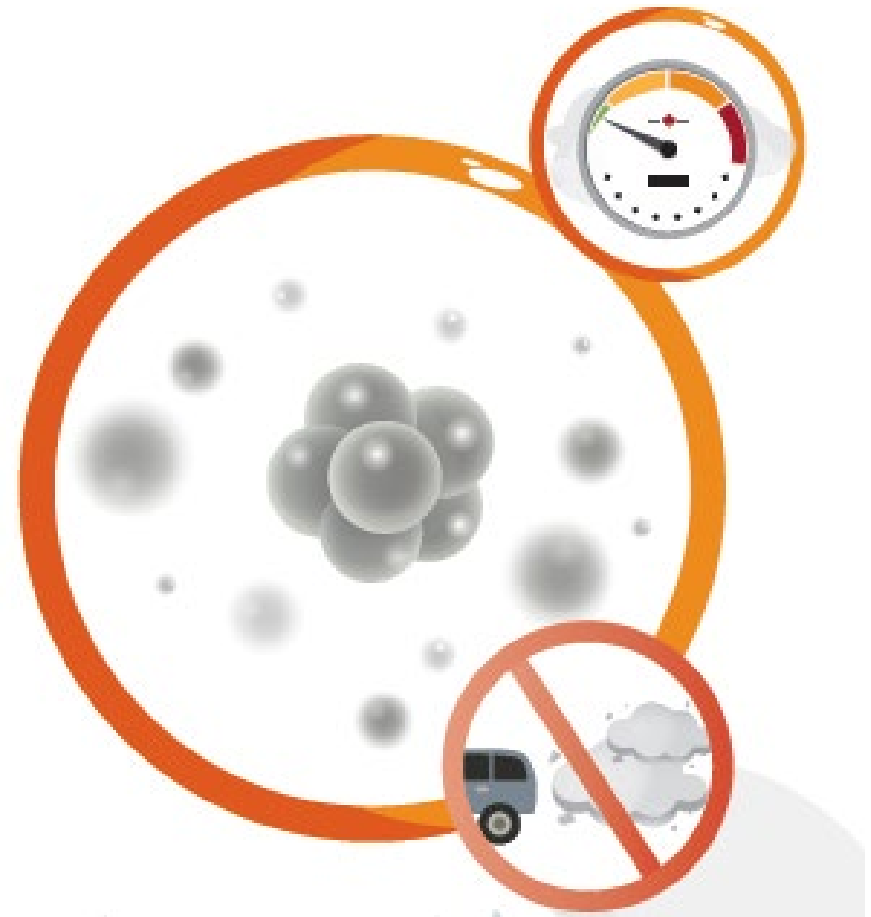
Non-road diesel emissions program

Encouraging the phase-out of older, higher emitting diesel equipment



Shore power

Enabling ships to connect to the electrical grid while docked



The Rolling Truck Age Program

- Developed in consultation with the drayage community since 2015
- Designed to help improve air quality and support cleaner, healthier communities within the Port of Vancouver
- Complements the port authority's existing truck engine emissions standards and other supply chain environmental programs.
- Supports the Northwest Ports Clean Air Strategy, a partnership of the Vancouver Fraser Port Authority, and the ports of Seattle and Tacoma



The Rolling Truck Age Program: Benefits

- The program will have significant benefits to our community partners and stakeholders:
 - Improve the **environmental performance** of the TLS drayage fleet within your communities and those around port operations.
 - **Enhance safety of driver and public vehicular traffic** through improved truck design and technology, including enhanced driver views, sensors, warning signals, etc., and greater operating reliability
 - Encourage re-investment in equipment which may, in turn, create **industry stability and accountability** of our drayage community

Reducing container truck emissions



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Reducing container truck emissions

Container trucks registered to serve the Port of Vancouver operate throughout our local communities. Every few years, new federal standards are introduced that set environmental performance requirements for truck engines. These standards limit the amount of air pollutants and greenhouse gases that can be emitted, helping to improve air quality and support healthier communities. To encourage the phase out of older truck engines that produce more air pollutants and emissions, the Vancouver Fraser Port Authority has implemented a 12-year rolling maximum age for all container trucks accessing the Port of Vancouver.



Truck engines built in 2007 onwards produce 90% less particulate matter, a known human carcinogen, than older engines



Truck engines built in 2010 onwards also produce 20 times less nitrogen oxides, a key component of smog, than older engines



Truck engines built in 2014 onwards are subject to more stringent federal greenhouse gas emission limits, aligned with the US *Environmental Protection Act* regulations

Environmental benefits of the rolling truck age program

As of July 1, 2023, when 2009 and older trucks have been removed from the fleet, the program would result in the following annual reductions:

- 15,000 tonnes of greenhouse gases (CO₂e) = 3,000 passenger vehicles
- 575 tonnes of nitrous oxides (NO_x) = 80,000 passenger vehicles
- 37 tonnes of particulate matter 2.5 (PM_{2.5}), a known carcinogen = 200,000 passenger vehicles

Emissions limits for heavy duty diesel vehicles

Truck engines no longer permitted (>12 years)

Engine certified
1994-2003
standards with diesel
oxidation catalyst
(DOC) retrofit



Engine certified
2004-2006
standards with
DOC retrofit



Engine certified
2007-2009
standards



Graph legend

Limits on air pollutant and greenhouse gas emissions vary by truck engine age. This graph illustrates the regulated limits for emissions of nitrogen oxides, particulate matter, and greenhouse gases.*

All values are displayed in engine emission limit (g/bhp-hr) grams per brake horsepower-hour.

- Carbon dioxide emissions
- Nitrogen oxides (NOx)
Affects air quality
- Particulate matter (PM)
Affects air quality and climate change

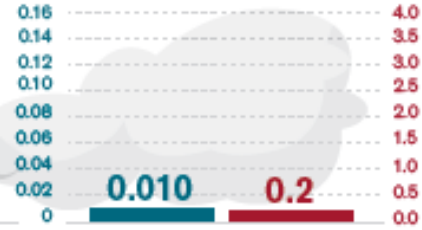
*Limits on greenhouse gas emissions for heavy duty diesel vehicles are not depicted as they were not implemented until 2014.

**Federal government emission limits for NOx between 2004-2009 also included NMHC (non-methane hydrocarbons)

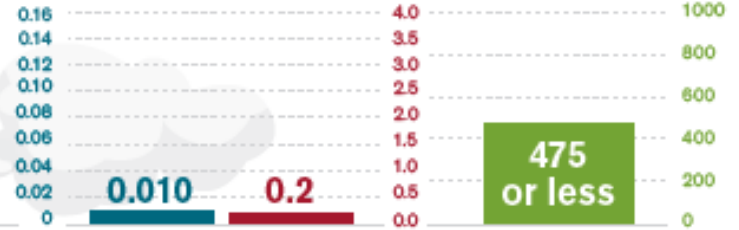
Truck engines permitted (2010 to current)

Engine certified
2010-2013

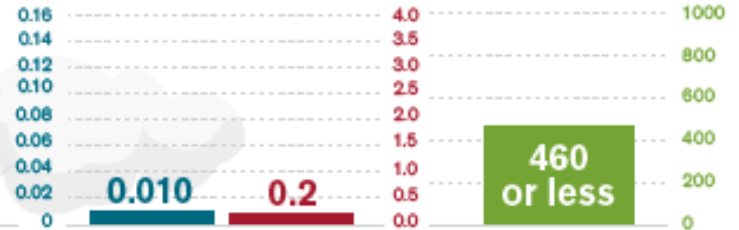
*Truck Exception Application (TEA)
required for engines over 10 years old.*



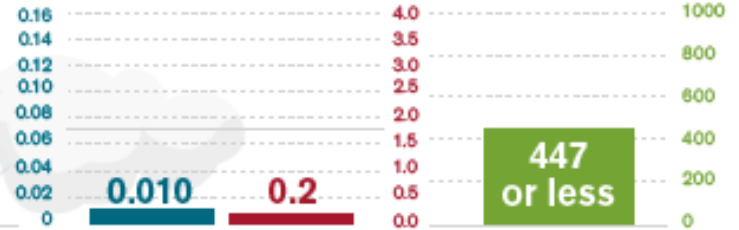
Engine certified
2014-2016



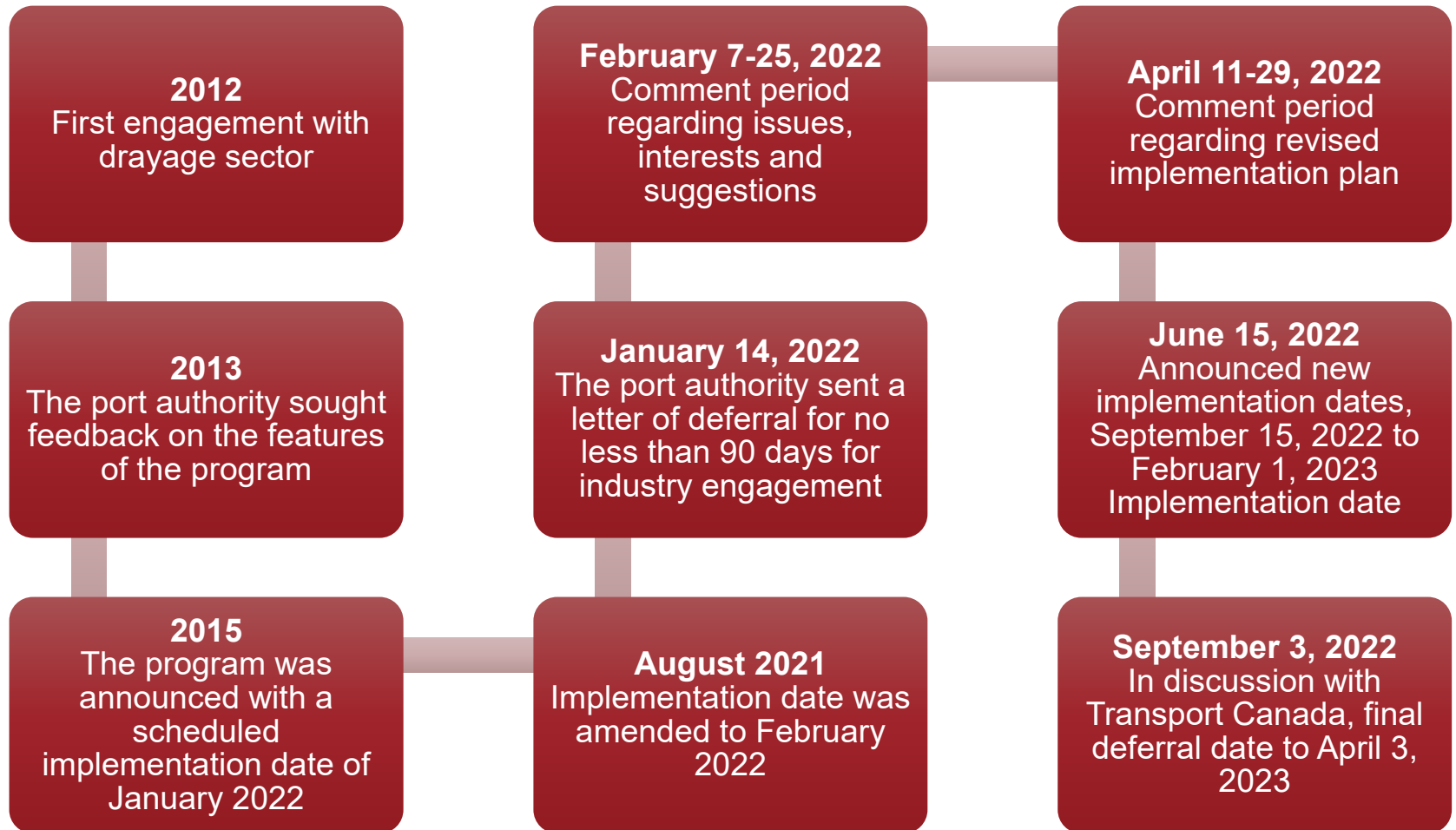
Engine certified
2017 and newer



Engine certified
2021 and newer



Timeline – Drayage sector engagement and communication



Thank you