

# Opportunities to reduce health and climate impacts from the freight in Argentina

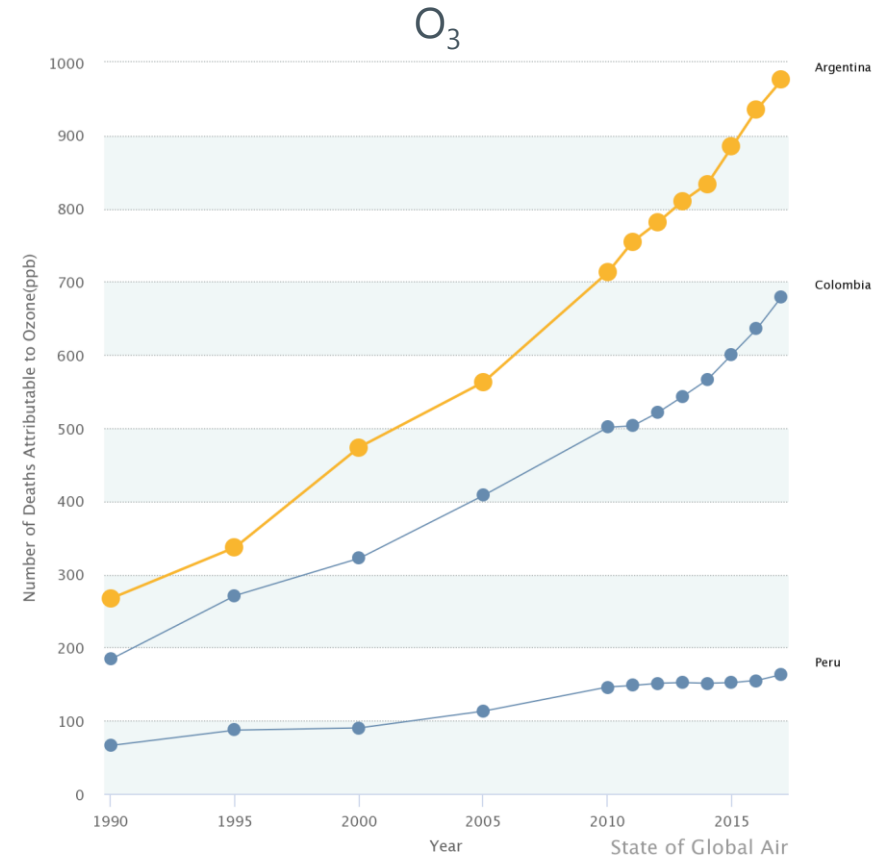
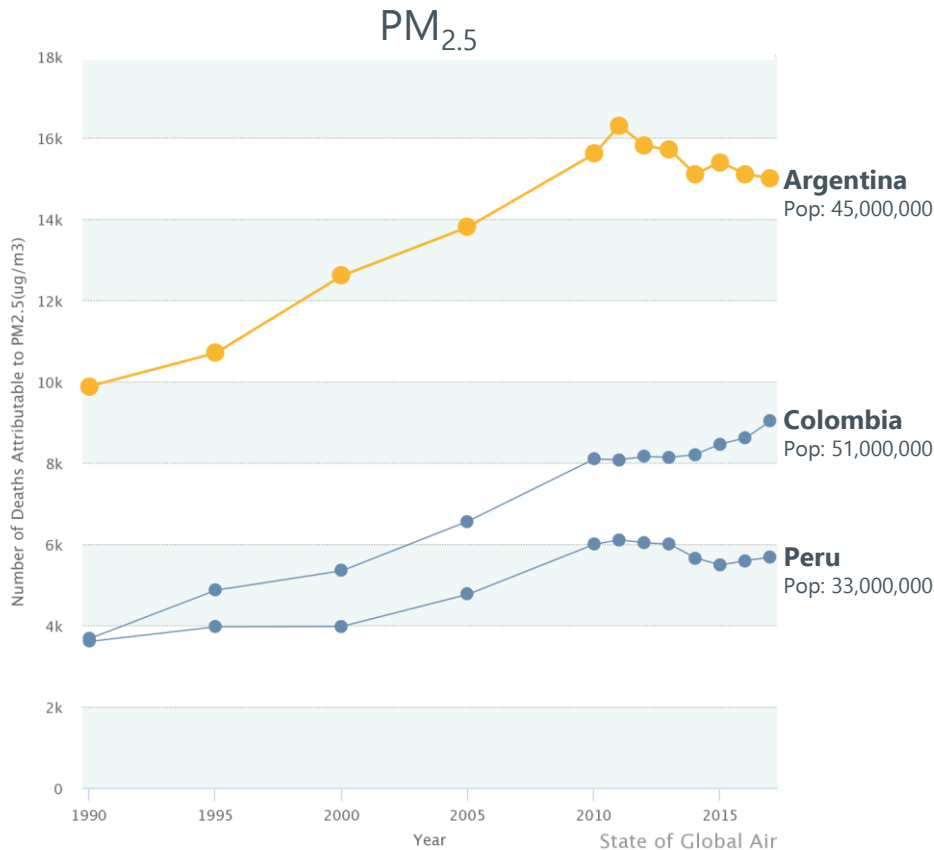
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July 8, 2020

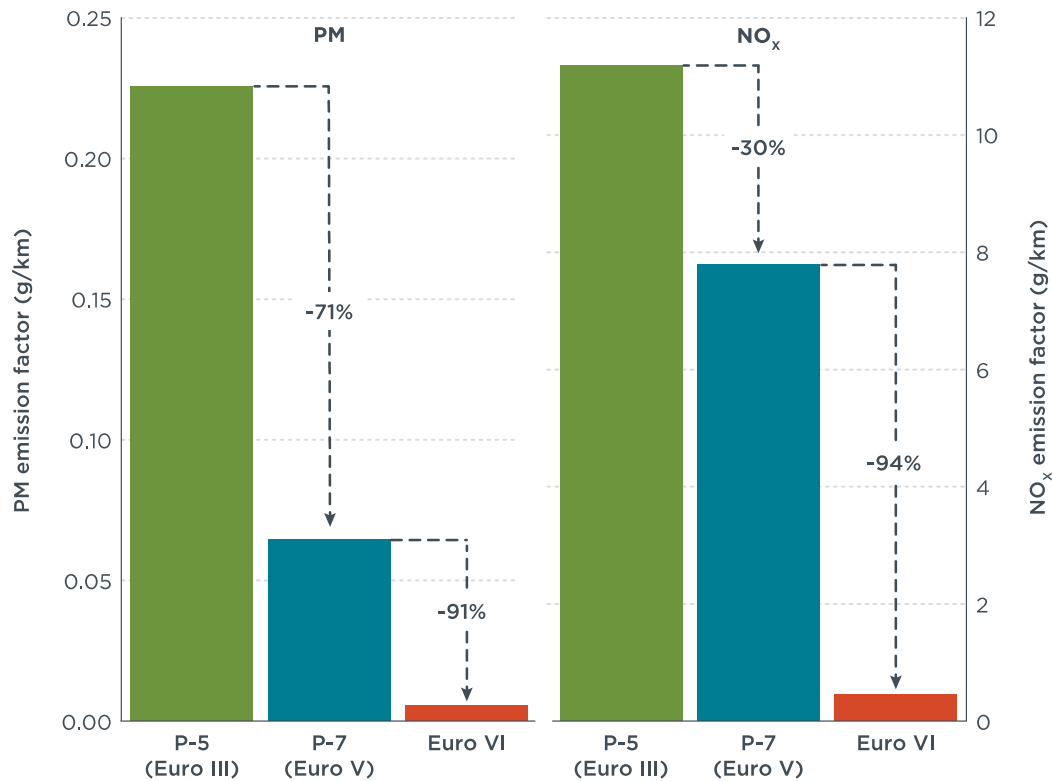


# Disproportionate health impacts in Argentina

Premature mortality attributable annually to ambient PM<sub>2.5</sub> and ozone



# Freight sector: benefits of Euro VI



[www.scania.com/group/en/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2017/09/scania-icct-buses.pdf](http://www.scania.com/group/en/wp-content/uploads/sites/2/2017/09/scania-icct-buses.pdf)

Euro VI

Euro V

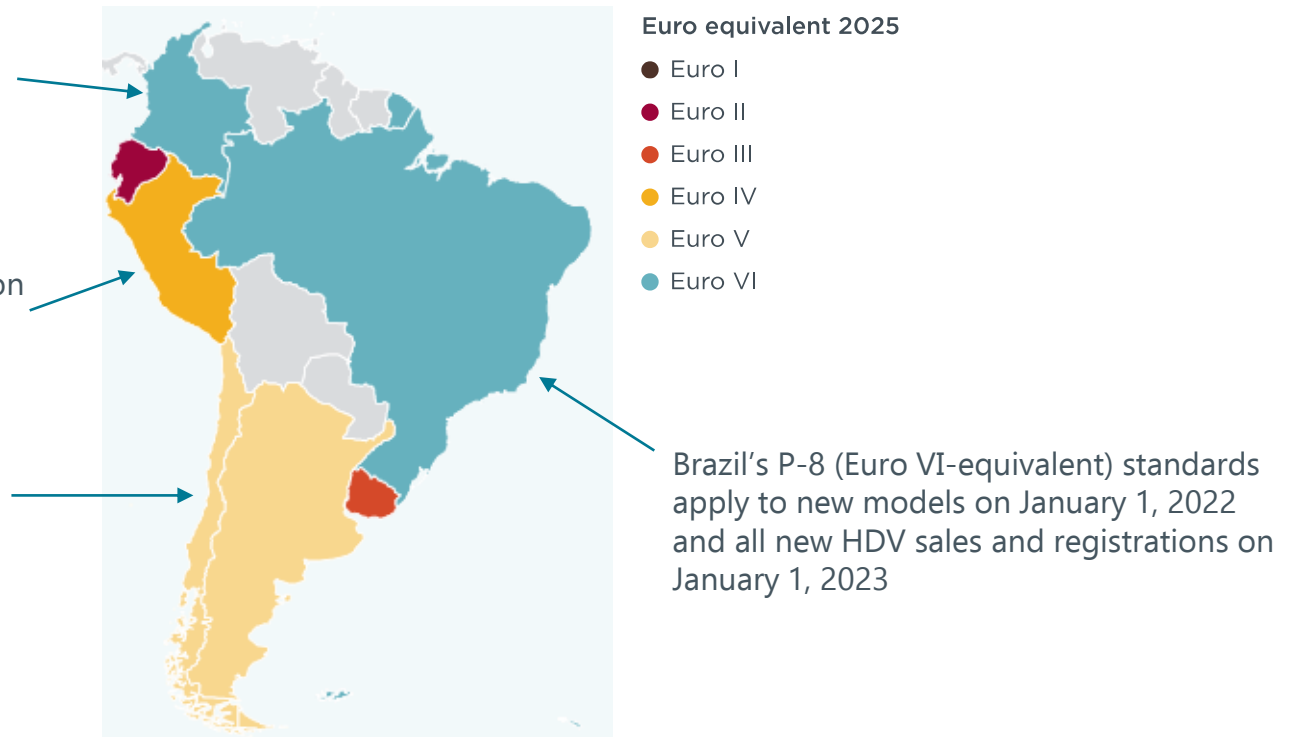
# Euro VI Regional Alignment

Euro VI-equivalent standards are the next logical step for Argentina and will align it with other leading countries in South America

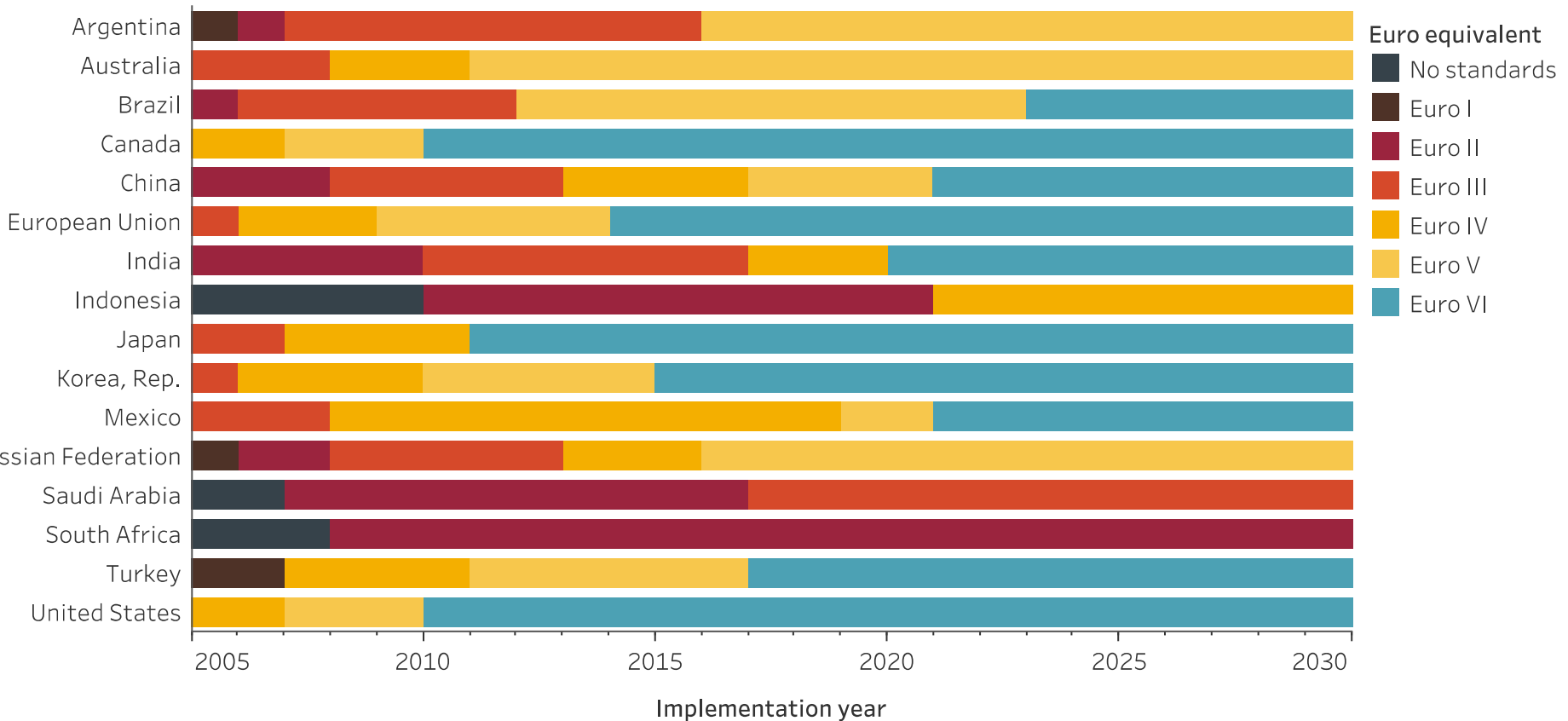
Colombia has committed to enforcing Euro VI-equivalent standards for all new HDVs in 2023

Peru is working towards adoption of Euro VI standards for implementation in 2023

Santiago has required Euro VI standards for all new bus purchases since 2019

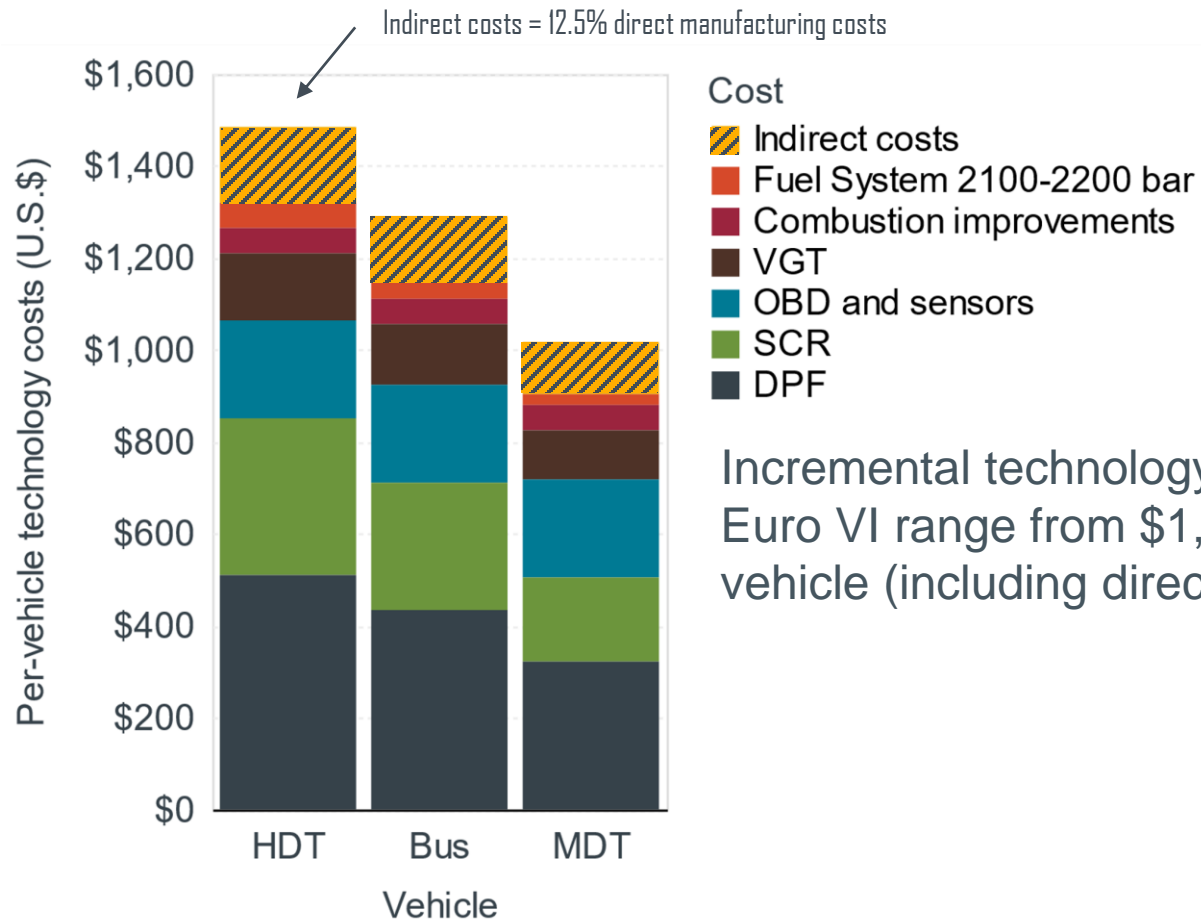


# By 2023, 70%+ of HDV sales globally will meet Euro VI standards.



Argentina is ready to follow the international best practice of setting strict new emissions standards for HDVs

# Technology costs



Incremental technology costs from Euro V to Euro VI range from \$1,000–\$1,500 per vehicle (including direct and indirect costs).

# Euro VI lowers fuel consumption

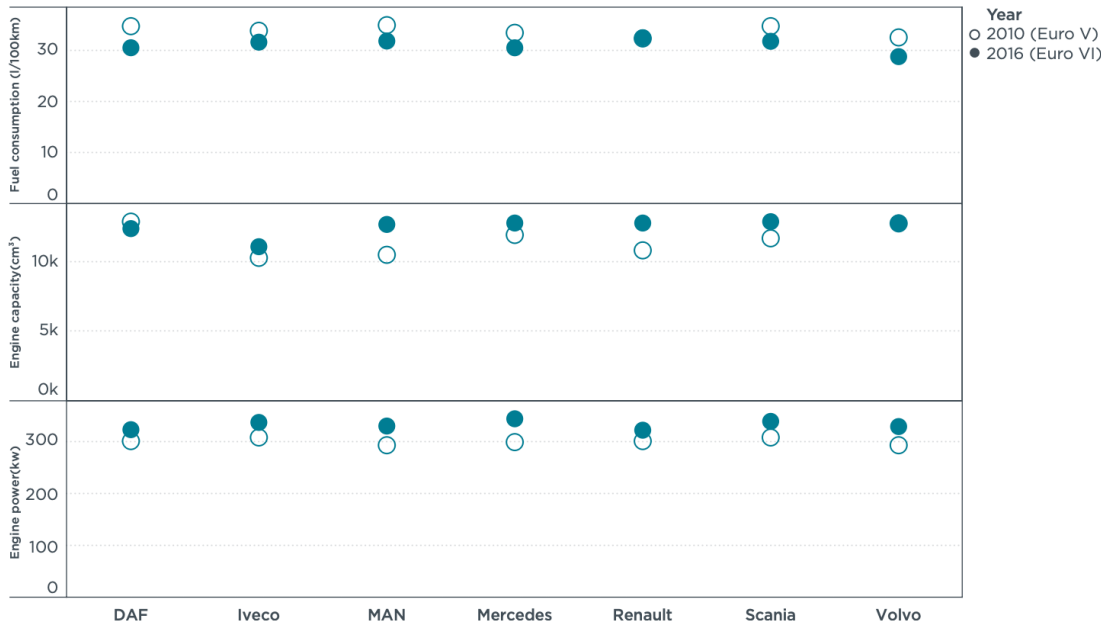


Figure 9. *Trans Aktuell*/Fehrenkötter long-term testing results for Euro V and Euro VI vehicles.

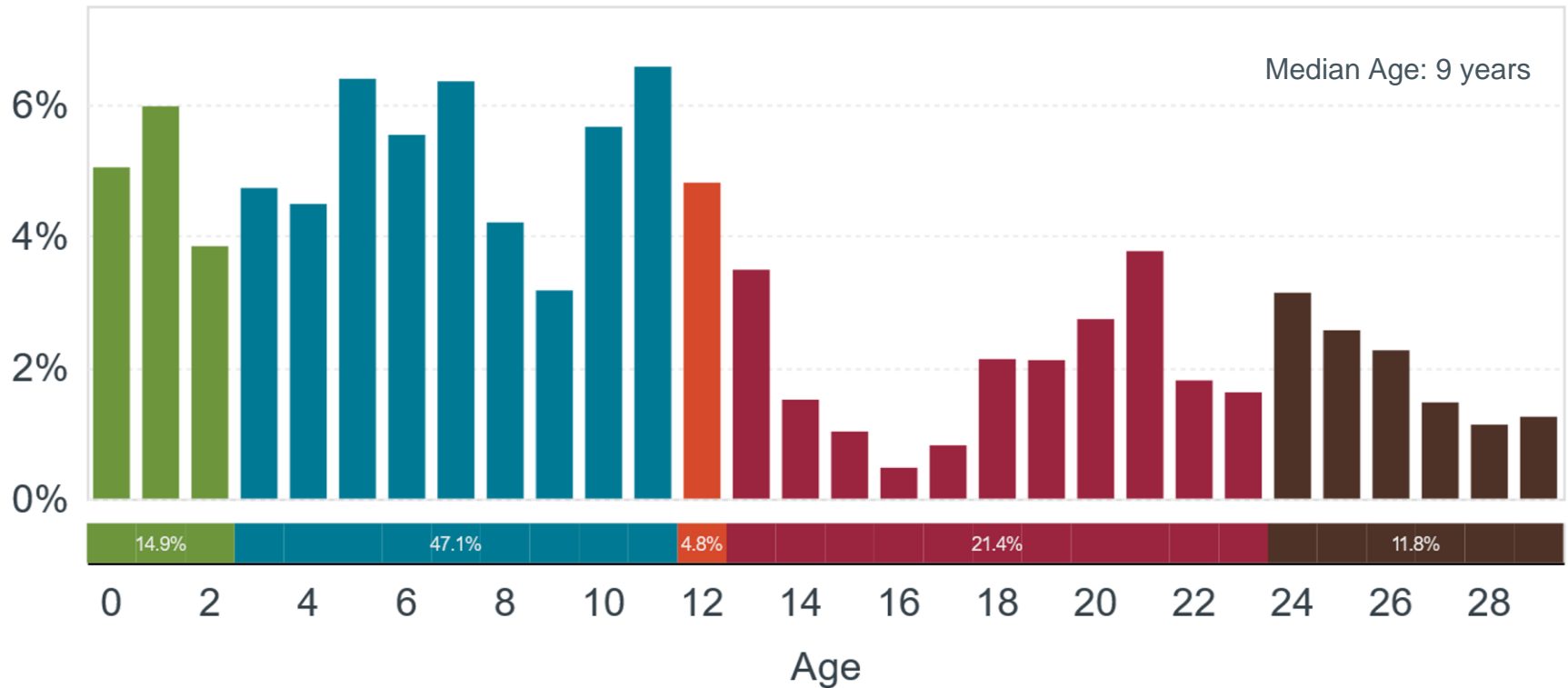
Even with very slight reduction in fuel consumption, there will be a relatively rapid payback.

- For a 2% benefit, there will be a payback in less than 3 years with 10-year savings of \$3,000.
- For a 5% reduction, there will be a payback in about a year. With 10-year savings of ~\$10,000

# Baseline Fleet in Argentina

## Heavy-duty vehicles by age and emission standard

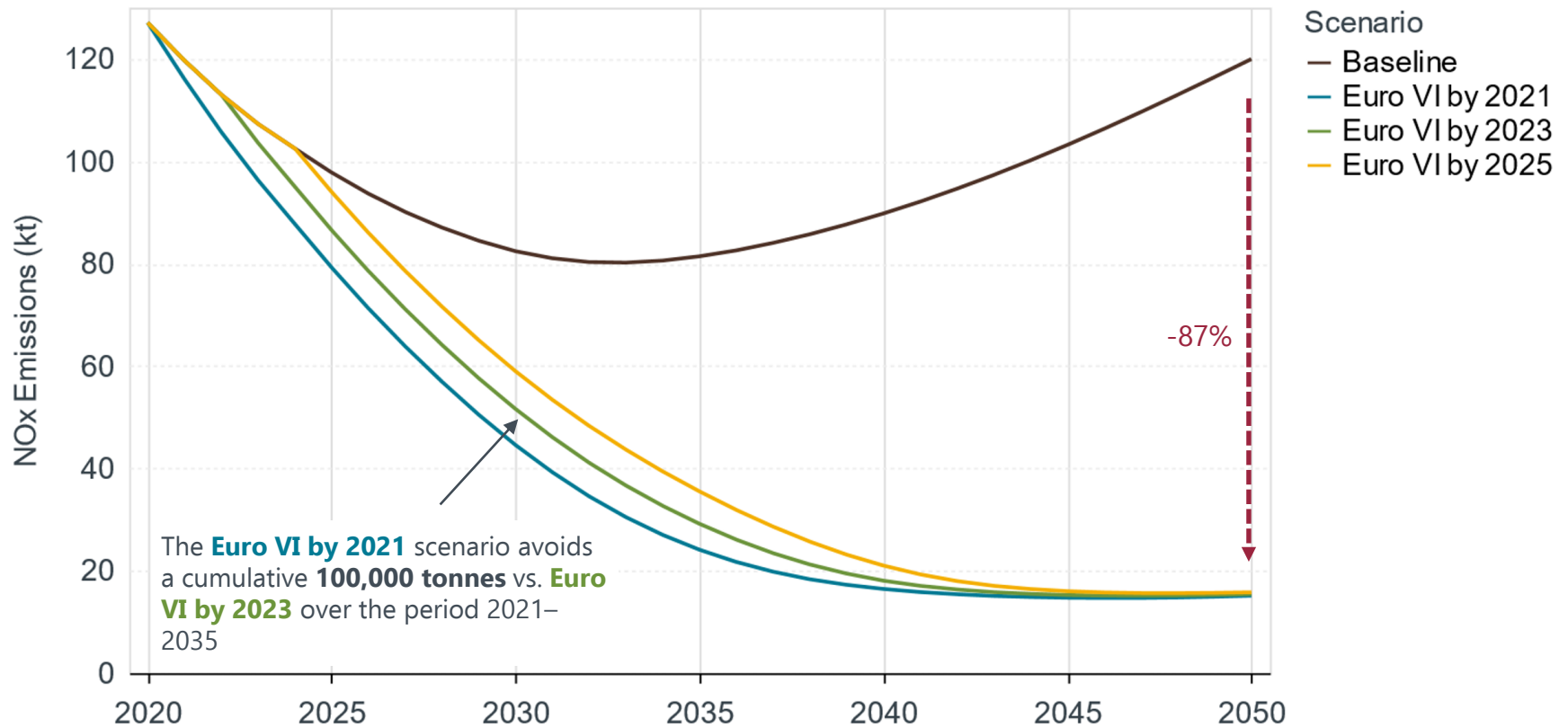
■ Euro V   ■ Euro III   ■ Euro II   ■ Euro I   ■ Euro 0





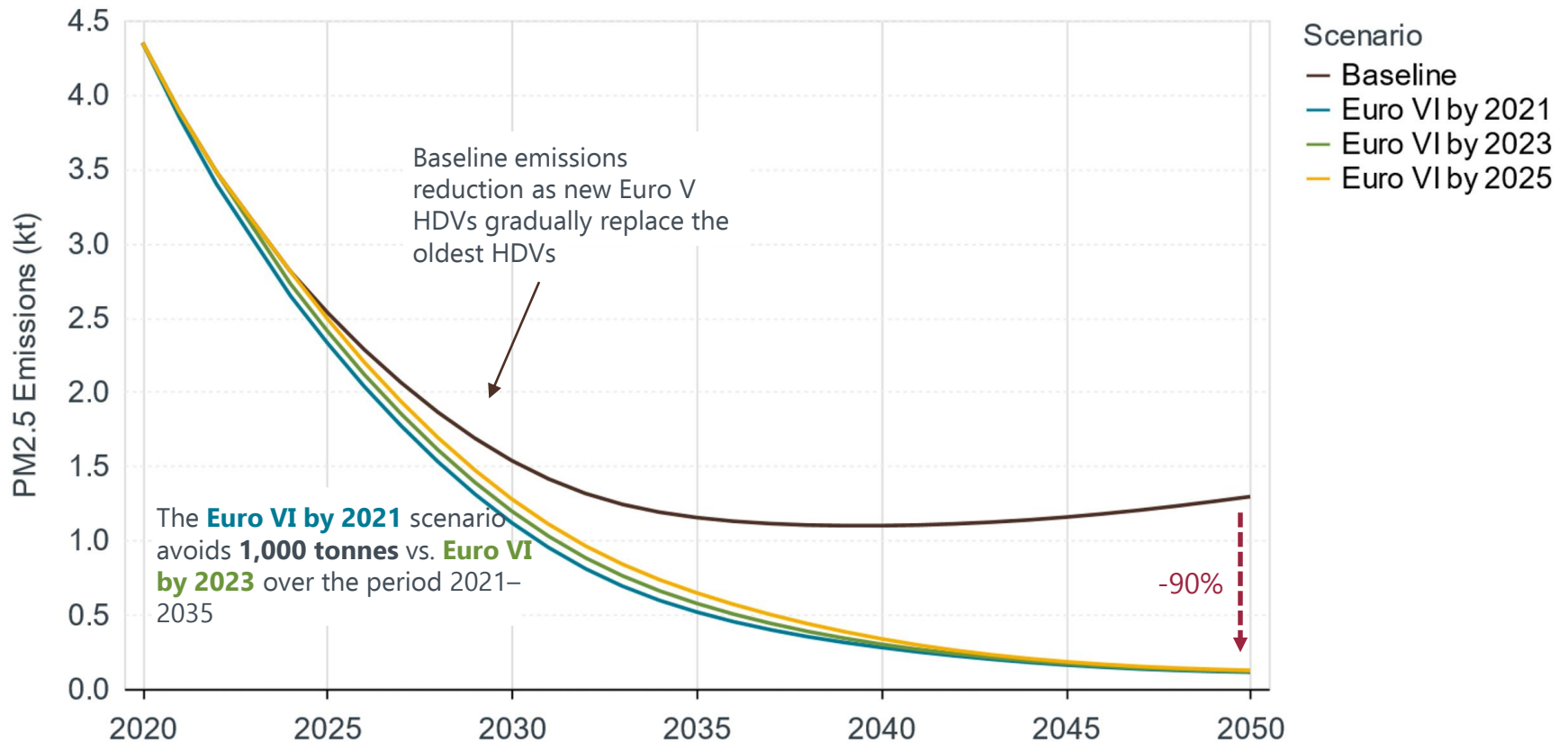
# NO<sub>x</sub> emissions reductions

Projected NO<sub>x</sub> emissions from heavy-duty vehicles by scenario, 2020–2050



# PM<sub>2.5</sub> emissions reductions

An estimated of 97% of BC emissions would be reduced compared to the baseline scenario by 2050



# Health benefits

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Compared to a baseline of Euro V, implementing **Euro VI in 2023** would avoid an estimated 1,950 (836–2,870) premature deaths and 51,300 (22,000–75,600) years of life lost from 2023–2050.

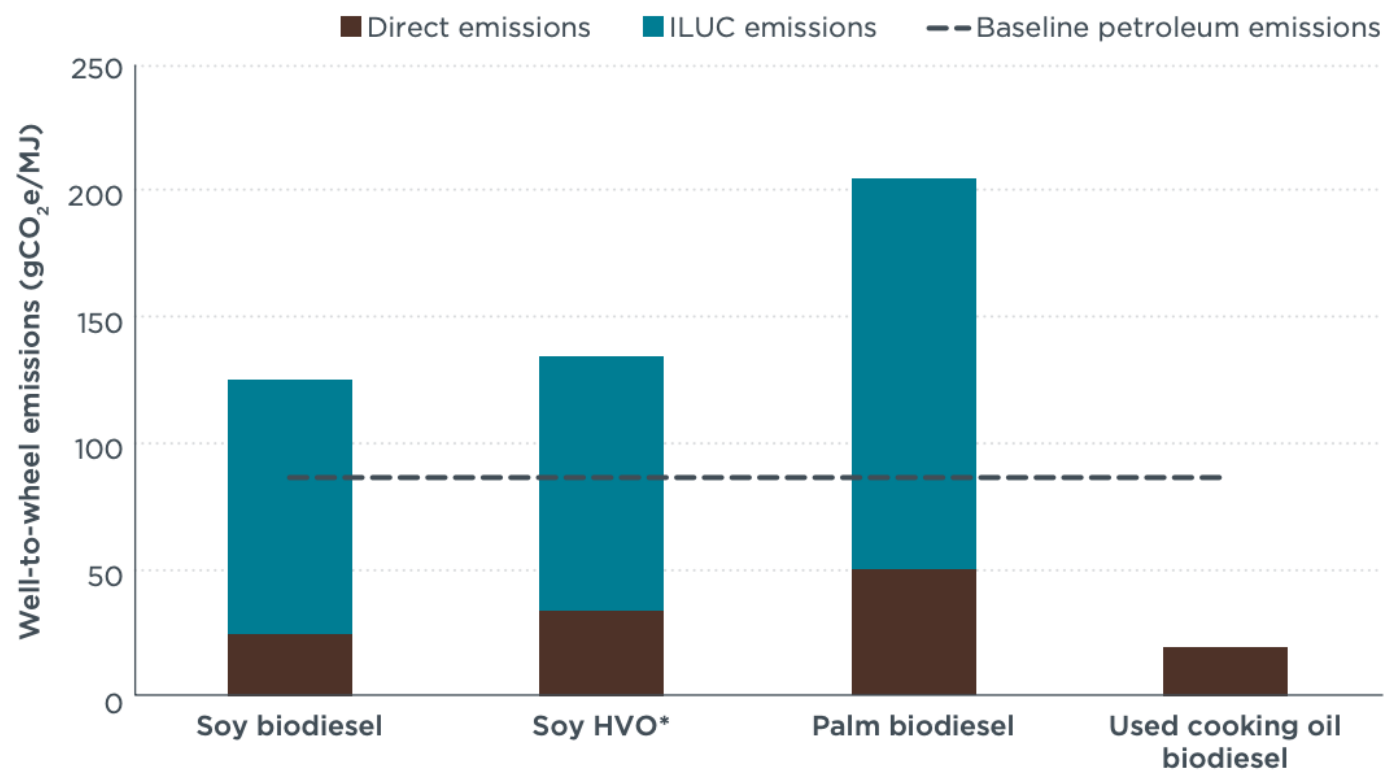
The following health outcomes are not captured:

- Ozone-related premature deaths
- NO<sub>2</sub> impacts on asthma incidence among children and asthma emergency department visits
- Potential impacts on the incidence of chronic kidney disease, preterm birth and other birth outcomes, and cognitive decline

Other factors that could cause health benefits to be underestimated:

- Resolution is too coarse to capture near-roadway gradients
- Potential changes in population size, demographics, population density, and baseline rates of air pollution related diseases are not considered

# Plant-based fuels may not offer GHG benefits



Source: <https://theicct.org/publications/biofuel-expansion-Brazil>

# Complementary actions

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- Improved access to clean fuels
  - Eliminate the price premium of Grade 3 diesel
  - Move nationwide supply to exclusively Grade 3 diesel
- Accelerated fleet renewal
  - Labeling of in-use vehicles



- Enabling vehicle restrictions by time of day, area, or over time
- Electrification
  - Fleet mandates, programs and/or incentives for urban delivery fleets (and buses), where electrification lowers the total cost of ownership
- Scrappage programs
  - During COVID-19, much-needed support while there is little work for independent operators and gets the oldest vehicles and most polluting vehicles off the road
- Driver training
  - Teaching drivers to reduce fuel consumption, along with the benefits of new technologies