Accepted Manuscript

Cost effectiveness of introducing a new European Evaporative Emissions Test Procedure for petrol vehicles

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PII: S1352-2310(14)00435-X

DOI: 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2014.05.069

Reference: AEA 13013

To appear in: Atmospheric Environment

Received Date: 8 November 2013

Revised Date: 23 May 2014

Accepted Date: 26 May 2014

Please cite this article as: Haq, G., Martini, G., Mellios, G., Cost effectiveness of introducing a new European Evaporative Emissions Test Procedure for petrol vehicles, *Atmospheric Environment* (2014), doi: 10.1016/j.atmosenv.2014.05.069.

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ACCEPTED MANUSCRIPT

- 1 Cost effectiveness of introducing a new European Evaporative Emissions Test
- 2 **Procedure for petrol vehicles**
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11 Abstract

Evaporative emissions of non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs) arise from 12 the vehicle's fuel system due to changes in ambient and vehicle temperatures, and contribute 13 to urban smog. This paper presents an economic analysis of the societal costs and benefits of 14 implementing a revised European evaporative emission test procedure for petrol vehicles 15 under four scenarios for the period 2015-2040. The paper concludes that the most cost-16 effective option is the implementation of an aggressive purging strategy over 48 hours and 17 improved canister durability (scenario 2+). The average net benefit of implementing this 18 scenario is €146,709,441 at a 6% discount rate. Per vehicle benefits range from €6-9 but 19 20 when fuel savings benefits are added, total benefits range from €13-18. This is compared to average additional cost per vehicle of $\in 9$. 21

Key words: petrol vehicles, non-methane volatile organic compounds, test procedure, costeffectiveness

24 1. Introduction

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Non-methane volatile organic compounds (NMVOCs) from petrol fuelled vehicles contribute 26 to the formation of ground-level ozone and photochemical oxidants associated with urban 27 smog (Parrish et al., 2009; von Schneidemesser al., 2010) and pose a threat to human health 28 (Smith et al., 2009; Geiss et al., 2011). Emissions of NMVOCs in the European Union (EU) 29 are decreasing, and fell by 55 per cent in the period 1990-2009. This has been due to the 30 success of European air quality policies limiting air pollutant emissions from road transport 31 (EEA, 2010). However, as much as 17 per cent of the EU urban population still live in areas 32 where the European ozone target value for protecting human health is exceeded (EEA, 2012). 33

NMVOCs emissions originate from fuel escaping from the combustion process during the operation of the vehicle (exhaust emissions). In addition, evaporative losses from the fuel system (i.e. storage tank, carburettor, injection system and fuel pipes) occur immediately after the vehicle is switched off (known as 'hot soaks') and during parking due to changes in diurnal ambient temperatures, and during refuelling (Huang *et al.*, 2011)

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